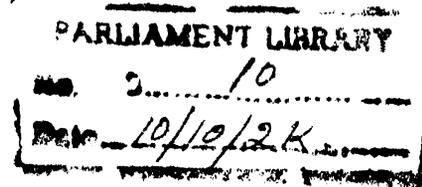


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Twelfth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

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CORRIGENDA
Tuesday, December 8, 1998/Agrahayana 17, 1920 (Saka)

Col/Line	For	Read
59 & 60/12 (Col. 6)	204.000	204,000
61 & 62/4 (Col. 6)	2.680	2,680
61 & 62/9 (Col. 6) (Col. 7)	47.760	47,760
	38.843	38,843
61 & 62/13 (Col. 3) (Col. 4)	279.500	279,500
	255.86	225,861
61&62 (from below, col. 3)	93.200	93,200
(Co. 4)	51.113	51,113
(Co. 6)	93.600	93,600
63 & 64/5 (Col. 7)	33.247	53,247
65 & 66/3 (Col. 10)	35.267	35,267
65 & 66/8 (Col. 7)	82.803	72,803
65 & 66/last (Col. 9)	41.900	41,900
67 & 68/5 (Col. 10)	2.528	2,528
69 & 70/10 (Col. 8)	122.25	122,25
69 & 70/14 (Col. 3)	153.600	153,600
69 & 70/3 (from below Col. 5)	90.59	90,58
71 & 72/11 (Col. 3)	241.800	241,800
71 & 72/2	8.764	8,764
(from below, Col. 4)		
73 & 74/last (Col. 17)	73.21	73.81
87 & 88/9 (Col. 6)	8335.71	8435.71
165 & 166/3	Rs. 6,13,241/-	Rs. 2,90,241/-
203 & 204/3		
(from below, Col. 5)	781.120	783.120
(Col. 7)	Nil	233.120
203 & 204	150.480	150.180
last (Col. 2)		
205 & 206/3 (Col. 4)	20.435	20.345
205 & 206/10 (Col. 2)	251.990	251.290
225 & 226/14	314757	317457
303/21 (Col. 3)	100	700
384/10	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Dr. A.K. Patel)	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Dr. A.K. Patel)
393 & 394/14	Delete 2	
395/23	Shri Bhartrahani Mahtab	Shri Bhartrahani Mahtab
412/11	Shri Shakun Choudhury	Shri Shakun Choudhary
419 & 420/3	2203	2205
(from below, Col. 6)		
479 & 480/5		
(from below, Col. 6)	9067	9367
501/27	(b) and (d)	(b) to (d)
620/17	Shri Lakshaman Singh	Shri Lakshaman Singh
698/4 (from below)	Shri H.D. Devegowda	Shri H.D. Devegowda
705/27	Sardar Surjit Singh Baranala	Sardar Surjit Singh Baranala

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 8, 1998/Agrahayana 17, 1920
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to introduce to you and through you to the House the new members of my cabinet:—

Shri Jaswant Singh — Minister of Foreign Affairs
Shri Jagmohan — Minister of Communications
Shri Pramod Mahajan — Minister of Information and Broadcasting

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Disposal of Cases by Consumer Courts

*121. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK:
SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer courts in the country at present State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed/disposed of by the National Commission and various consumer courts at present, State-wise;

(c) the average time being taken by the Commission/courts to settle a case;

(d) whether the Government propose to simplify the procedure adopted by these Commission/courts to reduce the disposal time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 32 State Commissions, 543 district fora besides the National Commission at New Delhi have been set up in the country for redressal of consumer grievances. The State-wise details of the State Commissions and district fora is given in Annexure-I.

(b) As per the information presently available with the Government, the details of the cases filed since inception, disposed of and pending in the State Commissions and the district fora are given in Annexure-II.

In the National Commission 14,666 cases have been filed since inception of which 8,667 cases have been disposed of and 5,999 cases are pending as on 1.11.1998.

(c) In view of diversity of the nature of cases and the volume of work involved in State Commissions and district fora, no precise estimation is possible regarding average time taken for disposal of a case. However, from the information available with the Government the average time taken for disposal of cases in different courts would in general range from two months to one year approximately.

(d) and (e) Proposals are under consideration to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, which also contains proposals to reduce disposal time and also to make the Act more effective and purposeful.

ANNEXURE-I

*State-wise details of State Commissions and District
Fora setup in the country*

State/UT	State Commission	District Fora
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	25
Arunachal Pradesh	1	19
Assam	1	23
Bihar	1	55
Goa	1	2
Gujarat	1	20
Haryana	1	17
Himachal Pradesh	1	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	2
Karnataka	1	21
Kerala	1	14
Madhya Pradesh	1	45
Maharashtra	1	34
Manipur	1	8
Meghalaya	1	7

1	2	3
Mizoram	1	3
Nagaland	1	8
Orissa	1	31
Punjab	1	17
Rajasthan	1	33
Sikkim	1	4
Tamil Nadu	1	24
Tripura	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	1	87
West Bengal	1	19
A&N Island	1	2
Chandigarh Adm.	1	2
D&N Haveli	1	1
Daman & Diu	1	2
Delhi	1	7
Lakshadweep	1	1
Pondicherry	1	1
Total	32	543

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise details of cases filed/disposed/pending in the State Commissions and District Fora

State/UTs	State Commission		
	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed since inception	Cases pending
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	8502	6735	1767
Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	5
Assam	1037	348	689
Bihar	4458	1874	2584
Goa	675	624	251
Gujarat	6558	4320	2238
Haryana	6776	4802	1974
Himachal Pradesh	1824	1712	112
Jammu & Kashmir	3146	2296	850
Karnataka	6192	4127	2065
Kerala	10686	10149	537
Madhya Pradesh	5617	3312	2505

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	12303	7812	4491
Manipur	78	33	45
Meghalaya	64	42	22
Mizoram	9	4	5
Nagaland	4	4	0
Orissa	5459	2824	2635
Punjab	3534	1961	1573
Rajasthan	15363	4995	10368
Sikkim	12	12	0
Tamil Nadu	9545	7705	1840
Tripura	192	135	57
Uttar Pradesh	19674	4354	15320
West Bengal	4287	3772	515
A&N Islands	14	11	3
Chandigarh Admn.	1661	1507	154

1	2	3	4
D & N Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	1	0	1
Delhi	7994	5564	2430
Lakshdweep	7	7	0
Pondicherry	439	399	40
Total	136529	81453	65076

State-wise details of cases filed/disposed/pending in the State Commissions and District Fora

State/UTs	District Fora		
	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed since inception	Cases pending
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	96510	80265	16245
Arunachal Pradesh	159	136	23
Assam	6107	5210	897
Bihar	36078	23330	12748
Goa	2823	2363	460
Gujarat	52486	36431	16055

1	2	3	4
Haryana	58842	44259	14683
Himachal Pradesh	10815	9295	1520
Jammu & Kashmir	9684	7805	1879
Karnataka	52055	41180	10875
Kerala	90287	84552	5735
Madhya Pradesh	50844	40281	10563
Maharashtra	77153	69790	17363
Manipur	671	647	24
Meghalaya	193	152	41
Mizoram	226	195	31
Nagaland	74	71	3
Orissa	25728	22042	3686
Punjab	23102	20612	2490

1	2	3	4
Rajaasthan	103435	89489	13946
Sikkim	80	75	5
Tamil Nadu	44920	38815	6105
Tripura	792	641	151
Uttar Pradesh	189353	134673	54680
West Bengal	42652	37745	4907
A&N Island	148	140	8
Chandigarh Admn.	12950	10079	2871
D & N Haveli	28	23	5
Daman & Diu	61	30	31
Delhi	51194	37512	13682
Lakshdweep	31	30	1
Pondicherry	1451	1371	80
Total	1040932	829239	211693

SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total number of cases filed before the National Commission is 14,666. Out of them only 8,667 have been disposed of and 5,999 are pending. The number of cases filed before the State Commissions is 10,40,932 out of which 8,29,239 have been disposed of leaving 2,11,693 pending. Is the Government at all interested in simplifying the procedure and reducing the disposal time; and then why not the Consumer Protection Act be amended to fix the time for the disposal of the cases?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are making efforts to simplify the procedure so that the cases are decided in the quickest manner. That is under consideration at this stage.

SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK: Because the cases are tried under the Consumer Protection Act written submissions and oral evidence are not taken. Therefore, a time limit has to be fixed.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Written submissions and oral evidence are also taken. In some cases even the lawyers appear and plead. That is why more time is taken some times.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a continuous discussion about soaring prices for three days in the House and during this discussion hon'ble Members have given many suggestions. One of the suggestions was that the Essential Commodities Act should be made strict and at the same time it was also pointed out that too much time is taken in the disposal of cases in this context. According to the statement submitted by the hon'ble Minister, the population of our country is more than 90 crores and right from the beginning till today the number of cases registered are only about 10 lakhs which means only 10 lakh cases have been registered in the 90 crore population. The meaning is quite clear that too much time is taken in the disposal of these cases. This time factor prevents the consumer from going to the Court. I am putting forth a direct question. Too much time is taken in it. It has been stated in the statement that has been given to reduce time, that laws are being made strict and proposals are coming to reduce the time. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that the persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing or adulteration are not afraid of the court. Such cases take a lot of time and judgements are delayed. As such, I would like to know from the Government whether it is considering to take a decision regarding fixing a time limit for the hearing of such cases.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the main question is related to consumer protection. For the question raised by the Hon'ble Member, there is a separate law and I had already assured the House that efforts were being made to make this law strict. The cases which you are referring to, do not fall under this law. It is related to general compensation and whatever cases are taken up, are decided. There are summary courts, summary procedures under this law, so it is tied that there could be quick judgements.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, as a Member of the Consumer Protection Council in West Bengal, I find that absence of judges is a very big factor. So, what is the Government's thinking about supplying enough judges so that the cases can be dealt with speedily?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Judges do not come under Special Commodities Act or for that matter anybody else. So, these judges have to be appointed by the State Governments. Sir, the State Governments have to take action in that matter. And, if the hon. member insists on that, I will request the Chief Minister to appoint judges early where so far no judge is appointed.

SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Sir, the purpose of forming the State Commission, District Commission is to give redressal to the grievances of the consumers. But what we have seen is that the cases are pending for so many years. I would like to know up to now whether there is a moratorium on time for disposal of such cases.

Secondly, I would like to know how many cases from Goa - this, the Minister has not given - are pending with this National Commission, for how long?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Normally, 90 days' time is given to the defendant for his information. In cases where some technical problems are involved and some exercise in that direction has to be made, then, 150 days' time is given. Normally, the case has to be decided in that period but sometimes, it takes longer because of various reasons. Sometimes, the witnesses do not appear; sometimes, even the defendant does not appear in the cases for a long time; sometimes, there is a shortage of judges as Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was saying; and, sometimes, the quorum is not complete. These are the reasons why delay occurs. Otherwise, effort is made to clear the cases as early as possible.

SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many cases are pending with the National Commission

as far as Goa is concerned? The Minister has not answered this question. I would like to know that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the procedure. You have asked the supplementary. I have allowed you.

SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: But he has not answered that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Consumer Protection Act was made so that Consumers could get justice in time and for this purpose a period of 90 days was fixed. But we are seeing that what to speak of 90 days, pendency is piling up in this court also like ordinary courts. One of the reasons behind it is lawyers' entry into it. Which is a major cause of delay in the disposal of these cases. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he would enact such a law as could prevent lawyers from entering these fora and the consumers themselves could, as this Act earlier intended, get their cases registered and disposed.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I had earlier stated that some amendments are likely to be made in it so that cases could be disposed without delay. The intention behind it is to dispose the cases soon. The Department of Law is examining the proposal, we have given and after getting their approval we will amending it soon.

[English]

SHRI C. GOPAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, from the statement it is seen that there are 24 consumer courts in Tamil Nadu. At present there are some 33 districts in Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the Central Government is having any intention to start consumer courts for each district. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal from the Government for starting more consumer courts in Tamil Nadu.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the district fora is constituted by the State Governments. They are entitled to constitute one district forum in every district and if necessary, even more than one. So, they can constitute extra fora also. But in Tamil Nadu, only 24 district fora have been constituted so far. The State Government is competent to increase the number. We do not have any power to ask them or to force them to have them in every district.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, this is an Act of the Central Government. I do not know whether the Government has specified the areas covered by the consumer courts. I would like to know which are the items that come under the consumer fora. For example, if a patient treated by a doctor wants to sue him, will it come under these fora or not? Similarly, for an irrigation canal dug by a contractor, can people go to consumer fora? So, I would like to know whether the Government is going to specify the particular areas of operation for these courts, or whether sky is the limit.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, it has been provided that the Act applies to goods as well as services, so long as the purchases are not made for commercial or re-sale purposes. It also covers all the sectors whether private, public or cooperative. The provisions of the Act are compensatory in nature. The provisions are an addition and not derogation to any provisions of the existing laws.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the statement itself is vague, it is not specific. Kindly look into that.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, this applies to all the cases of goods and services. As my hon. friend was saying, it applies to doctors, engineers and contractors also. These are all services and, therefore, it applies to them also.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the number of cases pending for the longest periods of time out of the 55,076 cases at State level and 2,11,593 cases at the district levels? Whether it is a fact that these cases are not being disposed within the prescribed time limit?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is true that some cases are disposed in time and some remain pending, as is common in the ordinary courts. In the ordinary courts the number of pending cases is even greater. As I have stated in my reply, out of the one lakh thirty six thousand cases that have come up before the State Commission, 81 thousand 453 cases have been disposed and 55 thousand cases are pending. When were these cases filed and since when are they pending, information in this regard is not available with us and we are not informed of it. It is tried that these cases are disposed as soon as possible. Similarly, in the district courts the number of disposed cases is quite good. About 70 percent cases are settled there in time. I think they are functioning satisfactorily.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has stated in its reply that proposals for amendments in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are under consideration in which proposals regarding reduction in time taken in the disposal of cases and making the Act more effective and purpose oriented are included. Keeping in view all these difficulties of the Commission, be it at the state level or at the district level, whether Government propose to bring the Bill to be introduced regarding reduction of time in the disposal of cases during the current session?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have already stated that after receiving the opinions from the Department, action would be taken in this matter. Broadly, I would like to tell you about those proposals.

[English]

Simplification of Selection procedure for Presidents and members of the district fora

[Translation]

As Smt. Goeta Mukherjee was speaking, judges are not being appointed there.

[English]

Provision for reappointment of Presidents and members; provision of interim orders and provision to do away with *de novo* proceedings - *De novo*

[Translation]

has been started, once a judge went another judge would take up the case afresh, we are trying to stop this practice.

[English]

Provision for creation of benches in the state commissions and National Commission, and provision for the senior most member of the Consumer Fora to preside in case of absence of the President—

[Translation]

If the President is present the court will sit and if he is not present the court will not sit. Sometimes the President does have to go somewhere else and to take leaves making it impossible for the court to sit. One proposal is that some senior-most judge or member could preside.

[English]

To extend the provisions of the civil procedure Code with modification as may be necessary—

[Translation]

Sometimes after applying the Civil Procedure Code the notice and reply became long so we are trying to modify it.

[English]

Issue of notice to Opposite party within 21 days of the receipt of the complaint—

[Translation]

It took many days after the receipt of the complaint. So it has been proposed that notice should be sent to the opposite party after 21 days. There are many such things. We are doing all this so that it would take the least time.

[English]

White Paper on ISI Activities

+
*123. DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA:
SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to launch joint operation with State Governments to check the activities of Pakistan's Inter-Services intelligence;

(b) if so, the plans prepared by the Union Government and the States to combat ISI activities in the country;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to issue a white paper on ISI activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Union Government propose to lay the white paper on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) With a view to tackling the problem of militancy sponsored by ISI from across the border in various parts of the country and also to frustrate their attempts, the Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach. This, among other things, includes strengthening the border management through measures such as fencing, floodlighting, patrolling etc. and curbing infiltration and exfiltration. Close vigil is kept by the security forces and intelligence agencies along the border/LOC and in the interior areas. Well co-ordinated and sustained anti-militancy operations have been undertaken.

Periodic coordination meetings are held with the State Governments and the security agencies for sharing information and for devising strategies to counter ISI activities. Depending upon the requirement, joint operations are also launched.

Further, vigil on the international border has been intensified to check smuggling of arms and explosives and various security agencies have been sensitized about the threat perception emanating in this regard.

(c) and (d) A White Paper on ISI activities is proposed to be presented to Parliament soon.

DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA: Through Your Honour, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the agents of ISI are increasingly using Andhra Pradesh as a base for their subversive activities in India, and if so, the number of agents nabbed in Hyderabad during the last six months.

Is it a fact that the Afghan-based Saudi dissident Osama Bin Laden had visited Hyderabad in connection with Coimbatore bomb-blast in which nearly 60 people were killed in February, 1998?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We have seen reports to that effect in a section of the Press. But so far as the Government is concerned, it has no such information.

DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA: Will the hon. Home Minister be pleased to state at what stage is the case booked against ISI-associated terrorists in respect of the bomb-blast in which the hon. Home Minister escaped narrowly?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know at what stage the case is.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The charge-sheet has been filed, and the State Government is prosecuting the case. It is pursuing the case, and most of the accused have been arrested or apprehended — those who were supposed to be the principal persons who were responsible for that conspiracy and for that serious tragedy in which many innocent persons have lost their lives. They are facing trial now.

SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: I would like to know whether the Government proposes to deploy more troops in the Kashmir Valley to check the ISI activities in Kashmir, and supply equipment for effective observation during day and night.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Deployment of troops and paramilitary forces is on the basis of requirement. This proxy war is certainly being dealt with by the Government in all earnestness, and all that is necessary is being done. Insofar as ISI activities are concerned, the Government has made a special effort to see that intelligence gathering and interception of messages is more effective so that even before these agents are able to strike, we are able to nab them. During the year, very many such modules have been unearthed and neutralised.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, though the main culprits of the ISI activities have been arrested, the arrested people have not been enquired properly. One person by the name of Shri Bachha, who was arrested nearly five-and-a-half months ago, was enquired only 15 days back. I would like to know whether the Central Government is keeping a close watch to find out whether the State Government is conducting the enquiries properly or whether they are making in-depth enquiries to arrive at the truth. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had made a statement that because of CBI's negligence, those who were involved in the bomb blasts at RSS Headquarters, Chennai, were coming out on bail. If it is so, then what action the Government is going to take in this regard?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So far as the Chennai blast is concerned, I think that the State Government is pursuing the matter earnestly. The Central Government has been in constant touch with the State Government, and it has kept itself posted with all the developments. It is a matter before the court of law, and I am sure that the law will take its own course.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the repeated statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala that the ISI of Pakistan is very active in certain parts of Kerala, and that certain organisations in Kerala are being financed by the ISI? If so, what steps are

being taken by the Government to check the activities of ISI in the State of Kerala?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In the beginning, the ISI activities commenced in the North-West of the country, but more particularly, after the setback that they received in Punjab, they transferred their attention elsewhere — they went to the North-East and South, and gradually they have been trying to spread their tentacles in different parts of the country. In this course, we are aware that even in Kerala, their agents have been active so much so that the growth of the Al-Umma in Tamil Nadu may not have been possible had it not been for the kind of assistance they had received from the adjoining State. The Central Government has been watching the activities of all these elements very carefully, and we propose to come to Parliament soon with an elaborate analysis of our assessment, as also whatever facts can be shared with Parliament, we would like to share it in the shape of a White Paper.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Kerala is apprised of the matter or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government would present a White Paper on that.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: That is true. But I would like to have the information from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay please.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, militancy is being sponsored by the ISI from across the border in different parts of the country. I would like to know as to which are the main border areas through which such operations are being carried out. I would also like to know whether the ISI activists are functioning in the Indo-Bangladesh border areas across the border lines of West Bengal including the North-Eastern region.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As I said in reply to a question by an hon. member earlier, the ISI activities started first in the North-Western part of the country, mainly in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, but subsequently they have tried to spread them elsewhere and even in the North-East and in the East across the Bangladesh border. They have been trying to send infiltrators and to use both Bangladesh as well as Nepal as bases of their activities.

With the change of Government in Bangladesh, it has been possible for the Government of India to build

up some rapport with the Bangladesh Government and see that these activities are contained. The situation is still not wholly satisfactory. But so far as diplomatic efforts are concerned, both with respect to Bangladesh and Nepal, they continue. We are vigilant in respect of all these activities which affect the North-East and the East.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the activities of the Al-Umma in Tamil Nadu is posing a great concern to his Government. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether this Government has got any proposal to ban the activities of the Al-Umma in Tamil Nadu, particularly in view of the fact that this organisation is having nexus with the ISI.

Sir, I would also like to know whether this Government has come across any information about the close nexus between the State Government itself and the Al-Umma.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The State Government has already banned the Al-Umma.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: What about the Central Government?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So far as the Central Government is concerned, there is a proposal from the State Government that we should ban it throughout the country. But it is a matter to be considered because till now the activities of the Al-Umma are confined mainly to Tamil Nadu. Whether it would be of advantage to ban it throughout the country or not, is a matter which the Central Government would consider at an appropriate time.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, there is a report in *The Hindu* today that some of the members of one of the ruling partners of the Government are expressing very strong and renewed pro-LTTE sentiments. As everybody is aware that the LTTE is a militant and terrorist outfit.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the activities of the ISI.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, this is also a part of the terrorist movement going on in this country and I think, it is a relevant question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not a relevant question, I will disallow it.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Okay, Sir. Now, let me put the question.

Sir, it is related to the militant, extremist and terrorist outfit, the LTTE. It is relevant especially against the background of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination where there has been an alleged involvement of this particular outfit. Has this come to the notice of the Government? If so, what is the stand taken by the Government vis-a-vis the alleged involvement of the LTTE in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination?

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow it.

SHRI K. VIJAYABHASKARA REDDY: Sir, may I know from the hon. Home Minister whether all the agents of the ISI are collected in West Bengal and are then taken to Dhaka and from there they are taken to Lahore for training. After training they are again sent back to India through the same channel. Is the Government aware of this and if so, have they taken any steps to break this channel?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, one of the important activities of the ISI has been somehow to induct people and give them training, training in subversive activities; training in infiltration; training in arms; and this has been going on for quite some time. It is not confined to just one channel.

Sir, they have been doing it through various channels and we have been keeping a close watch on that and stopping and disrupting it wherever it is feasible. I have with me a long list of modules that have been unearthed and neutralised during the past two years. Very soon it would be possible for the Government to share all this information with the Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI ADITYANATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the Government whether the Government will take any action against the stepped up activities of infiltration through Bangladesh along the Indo-Nepal border, in which ISI and some traders and leaders of political parties of the area are involved after their identification?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Government of India are aware that I.S.I. is trying to step up its activities in our country by making Nepal as its base and due to that, particularly the border of Uttar Pradesh is affected. We are continuously trying to check these activities with the help of Uttar Pradesh Government. Besides, to some extent we have succeeded in controlling these activities with the help of Nepalese Government on bilateral basis.

[English]

Increase in Population

*125. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to face food and water shortage as its population is set to increase to 1,535 million by 2050, making it the most populous nation on the earth;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any specific strategies to check this problem of population explosion in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Projections made for 9th Plan document for increase in agricultural output and for per-capita availability of water do not indicate shortages in availability of these upto 11th Plan. The estimates of projected population of India in year 2050 made by UNFPA in 1996 are based on past trends of population growth. Lately efforts for Family Welfare and population stabilisation has been substantially strengthened and this is expected to help in keeping population of the country at a substantially lower level than projected in UNFPA estimates.

(b) and (c) As a result of Family Welfare effort, birth rate in the country has declined from 29.5 in 1991 to 27.2 in 1997. The use of contraceptives and terminal methods is being canvassed with citizens for avoiding unwanted pregnancies and facilities for reproductive and child health are being improved which would help in keeping families small in the long run. As a result progress in reduction of population growth is expected to improve in coming year.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is totally vague. I asked a categorical question. First, as per today's growth of population what would be the population of this country in the year 2050? Second, what steps the Government proposes to take for providing food for this increasing population? And third, what steps does the Government propose to take to control population?

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, we work on the population growth and figures based on the past levels for the Ninth Plan Paper document. The increase in population in 2050, as made by the UNFPA in 1996, are based on the past trends the steps on population stabilization has substantially been strengthened in our country and it is expected to help in keeping the population in the country at a substantially lower level that has been projected by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, I could not get the proper answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask your second supplementary.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: The hon. Minister has not calculated the population that this country would be having, at the current rate of growth, in the year 2050. The Government cannot answer properly. I want a categorical answer from the Government as to what would be the population of this country in the year 2050 at the current rate of growth. What steps does the Government propose to take in this regard? The hon. Minister has not replied this question.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted to the House that the population growth is calculated based on the past levels. Since 1991, the population growth rate in the country is slowly declining.

For instance in 1991, birth rate in the country was 29.5 and in 1997 it came down to 27.2. With the enormous effort of the Government and its commitment to reduce the population, this was achieved...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking as to what would be the population growth after the year 2050.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: The hon. Member is asking about the population figures in 2050. My humble submission is that the population is declining. As per the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which is the base for population figures, it is essentially decreasing.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: We are asking for the figures.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has stated that it is decreasing.

[Translation]

DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to ask questions on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is being recognised for the unprecedented increase in population leading to social, economic and other types of problems. As has been said, there can arise the problems of scarcity of water and food in Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Eastern Uttar Pradesh is facing water scarcity. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the steps being taken by the Government to solve the water shortage of Eastern Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, I need a separate notice on this so that I can collect the information and submit it to the hon. Member.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, in the past years, the Government had very specific schemes for family planning. But nowadays, you notice that there is no incentive for family planning. I would like to know from the Government whether there is any scheme, whether there is any plan of the Government to give incentives to couples who desist from having children.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1996-97, the allocation for family planning was Rs. 1,547 crore.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: That is not my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his reply please.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: In 1997-98, the fund allocation was Rs. 1,829 crore and in the third year it is Rs. 2,489 crore.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, the Minister is not able to understand the question. It seems he has not come prepared.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: I am answering the question. The hon. Member has asked about the incentives and as to whether the Government is encouraging family planning or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is replying correctly.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: The Government is committed to encourage family planning programmes in the country and with the help of the State Government' ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has asked as to what are the incentives that the Government is going to give for family planning.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Whatever services have been available all the time are continuing even now. In fact, we have increased the fund also to give more encouragement to the scheme.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: There are no incentives now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question from the hon. Minister regarding health that as the life saving drugs are becoming costlier in the country and poor people are not getting these from the hospitals, whether the Government will make any arrangements that the life saving drugs are easily available to the poor in the country from the Government hospitals.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand, this question relates to population growth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides population this matter also relates to drugs and medicines. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the arrangements being made by the Government to make available medical facilities and low priced medicines to the poor?

[*English*]

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, it has no relevance to this Question. I need a separate notice for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, inspite of the existing family planning schemes the rate of increase in population in the country is not coming down. It is my practical experience that at present under family planning schemes money as an incentive is given both to the persons who encourage and who adopt this, but still the targets fixed are not being achieved. Under such circumstances they register false cases that some

one know as Dhanna Lal S/o. Shri Kanhaiya Lal, aged 35, having two kids, has been operated upon but no person of such name exists. I would like to know whether the Government propose to enact any strict law to rectify this? Besides this, more than two children. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered. So, I disallow you. Please take your seat.

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is that keeping in view the growth in population in our country, has the Government got any plan to curb this population growth and declare this Family Planning Scheme as a national programme irrespective of caste, creed and religion? Is the Government going to pursue this matter of Family Planning and growth in population as a national programme which will be implemented taking into consideration all parties irrespective of their flag and colour? Has the Government got any such plan?

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, the Family Planning itself is voluntary. It is not compulsory. Ours is a democratic country. Family Planning involves not just health alone. It involves many things, for example, social customs, traditions, life style, etc. So, several issues are involved in this. Therefore, it is everybody's responsibility, including the hon. Members, to join together and support us.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the responsibility of the hon. Members also.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Yes, Sir. The Government is open for your suggestions and recommendations to make this Family Programme a successful one.

SHRI KONIJETI ROSAIAH: Will the hon. Minister consider disincentives to implement this scheme? The days of incentives are gone. Now, it is time for the Government to think of some disincentives. Will the Government think in that direction?

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI: Sir, so far, we do not have any incentive schemes for the Family Planning. Actually, it is voluntary. If the hon. member has any specific recommendation or suggestion to be considered, we will take that into account....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONIJETI ROSAIAH: That is why this programme is going on like this.

Infiltration

*126. ⁺ SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infiltration from the border areas is increasing and ISI is adopting new methods to infiltrate foreign mercenaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of illegal immigrants staying in the country indicating the countries to which they belong, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of infiltrators arrested/killed so far at the borders during the current year;

(e) whether these intruders have been trained in Pakistan;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government propose to start a drive against them;

(h) if so, the status of those non-citizens and their children born or likely to be born in the country;

(i) the details of deportation effected so far as per bilateral understanding; and

(j) the steps taken by the Union Government to check such infiltration across the borders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (j) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Infiltration from border areas is checked by measures taken by the Government through erection of Border Fencing/Flood Lighting both on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, deployment of and alert/strict vigil by Border Security Force troops deployed along these borders.

However, there is no let-up in designs of Pak-ISI to send militants and foreign mercenaries from across the

border, who are being infiltrated in small groups alongwith expert guides after carefully selecting the infiltration routes.

(c) Nationals of some neighbouring countries viz. Bangladesh, Myanmar, Tibet region of China, Sri Lanka, etc. manage to enter illegally into India, but it is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the number of such illegal immigrants because they enter surreptitiously and mix with the local population due to their ethnic and linguistic similarities. It would be possible to have State/UT-wise details of illegal immigrants only if a drive is launched to identify and register them under the provisions of the Foreigners Act.

(d) Details of foreign infiltrators arrested/killed by BSF on the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the year 1998 (upto 30 November) are as under:—

Nationality	Killed	Apprehended
Bangladesh	28	4840
Pakistan	61	86
Myanmar	3	348
Afghan	—	2
Iran	—	4
Others	—	4
Total	92	5284

(e) and (f) Intruders from Bangladesh border are mostly illegal immigrants, Intruders from Pakistan and Myanmar border are generally drug smugglers, cross-border criminals, militants and mercenaries. The interrogation of militants and foreign mercenaries apprehended on the Western border indicates that Pak-ISI has been training militants at various training camps in Pakistan/Pak Occupied Kashmir.

(g) The Union Government and the concerned State Governments have been taking steps like construction of border fence along border with Bangladesh, tightening vigil along this border by border Security Force and

Schemes for detection and deportation of illegal immigrants as in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. It is felt that issue of identity Cards to all Indian citizens and compulsory registration of all foreign nationals would also help in checking illegal immigration.

(h) As per Section 3 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, every person born in India on or after 26.1.1950 but before 1.7.1987 shall be a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of the parents. However, a person shall be a citizen of India by birth on or after 1.7.1987 only if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth. Accordingly, the status of these illegal immigrants and their children born after 1.7.1987 is that of illegal aliens.

(i) Country-wise figures of foreigners deported during 1997 are indicated in the statement at Annexure-I.

(j) The steps already taken by the Union Government to check infiltration and illegal immigration are indicated in the statement at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing country-wise figures of foreigners deported during 1997

Country	Deported
1	2
Bangladesh	3694
Myanmar	593
Srilanka	211
Pakistan	209
U.S.A.	44
Afghanistan	35
Germany	26

1	2
U.K.	26
Malaysia	15
France	14
Indonesia	11
Sweden	11
Canada	10
Iraq	10
Netherlands	10
Nigeria	10
Denmark	9
China	8
Japan	8
Australia	6
China (Taiwan)	6
Singapore	6
Stateless	6
Iran	5

ANNEXURE-II

1	2	
		<i>Statement showing steps taken by the Union Government to check infiltration across the borders</i>
Italy	5	(1) STRENGTHENING OF THE BORDER SECURITY FORCE
Newzealand	5	This includes —
Korea	4	(i) raising of additional battalions under the expansion plan of the Border Security Force;
Norway	3	(ii) reducing gaps between the Border Out Posts;
Philipines	3	(iii) increase in the number of OP towers;
Tanzania	3	(iv) provision of surveillance equipments and night vision devices; and
Croatia	2	(v) raising of riverine water wing of the Border Security Force.
Czech	2	(2) FENCING, FLOOD LIGHTING AND PATROLLING
Portugal	2	This includes —
Seychelles	2	(i) construction of border roads and fence on the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders;
Somalia	2	(ii) flood lighting in the sensitive stretches on the Indo-Pak border; and
South Africa	2	(iii) intensification of patrolling among the border.
Yemen	2	(3) SURVEILLANCE ON THE COASTAL AREA
Austria	1	This includes —
Ghana	1	(i) intensive surveillance by Naval vessels on the high seas;
Nepal	1	(ii) joint Coast Guard Navy surveillance in the territorial waters; and
Russia	1	(iii) patrolling by joint detachments of Navy (Coast Guard), customs and State Police through trawlers in the shallow waters along the shore.
Sudan	1	(4) INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, SHARING AND COORDINATION
Total	38245	Intelligence gathering is being constantly monitored to ensure that more and more pin-pointed and actionable intelligence is available. Mechanisms have been set up

to share such information, promptly with the State Governments.

(5) OTHER MEASURES

There are schemes such as Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) in Assam and Meghalaya and Mobile Task Force (MTF) in West Bengal and Tripura which are being implemented by the concerned States to detect infiltrators.

Standing instructions have been issued to the Border Security Force, State Government and UT Administrations for detection and deportation of infiltrators.

Based on the reports received from the States of the North Eastern Region and West Bengal, Border Security Force and other agencies, a regular review is undertaken to monitor the situation on an on-going basis.

SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: My question is on infiltration. Sir, in this regard a detailed reply has been placed on the Table of the House by the hon. Home Minister. There, on Annexure-I, a statement is shown giving country-wise figures of persons deported during 1997. There, Bangladesh alone accounts for 36,914. That means, they were mostly from the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Is the hon. Home Minister aware that in the name of detecting foreigners, the minorities are put to great harassment? I cited the period of 1.1.1986 to 31.7.1993 wherein the police booked 2,87,625 cases.

As per the provisions of the IMDT Act, these cases have to go to a Scrutiny Committee of the SP and the DC. The DC-SP Committee found only 25,051 cases fit to be sent to the Tribunal and the rest of the cases were found to be false. These are the figures up to September, 1993. We do not know the latest figures. Will the hon. Minister the Home Affairs inquire into it? What is the up-to-date position so far as the findings of the infiltration cases are concerned? What is the total number of cases sent to the Tribunal? How are they disposed of?

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a second supplementary later.

SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: I want to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs the up-to-date figures, say, up to the 31st March, 1998 regarding the total number of cases sent to the tribunal, the total number of

cases booked by the police and the result of the cases sent to the Tribunal. I would also like to know whether the allegations of harassment of these more than 2,50,000 people will be looked into.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue relates to illegal immigrants into the country. If we were to consider the dimensions of illegal immigration into the country, I would think that there is a failure on the part of the Government to see that these illegal immigrants are deported in a proper manner, rather than there being a charge that the Government is being very severe or very strict and taking action unjustly. If there is any specific allegation of any kind, if there is any injustice done in even a single case, we would certainly like to investigate it and see that correctives are applied. On the whole, I would think that the situation today warrants that the law in respect of illegal immigration be properly enforced.

SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: I come to my next supplementary. The figures supplied by me were given by the Government of Assam. They were quoted in the Assam Legislative Assembly as well as the Guwahati High Court. I would like to know whether from 1.1.1986 to 31.7.1993 nearly three lakh cases were booked, out of which about 2,70,000 cases were found to be false. Will the hon. Minister of Home Affairs inquire into it? He is the depository of the IMDT Act in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will certainly inquire into this but at the present point of time, the general feeling is that that particular Act is not very effective insofar as checking illegal immigration is concerned.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The ISI activities and infiltration are both combined. This combination is harming our internal security and immigrants increase on account of infiltration.

I have a faith—I do not know whether my colleagues share it or not that there was some weakness in sharing information and follow-up action in the system. This was why these activities were increasing. Some initiatives were taken from the district level to the Central level for sharing information at the district level with the Central and State agencies. Even zones were created up to the level that a unified command was created in both the North East and the Jammu and Kashmir sectors. May I know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether that process is on, if any amendment has been brought to that process or any other initiative has been taken? As the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has said sometimes that 'hot pursuit' is the only solution to the ISI activities, could he

enlighten us whether that 'hot pursuit' is over and above those efforts? Or, is it a new technique which has been initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I would urge the House to draw a distinction between the deliberate infiltration which is engineered by the ISI and the illegal immigration which goes on because of other reasons.

This distinction has to be drawn. The Government is conscious that insofar as deliberately engineered infiltration is concerned, the Government has to be very severe. But quite a large number of illegal immigrants cannot be called as ISI agents. They have come in because of other factors, not only in Assam, even in West Bengal, Tripura and other parts of the North East. The Government has a proper approach to this. So far as infiltrators are concerned, we have to be stern with them. So far as the problem of illegal immigration is concerned, the Government does propose to identify these immigrants. Then, we also have a view, a scheme which we describe as a scheme of providing identity cards to all citizens and non-citizens. This is what we have in mind. So far as the earlier scheme that you have referred to is concerned, that is on in its own way.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Siliguri Corridor the number of infiltration is very high. We have come to know that earlier 15 battalions of B.S.F. were kept there but the next Government reduced it to 5. Through you, I want to ask whether the Ministry has chalked out any strategy to tackle the day-by-day increasing number of infiltrators.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There is no limit fixed for the number of battalions of B.S.F. for any area. Deployment is undertaken as per the requirements. You have mentioned about Siliguri, I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Home Minister has made a mention about certain actions to check infiltration. I want to have some clarifications regarding that.

(a) I want to know about the construction of border fencing along Bangladesh border. What is the present position of this fencing activity? May I know whether it has been taken up seriously, whether it is continuing and if so, when it will be completed?

(b) Regarding deportation, may I know whether you have any recent agreement with the Government of Bangladesh? If so, what is that agreement?

(c) This is on foreigners about whom you have already mentioned. But I want to know concretely because I had suggested this in the House that the foreigners who are coming here for jobs or for any other purpose will have to be compulsorily registered. At which stage this scheme is there in the Government of India? May I know whether you are making any law or rules or any other thing to get those persons who are coming from abroad for jobs or for any other purpose registered here?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So far as border fencing is concerned, the Government of India has undertaken border fencing. So far as West Bengal is concerned, the border is of 2217 kms.—it is for roads—out of which the sanctioned fence is for 507 kms. of which work in 453 kms. has been completed. In all, a stretch of about 790 kms. has been fenced and the balance out of the sanctioned work is 106 kms.

But as everyone is aware, the nature of terrain makes border fencing a very difficult job. It is not like Punjab or Rajasthan where almost the entire border has been fenced with the result the illegal immigration as well as smuggling has come down considerably in the Western part. Here, there are difficulties, but the Government is carrying on with the job.

[Translation]

Unemployment

*127. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:
SHRI RAM PAL UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed persons has increased in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of unemployed who could not be provided jobs through Employment Exchanges even after three years of their registration, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

State-wise number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges and placement made during the year 1995, 1996 & 1997 were as given in the enclosed Annexure. The information relating to the job seekers who could not be provided jobs through Employment

Exchanges even after three years of their registration is not maintained.

The strategy of the Ninth Plan envisages adoption of technologies which are labour intensive which are simple, cost effective and easily adaptable in regions characterised by high rate of unemployment and underemployment, improvement in the quality of employment with special thrust on productivity.

Statement

State-wise number of Job-seekers on the Live Register and the Placement made during 1995 to 1997

(In Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Job Seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the year			Placement made during the Year		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2733.0	2937.6	3087.5	17.5	13.8	18.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	7.0	10.8	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1246.8	1296.0	1475.0	2.5	2.0	3.0
4.	Bihar	3738.0	3465.5	3351.3	15.0	13.3	6.9
5.	Goa	107.6	102.7	109.0	0.4	1.1	1.7
6.	Gujarat	912.2	931.3	942.3	37.8	40.0	65.4
7.	Haryana	697.7	756.3	787.1	8.3	16.6	17.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	579.7	638.4	718.3	5.5	4.2	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	144.4	152.9	164.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
10.	Karnataka	1754.8	1808.5	1831.6	12.6	17.4	26.9
11.	Kerala	3453.8	3274.1	3531.8	17.1	16.2	18.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.8	2293.6	2377.4	13.9	13.0	8.8
13.	Maharashtra	3634.0	3815.9	3923.5	16.9	21.2	20.4
14.	Manipur	268.8	292.1	318.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
15.	Meghalaya	27.6	28.0	34.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
16.	Mizoram	45.7	48.8	67.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
17.	Nagaland	20.7	20.6	21.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
18.	Orissa	906.9	963.5	977.3	3.6	4.6	8.7
19.	Punjab	505.6	540.0	580.6	3.3	3.1	3.8
20.	Rajasthan	803.0	886.9	873.8	8.5	11.0	9.1
21.	Sikkim*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	3490.5	3607.7	3896.1	13.9	21.5	29.3
23.	Tripura	204.6	205.9	212.5	0.2	0.5	●
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2514.5	2491.6	2696.8	9.9	10.6	9.3
25.	West Bengal	5383.2	5468.8	5739.0	8.6	9.6	8.8
26.	A & N Islands	20.2	21.6	25.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
27.	Chandigarh	153.2	139.7	124.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
28.	D & N Haveli	4.5	5.0	5.5	●	●	●
29.	Delhi	1033.8	1081.2	1097.4	16.9	10.9	12.3
30.	Daman and Diu	4.6	5.0	5.5	●	●	●
31.	Lakshadweep	9.4	9.7	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
32.	Pondicherry	151.4	133.8	144.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total		36742.3	37429.6	39139.9	214.9	233.0	275.0

- Note:
1. *No Employment Exchange is Functioning in this State.
 2. ● Figure less than fifty.
 3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not the answer of my question. I have asked about the number of persons given employment out of the unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges during the last three years but appropriate reply has not been given in this regard. My second question was that the big industries of public sector are being closed down for the last three years resulting in widespread swelling of ranks of unemployed. In Haryana also such industries and small industries are being closed down, I would like to know the steps being taken by you in this regard?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has been informed that during the last three years in year 1995 2 lakh 14 thousand, 2 lakh 33 thousand in 1996 and 2 lakh 75 thousand in 1997 were provided jobs. It is also a fact that the names of all unemployed persons are not registered with the employment exchanges because in the initial years it was quite possible that as soon as the unemployed persons got their names registered in employment exchanges they were immediately guided from there about the employment opportunities. But with the division of works and industries, the public sector undertakings, Bankings, Railways, State Public Service Commission and private sector undertakings have adopted their own methods for the recruitment of posts as per their requirements. That is why the employment exchanges are not being frequented to by the unemployed persons. What all the hon. Member has desired to know is there in it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want a full discussion on this subject. Do you allow a full discussion on this subject?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I mean to say that the data of employment of the last three years is given in the Annexure in details.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want a full discussion on this subject. *(Interruptions)* Sir, only half-a-minute is there for the Question Hour to end. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: What can I do for that?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you can put supplementary for half-a-minute!

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want a full discussion on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let she put her supplementary please.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want a full discussion on this matter.

What the hon. Minister has replied is most unfortunate. As you know, in our National Agenda, there was a slogan called *berozgari hatao*. But he said that after three years, the registration of unemployed youth is not maintained. This is a matter of shock. If one goes through the list, he would find that in Madhya Pradesh, in West Bengal, in Tamil Nadu, in Andhra Pradesh, in Haryana, in Kerala, in Punjab, the number of unemployed is increasing like a cancer. West Bengal is on top of the list.

May I request you to prepare a comprehensive plan of action for the unemployed youth and to waive the Postal Order fees because they do not give jobs to the unemployed youth, but they take money by way of Postal Order fees from the unemployed youth.

The time for Question Hour is over now, but the hon. Minister has to give his reply. That is why, we want a full discussion. If you allow a full discussion, it will be better, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this issue relates to so many lakhs of unemployed youth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, she is asking about Half-an-hour discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: As you like. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is agreeing.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want a full discussion on this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on the same point. The hon. Minister has agreed for Half an hour discussion.

...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The Minister has not given the reply. Sir, we want a full discussion on this subject. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair has agreed for Half an hour discussion.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is a very good question regarding the Postal Order...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair has already agreed for Half an hour discussion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: He is ready to give the reply. Let him at least give the reply to my question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please send a written reply to Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of Funds for Tribals

*122. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the proper utilisation of funds provided to the States for tribal development;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the instances of diversion of funds for some other purposes;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide funds directly to the implementing agencies in order to avoid delays; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the funds become available to these agencies without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Studies have been conducted through Government/Non-Governmental Organisations in respect of the schemes, namely, Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-plan, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Construction of Boy's & Girl's Hostels, Establishment of Ashram Schools, Vocational Training Institutes and Grants to States Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations (STDCs) for Minor Forest produce operations. Instances of diversion of funds have not been reported by any State/Union Territory.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Guidelines have been issued to all concerned State Governments/ UT Administration for implementation, monitoring of the various programmes meant for the development of Scheduled Tribes since Fifth Five Year Plan period. States/UTs are impressed upon through periodical meetings of Secretaries incharge of Tribal Development for timely release of funds to the implementing agencies.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Industry

*124. DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry is in the doldrums in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons for poor performance of the sugar industry; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to revive the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The overall performance of the sugar industry cannot be termed as poor.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Edible Oil

*128. SHRI D.S. AHIRE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various edible oil imported during 1998 till date and the foreign exchange spend thereon;

(b) the demand and supply of edible oil in the country at present;

(c) whether due to adulteration of mustard oil, the stock of edible oil has declined;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to review the decision on import of Palmolein and other edible oil;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to make the country self-reliant in the field of edible oil and to reduce the import of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The quantity of the various edible oils imported during 1998 (January - October) is estimated to be 14.48 lakh MT valued at around Rs. 4060 crores.

(b) The demand and supply of edible oils from domestic sources in the country in the Oil Year 1998-99 is estimated to be 82 lakh MT and 68 lakh MT respectively.

(c) and (d) Due to detection of adulteration of mustard oil and measures taken to ensure flow of only tested

and safe mustard oil to the market, there was some setback to the availability of edible oils in the market. However, the availability situation has almost normalised.

(e) and (f) Review of the need to import edible oils including palmolein is a continuing exercise. Factors like demand and supply position of edible oils in the country, domestic and international prices of oils etc. are considered in the matter.

(g) Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture under their Technology Mission on Oilseeds to augment the productivity and production of oilseeds in the country by increasing research efforts, increasing MSP for various oilseeds, giving Central Assistance for production and distribution of quality seeds etc.

[English]

Quality Control and Supply of Medicines to CGHS Dispensaries

*129. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quality control is enforced on the medicines stocked in medical store depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the tests conducted by the drug controller during 1997;

(c) whether medicines in CGHS Dispensaries are generally out of stock and the CGHS beneficiaries/patients are asked to buy the medicines from the market;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to supply adequate stock of medicines to dispensaries and re-imburse the money of the medicines so purchased by the beneficiaries expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Every batch of drug purchased by the Medical Store Organisation (MSO) is taken into account stock only after it is tested and cleared either in the Depot's own laboratory or in Govt. approved laboratories. Samples are also drawn by the zonal officers of the Central Drug Control Departments for quality checking in the Govt. testing laboratories. Drugs purchased by the CGHS Medical Stores Depot through the M.S.O. are tested on random basis and also in all cases of complaints received from beneficiaries.

Details of the total number of samples tested, and the number of samples that failed in each of these offices

is given below:—

Name of Office	Period	No. of Samples Tested	No. of Samples that failed the test
1. M.S.O.	1997	8783	72
2. CGHS MSD	1997-98	38	1
3. CDSCO	1997-98	37	4

When a drug is established as substandard, the MSO deregisters the manufacturer for one year, for supply of that particular drug; in the case of CDSCO, the information is sent to the State Drug Controller for taking necessary action under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(c) to (e) Essential Medicines are not generally out of stock in CGHS dispensaries and the CGHS beneficiaries/patients are not usually advised to buy the medicines from the market. However, as and when a particular drug is not readily available in the dispensary, it is supplied by the local authorised chemist as per procedure. Where the indented medicine is not even available/supplied by the authorised local chemist, the CGHS beneficiary is asked to purchase the medicine from open market and get the expenses re-imbursed from the local authorised chemist.

Identity Cards for Citizens

*130. SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR:
SHRI MAGANTI BABU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposal to issue identity cards to citizens and non-citizens;

(b) whether the Government propose to prepare a national register of citizens and parallel national register for non-citizens in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have assessed the impact of illegal immigration on the economy and security of the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this threat?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) A scheme to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards to all citizens of 14 years and above is under preparation. Persons below 14 years are to be separately registered under Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. Separate coloured cards are proposed to be issued to non-citizens. The Identity Cards to citizens as well as non-citizens will be issued on the basis of an inventory of citizens/non-citizens organised in a computer readable form. These cards will be used for the purposes of issuing passports, driving licences, ration cards, health care, admission in educational institutions, employment in public/private sectors, life and general insurance as also for maintenance of land records and urban property holdings. It will also help in easy identification of persons to check illegal immigration and infiltration as also to trace criminals and subversives.

(d) and (e) Illegal immigration not only leads to change in demographic pattern, has an adverse effect on the security of the country but has also a big drain on employment opportunities and social services like schools, hospitals, public transport, drinking water and public distribution, etc. However, no systematic assessment in this regard is available. For checking illegal immigration following steps have been taken:

(1) STRENGTHENING OF THE BORDER SECURITY FORCE

This includes —

- (i) raising of additional battalions under the expansion plan of the Border Security Force;
- (ii) reducing gaps between the Border Out Posts;
- (iii) increase in the number of OP towers;
- (iv) provision of surveillance equipments and night vision devices; and
- (v) raising of riverine water wing of the Border Security Force.

(2) FENCING, FLOOD LIGHTING AND PATROLLING

This includes —

- (i) construction of border roads and fence on the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders;
- (ii) flood lighting in the sensitive stretches on the Indo-Pak border; and
- (iii) intensification of patrolling among the border.

(3) SURVEILLANCE ON THE COASTAL AREA

This includes —

- (i) intensive surveillance by Naval vessels on the high seas;
- (ii) joint Coasts Guard Navy surveillance in the territorial waters; and
- (iii) patrolling by joint detachments of Navy (Coast Guard), Customs and State Police through trawlers in the shallow waters along the shore.

(4) INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, SHARING AND COORDINATION

Intelligence gathering is being constantly monitored to ensure that more and more pin-pointed and actionable intelligence is available. Mechanisms have been set up to share such information, promptly with the State Governments.

(5) OTHER MEASURES

There are schemes such as Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) in Assam and Meghalaya and Mobile

Task Force (MTF) in West Bengal and Tripura which are being implemented by the concerned States to detect infiltrators.

Standing instructions have been issued to the Border Security Force, State Governments and UT Administrations for detection and deportation of infiltrators.

Based on the reports received from the States of the North Eastern Region and West Bengal, Border Security Force and other agencies, a regular review is undertaken to monitor the situation on an on-going basis.

Special Education Programme for ST Women

*131. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a special education programme for the ST women;

(b) if so, the number of ST women benefited from the programme till date;

(c) whether ST women are being exploited due to lack of education; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made to make them competent and self dependent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Scheme of educational complex in low female literacy pockets for improving literacy among tribal women is under implementation since 1993-94.

(b) The number of ST women benefited under this scheme till 1997-98 is 8,940.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) The programmes undertaken are mainly for the educational development of the Scheduled Tribes. However, since these Programmes are for providing the basic facilities to make the Scheduled Tribes women literate, these programmes will also benefit the ST women in achieving self dependence in educational and economic spheres of life.

T.B. Cases

*132. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of tuberculosis are on the increase despite the launching of various T.B. Control Programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of various national schemes launched thereof;

(d) the achievements made during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce suffering, disability and death from tuberculosis and to contain the prices of anti-T.B. medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The trend of TB cases in the country reported under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme over the last several years has been more or less static.

(b) Number of TB cases detected during the last 3 years are as under:—

1995-96	13.98 lacs
1996-97	14.54 lacs
1997-98	13.09 lacs

(c) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) was involved with the objective of

achieving 85% cure rate of all new sputum positive cases detected. This strategy was pilot tested in 20 project sites in 15 states covering a population of 20 million. After proving the technical and operational feasibility of RNTCP, it was decided to implement RNTCP in 102 districts covering a population of 271.21 million over a period of 5 years with World Bank assistance. In addition, 203 "Short Course Chemotherapy (SCC)" districts will be strengthened by providing Binocular Microscopes and other inputs as a preparatory step for facilitating RNTCP at a later date.

(d) Details indicating the achievements made during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the attached Statements I and II).

(e) To control the problem of Tuberculosis, National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been under implementation in the country as Centrally Sponsored programme since 1962 with the objective of early detection and treatment of patients till they are cured. As indicated in (c) above, in order to increase its effectiveness, a revised strategy is also now under implementation.

By implementation of revised strategy, more than 10,000 deaths have been averted. Within the next year, with the expansion of RNTCP, it is anticipated that more than 1,00,000 patients will be treated, resulting in saving of at least additional 15,000 lives.

Widely used TB medicines like Streptomycin and Rifampicin have been kept in the first schedule of the Drug Prices Control Order 1995, meaning thereby that the prices of these drugs are fixed and regulated by the Government as per accepted norms/formula. The manufacture of most of the anti-TB drugs has been delicensed, even of those which are not under price control, to encourage more investment and production of the said products in the country.

Besides, under RNTCP, drugs are supplied by the Centre. Cash assistance is also provided to the States/UTs for procurement of anti-TB drugs for treatment of sputum-negative cases.

Statement-I**National Tuberculosis Control Programme**

Statement Showing the States and Union Territory-wise Target and Achievements with regard to detection of new TB cases during the year 1992-93 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1992-93			1993-94		
		Target	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,400	65,517	72.47	93,000	64,369	69.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,800	3,121	111.46	2,900	3,199	110.31
3.	Assam	39,100	17,975	45.97	40,100	14,334	35.75
4.	Bihar	198,640	196,183	98.76	204,000	79,750	39.09
5.	Goa	3,800	3,475	91.45	3,940	3,575	90.74
6.	Gujarat	148,200	158,928	107.24	153,200	160,722	104.91
7.	Haryana	31,200	31,457	100.82	32,080	12,046	37.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18,960	17,008	89.70	19,440	18,473	95.03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,200	3,655	22.56	16,600	4,049	24.39
10.	Karnataka	85,200	64,234	75.39	88,080	68,987	78.32
11.	Kerala	46,600	27,753	59.56	48,120	28,823	59.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122,800	77,309	62.96	127,200	64,158	50.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	236,500	271,272	114.70	244,000	207,541	85.06
14.	Manipur	4,200	2,803	61.98	4,360	4,279	98.14
15.	Meghalaya	2,600	2,428	93.31	2,680	3,300	123.13
16.	Mizoram	1,000	1,009	100.90	1,040	1,281	123.17
17.	Nagaland	1,800	1,004	55.78	1,880	1,224	65.11
18.	Orissa	41,300	30,479	73.80	42,400	29,282	69.01
19.	Punjab	43,400	44,764	103.14	44,600	44,663	100.14
20.	Rajasthan	46,360	33,557	72.38	47,760	36,843	81.33
21.	Sikkim	1,600	4,351	271.94	1,640	1,055	64.33
22.	Tamil Nadu	118,940	99,034	83.28	122,480	94,025	76.77
23.	Tripura	2,100	2,163	103.00	2,140	2,092	97.76
24.	Uttar Pradesh	279,600	255.86	91.90	305,980	269,515	88.08
25.	West Bengal	93,200	51.113	54.84	93,600	77,417	82.71
26.	Pondicherry	4,600	4,863	105.72	4,800	5,093	106.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	A & N Islands	400	503	125.75	440	526	119.55
28.	Chandigarh	2,600	1,723	66.27	2,640	1,900	71.97
29.	D & N Haveli	320	367	114.69	360	243	67.50
30.	Delhi	47,200	64,028	135.65	48,000	33,247	110.93
31.	Lakshadweep	220	163	74.09	240	264	110.00
32.	Daman & Diu	260	187	71.92	300	734	244.67
Total		1,732,000	1,539,065	83.86	1,800,000	1,358,990	75.50

Statement I—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
		Target	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	percentage
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86,200	68,111	69.36	78,620	65,999	83.95	78,620	65,680	83.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,200	3,567	111.47	1,500	3,296	219.73	1,500	2,880	192.0
3.	Assam	42,300	14,963	35.37	23,500	15,757	67.05	23,500	20,108	85.6
4.	Bihar	217,000	64,294	29.63	153,000	113,409	74.12	153,000	112,710	73.7
5.	Goa	4,160	3,245	78.00	2,000	3,432	171.60	2,000	2,974	148.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Gujarat	162,000	151,572	93.56	73,000	157,074	215.17	133,900	116,158	86.7
7.	Haryana	33,400	—	—	29,000	21,751	75.00	29,000	35,267	121.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,500	12,756	62.22	9,000	16,079	178.66	9,000	12,084	134.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17,000	14,203	83.55	6,240	7,302	117.02	6,240	11,014	176.5
10.	Karnataka	92,500	68,713	74.28	68,370	67,311	98.45	68,370	71,776	105.0
11.	Kerala	50,200	27,340	54.46	33,800	27,972	82.76	33,800	36,829	109.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133,200	76,942	57.76	87,220	82,803	83.47	87,220	90,858	104.2
13.	Maharashtra	257,000	134,893	52.49	140,000	204,569	146.12	140,000	190,630	136.2
14.	Manipur	4,600	4,995	108.59	2,700	3,959	146.63	2,700	6,645	246.1
15.	Meghalaya	2,800	2,115	75.54	2,560	2,614	102.11	2,560	4,618	180.4
16.	Mizoram	1,100	910	82.73	1,000	1,067	106.70	1,000	1,223	122.3
17.	Nagaland	2,000	1,348	67.40	1,250	1,192	95.36	1,250	1,350	108.0
18.	Orissa	44,100	29,873	67.74	36,860	29,871	81.04	36,860	40,850	110.8
19.	Punjab	47,000	37,576	79.95	36,000	42,341	117.61	41,900	48,260	115.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Rajasthan	50,000	36,284	72.87	45,000	36,228	80.51	45,000	69,344	154.1
21.	Sikkim	1,740	1,255	72.13	1,000	2,220	222.00	1,000	2,800	280.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	129,200	102,935	79.67	99,000	98,665	99.66	99,000	104,823	105.9
23.	Tripura	2,300	2,067	89.87	2,880	2,107	73.16	2,880	2,528	87.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	325,600	268,862	82.57	247,000	265,079	107.32	247,000	279,789	113.3
25.	West Bengal	98,700	74,921	75.91	69,000	67,817	98.29	69,000	74,352	107.8
26.	Pondicherry	5,000	4,553	91.06	1,500	3,311	220.73	3,200	3,401	106.3
27.	A & N Islands	460	472	102.61	500	1,954	390.80	500	635	127.0
28.	Chandigarh	2,800	1,746	62.36	1,000	1,383	138.30	1,000	1,711	171.1
29.	D & N Haveli	380	209	55.00	250	725	290.00	250	300	120.0
30.	Delhi	51,000	37,534	73.60	17,000	51,603	303.55	42,000	42,951	102.3
31.	Lakshadweep	240	154	64.17	100	194	194.00	100	160	160.0
32.	Daman & Diu	320	731	228.44	150	611	407.33	150	244	162.7
Total		1,900,000	1,249,138	65.74	1,270,000	1,389,695	109.42	1,363,500	14,549.52	106.7

Statement-II**National Tuberculosis Control Programme**

Statement showing the States and Union Territory-Wise and Achievements with regard to Conduct of Sputum Examination of New Chest, Symptomatics During the year 1992-93 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1992-93			1993-94		
		Target	Achievements	Percentage	Targets	Achievements	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252,600	184,765	73.15	253080	76771	30.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,750	7,919	117.32	6800	8314	122.25
3.	Assam	87,600	28,730	32.80	87720	8476	9.65
4.	Bihar	376,200	341,770	90.85	376500	INR	—
5.	Goa	4,500	15,296	339.91	4520	14355	317.59
6.	Gujarat	153,600	265,577	172.90	153000	263513	171.33
7.	Haryana	60,000	54,000	90.00	60080	15581	26.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46,200	50,150	108.55	46280	60302	130.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	51,800	10,900	21.12	51680	9141	17.69
10.	Karnataka	185,300	167,837	90.59	185200	228865	123.58
11.	Kerala	107,400	37,578	34.99	107520	29065	27.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	290,500	179,962	61.95	290,800	153401	52.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	276,900	339,063	122.45	277200	311833	112.49
14.	Manipur	9,300	4,134	44.45	9320	4256	45.67
15.	Meghalaya	7,200	1,152	18.00	7240	2230	30.80
16.	Mizoram	3,000	4,209	140.30	3040	4470	147.04
17.	Nagaland	5,100	1,376	26.98	5120	2141	41.82
18.	Orissa	190,200	121,668	64.07	190400	124716	65.50
19.	Punjab	85,300	112,451	131.84	85080	111903	131.53
20.	Rajasthan	140,400	64,223	45.75	140520	74331	52.90
21.	Sikkim	4,500	2,657	59.04	4520	689	15.24
22.	Tamil Nadu	241,800	121,482	50.24	242000	126088	52.10
23.	Tripura	8,400	5,865	69.82	8440	7952	94.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	575,000	513,951	89.38	575600	563180	97.84
25.	West Bengal	214,200	26,652	12.44	214400	52520	24.50
26.	Pondicherry	7,800	8,764	112.36	7840	8820	112.50
27.	A & N Islands	1,200	2,452	204.33	1220	2591	212.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Chandigarh	600	430	71.67	620	395	63.71
29.	D & N Haveli	500	265	53.00	520	INR	—
30.	Delhi	12,000	76,6833	639.03	120000	135158	112.63
31.	Lakshadweep	1,000	231	23.10	1020	151	112.84
32.	Daman & Diu	600	359	61.50	620	848	136.77
Total		3,407,250	2,752,776	80.79	3518800	2403156	68.29

Statement-II—Contd.

Sl. no.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
		Target	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	Percentage	Target	Achievements	percentage
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253090	84465	33.37	235000	74092	31.41	235900	242254	102.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6800	9021	132.65	9000	7460	82.89	9000	8625	96.06
3.	Assam	87720	7883	8.99	70500	6870	9.74	70500	7280	10.33
4.	Bihar	376800	77747	20.64	460000	26512	5.76	460000	78000	16.95
5.	Goa	4520	12562	278.36	15300	10035	65.59	15300	10040	65.62
6.	Gujarat	153800	241466	157.00	265000	302261	114.06	401700	344110	85.66
7.	Haryana	60080	—	—	90000	60844	67.60	90000	66428	73.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46280	30147	65.14	53000	1403	2.65	53000	7000	13.21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	51680	21405	41.42	18900	18362	97.15	18900	20999	110.58
10.	Karnataka	185200	173523	93.69	228000	30111	13.21	228000	95954	42.53
11.	Kerala	107520	20955	19.49	101400	58511	57.70	101400	128333	125.55
12.	Madhya Pradesh	290800	225514	77.58	230000	240323	104.49	230000	135050	58.72
13.	Maharashtra	277200	192305	69.37	420000	66929	15.94	420000	320000	76.19
14.	Manipur	9320	4282	45.94	8000	601	7.51	6000	7647	95.59
15.	Meghalaya	7240	925	12.79	7600	423	5.57	7600	3070	40.39
16.	Mizoram	3040	2843	93.52	4500	2224	49.42	4500	3284	72.93
17.	Nagaland	5120	1757	34.51	3800	330	8.88	3800	2400	63.16
18.	Orissa	190400	118204	62.08	124000	141657	114.24	124000	93033	75.03
19.	Punjab	85080	91156	107.14	112500	154226	137.09	125700	156659	124.63
20.	Rajasthan	140520	80434	57.24	135000	70314	52.08	135000	70662	52.34
21.	Sikkim	4520	3118	68.98	3700	1381	37.32	3700	1603	43.46
22.	Tamil Nadu	242000	140927	58.19	297000	213492	71.88	297000	460252	154.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tripura	8440	7535	89.29	87000	6647	76.40	8700	9884	113.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	575500	476025	82.70	740000	686254	92.74	740000	843780	114.07
25.	West Bengal	214400	79157	35.92	205000	89935	43.87	205000	84005	40.93
26.	Pondicherry	7840	7033	89.71	8800	11311	128.53	9600	13000	135.42
27.	A & N Islands	1220	2392	195.07	2500	695	27.00	2500	1989	78.76
28.	Chandigarh	620	350	53.05	3000	521	17.37	3000	1532	54.40
29.	D & N Havell	520	165	31.73	700	55	9.43	700	285	40.71
30.	Delhi	120000	126593	105.74	135200	116953	86.50	126000	140000	111.11
31.	Lakshadweep	1020	709	69.51	1151	875	76.02	1151	800	69.50
32.	Daman & Diu	620	439	70.81	1150	1351	117.48	1150	1350	120.00
Total		3518800	2245364	63.81	399930	2406969	60.20	4140801	3360543	81.2

Information not received—(INR)

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Funds to National Family Welfare Programmes

*133. DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant-in-aid for the family planning programme released by the Union Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of utilisation of the money by each State;

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation by the States, if any;

(d) the achievements of family welfare programmes made so far by each State in this regard;

(e) the reasons for slippage in performance;

(f) whether most of the couples in the country do not avail themselves of family planning proposals;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) further steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(i) the fund proposed to be allocated for this programme during Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statements I & II.

(c) The grant-in-aid to States is both in cash and in kind. The assistance in kind includes drug kits, vaccines, contraceptives etc. The cash assistance released to the States is invariably short of their actual requirement and is normally fully utilised.

(d) The information is given in the statement III.

(e) There has been no slippage in performance during the 8th plan as would be clear from the decline in Birth Rate during 8th Plan period from 29.5 to 27.5 and Infant Mortality Rate from 80 to 72. However the progress has been only partial in achieving stable population because the success in controlling population requires need based resources, efficient delivery of health services by the State health system, publicly stated support to the programme

by the opinion leaders and adequately high educational, economic and social status of women. All these have been partially available. However only replacement level or even lower level has been achieved presently in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Goa, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Many large States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are at a level where they can achieve similar status in next 5-10 years. The population indicators are particularly weak in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Assam for the above mentioned reasons. The effort of the Government is to achieve a breakthrough in these States with the help and cooperation of the State Governments and Non-Governmental Agencies.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. 45.5% of the couples are effectively protected by one contraceptive method or the other as on 31st March, 1998.

(h) Major policy measures taken up recently are reorganization of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood and related programmes into Reproductive and Child Health package, initiation of pulse polio immunization programme and giving up of targets for individual contraceptives.

(i) Ninth Plan allocation has been tentatively placed by Planning Commission at Rs. 11016.78 crore.

Statement-I

Grants-in-aid released during the VIII Plan period

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6067.33	8284.79	9773.20	8752.96	10278.74	43157.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.65	64.56	178.93	250.54	180.68	729.36
3.	Assam	2356.27	2485.74	3488.38	3075.38	2850.13	14255.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	5203.99	7108.30	10272.98	10003.46	7512.42	40101.15
5.	Goa	127.62	136.61	166.67	169.22	195.05	795.17
6.	Gujarat	4386.76	6263.24	5910.79	5536.01	5365.16	27461.96
7.	Haryana	2194.87	3651.68	2541.11	2213.55	2299.14	12900.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1172.12	2014.30	1364.70	1195.68	1908.80	7655.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1015.74	2274.10	3027.19	1299.42	1131.49	8747.94
10.	Karnataka	3395.11	4676.51	6974.61	7557.81	9384.68	31988.72
11.	Kerala	2832.12	3117.82	3183.61	3335.75	3192.32	15661.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7425.04	9779.89	10385.16	10126.12	9755.89	47472.10
13.	Maharashtra	8292.23	10618.30	9349.27	11171.61	11734.71	51166.12
14.	Manipur	379.39	441.77	425.96	487.63	475.33	2210.08
15.	Meghalaya	260.00	289.77	308.54	385.66	367.47	1631.44
16.	Mizoram	157.86	182.92	194.08	241.89	243.42	1020.17
17.	Nagaland	226.70	229.24	292.20	285.24	259.25	1292.63
18.	Orissa	3711.74	4493.17	6312.40	5365.77	4109.53	23992.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	2412.46	3608.47	3760.93	2989.72	2734.32	15505.90
20.	Rajasthan	5619.50	6549.94	9621.90	9110.23	9630.26	40531.83
21.	Sikkim	135.61	193.45	222.05	271.85	259.96	1082.92
22.	Tamil Nadu	5683.07	7198.07	7359.10	7882.94	7428.08	35551.26
23.	Tripura	296.20	370.44	489.93	444.01	447.37	2047.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16067.92	19294.05	23783.52	19953.46	18258.64	97357.59
25.	West Bengal	5274.95	6597.51	6447.51	8189.78	8955.90	35465.65
Total		84749.25	109924.64	125834.72	120295.69	118978.75	559783.05
1.	Pondicherry	95.64	47.57	92.88	139.32	127.27	502.68
2.	Delhi	915.97	1162.07	1592.11	1972.55	1863.39	7506.09
3.	A & N Islands	81.64	77.90	83.88	100.12	106.32	449.86
4.	D & N Haveli	22.50	24.66	38.72	32.80	35.49	154.17
5.	Chandigarh	116.02	141.42	162.86	150.56	119.62	690.48
6.	Lakshdweep	11.77	12.00	14.28	17.68	14.52	70.25
7.	Daman & Diu	19.21	37.93	25.23	34.36	38.80	155.53
Total:		1262.75	1503.55	2009.96	2447.39	2305.41	9529.06

Statement-II*Utilisation by the States during the VIII Plan Period*

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8240.82	10823.29	12512.30	12674.12	13584.11	57834.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	86.11	86.28	140.85	226.01	165.67	704.92
3.	Assam	2101.17	2753.55	3813.83	3784.57	5079.22	17532.34
4.	Bihar	7588.74	8841.56	10246.09	10822.03	10879.03	48177.45
5.	Goa	104.03	113.83	171.40	167.65	217.49	774.40
6.	Gujarat	5792.19	7548.31	8507.29	8486.18	14150.55	44464.52
7.	Haryana	2753.92	3457.31	3439.40	3255.01	3381.45	16287.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1503.97	2392.62	1892.01	1809.14	2437.95	10035.69
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1279.19	1484.05	1290.96	1408.72	1654.34	7117.26
10.	Karnataka	4719.78	5602.03	6401.41	7185.62	7711.17	31600.01
11.	Kerala	3503.46	4359.53	5401.41	6944.14	6261.13	26469.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7906.22	10575.04	12168.37	11039.49	12343.22	54032.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	9498.38	11495.64	13508.12	15005.78	14650.66	64158.58
14.	Manipur	506.66	407.55	453.13	462.56	445.05	2274.95
15.	Meghalaya	256.84	304.53	333.96	481.49	491.58	1868.40
16.	Mizoram	174.74	182.07	217.78	229.81	253.93	1058.33
17.	Nagaland	242.57	271.45	283.55	355.26	342.23	1495.06
18.	Orissa	3971.37	3321.07	8166.96	5891.18	6048.73	27399.31
19.	Punjab	3774.17	4334.51	5065.05	4662.47	2708.09	20544.29
20.	Rajasthan	5907.37	6770.92	7600.83	8335.71	9617.99	38532.82
21.	Sikkim	198.21	276.11	265.76	383.89	336.29	1460.26
22.	Tamil Nadu	7919.14	6045.01	7429.79	9418.64	6264.06	37076.64
23.	Tripura	578.63	395.53	810.97	866.63	1016.03	3667.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17104.61	23754.49	27009.92	29245.30	32186.26	129300.58
25.	West Bengal	6660.90	7365.43	7124.13	8036.52	8314.60	37501.58
Total		102373.19	122961.71	144455.27	151037.92	160540.82	681368.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pondicherry	93.97	78.80	83.63	117.53	123.53	497.46
2.	Delhi	540.57	816.55	1526.92	954.43	1064.40	4902.87
3.	A & N Islands	82.66	77.14	80.20	97.95	95.57	433.52
4.	D & N Haveli	16.21	18.73	29.65	26.21	26.16	116.96
5.	Chandigarh	116.36	122.62	127.51	104.98	106.38	577.85
6.	Lakshdweep	6.98	5.67	7.04	9.50	6.26	35.45
7.	Daman & Diu	15.82	37.53	24.22	33.48	35.42	146.47
Total :		872.57	1157.04	1879.17	1344.08	1457.72	6710.58

Statement-III*Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for States/UTs.*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	C.B.R.		IMR	
		1996	1997	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	22.5	65	63
2.	Assam	27.6	28.2	74	76
3.	Bihar	32.1	31.7	71	71
4.	Gujarat	25.7	25.6	61	62

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	28.8	28.3	68	68
6.	Karnataka	23.0	22.7	53	59
7.	Kerala	18.0	17.9	14	12
8.	Madhya Pradesh	32.3	31.9	97	94
9.	Maharashtra	23.4	23.1	48	47
10.	Orissa	27.0	26.5	96	96
11.	Punjab	23.7	23.4	51	51
12.	Rajasthan	32.4	32.1	85	85
13.	Tamil Nadu	19.5	19.0	53	53
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34.0	33.5	85	85
15.	West Bengal	22.8	22.4	55	55
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.9	21.4	54	—
17.	Goa	14.4	14.2	15	—
18.	Himachal Pradesh	23.0	22.6	62	—
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Manipur	19.6	19.7	28	—
21.	Meghalaya	30.4	30.2	48	—
22.	Mizoram	15.1	15.0	25	—
23.	Nagaland	NA	7.9	7	—
24.	Sikkim	20.0	19.8	47	—
25.	Tripura	18.4	18.3	49	—
26.	A & N Islands	18.5	18.6	27	—
27.	Chandigarh	17.5	18.8	45	—
28.	D & N Haveli	28.9	28.2	71	—
29.	Daman & Diu	21.6	24.9	43	—
30.	Delhi	21.6	21.1	44	—
31.	Lakshadweep	23.4	22.9	36	—
32.	Pondicherry	18.1	18.4	25	—
All India		27.5	27.2	72	71

Source: SRS

**Couples Currently & Effectively Protected
As on 31st March 1997**

(Figures are provisional)

1	2	Eligible Couples (‘00) 31 Mar 1997	Sterilisation		IUD			
			CCP&CEP Due to Sterilisation	% Prot- ected	CCP due to IUD	% Cur. Prote- ected	CEP due to IUD	% Eff. Prot- ected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139087	5404808	38.9	636110	4.6	604304	4.3
2.	Assam	38001	626180	16.5	68824	1.8	65383	1.7
3.	Bihar	181222	3326341	18.4	427959	2.4	406561	2.2
4.	Gujarat	78824	2989630	37.9	910448	11.6	864926	11.0
5.	Haryana	31057	1053323	33.9	341612	11.0	324531	10.4
6.	Karnataka	82910	3612491	43.6	699641	8.4	664659	8.0
7.	Kerala	46585	1861290	40.0	179141	3.8	170184	3.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	137012	3765936	27.5	1418441	10.4	1347518	9.8
9.	Maharashtra	155488	6134872	39.5	986561	6.3	937233	6.0
10.	Orissa	58837	1650590	28.1	400156	6.8	380148	6.5
11.	Punjab	33722	1298627	38.5	971323	28.8	922757	27.3
12.	Rajasthan	90261	2010880	22.3	387270	4.3	367906	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Tamil Nadu	103731	4297990	41.4	839234	8.1	797272	7.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	277861	5184948	18.7	3931115	14.1	3794559	13.4
15.	West Bengal	126929	3633618	28.6	294354	2.3	279036	2.2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	9658	389037	40.3	94243	9.8	89531	9.3
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	14450	227645	15.8	20722	1.4	19686	1.4
18.	Manipur	2813	42100	15.0	20319	7.2	19303	6.9
19.	Meghalaya	3071	7514	2.4	3428	1.1	3266	1.1
20.	Nagaland	1921	11175	5.8	4103	2.1	3696	2.0
21.	Sikkim	674	10562	15.7	2643	3.9	2511	3.7
22.	Tripura	5025	96406	19.2	7518	1.5	7142	1.4
23.	A&N Islands	571	18825	33.0	3116	5.5	2960	5.2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1629	13874	8.5	4699	2.9	4464	2.7
25.	Chandigarh	1350	33640	24.9	14321	10.6	13605	10.1
26.	D&N Haveli	292	9740	33.4	435	1.5	413	1.4
27.	Delhi	19779	380269	19.2	154591	7.8	148861	7.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Goa	1861	46247	24.9	6969	3.7	6620	3.6
29.	Daman & Diu	172	4676	27.2	670	3.9	636	3.7
30.	Lakshadweep	101	370	3.7	205	2.0	195	1.9
31.	Mizoram	1041	38264	36.8	5267	5.1	5004	4.8
32.	Pondicherry	1503	84639	56.3	8701	5.8	8266	5.5
33.	M/o Defence		243454		26148		24840	
34.	M/o Railways		279709		26308		24992	
35.	Commercial							
All India		1647488	48772507	29.6	12896901	7.8	12251771	7.4

1	2	Conventional Contraceptives		Oral Pills		All Methods					
		CCP due to CC Users	% Curr. protected	CEP due to CC Users	% Eff. Protected	CCP&CEP due to OP Users	% Protected	CCP due to all methods	% Curr. Protected	CEP due to all methods	% Effectively protected
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	541226	3.9	270613	1.9	237738	1.7	6819882	49.0	6517464	46.9
2.	Assam	33096	0.9	16548	0.4	18601	0.5	746700	19.6	726711	19.1
3.	Bihar	99945	0.6	49973	0.3	43582	0.2	3897627	21.5	3826457	21.1
4.	Gujarat	1015432	12.9	507716	6.4	160118	2.0	5075628	64.4	4522390	57.4

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5.	Haryana	474826	15.3	237413	7.6	57506	1.9	1927266	62.1	1672773	53.9
6.	Karnataka	350113	4.2	175057	2.1	158096	1.9	4820341	58.1	4610303	55.6
7.	Kerala	219377	4.7	109689	2.4	33445	0.7	2293252	49.2	2174607	46.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1795472	13.1	897736	6.6	486763	3.6	7466611	54.5	6499953	47.4
9.	Maharashtra	961653	6.2	480827	3.1	374684	2.4	8457770	54.4	7927615	51.0
10.	Orissa	369512	6.3	184756	3.1	106472	1.8	2526730	42.9	2321966	39.5
11.	Punjab	556844	16.5	278422	8.2	98613	2.9	2925406	86.6	2598418	76.9
12.	Rajasthan	712534	7.9	356267	3.9	204283	2.3	3314967	36.7	2939337	32.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	211061	2.0	105531	1.0	165646	1.6	5513930	53.2	5366438	51.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1767599	6.4	883800	3.2	523304	1.9	11406966	41.1	10326611	37.2
15.	West Bengal	394695	3.1	197348	1.6	235954	1.9	4558620	35.9	4346555	34.2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	67382	7.0	33691	3.5	21944	2.3	572606	59.3	534203	55.3
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	7357	0.5	3679	0.3	3030	0.2	266764	17.9	254039	17.6
18.	Manipur	6691	2.0	2846	1.0	2412	0.9	70522	25.1	66660	23.7
19.	Meghalaya	1153	0.4	577	0.2	1059	0.3	13163	4.3	12415	4.0

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20.	Nagaland	28	0.0	14	0.0	395	0.2	15701	8.2	15482	8.1
21.	Sikkim	489	0.7	245	0.4	2685	4.0	16379	24.3	16002	23.7
22.	Tripura	16708	3.3	8353	1.7	20409	4.1	141038	28.1	132309	26.3
23.	A&N Islands	1393	2.4	697	1.2	896	1.6	24229	42.4	23377	40.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	542	0.3	271	0.2	1035	0.6	20150	12.4	19644	12.1
25.	Chandigarh	8273	6.1	4137	3.1	317	0.2	56552	41.9	51700	38.3
26.	D&N Haveli	0	0.0	0	0.0	238	0.8	10413	35.7	10391	35.6
27.	Delhi	270770	13.7	135385	6.8	8325	0.4	813955	41.2	670840	33.9
28.	Goa	12244	6.6	6122	3.3	2302	1.2	67761	36.4	61291	32.9
29.	Daman & Diu	1468	8.5	734	4.3	287	1.7	7101	41.3	6333	36.8
30.	Lakshadweep	358	1.7	179	1.8	230	2.3	1163	11.5	974	9.6
31.	Mizoram	1796	1.7	898	0.9	1880	1.8	47207	45.3	46046	44.2
32.	Pondicherry	9793	6.5	4897	3.3	1016	0.7	104149	69.3	98818	65.7
33.	M/o Defence	35127		17564		3607		308336		289465	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
34.	M/o Railways	196894		96447		4284		507195		407432	
35.	Commercial	6968472		3484236		2184462		9152934		5668698	
All India		17109321	10.4	8554661	5.2	5167618	3.1	83946047	51.0	74746557	45.4

Note: The estimates of couple protection rates due to different methods of family planning in respect of the Ministries of Defence and Railways and on account of commercial distribution are included in all-India estimates as the eligible couples in respect of these agencies are not available separately.

All-India totals may not tally due to rounding off at various stages.

***Couples currently & effectively protected
As on 31st March' 1998***

(Figures are provisional)

1	2	Eligible Couples (00) 31 Mar 1998	Sterilisation		IUD			
			CCP&CEP Due to Sterilisation	% Prot- ected	CCP due to IUD	% Cur. Prote- cted	CEP due to IUD	% Eff. Prote- cted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137876	5605298	40.7	639274	4.6	607310	4.4
2.	Assam	38885	571195	14.7	72262	1.9	68649	1.8
3.	Bihar	171605	3146067	18.3	393417	2.3	373746	2.2
4.	Gujarat	81862	2984236	36.5	893023	10.9	848372	10.4
5.	Haryana	32556	1063678	32.7	343151	10.5	325994	10.0
6.	Karnataka	85723	3735381	43.6	735465	8.6	698692	8.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Kerala	51590	1833700	35.5	174230	3.4	165518	3.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	136767	3831050	28.0	1372121	10.0	1303515	9.5
9.	Maharashtra	153387	6198701	40.4	965041	6.3	916789	6.0
10.	Orissa	58690	1635144	27.9	445807	7.6	423327	7.2
11.	Punjab	36740	1303019	35.5	907345	24.7	861978	23.5
12.	Rajasthan	92146	2069765	22.5	422572	4.6	401443	4.4
13.	Tamil Nadu	105506	4264891	40.4	851915	8.1	809319	7.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	274389	5075384	18.5	4100841	14.9	3895799	14.2
15.	West Bengal	129748	3670478	28.3	253030	2.0	240378	1.9
16.	Himachal Pradesh	10605	390885	36.9	91532	8.6	86956	8.2
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	14742	216411	14.7	19747	1.3	18760	1.3
18.	Manipur	3103	40516	13.1	21098	6.8	20043	6.5
19.	Meghalaya	3271	7810	2.4	3651	1.1	3469	1.1
20.	Nagaland	1835	11040	6.0	3416	1.9	3246	1.8
21.	Sikkim	753	10203	13.6	2604	3.5	2474	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Tripura	5573	98494	17.7	8283	1.5	7849	1.4
23.	A&N Islands	594	19467	32.8	2889	4.8	2726	4.6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1732	14872	8.6	4912	2.8	4666	2.7
25.	Chandigarh	1426	34395	24.1	13553	9.5	12875	9.0
26.	D&N Haveli	318	9321	29.3	484	1.5	460	1.4
27.	Delhi	21885	386236	17.6	152853	7.0	145020	6.6
28.	Goa	2151	46431	21.6	6274	2.9	5961	2.8
29.	Daman & Diu	202	4859	24.1	625	3.1	594	2.9
30.	Lakshadweep	106	360	3.4	163	1.5	155	1.5
31.	Mizoram	1164	37630	32.3	4647	4.0	4414	3.8
32.	Pondicherry	1759	88182	50.1	8180	4.6	7771	4.4
33.	M/o Defence		241368		24136		22930	
34.	M/o Railways		285179		24337		23120	
35.	Commercial							
	All India	1658687	48602566	29.3	12660710	7.6	12027674	7.3

State/UT	Conventional Contraceptives				Oral Pills		All Methods				
	CCP due to CC Users	% Curr. prot-ected	CEP due to CC Users	% Eff. Prot-ected	CCP&CEP due to OP Users	% Prot-ected	CCP due to all methods	% Curr. Prot-ected	CEP due to all methods	% Effec-tively protected	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Andhra Pradesh	599873	4.4	299937	2.2	254499	1.8	7098943	51.5	6767043	49.1	
2. Assam	29320	0.8	14660	0.4	31009	0.8	703786	18.1	685513	17.6	
3. Bihar	50876	0.3	25438	0.1	40366	0.2	3630726	21.2	3585617	20.9	
4. Gujarat	823404	10.1	411702	5.0	161910	2.0	4862573	59.4	4406220	53.8	
5. Haryana	405447	12.5	202724	6.2	58713	1.8	1870990	57.5	1651108	50.7	
6. Karnataka	323099	3.8	161550	1.9	154102	1.8	4948047	57.5	4749724	55.4	
7. Kerala	198636	3.9	99318	1.9	31182	0.6	2237748	43.4	2129719	41.3	
8. Madhya Pradesh	1685834	12.3	842917	6.2	552178	4.0	7441183	54.4	6529660	47.7	
9. Maharashtra	585988	3.8	292994	1.9	373441	2.4	8123171	53.0	7781924	50.7	
10. Orissa	252769	4.3	126385	2.2	106689	1.8	2440210	41.6	2291545	39.0	
11. Punjab	538313	14.7	269157	7.3	98402	2.7	2847079	77.5	2532555	68.9	
12. Rajasthan	837065	9.1	418533	4.5	301340	3.3	3630742	39.4	3191081	34.6	
13. Tamil Nadu	186546	1.8	93273	0.9	191234	1.8	5494586	52.1	5358717	50.8	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2037260	7.4	1018630	3.7	749015	2.7	11962500	43.6	10738828	39.1
15.	West Bengal	369621	2.8	184811	1.4	294103	2.3	4587232	35.4	4389770	33.8
16.	Himachal Pradesh	65049	6.1	32525	3.1	23264	2.2	570731	53.8	533630	50.3
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	8510	0.6	4255	0.3	2957	0.2	247625	16.8	242382	16.4
18.	Manipur	5493	1.8	2747	0.9	2878	0.9	69985	22.6	66183	21.3
19.	Meghalaya	945	0.3	473	0.1	1095	0.3	13501	4.1	12846	3.9
20.	Nagaland	2	0.0	1	0.0	132	0.1	14591	8.0	14419	7.9
21.	Sikkim	405	0.5	203	0.3	2679	3.6	15891	21.1	15559	207
22.	Tripura	22893	4.1	11447	2.1	24921	4.5	154571	27.7	142711	25.6
23.	A&N Islands	2549	4.3	1275	2.1	805	1.4	25690	43.2	24272	40.8
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	824	0.5	412	0.2	1935	1.1	22543	13.0	21885	12.6
25.	Chandigarh	7518	5.3	3759	2.6	147	0.1	55613	39.0	51176	35.9
26.	D&N Haveli	0	0.0	0	0.0	198	0.6	10003	31.5	9979	31.4
27.	Delhi	208075	9.5	104038	4.8	9615	0.4	756579	34.6	644909	29.5
28.	Goa	10627	4.9	5314	2.5	2132	1.0	65465	30.4	59837	27.8

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
29.	Daman & Diu	1380	6.8	690	3.4	304	1.5	7168	35.5	6447	31.9
30.	Lakshadweep	282	2.7	141	1.3	171	1.6	977	9.3	828	7.8
31.	Mizoram	948	0.8	474	0.4	1948	1.7	45172	38.8	44466	38.2
32.	Pondicherry	7498	4.3	3749	2.1	861	0.5	104721	59.5	100563	57.2
33.	M/o Defence	32024		16012		3554		301083		283864	
34.	M/o Railways	72514		36257		3755		385784		348311	
35.	Commercial	7336667		3668334		2759677		10096344		6428011	
All India		16708254	10.1	8354127	5.0	6241211	3.8	84212741	50.8	75225578	45.4

Notes : The estimates of couple protection rates due to different methods of family planning in respect of the Ministries of Defence and Railways and on account of commercial distribution are included in all-India estimates as the eligible couples in respect of these agencies are not available separately.

— All-India totals may not tally due to rounding off at various stages.

Central Adoption Agency

134. SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when the Central Adoption Agency has been functioning in the country;

(b) the number of children adopted through this agency during the last three years including Delhi, State-wise;

(c) whether any Central scheme to encourage child adoption in the country has been approved for implementation;

(d) if so, whether the modalities for implementation of this scheme has been decided;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total amount earmarked for the said scheme during Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Central Adoption Resource Agency has been functioning with effect from 28th June, 1990 under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) The Agency clears children only for inter-country adoptions and a statement in this regard is enclosed.

(c) There is a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Homes (Shishu Greh) for infants for promoting in-country adoptions.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Homes (Shishu Greh) for infants, grants are provided to Non-Governmental organisations engaged in the field of child welfare and placement of children in adoption. The assistance is provided in the form of consolidated recurring grants to

cover 90% of the total expenses on account of maintenance of children, staff salary etc. subject to an

upper limit of Rs. 6 lakhs for each Shishu Greh.

(f) Rs. 4.5 Crores for the Shishu Greh Scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of Children given on inter-country adoption during 1995, 1996, 1997.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1995	1996	1997
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	67	86
2.	Delhi	353	161	160
3.	Goa	2	3	3
4.	Gujarat	18	26	30
5.	Haryana	—	3	1
6.	Karnataka	82	36	69
7.	Kerala	36	71	46
8.	Maharashtra	290	180	342
9.	Orissa	33	30	19
10.	Pondicherry	5	2	3
11.	Punjab	1	—	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	78	72	42
13.	Uttar Pradesh	9	—	—
14.	West Bengal	266	319	221
Grand Total		1236	990	1024

Measles Cases

*135. SHRI VITHAL TUPE:
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been constant increase in the cases of measles in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of cases which came to the notice of the Government during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the measles so far; and

(d) the extent to which the Government achieved success in containing this disease during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) As a result of vaccination for measles in Universal Immunization Programme since 1985, reported cases of measles have actually considerably reduced from 2.52 lakhs in 1987 to 41,425 in 1997. A statement showing state-wise reported cases in last 5 years is enclosed. There was increase in cases in 1996 but the incidence has been brought down in 1997.

(c) and (d) Every newborn child is provided vaccination for measles at the age of about 9 months. Non-vaccination of every child due to social attitudes and inadequacies of field health staff are reasons for many children missing measles vaccination. Government is working with State Governments to remove inadequacies in working of field staff and social values are being sought to be changed through IEC effort. A special campaign has been taken up in slum areas of 40 major cities for immunization for measles during 1998-99.

Statement*Reported cases of measles*

Sl.No.	State/UT	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2696	2818	2371	1275	1274	2563
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	148	1740	580	339	382	16**
3.	Assam	1714	2586	"	2791	3518	"
4.	Bihar	2935	"	"	"	"	"
5.	Goa	73	113	81	39	58	267
6.	Gujarat	5152	905	4029	1571	1676	1822
7.	Haryana	38	74	201	138	115	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	327	1518	786	726	568	802
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2755	2141	3004	4377	2001	3145
10.	Karnataka	5004	2845	2236	2175	3596	2086
11.	Kerala	3595	12758	8390	4810	6525	5557
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5824	2856	5880	1965	39237#	4340#
13.	Maharashtra	12540	7790	7048	4128	5248	4525
14.	Manipur	212	400	955	159	167	1216
15.	Meghalaya	898	7641	2021	1468	1431	2435
16.	Mizoram	48	198	179	90	67	347
17.	Nagaland	273	1061	583	437	448	741
18.	Orissa	1140	4674	1586	1718	1645	2473
19.	Punjab	108	46	100	40	48	"
20.	Rajasthan	3073	1194	3943	1777	1401	1775
21.	Sikkim	219	995	"	"	"	"
22.	Tamil Nadu	4860	2655	3055	2330	662	3776

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	1090	775	86	476	1608	3621
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13161	4866	10753	1849	2256	2105
25.	West Bengal	3050	980	696	6787	8761	
26.	A&N Islands	192	191	591	23	69	48
27.	Chandigarh	41	"	'	40	34	45
28.	D&N Haveli	62	22	180	362	203	267
29.	Daman & Diu	0	4	25	18	22	27
30.	Delhi	532	1238	2022	1443	1812	658*
31.	Lakshadweep	30	9	0	22	25	95
32.	Pondicherry	8	4	0	0	0	0
INDIA Total		71798	65077	61381	43373	85055	41425

*Not received
\$ upto August 1997

SOURCE: Monthly Health Condition reports—States/UTs DHS

*upto June 1997
#under clarification

**upto January 1997
##upto October 1997

[English]

Pakistan's Proxy War In J&K

*136. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision to counter Pakistani proxy war in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out a comprehensive plan to meet the challenge;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Union Government able to check the insurgency initiated by foreign mercenaries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Pakistan sponsored militancy in J&K has been accorded the highest priority and Government have accordingly adopted a multi-pronged strategy for tackling the situation, which includes *inter-alia* strengthening of border management, gearing up intelligence machinery, countering militancy in hinterland by pro-active actions, protection to minorities, modernisation/upgradation of State Police, etc. as well as deepening the democratic process and galvanizing development programmes.

(e) Due to sustained pressure, vigil and concerted actions of the security forces and State administration, the number of incidents has decreased in the State and particularly in the Valley. The number of foreign militants killed in the current calendar year till 15 November is 289 compared to 197 foreign militants killed in the calendar year 1997. The total militants killed from 1st July 1998 to 30 November 1998 is more than the corresponding period of last year. There has also been significant improvement in the situation.

[Translation]

AIDS Affected Women

*137. SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK:
SHRI C.D. GAMIT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nation-wide survey conducted by the Government and National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) have revealed the presence of AIDS virus among women by treating the test of blood samples taken from certain women of different States before delivery as the base;

(b) if so, whether the AIDS infection is at an alarming stage in several States;

(c) if so, the the number of women affected by AIDS in various States, or the States where the number of

women affected by AIDS is the maximum, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d)

Sentinel Surveillance

Under the "surveillance" component of the National AIDS Control Programme, a National sentinel survey was conducted during Feb./March, 1998. The data received from these sites show that States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Tamil Nadu have shown the HIV prevalence among antenatal women as more than 1%.

AIDS affected Women

As on 31st October 1998, the total number of women suffering from AIDS as reported by States and UTs, is 1405. This accounts for 21.26% of the total AIDS cases reported in the country. The number of AIDS cases among women in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Manipur are as follows:

Maharashtra	625 (18.8%)
Tamil Nadu	308 (19.0%)
Manipur	68 (22.0%)
Karnataka	33 (21.9%)
Andhra Pradesh	12 (26.6%)

Steps Taken

In order to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation throughout the Country. The strategies of the Programme consist of:

1. Strengthening of programme management capabilities at Centre and state levels by greater decentralization to the field level for community involvement;
2. Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and targetted groups in general population about HIV/AIDS;
3. Controlling of sexually transmitted diseases and promotion of condom use;

4. Ensuring safety of blood and blood products;
5. Strengthening of the surveillance system; and
6. Creating an enabling socio-economic environment for people living with HIV/AIDS and taking effective measures for their care and support.

[English]

Agricultural Labourers

*138. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI:
SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) the welfare schemes approved by the Union Government for agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh and other States during each of the last three years;
- (b) the names of the States who have sent new proposals for the welfare of agricultural workers to the Union Government for approval;
- (c) the extent to which the agricultural labourers are likely to be benefited by these schemes;
- (d) the amount allocated for the purpose during the current year;
- (e) whether the Government propose to take some more measures for the welfare of agricultural workers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

(e) and (f) The Government propose to enact a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers to provide for regulation of employment and working conditions of service and extend certain welfare measures for them.

Statement

There are no schemes approved by the Union Government specially for agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh and other States and no such proposal has been received from State Governments for approval. However, some of the major schemes undertaken for the

welfare of the rural workers including agricultural workers are as under:

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD)

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for acquiring income generating assets, comprising of a varying mix of subsidies and term credit at differential rates for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans with special provision for SC/STs and women.

(ii) Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY)

The scheme aims at generation of additional gainful employment and creation of productive community assets.

(iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The primary objective of the Employment Assurance Scheme is to provide gainful employment during lean agricultural season. The second objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

(iv) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

The objective of the programme is to raise the income level of women of poor households so as to enable their organised participation in social development towards economic self-reliance. The primary thrust is the formation of groups of 10-15 women from poor households at the village level for delivery of services like credit and skill training, cash and infrastructural support for self-employment. Through the strategy of group formation, the aim is to improve women's access to basic services of health, education, child-care nutrition, water and sanitation.

(v) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

The programme aims at providing basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment and wage employment in agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities.

(vi) Group Insurance Scheme and Old Age Pension

In addition to the above, the Central and the various State Governments have taken up several insurance and social security schemes like Group Insurance Scheme

for Landless Agricultural Labourers in 1987 under the Social Security Fund of LIC for providing insurance cover to all landless agricultural labourers in the age of 18 to 60 years and the Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries in 1988.

(vii) *National Social Assistance Scheme (NSAS)*

The Government of India have announced a NSA Scheme for the poor. This contemplates old age pension @ Rs. 75 per month to destitute persons over 65 years of age, lump-sum family benefit of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively to the families for natural death and accidental death of the primary bread winner and maternity benefit of Rs. 300 per pregnancy for two live births.

Cerebral Malaria

*139. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of cerebral malaria morbidity is on the rise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the places where malaria is on the rise;

(c) whether Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Vijayawada were among the 15 cities identified in the country as a high risk areas;

(d) if so, the details of cities identified in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government have agreed to help and assist the States for checking malaria;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial steps taken by the Government to prevent the spread of malaria and eradication of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Cerebral Malaria is one of the complications of malaria caused by plasmodium falciparum (pf). Its morbidity has hovered around 40% of the total malaria cases in the country during the last decade.

The reasons for increase in pf cases in some areas of the country can be attributed to:

(i) Development of pf parasite resistance to the commonly used anti-malaria drug, chloroquine.

(ii) Large scale migration of population from high pf endemic areas to other areas and vice-versa causing spread of pf infection.

(iii) Deforestation, biological changes due to developmental projects, urbanisation etc. resulting in creation of mosquito-genic conditions.

(iv) Development of vector resistance to conventional insecticides.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Expert Committee in its report in 1995 have identified Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Vijayawada as high risk areas. Details of cities identified in this regard are attached as statement-I and II.

(e) and (f) Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, which is a Centrally sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis with the States, Central Govt. is already providing assistance essentially in kind in the form of insecticides, larvicides and anti-malaria drugs to the States/UTs Govts. for checking spread of Malaria. For the NE States and the UTs without Legislatures the Scheme is 100% Centrally sponsored.

In addition, under the World Bank assisted Enhanced Malaria Control Project, 100 districts (1045 PHCs) in 7 States with large tribal population and 19 cities/towns which are highly malaria endemic are receiving focussed attention.

(g) The following steps are being taken by the Government for the effective control of Malaria:—

(1) Early case detection and prompt treatment (EDPT).

(2) Selective and integrated vector control measures with appropriate insecticides in rural areas and with larvicides in urban areas.

(3) Promotion of personal protection methods like use of medicated mosquito nets.

(4) Early detection and containment of epidemics.

- (5) Enhanced Information, Education and Communication activities to create large-scale public awareness and participation for prevention and control of malarogenic conditions.
- (6) Institutional and Management Capacity Building, Trained Manpower Development and efficient Management Information System.
- (7) To contain *p. falciparum* malaria, resistant to chloroquine, continuous monitoring is being carried out and alternate anti-malaria drugs like sulphadoxine-pyremethamine combination tablets and quinine tablets are being provided to the States as per NMEP's Drug Policy.

Statement-I

Names of Cities Identified as High Risk Areas by the Expert Committee, 1995

S.No.	Name of the Town
1	2
1.	Delhi
2.	Madras
3.	Calcutta
4.	Bombay
5.	Hyderabad
6.	Bangalore
7.	Ahmedabad
8.	Bhopal
9.	Jaipur
10.	Lucknow
11.	Chandigarh

1	2
12.	Vadodara
13.	Visakhapatnam
14.	Vijayawada
15.	Kanpur

Statement-II

Towns/cities identified as problematic areas showing more than 10% Slide Positivity Rate (SPR) during 1991-93 by the Expert Committee, 1995

S.No.	Name of the Town
1.	Chaibas (Bihar)
2.	Bharuch (Gujarat)
3.	Dohad (Gujarat)
4.	Godhra (Gujarat)
5.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
6.	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
7.	Bellary (Karnataka)
8.	Tuticorin (T.N.)
9.	Erode (T.N.)
10.	Dindigal (T.N.)
11.	Rourkela (Orissa)
12.	Sambalpur (Orissa)
13.	Nabha (Punjab)
14.	Dimapur (Nagaland)

*[Translation]***Atrocities on SCs/STs**

*140. SHRI ARVIND KAMBLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding excesses, rape and other crimes against the SCs/STs during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have the highest percentage in this regard;

(d) the percentage of cases out of them filed in the courts, State-wise;

(e) the number of cases disposed off by the courts, during the said period; and

(f) the steps being taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No Sir. However available information on atrocities committed against SCs & STs during the last three years is given below:—

Name of State/UT	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	1764	1629	1880	165	252	236
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	5	0
3. Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar	747	810	710	232	190	158
5. Goa	4	1	2	0	0	0
6. Gujarat	1724	1764	1831	486	369	384
7. Haryana	82	63	92	0	1	5
8. Himachal Pradesh	82	66	61	5	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Jammu & Kashmir	25	17	8	8	6	11
10. Karnataka	1171	1089	1227	96	180	78
11. Kerala	696	640	755	185	122	139
12. Madhya Pradesh	3979	4075	4269	1690	1466	1400
13. Maharashtra	1622	1352	831	505	337	189
14. Manipur	1	0	0	2	0	0
15. Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	1	13
16. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Orissa	329	486	602	143	179	220
19. Punjab	8	12	11	4	1	0
20. Rajasthan	5197	6623	5624	1784	1393	1445
21. Sikkim	33	14	18	40	46	31
22. Tamil Nadu	1293	1812	1403	40	85	227
23. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Uttar Pradesh	14205	10963	8500	105	336	86
25. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Andman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2
27. Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	0
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	3	1	1
29. Daman & Diu	2	0	0	1	0	0
30. Delhi	6	11	19	0	0	0
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Pondicherry	24	13	23	0	0	0
Total	32996	31440	27868	5498	4973	4626

Source: National Crimes Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The names of States having higher percentage of such crimes during the last three years are mentioned below:—

Year	Crimes against Scheduled Castes	Crimes against Scheduled Tribes
1995	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra
1996	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Gujarat
1997	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh Gujarat

(d) Percentage of cases filed in courts during last three years:—

Name of State/UT	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3. Assam	0	100	100
4. Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5. Goa	50	0	100
6. Gujarat	92.76	94.98	95.87
7. Haryana		94.94	
8. Himachal Pradesh	72	63	53
9. Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
10. Karnataka	85.7	78.6	86.3
11. Kerala	78.5	57.03	50.14
12. Madhya Pradesh		94.42	
13. Maharashtra	NR	NR	NR
14. Manipur	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
15. Meghalaya	0	0	0
16. Mizoram	0	0	0
17. Nagaland	0	0	0
18. Orissa	94.6	94.9	95.9
19. Punjab	85.71	84	77.77
20. Rajasthan	47.15	45.41	46.26
21. Sikkim	0	0	100
22. Tamil Nadu	41	34	28
23. Tripura	0	0	0
24. Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
25. West Bengal	NR	NR	NR
26. Andman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
27. Chandigarh		100	
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	100	100
29. Daman & Diu	0	100	100
30. Delhi	83.33	92.85	52.84
31. Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32. Pondicherry	0	0	0

Note: NR- Not received.

Source: Data furnished by the State Governments/UT Administration.

(e) The number of cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act,

1989 disposed off by the courts during the last three years.

Year	No. of cases in Courts	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with the courts
1995	67209	713	6478	60018
1996	78177	1370	8588	68219 (provisional)
1997	78279	852	5051	72376 (provisional)

(f) Government has been taking various steps as provided in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 some of these measures are as under:—

- (i) Central assistance is released to the State Governments (50:50) and Union Territory Administrations (100%) to support measures undertaken by them for effective implementation of the Act which includes the provision of adequate facilities including legal aid, the appointment of officers for initiating or supervising prosecutions, setting up of Special Courts, conducting periodic surveys, identification of atrocity prone areas and providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims/dependents of atrocities.
- (ii) During the VIIIth Five Year Plan, as against the provision of Rs. 27.70 crores, a sum of Rs. 50.17 crores was released as Central assistance. During 1997-98 against the provision of Rs. 15.50 crores, Rs. 16.47 crores and during 1998-99 out of budget provision of Rs. 15.50 crores Rs. 14.28 crores (as on 30.11.98) were released to the States and Union Territories for the effective implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(iii) The position is reviewed from time to time with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs in their letter dated 12.11.98 addressed to Chief Secretaries of States/UTs has requested them to accord higher priority in the framing, implementation and monitoring of the policies/schemes and to consider and appropriate mechanism for this purpose.

[English]

Registration of Unemployed Youths

1372. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed youth registered with the Employment Exchanges in the North Eastern Region during the last seven months, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for eradication of unemployment in this region?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) State-wise number of job seekers, all of whom need not be necessarily be unemployed, registered with the Employment Exchanges during January to June

1998 in the North Eastern States were as follows:

State	Total	Educated (Matric & above)
Arunachal Pradesh	2411	328
Assam	56504	41277
Manipur	8533	5953
Meghalaya	3758	2740
Mizoram	5376	7799
Nagaland	4662	3735
Tripura	2119	2092

(b) There is no special scheme to provide employment in the North Eastern Region. However, special employment schemes like IRDP, JRY/EAS and PMRY etc. are being implemented in North Eastern States. State Governments also implement their own employment schemes. Moreover, 10% of the total budget allocated to Central Ministries has been earmarked for North Eastern Region for development of the North-East.

Privatisation of FCI

1373. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give up the procurement of rice in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw the mass distribution system through Ration Shops;

(d) whether the Government propose to privatise Food Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Paddy is procured by the public procuring agencies under price support scheme of the Government whereas rice is procured under a statutory levy on rice millers/dealers. However, a proposal to implement the scheme of decentralised procurement of foodgrains in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar is under consideration of the Government. The Government of West Bengal has been undertaking procurement of rice under the said scheme from Kharif Marketing Season 1997-98.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacancies in CGHS Dispensaries

1374. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of various categories lying vacant in CGHS dispensaries, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision to fill up these vacancies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies and the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts are filled up through U.P.S.C. The procedure is elaborate and time-consuming.

As regards 'C' and 'D' posts, respective CGHS offices have been empowered to fill them up.

(d) does not arise.

(e) Efforts are being made to fill them up expeditiously.

Statement***Vacancy position of Group A and 'B' posts under CGHS dispensaries***

S. No.	State	DGMOs	ISM	SPL	Group 'B'
1.	Assam	1	NIL	NIL	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	NIL	4	
3.	Bihar	4	1	7	
4.	Gujarat	4	NIL	1	
5.	Karnataka	NIL	NIL	3	
6.	Maharashtra	35	3	8	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	
8.	Orissa	NIL	NIL	NIL	
9.	Rajasthan	NIL	1	2	
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	9	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	22	5	7	
12.	Delhi	56	11	13	1 (Gaz.), 2 (Non. Gaz.)
13.	West Bengal	8	1	6	
14.	Kerala	2	NIL	NIL	
		136	23	60	

Vacancy Position of Gr. 'C' & 'D' Posts under CGHS Units outside Delhi/Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of CGHS Organisation	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
1.	Uttar Pradesh	26	8
2.	Maharashtra	26	7
3.	Bihar	12	Nil
4.	West Bengal	10	8
5.	Gujarat	Nil	2
6.	Orissa	Nil	1
7.	Assam	Nil	Nil
8.	Kerala	Nil	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Nil
10.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1
11.	Rajasthan	5	4
12.	Tamil Nadu	8	6
13.	Karnataka	7	3
14.	Delhi	85	58
		185	104

Reservation for Petrol Pumps/LPG Agencies

1375. SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil companies have abolished the reservation in allotment of petrol pumps/LPG agencies and Kerosene outlets to different categories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. Reservation prescribed by Government is being followed by all the oil companies.

(b) Does not arise.

India-Oman Project

1376. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Oman have agreed to set up a urea plant in collaboration with Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd. and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected production of urea in the plant; and

(d) the percentage of share of India and Oman in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (d) Proposal of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) to set up an ammonia-urea plant in Oman with an annual capacity of 14.52 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of urea and 3.30 LMT of merchant ammonia, at a total cost of US\$ 1106 million, in joint venture with the Oman Oil Company (OOC) of Oman, has been approved by the Government in December, 1997. RCF and KRIBHCO will hold 50% of the equity of the joint venture company with balance 50% to be held by the Oman Oil Company.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan

1377. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no appropriate facility in the sandy districts of Rajasthan to instal petrol and diesel pumps;

(b) whether petrol pumps are available in only some selected cities;

(c) if so, whether any representations have been received from MPs of that area in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be opened in remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Requests are received from time to time from MPs/VIPs for setting up of Petrol Pumps in different areas, including in Rajasthan. As per the existing policy, retail outlet dealerships are opened at different places in the country including different locations in Rajasthan subject to the feasibility and economic viability of the location. As on 1.10.1998, a total of 996 retail outlets were in operation in Rajasthan. In addition 29 new retail outlet dealership locations have been included in the current marketing plan (1996-98) for Rajasthan.

[English]

CGHS Facilities to Beneficiaries at Chandigarh

1378. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Employees both in service as well as retired residing in the Union Territory of Chandigarh are entitled to avail CGHS facilities;

(b) the details of facilities available to them; and

(c) the steps taken to provide all facilities available under CGHS to those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) As per census of 1991, there were 18106 Central Govt. employees at Chandigarh. However, the number of pensioners is not known.

(b) and (c) The Serving Central Govt. employees are entitled to avail of medical services under CS (MA) Rules, 1944 and claim medical reimbursement from their own office.

As regards the pensioners, the Govt. of India have issued orders for payment of medical allowance of Rs. 100 per month for their day to day treatment. The Govt. have also issued orders for issue of CGHS cards to them from their nearest CGHS dispensary so that they may obtain hospitalisation treatment in case of major illness and claim reimbursement from the Government.

Leprosy Cases

1379. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Leprosy cases detected in Orissa during each of the last three years;

(b) the number out of them put under treatment during the said period;

(c) whether they have been cured, discharged and rehabilitated;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether leprosy cases have been increasing in that State; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to extend adequate treatment under the Centrally sponsored scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The trend of Leprosy cases in Orissa for following years is as under:—

Year	New Case Detected
1995-96	45865
1996-97	12252
1997-98	99341

All cases have been put under treatment.

(c) and (d) The number of patients cured during last 3 years in Orissa is as under:—

Year	Number of Cured
1995-96	54300
1996-97	53513
1997-98	57641

Disability and Ulcer care services are provided for purpose of medical rehabilitation to needy patients.

(e) There has been a static trend over the years, but there were significant number of hidden cases also which did not come forward for treatment earlier. To detect such hidden cases an intensive Modified leprosy Elimination Campaign was organised in the State during 1997-98 for creating public awareness followed by active search. This explains the increase in 1997-98.

(f) All cases detected are being provided free Multi-Drug Therapy services under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

[*Translation*]

Spurious Polio Vaccine

1380. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Lakho Sishuo Ko Polio Ki Nakli Dava Pila Di Gayee' appearing in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 21st June, 1998;

(b) if so, the details of States where spurious polio vaccine was supplied and the number of children who were administered this medicine;

(c) the date on which this vaccine was purchased, its cost, name of the company from which it was purchased and the level of officers who decided to purchase it;

(d) whether this vaccine was sent direct to the health centres instead of departmental channel with a changed wrapper with instructions to use the medicine immediately;

(e) if so, the reasons for changing the wrapper; and

(f) the details of the enquiry conducted into the whole incident and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) Oral Polio Vaccine is administered to children under Universal Immunisation Programme and under Pulse Polio Immunization Programme. Under Universal Immunisation Programme, polio vaccine is administered in three doses, first at the age of six weeks,

second at the age of 10 weeks and the third at the age of 14 weeks and a booster dose is given when the child is 1½ years old. Under Pulse Polio Programme all children below the age of five years are given polio vaccine twice a year, once in December and again in the following January. Oral Polio Vaccine for both these programmes is procured from Indian manufactures and some vaccine is obtained as commodity assistance from various donor agencies. During 1997-98, 195 lakh doses of polio vaccine was received as donor assistance at Medical Stores Depot, Karnal. These supplies were received through UNICEF for the Pulse Polio Programme and out of this 20 lakh doses manufactured by SmithKline Beecham of Belgium were supplied to Uttar Pradesh. In addition to the donor agencies checking the quality of the vaccine they supply, the Government of India gets the vaccine tested, when it is received in a port, at the Central Drug Laboratory of Central Research Institute, Kasauli and only when the vaccine is found of acceptable quality it is allowed to be despatched to States. Therefore the vaccine supplied to Uttar Pradesh in 1997-98 was of good quality. It was not spurious polio vaccine in any sense.

In June, 1998 some newspaper reports came to the notice of Government of India alleging that lives of children had been endangered in Ghaziabad due to use of spurious imported oral polio vaccine. Immediately, Government constituted a high level Technical Committee on 25th June with Head of the Department of Microbiology in All India Institute of Medical Sciences as the leader of the team. The report of the Committee was received on 30th June, 1998. The Committee visited Ghaziabad and Lucknow in addition to making field enquires in Ghaziabad.

The Technical Committee found that imported vaccine in question was received and stored at Medical Store Depot, Karnal. Before the vaccine was despatched by Karnal, it was tested at Kasauli and was found satisfactory. From MSD, Karnal, vaccine was supplied to the vaccine Store of Uttar Pradesh Government in Lucknow in September, 1997. Samples of this vaccine at Lucknow were also tested in Kasauli and were found satisfactory. From the Vaccine Store in Lucknow, the vaccine was issued to Ghaziabad district in March, 1998 during its storage in Ghaziabad, samples sent to NICD, Delhi in April-May 1998 were also found satisfactory. Thus upto May, 1998 vaccine was effective.

It seems this vaccine lost potency after May 1998 because the vaccine vial monitors affixed on the vials of polio vaccine showed change of colour to a degree signifying loss of effectiveness when the team inspected this lot of vaccine in Ghaziabad during its enquiry. The Committee has found that the most probable reason for

the somewhat early loss of effectiveness of the vaccine is its storage for fairly long a period in Lucknow in Ice Lined Refrigerators at a temperature of 2-8° C whereas for long storage, vaccine is required to be kept in Deep Freezers at a temperature of -18 degrees Celcius.

The Committee has stated that the Oral Polio Vaccine if administered to children even after it has lost its potency, does not cause any danger to the lives of the children nor does it directly contribute to any other harmful effects except that the child remains susceptible to the infection by polio virus and its consequences. Hence such children need to be re-immunized with potent vaccine.

On receipt of the report from the committee, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh was advised to take the following remedial actions:

- (i) The children who were vaccinated with the OPV in question at Ghaziabad should be re-vaccinated immediately.
- (ii) All Health functionaries (medial and para medical) who handle vaccine must be trained specially on the concept and handling of the vaccine vials which have Vaccine Vial Monitors Imprinted on them.

The State Government was accordingly advised to re-immunise the children who might have been given the ineffective polio vaccine.

It would be clear from the foregoing, that no spurious vaccine has been used in the immunization programme.

[English]

Outfits in Assam

1381. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some outfits like Muslim Liberation Front of Assam (MLFA), Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA), Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam (MLTA), Muslim Volunteer Force (MVF), Islamic Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA) are operating in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of activities of these organisations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban these organisations;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to tackle these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) A number of Muslim organisations like Muslim Liberation Front of Assam (MLFA), Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA), Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam (MLTA), Muslim Volunteer Force (MVF), Islamic Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA) etc. have come up in Assam. The proclaimed aim of these organisations is to safeguard the overall interests of Muslims in Assam. However, reports indicate that some muslim fundamentalist organisations have indulged in militant activities also.

(c) No proposal to ban these organisations has been received from the State Government so far.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Central Government has sensitised the State Government in this regard. Action as per law is being taken against any person/organisation found indulging in unlawful or militant activities. The Government is also closely monitoring possible ISI linkage with some of these organisations.

[*Translation*]

Status of Delhi

1382. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring a bill for providing Delhi the status of a State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Delhi is likely to be divided into two States or will remain under Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The Government is yet to take a final view in the matter.

[*English*]

Freedom Struggle

1383. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala for declaring some Agitations/uprisings in Kerala as part of the Freedom struggle;

(b) if so, the names of those Agitations/uprisings so recommended;

(c) the grounds on which these cases were recommended; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Proposals were received from the Government of Kerala for recognising the following regional movements under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 on the ground that the said movements had contributed to the freedom struggle:—

(i) Kallara-Pangode case.

(ii) Kadakkal Riot case.

(iii) Chengannur Riot case.

(iv) Wattikayurkavu Conference.

(v) Anti-Independent Travancore movement.

(vi) Punnappra-Vayalar movement.

(vii) Kayyur movement.

(viii) Kavumbal movement.

(ix) Karivelloor movement.

(x) Morazha movement, and

(xi) Malabar Special Police Strike.

The said movements have been recognised for the grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, subject to the eligibility criteria prescribed therein.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Traditional System of Medicines

1384. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to protect the traditional system of medicines from bio-piracy and taking intellectual property rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have taken this issue with any international agencies like WTO/WIPO;

(d) if so, the outcomes thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. Realising the importance of I.P.R. there is a need for protecting ISM against Biopiracy. The Department of ISM & H has been interacting with the concerned Departments of Government of India such as Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Commerce has not taken up the issue of Protection of ISM & Biopiracy with WTO. The issue of Biopiracy is related to conservation of Bio-diversity, Ministry of Environment & Forests is finalising a Bill on the subject of Bio-diversity.

In the WTO, a Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) was established pursuant to a ministerial decision. That Committee is also discussing, *inter alia*, the relationship of the WTO TRIPS Agreement with environment. India has submitted a proposal in that Committee for harmonisation of the approaches of the TRIPS Agreement on the one hand and the Convention of Biological Diversity on the other.

Ministry of Industry is contemplating Amendment to the Indian Patent Act. Between 7th & 9th October, 1998,

a Seminar on 'Intellectual property Issues in the Field of Traditional Medicines' organised by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in cooperation with the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) was held.

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries in Rented Buildings

1385. SHRI S.S. OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1903 dated 9.6.98 regarding CGHS dispensaries running in rented buildings and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the latest position in regard to Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred or saved in shifting of the dispensaries from rented buildings to their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The Information has since been collected and is given in the attached Annexure.

(c) Eight dispensaries are located in private buildings. The total rent paid by the Government for these buildings in Hyderabad during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 is given in the same attached as Statement.

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

Statement*Details of CGHS Dispensaries running in rented buildings in the country**Statement and total amount of rent paid by the Govt. during each of the last three years State-wise outside Delhi*

S. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Total No. of CGHS Dispensaries including CGHS Administrative Buildings on rent	Rent paid during each of the last three years	
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	06	1995-96	Rs. 3,93,480/-
				1996-97	Rs. 3,93,480/-
				1997-98	Rs. 3,93,480/-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	06	1995-96	Rs. 1,81,164/-
				1996-97	Rs. 1,81,740/-
				1997-98	Rs. 1,81,740/-
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	07	1995-96	Rs. 10,86,000/-
				1996-97	Rs. 15,89,000/-
				1997-98	Rs. 12,25,902/-
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	06	1995-96	Rs. 1,55,592/-
				1996-97	Rs. 1,55,592/-
				1997-98	Rs. 1,55,592/-
5.	W. Bengal	Calcutta	07	1995-96	Rs. 13,53,611/-
				1996-97	Rs. 18,66,724/-
				1997-98	Rs. 24,57,300/-

	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Assam	Guwahati	04	1996-97	Rs. 2,61,690/-
				1997-98	Rs. 3,85,521/-
				1998 (Upto 30.11.98)	Rs. 2,43,230/-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	08	1995-96	Rs. 10,235,084/-
				1996-97	Rs. 11,34,630/-
				1997-98	Rs. 10,19,004/-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	03	1995-96	Rs. 3,21,600/-
				1996-97	Rs. 3,52,491/-
				1997-98	Rs. 3,88,416/-
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	03	1995-96	Rs. 1,96,572/-
				1996-97	Rs. 1,96,599/-
				1997-98	Rs. 4,39,967/-
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	09	1995-96	Rs. 10,17,708/-
				1996-97	Rs. 9,12,105/-
				1997-98	Rs. 10,91,034
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	07	1995-96	Rs. 5,85,984/-
				1996-97	Rs. 4,67,122/-
				1997-98	Rs. 6,06,154/-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	04	1995-96	Rs. 1,98,660/-
				1996-97	Rs. 2,00,031/-
				1997-98	Rs. 1,76,160/-
13.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	10	1995-96	Rs. 11,41,696/-
				1996-97	Rs. 11,03,849/-
				1997-98	Rs. 11,11,184/-

1	2	3	4	5	
14.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	07	1995-96	Rs. 3,50,015/-
				1996-97	Rs. 6,13,241/-
				1997-98	Rs. 5,37,423/-
15.	Bihar	Patna	06	1995-96	Rs. 6,25,587/-
				1996-97	Rs. 6,13,928/-
				1997-98	Rs. 4,92,708/-
16.	Maharashtra	Pune	04	1995-96	Rs. 2,63,006/-
				1996-97	Rs. 3,53,880/-
				1997-98	Rs. 3,53,880/-
17.	Kerala	Trivandrum	03	16.3.96—31.3.98	Rs. 1,96,129/-
				01.5.96—31.3.98	Rs. 2,16,200/-
				04.3.97—31.3.98	Rs. 1,13,548/-

LPG Cylinders for Gujarat

1386. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the quantum of LPG supplied to Gujarat and its demand during the last three years;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage in the supply of LPG cylinders in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH

KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The LPG demand of existing customers enrolled with PSU Oil Companies in the State of Gujarat is being met by and large in full.

The sale of LPG in the State of Gujarat during the last three years is as given hereunder:

YEAR	SALE (IN MT)
1997-98	335359
1996-97	312758
1995-96	300172

(b) to (d) Whenever LPG backlog develops due to law and order problem, IR problem, floods or disruption in availability to emergency shutdown at any of the production source etc., Oil Companies take immediate measures to meet the demand in affected markets through

maximising LPG imports and by operation of LPG Bottling plants during extended hours to clear the backlog and arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas. There is no LPG backlog in the State of Gujarat as reported by PSU oil companies.

Release of 50% Central Share for SC/ST

1387. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the release of 50% Central Share for the Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has not furnished information about the provision of State's share in their budget and also the information regarding utilisation of funds released to them as Central share during the financial year 1997-98 has not been furnished. On receipt of this information, the proposal will be processed for releasing Central share to the State Government.

Goitre Cases

1388. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of goitre patients and the diseases arising due to lack of iodine supplied before and after the ban on non-iodised salt; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Surveys of impact-evaluation of iodised salt on the prevalence of goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders conducted from time to time in different parts of the country have revealed significant reduction in the disorders caused due to nutritional Iodine Deficiency.

(b) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, formerly known as National Goitre Control Programme, is being implemented in the country. The programme strategy includes Iodine Deficiency Disorders surveys, supply of iodised salt, monitoring of Iodine content of salt as well as urinary Iodine Excretion and health education to increase public awareness.

Funds for Public Sector Undertakings

1389. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5887 on 28th July 1998 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Officers in Public Sector Undertakings are allowed to raise funds for activities other than for the welfare of the undertakings;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and;

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Part information, received from ONGC, is being examined in the Ministry. The remaining information is being obtained.

AIDS Control Programme

1390. SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the virus of AIDS is spreading to the general population of the country;

(b) if so, whether the National AIDS Committee has called for strengthening and intensifying the prevention and control of AIDS particularly in the rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the spreading of virus of AIDS-in the country in general population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Sir, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The main strategy consists of:—

- Strengthening Programme Management capabilities at Central and State level.
- Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS
- Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Promoting blood safety and rationalise of blood through proper licensing of blood banks and encouraging voluntary blood donation.
- Strengthening capacity for surveillance & diagnosis; and
- Extending training in Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS.

[*Translation*]

AIDS among Prisoners

1391. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of AIDS among prisoners have come to light in several States during the last two years;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in future by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) As 'prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List-II—State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, information concerning incidence of various diseases, including AIDS, among prisoners is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) It is primarily for the State Governments to take necessary measures to prevent the spread of AIDS and other diseases among prisoners. However, the Government of India has been sending advisories, and providing financial assistance, to the States in order to improve the condition of prisons and prisoners.

[*English*]

Medical Specialists/Physicians of CGHS

1392. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Medical Specialists/Physicians of CGHS who have been working for more than 12 years since their initial posting/appointment at the same Medical Centres/Hospitals;

(b) the details of those who have been promoted to specialists Grade-I at the same place with the reasons therefor;

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government as per the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Ten Medical Specialists/Physicians of CGHS have been working for more than 12 years since their initial posting/appointment at the same place as per attached statement.

(b) and (c) Specialist Officers are promoted to Specialist Grade-I on time bound basis on completion of eight years of service. The promotion does not necessitate change of place as the basic duties do not change.

(d) In view of (b) & (c), no action is needed.

Statement

Name Dr.	Date of appointment as Specialist	Grade	Sntry	Unit	Since when working in CGHS	Sl. No.	Date of Promotion to Gr.-I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. Chugh	27.4.78	C	SA/040	CGHSDEL (RML)	April, 93*		1-12-91
N. Srinivas	20.2.78	C	SA/052	CGHSHYD	Feb. 78	1	1-12-91
N.K. Puri	6.2.78	C	SA/053	CGHSKPR	Jan. 80		1-12-91
T.R. Siddaraju	12.5.18	C	SA/054	CGHSNPR	May, 78	2	1-12-91
A.K. Agarwal	31.8.79	C	SA/057	CGHSDEL (RML)	June, 80		1-12-91
Smt. N.P. Grover	24.4.79	C	SA/058	CGHSJPR	April, 79	3	1.12.91
B.B. Gupta	20.12.79	C	SA/062	CGHSDEL (RML)	Jan. 95		1.12.91
S.C. Sharma	1.10.80	C	SA/074	CGHSDEL (RML)	April, 84	4	1.12.91
Km. Ved Gupta	30.7.81	C	SG/004	CGHSDEL (PHA)	July, 81#	5	1.12.91
Dilip Kumar	29.7.82	1	SG/009	CGHSALBD	May, 87		1.12.91
P.K. Gupta	2.7.82	1	SG/010	CGHSLKW	1995		1.12.91
B.P. Agarwal	18.8.86	1	SG/020	CGHSALBD	Aug. 86	6	11.12.92
B.T. Kudva	11.12.84	1	SG/021	CHGSMBI	Dec. 84	7	11.12.92
Anand Rao	25.3.85	1	SG/022	CGHSPUNE	Mar. 85	8	25.3.93
Shiv Charan	26.3.85	1	SG/023	CGHSMRT	Mar. 85	9	26.3.93
Smt. M.R. Kulkarni	15.7.85	1	SG/025	CGHSNPR	July, 85	10	15.7.93
Mohsin Wali	27.3.86	1	SG/032	CGHSDEL (RML)	Mar. 86*		27.3.94
Sham Sunder	30.3.87	1	SG/035	CGHSDEL (RML)	1996		30.3.95
Bhawani Singh	14.4.87	1	SG/037	CGHSDEL (RML)	April, 87		1.7.95
B.M. Singh		II	SG/039	CGHSDEL			
N.S. Negi		II	SG/040	CGHSDEL			
K.L. Maheswari		II	SG/043	CGHSAHMD			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M. Somashekhar	II	SG/046	CGHSMBI				
Ashok Kumar	II	SG/047	CGHSDEL				
Anil Kumar Jain	II	SG/049	CGHSDEL				
Jitendra Prasad	II	SG/050	CGHSLKW				
Ashok Kumar	II	SG/057	CGHSLKW				
Charanjit Singh	II	SG/059	CGHSDEL				
B. Lall	II	SG/065	CGHSDEL				
Smita Mohanty	II	SG/067	CGHSDEL				
B.D. Sharma	II	SG/069	CGHSDEL				
Rajesh Manocha	II	SG/075	CGHSDEL				
B.B. Rewari	II	SG/076	CGHSDEL				
Yogesh C. Porwal	O	SRO	CGHSPATNA				
Vacant	V	V	CGHSDEL				

* He was working in CGHS (Dr. RMLH) since March, 1980. Then he was transferred to CGHS (PHA) on 31.10.91 which he joined on 11.11.91 till 7.4.93 *Vice* Dr. (Km.) Ved Gupta.

She was transferred from CGHS (PHA) to CGHS (Dr. RMLH) on 31.10.91. She remained on leave till her re-transfer order back to CGHS (PHA) on 7.4.93 since her initial transfer was made without consulting Lok Sabha House Committee.

x He was on deputation as Personal Physician to the President of India from 15.6.90 to 25.7.97.

[Translation]

Qualifications of Foreign Doctors

1393. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether team of doctors from abroad visit India occasionally and perform operation and provide treatment with other medical facilities particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the qualification of these doctors have been verified;

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

(d) the number of such foreign teams visited India during each of the last three years and the details of programmes taken over by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Permission is recommended by Medical Council of India, for a foreign national, possessing qualifications recognised under Section 14 of the IMC Act, 1956; to practice medicine in India for Charitable, research or training purposes, Temporary permission is also granted, to foreign nationals, for demonstration purposes. Relevant portion of Section 14 of the IMC Act, 1956 is attached as statement-1.

(b) and (c) Doctors possessing qualifications recognised under Section 14(1) of the IMC Act, 1956, only are recommended for the purpose.

(d) Information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Special provision in certain cases for recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries with which there is no scheme of reciprocity.

14. (1) The Central Government after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazettee, direct that medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in any country out-side India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications is not in force, shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purpose of this Act or shall be so only when granted after a specified date:

Provided that medical practice by persons possessing such qualifications:—

(a) shall be permitted only if such persons are enrolled as medical practitioners in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in that country;

(b) shall be limited to the institution to which they are attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching research or charitable works; and

(c) shall be limited to the period specified in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Doctor	Nationality	Name of Institute/ Hospital
1	2	3	4
1996			
1.	Dr. Nam Mohenuzzaman	Bangladeshi	Institute of Cardio-Vascular, Madras.
2.	Dr. Kulwant Singh Bhangoo	American	Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi.
1997			
1.	Dr. Hareesh T. Dharma	Pakistani	Ashirwad Charitable Clinic, Ulhasnagar.
2.	Dr. (Mrs.) Mohni Hareesh Dharma	Pakistani	Ashirwad Charitable Clinic, Ulhasnagar.
3.	Dr. P.M. Sebastian	British	Catholic Medical Guild of St. Luke, Bangalore

1	2	3	4
4.	Dr. Somasundaram Sivahamasunthary	Sri Lanka	Lakshmi Nursing Home, Vallioor.
5.	Dr. Vijay Kumar Paryani	Pakistani	Choudhary Eye & Retina Research Centre, Indore
6.	Dr. Ramesh Lal Budlani	Pakistani	Sindhu Charitable Poly Clinic & Pathology Laboratory, Indore.
7.	Dr. Raj Kumari Budlani	Pakistani	Sindhu Charitable Poly Clinic & Pathology Laboratory, Indore.
8.	Dr. Satwani Prakash	Pakistani	Cholthram Hospital & Research Centre, Indore.
1988			
1.	Dr. Kishan Lal Bhagwani	Pakistani	Keshav Seva Samittee Hospital, Drug.
2.	Dr. Arjan Kumar Bhatia	Pakistani	Jahangir Hospital & Medical Centre, Pune.
3.	Dr. Poopalarajah Thambirajah	British	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram-Beedupalli, Anantapur Dist.
4.	Dr. Jawahar Lal	Pakistani	Bhansali Trust Hospital, Radhanpur Distt.
5.	Dr. Pardeep Kumar Maheshwari	Pakistani	Bhansali Trust Hospital, Radhanpur Distt.
6.	Dr. Pavan Sava Veluppillai	Australian	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram-Beedupalli, Anantapur Dist.
7.	Dr. Shatrughan Panjwani	Pakistani	Shri Ram Darshan Hospital Sindhu Nagar, Indore.
8.	Dr. S. Ashokan	American	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram-Beedupalli, Anantapur Dist.
9.	Dr. Rikke Laulund Schults	Denish	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4
10.	Dr. Brahma Nand Sharma	American	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanthigram-Beedupalli, Anantapur Dist.
11.	Dr. K. Rajshaker	American	— do —
12.	Dr. Rajasekaran Thevigarany	British	— do —
13.	Dr. Dinand Veronique	French	Sovereign Order of Malta Oeuvres Hospitaliers Francaises De L'Ordre De Malta (Dispensary at Shadipur, Patel Nagar. New Delhi)

[English]

Purchase of Medicines from KSDP, Kerala

Setting up of New Medical College at Gangtok

1394. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any revised proposal for granting recognition to the proposal for setting up of a new medical college at Gangtok;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard so far; and

(d) if not, the time by which the clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The proposal received from Sikkim-Manipal University of Health Medical and Technological Sciences, Gangtok has been referred to the Medical Council of India for evaluation. Grant of permission for establishment of the medical college depends upon the availability of infrastructural facilities as per M.C.I. norms and recommendations of the Council thereon.

1395. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any policy to purchase life saving medicines from the State-owned drugs and pharmaceuticals companies;

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

(c) the total amount of life saving medicines purchased by the Government from the Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage such purchases from the State-owned companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a), (b) and (d) As per the purchase policy presently followed by the Government Medical Store Organisation, purchases of medicines of the generic category are made through tender/rate enquiry received from pharmaceutical firms/drug manufacturers registered with that organisation. Purchase is made on the lowest quoted tender.

(c) As per information available, the Department of Family Welfare placed orders on M/s. Kerala State Drugs

& Pharmaceuticals as per details given below:

Year	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96
Items	Drug Kit A	Drug Kit A	Nil
No. of Items	39,272	25,910	Nil
Rate/Unit (Rs.)	428.48	1735.00	Nil
Total value of orders (Rs.)	16827266.56	46752004.00	Nil

[*Translation*]

Allowance for Family Norms

1396. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by the Government to its officials for maintaining small family;

(b) the details of recommendations made by the Fifth Pay Commission regarding fixation of personal pay of those Government officials who were getting one or two increments as personal pay under this scheme prior to the implementation of the fifth pay commission report;

(c) whether the Union Government have accepted these recommendations;

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

(e) the manner in which the personal pay of the State Government officials would be fixed on joining the equivalent post under the Union Government despite his pay scale and rate of increment being different?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Central employees are entitled to one increment, in the form of special pay, for undergoing sterilisation upto three children, as also a rebate in interest on House Building Advance and Special Casual Leave.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Artificial Limb Equipment

1397. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for Artificial Limb Equipment Distribution Scheme from various districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) We have received proposals from 22 districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) As per guidelines of the scheme the organisations are required to submit copy of Registration Certificate Memorandum of Association, Budget-Estimate, List of Identified beneficiaries, Audited Accounts for last one year etc. 7 districts have already been sanctioned Grant-in-aid under ADIP Scheme. Since proposals from the remaining districts lack necessary documents, the same will be cleared as soon as these districts submit the required documents.

[*English*]

Militants in J&K

1398. SHRI MADAN PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "US trained militants helping ISI in J&K" appearing in "Times of India" dated October 30, 1998;

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

(c) the steps taken to check militancy in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Government have seen media reports in this regard. Government have consistently brought to the attention of the international community, Pakistan's active involvement in the instigation and sponsorship of terrorism against India, particularly in J&K, which has been widely acknowledged by international public opinion.

(c) With a view to tackle the militancy problem, sponsored from across the border, in Jammu & Kashmir, Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes *inter-alia* strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of militants by proactive action against them in hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, galvanising development programmes, deepening the democratic process etc.

[Translation]

Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995

1399. SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to effectively implement the Persons with disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The implementation of the provisions of the Act require a multi-sectoral collaborative approach of all concerned Ministries of the Central Government, the State/UT Governments and other appropriate authorities. While in the area of prevention, early detection and intervention, Ministry of Health &

Family Welfare and Department of Women & Child Development have to play a major role, in the area of education of children with disabilities, Department of Education has to integrate these programmes within their schemes/programmes. For the creation of barrier free environment, the Ministries of Urban Areas and Employment, Surface Transport, Railways and Civil Aviation have to take various positive steps. In the area of employment and training, Ministry of Labour has an important role. Appropriate Governments are to ensure the implementation of the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 by making necessary institutional arrangements and implementing various programmes for the people with disabilities within the limits of their economic capacity and development. In order to effectively implement the provisions of the Act, the following measures have been taken by the Ministry:—

(a) The National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation has been operationalised with effect from 24.10.97 to support entrepreneurial activity by the disabled.

(b) Notification of Central Co-ordination Committee as per Section 3 of the Act. The Committee has undertaken two meetings so far.

(c) Central Executive Committee has been notified. The Committee took two meetings so far.

(d) The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has been appointed and he has assumed the office w.e.f. 1.9.98.

(e) Five Core Groups of experts and relevant Ministries have been set up to make recommendations and formulate schemes to give effect to various provisions of the Act.

(f) Rules under section 73(1) and (2) have been notified.

(g) National Trust for Welfare of Handicapped is proposed to be set up.

(h) The Rehabilitation Council of India, which is statutory body for standardisation and training of rehabilitation professional, recognition of training institutions and registration of professionals, has recently taken up a plan for man-power development in disability rehabilitation throughout the country. Funds have been allocated to RCI for this purpose.

- (i) Many State Governments have constituted State Coordination Committee and State Executive Committee to redress the grievances of the disabled persons.
- (j) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme called National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities has also been proposed for establishing necessary infrastructure to realise fully the objectives of the Act.
- (k) A conference of State Secretaries, in-charge of persons with disabilities was held on 12.2.97 at New Delhi to discuss the implementation of the Act. A Workshop of State Education Secretaries and State Labour Secretaries was also held at New Delhi to sensitise the State officials.
- (l) An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to monitor the progress made by the Central Ministries who have specific obligations under the Act.
- (m) The implementation of the provisions of the Act is a continuous process involving multi-sectoral approach by the Central Ministries, State Governments and local authorities and as such no time limit can be set for this purpose.

[English]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

1400. SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Food Corporation of India has refused to make available the allocated quota for mid day meal scheme to the States;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether due to non supply of foodgrains the number of States have abandoned the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During July to September 1998, the supply of foodgrains by Food Corporation of India (FCI) was temporarily suspended due to problems relating to reconciliation of lifting figures and non-release of funds to FCI. Supply of foodgrains has been resumed under the scheme from October, 1998 on payment of FCI's dues.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation to Agricultural Labour

1401. SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the Agricultural labourers remain idle during the rainy season;
- (b) whether the Agriculturists are compensated by the State/Central Government;
- (c) if so, whether the Government propose to compensate the agricultural labourers who remain idle during rainy season either by the farmers or by State/Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the steps by the Government proposed to be taken to compensate the labourers in agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) Government are aware of the fact that agricultural labourers are susceptible to periods of unemployment because of rainy season etc. In order to protect them from economic distress, the Government have introduced the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which would provide employment and income to them during such periods. Government have also launched various other welfare schemes for rural labour including agricultural labourers e.g. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training

of Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM), Group Insurance Scheme and Old Age Pension Scheme.

Dual Citizenship

1402. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Indian constitution have been examined in the context of providing dual citizenship to NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the dual citizenship is likely to be granted to NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Government is appointing a Committee to examine the entire issue of dual nationality. This

committee will hold wide consultations, elicit public opinion, examine the pros and cons of different options and formulate recommendations on the question of Dual nationality or any suitable variant. The Committee will give its report within three months.

Population of Children

1403. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the expected population of children (upto the age of 14 years), women, middle-aged and the old people in the country at present taking into the account the growth rate of each section as per the 1991 census, each section separately?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): A Technical Group on Population Projections was constituted by the Planning Commission in April, 1996 to provide population projections based on the 1991 census and other relevant data for the period 1996-2016. Based on the report of the Technical Group the projected population as on 1st July, 1998, is given below for each of the following sections:

(In thousands)

Category	Total	Male	Female
1. Children upto the age of 14 years	355547	183528	172019
2. Women (all ages)			467931
3. Middle aged people (Aged 35-59 years)	218258	115172	103086
4. Old aged people (aged 60 yr. and above)	65390	33663	31727

Video Filming for Postmortem Examination

1404. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether some State Government have shown reluctance in implementing recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission for compulsory video

filming of all postmortem examination concerning deaths in the police and jail custody;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the cases of custodial deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) While a number of States and Union territories have accepted this recommendation of the National Human Rights Commission, only one has conveyed its reservation on legal and technical grounds. The matter is, however, being pursued by the National Human Rights Commission.

(c) The 'Police' and 'Prison Administration' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. It is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that the Police personnel and the jail authorities conduct themselves in a humane manner. The Union Government has been issuing guidelines to the State Governments, from time to time, to ensure that the cases of custodial deaths are taken serious note of and dealt with promptly and firmly. Human rights as a subject has been included in the training programme.

Sugar Mills in Bihar

1405. SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of sugar mills functioning under the Sugar Corporation in Bihar;

(b) the number of sugar mills which are on the verge of closure in Bihar;

(c) the reasons for their closure; and

(d) the steps taken to revive these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) As on 30.9.98, there were 15 sugar mills under the Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd. All these 15 sugar mills have not worked during 1997-98 sugar season (October-September).

(c) and (d) The closures could be due to variety of factors, such as inadequate cane availability, unviable size, obsolete plant and machinery, technical and managerial incompetence, excessively high cane price not commensurate with sales realisation and many other factors. Sugar Mills have themselves to prepare schemes for reopening/rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions.

Financial assistance is also available from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rate of interest

for cane development & rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

Atrocities on Minorities

1406. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:
SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY:
SHRI C.D. GAMIT:
SHRI S.S. OWAISI:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought any report from the Government of Gujarat regarding recent atrocities on minorities and their institutions by religious fundamentalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a section of minority community in Gujarat has been driven out of their villages;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government have sent any team to find out the facts in this regard;

(f) if so, the findings thereof;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the Union Government propose to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the affected States to discuss the matter;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) whether the National Commission for minorities sent a delegation to assess the deteriorating situation on minorities and has submitted its report; and

(k) if so, the details of the report and the action taken by the Union Government on the recommendations of report to protect the life and property of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. As per the report received

from Govt. of Gujarat the following incidents of alleged atrocities on minorities and their institutions had occurred.

The Norada Gram Panchayat passed a resolution for the removal of several unauthorised structures in Naroda, Ahmedabad. The fifty four such structures given due notice under the provision of the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993 included in illegal encroachment by the Catholic Diocese near Deepnagar, and a Hindu Temple.

On 18.7.98 an organisation called Gideons Christian International distributed Booklets by the name "Navo Karar" among the students of the I.P. Mission School, Rajkot City with the consent of the School authorities. The printed forms of the Booklet created misunderstanding and 15-20 persons lodged protest to the Principal of the School on 20.7.98 against these Booklets. Subsequently they burnt 300 copies of the same outside the school. On 23.7.98 the school authorities lodged the complaint with Rajkot Police in this regard and in pursuance thereof 6 persons were arrested immediately and a case has been registered. The incident did not escalate thereafter.

Apart from this 6 other minor incidents also took place in Gujarat. Police and District Administration had intervened in time and controlled the situation.

There are no reports of any minority community from Gujarat State having been driven out on religious grounds through some people reportedly shifted temporarily from Randhikpur, District Dahod but have now come back to their homes.

(e) No Sir.

(f) to (g) The question does not arise.

(h) There is no such proposal.

(i) The question does not arise.

(j) and (k) Yes Sir, the National Commission for Minorities had sent a delegation headed by its member, Dr. James Messy to Gujarat in August 98 to assess the situation and the Commission has submitted its report to the Govt. of Gujarat and National Human Right Commission for taking necessary action.

Migration from Border Areas of J&K

1407. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some villagers in Uri and other sectors along the border and the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir had evacuated on account of continued heavy firing and shelling by Pakistani troops during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of civilians and security personnel killed; and

(c) the Central assistance sought and given for their resettlement and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) A number of border villages of Kargil, Gurez, Kamah, Keran, Matchil and Uri in Kashmir division and of Biehnah, Samba, R.S. Pura and Hiranagar in Jammu division have been subjected to heavy firing from across the border. The inhabitants of some of these villages had to temporarily shift from their villages to safer places. 72 civilians and 58 security personnel have been killed in Jammu & Kashmir so far since May, 1998 in the unprovoked firing by Pakistan.

(c) No proposal regarding Central assistance specifically for resettlement and rehabilitation has been received. However, *ex-gratia* payment at the prescribed rates is given to the next-of-kin of those killed and to the injured, which is reimbursed by the Central Government. State Government have announced free ration for the victims of border firing.

[Translation]

Death of ITBP Jawans

1408. DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Jawans of Indo-Tibbet Border Police (ITBP) undergoing glacier training were died near Badrinath on October 14, 1998;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mizoram	0	4	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7600
Kerala	30	5	90	83	2	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35400
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1	0	11	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1630
Pondicherry	0	0	25	280	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	30680
Punjab	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	2070
Rajasthan	4	1	265	187	8	3	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48490
Tamil Nadu	28	379	418	175	142	56	1	0	101	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	273840
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	22	5	109	1440	14	701	7	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204740
West Bengal	14	2	586	99	28	9	108	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81540
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	876	843	7360	8628	1002	845	142	9	772	697	1	1366	0	0	0	0	2368725

Note: \$ - 1366 are coins.

© - Value of Rupees is excluding coins i.e. 1366.

Statement-II**Fake Currency Racket/Busted during the year 1998**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of fake currency rackets busted	No. of Pakistani national apprehended
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Nil
2.	Assam	4	Nil
3.	Delhi	2	2
4.	Gujarat	10	Nil
5.	Haryana	3	Nil
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Nil
7.	Karnataka	8	Nil
8.	Kerala	11	Nil
9.	Maharashtra	9	Nil
10.	Manipur	8	Nil
11.	Meghalaya	4	Nil
12.	Mizoram	5	Nil
13.	Nagaland	1	Nil
14.	Pondicherry	2	Nil
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	Nil

Naptha Allocation for Godavari Gas Based Power Project

1410. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has requested for an additional Naptha allocation for Godawari Gas based power project at Kaknada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendation of the State Government, Ministry of Power has recommended an additional allocation of 60 TMT per annum of Naptha to Godavari CCGT of M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.

(c) The proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

Pollution Due to Medical Waste Generation

1411. DR. RAVI MALLU:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to check pollution by the medical waste generated by hospitals, nursing homes and other medical institutions throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether a seminar was recently organised to deal with the situation;

(c) if so, the details of discussions held in the seminar and the outcomes thereof; and

(d) the other concrete steps Government propose to effectively deal with the medical wastes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment & Forests have notified Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998. These rules are applicable to all persons who generate, collect receive, store, transport, treat, dispose or handle Bio-Medical Waste in any form. In the recent past, seminars and workshops have been carried out in different places to apprise concerned institutions/hospitals authorities for taking necessary steps for proper management of bio-medical waste. The Government have prescribed the time schedule for ensuring compliance of these rules. There was a brain storming session organised on November 23rd and 24th, 1998 at All India Institute of Medical Sciences on Hospital Waste Management, wherein various aspects of draft guidelines on management of hospital waste were discussed.

Hospital Waste

1412. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new rules to deal with the problem of disposal of hospital waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these rules are being strictly followed by Government and Private Hospitals in Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of categories in which hospital waste can be classified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests have notified the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 on 20th July, 1998 which provide for regulation of generation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste. These rules apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in any form.

(c) and (d) The State Governments/ Union Territories are required to initiate necessary action for implementation of the rules.

(e) The rules have specified 10 categories of Bio-medical waste.

Increase in Activities of ISI and Foreign Intelligence Agencies

1413. SHRI M. RAJAI AH:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:
DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA:
SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHQ:
SHRI D.S. AHIRE:
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL:
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of ISI and foreign Intelligence Agencies have increased rapidly in the country particularly in Southern States;

(b) if so, the details of States where these activities have been confirmed and suspected;

(c) the details of terrorist organisations getting support from ISI alongwith the places where these are operating;

(d) the number of ISI agents nabbed/killed during the current year in comparison to the same period of the preceding three years;

(e) whether the Pakistan armed forces have added about 20 per cent manpower and equipments in our country through the border areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the conspiracy of ISI to murder the high politicians in Ahmedabad has been revealed;

(h) if so, details thereof;

(i) whether the State Governments have demanded funds to fight against terrorism;

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(k) the steps taken by the Union Government to check ISI activities and strengthen the coastal surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that activities of foreign Intelligence Agencies, particularly the ISI have increased in Southern States. However, there is no let up in the Pak design to destabilise the country through a proxy war by aiding and abetting activities of various terrorist/militant organisations in J&K, Punjab and North Eastern States. Occasional modules of Pak inspired militancy/terrorism have also been detected in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, U.P. and Rajasthan.

(c) Various Kashmiri militant outfits like JKLF, Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Ansar, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Al-Faran, etc., are getting support from the ISI. Similarly, most of the terrorist outfits operational in Punjab like KCF (P), KZF, BKI ISYF (Rode), etc., are based in Pakistan from where they are making attempts to revive militancy in Punjab.

(d) The number of suspected ISI agents/militants arrested/killed in the country (including J&K) during the last four years:

Year	Arrested	Killed
1995	3638	1387
1996	2941	1332
1997	2598	1330
1998	1341 (Till Nov., 98)	860 (Till 22.10.98)

(e) and (f) No specific information in this regard is available.

(g) and (h) A module of Lashkar-e-Taiba backed by ISI was interdicted and disrupted by the Gujarat Police by neutralising (Ahmedabad, October 12, 1998) Mohd. Shahbaj @ Abu Qasim, Pakistani activist of Lashkar-e-Taiba based in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). Mohd. Shafiq an Indian associate of Mohd. Qasim was also arrested from Jodhpur. Shafiq had helped Mohd. Shahbaj and his

associate to settle down in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). Mohd. Shahbaj was sent by ISI backed Lashkar-e-Taiba to Gujarat to assassinate L.K. Advani, Union Home Minister and Keshu Bhai Patel, CM, Gujarat.

(i) and (j) Position of funds released to State Police Forces under the scheme for modernisation is shown in the enclosed Statement.

(k) To check ISI activities in the country various security agencies both belonging to the Union and States have been working together. Regular coordination meetings are being held to device strategies and share the intelligence. Even in the field, security agencies belonging both to the Union and States are in regular consultation with each other and according to need, launch joint operations. Vigil on the international border has been intensified with a view to check infiltration and smuggling of arms and explosive. A scheme of joint coastal patrolling has been adopted in sensitive States of Gujarat and Maharashtra involving Police, Customs and Coast Guards. Besides, regular coordination meetings are being held between various security agencies in these two States to chalk out strategy and share intelligence regarding coastal security.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—funds released and utilisation position for 1996-97 and 1997-98 and funds released during 1998-99 (Position as on 20-11-1998)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State	Rel. in 1996-97	Amt. spent	Rel. in 1997-98	Amt. spent	Alloca. 1998-99	1st inst. released	2nd inst. released	Spl. asst. released	Purpose for which spl. asst. has been released	Total rel. 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	709.580	673.310	1209.560	NII	209.580	104.780	NII	NII	—	104.280
Arunachal Pradesh	92.540	92.540	96.270	92.540	46.270	23.135	NII	NII	—	23.135
Assam	195.430	NII	47.715	NII	95.430	NII	NII	NII	—	NII
Bihar	333.120	332.110	783.120	781.120	233.120	NII	NII	NII	—	233.120
Goa	79.480	50.000	NII	NII	58.960	NII	NII	NII	—	NII
Gujarat	150.480	150.180	150.180	NII	150.180	75.090	NII	NII	—	75.090

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	35.855	35.855	71.710	71.710	71.710	35.855	Nil	Nil	—	35.855
Himachal Pradesh	40.690	Nil	20.435	Nil	40.690	Nil	Nil	100.000	Eqpt. under modernisation scheme	100.000
J & K	119.770	119.770	81.540	81.540	81.540	40.770	40.770	500.000	Eqpt. for counter- insurgency ops.	581.540
Karnataka	350.800	350.800	200.800	138.020	150.800	75.400	Nil	Nil	—	75.400
Kerala	113.990	61.620	113.990	34.290	113.990	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	478.820	478.820	387.820	Nil	237.820	118.910	Nil	Nil	—	118.910
Maharashtra	251.990	175.125	Nil	Nil	251.290	125.645	Nil	Nil	—	125.645
Manipur	176.630	176.630	217.315	217.315	34.630	17.315	Nil	Nil	—	17.315
Meghalaya	59.890	59.890	51.880	51.880	25.940	12.970	Nil	Nil	—	12.970
Mizoram	87.780	87.780	87.780	87.780	43.890	21.945	Nil	Nil	—	21.945
Nagaland	220.030	218.990	238.430	238.430	38.430	19.215	Nil	Nil	—	19.215
Orissa	200.000	200.000	164.610	104.610	104.610	52.305	Nil	Nil	—	52.305
Punjab	84.650	84.650	284.650	Nil	84.650	42.325	Nil	Nil	—	42.325
Rajasthan	154.920	154.920	154.920	Nil	154.920	77.480	Nil	Nil	—	77.480
Sikkim	8.610	8.610	43.015	Nil	17.220	8.610	Nil	Nil	—	8.610

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	598.375	511.750	296.750	237.190	196.750	96.375	Nil	Nil	—	96.375
Tripura	146.530	146.530	246.530	Nil	46.530	23.265	Nil	Nil	—	23.265
Uttar Pradesh	536.300	528.530	626.300	Nil	336.300	166.150	Nil	Nil	—	166.150
West Bengal	274.770	174.770	174.770	Nil	174.770	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil
Total :	5500.000	5750.000	5000.000	1374.640	40.770	600.000	—	2015.410		

- Note: 1. In addition to this in J&K an amount of Rs. 1045.31 Crores has been given for security related expenditure upto 31.3.1998.
2. Goa has an unspent balance of Rs. 7.33 lakhs (1995-96) and Rs. 29.48 lakhs (1996-97).

Renaming 'Ahmedabad' as 'Karnavati'

1414. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have rejected the demand of Government of Gujarat for renaming 'Ahmedabad' as 'Karnavati'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the State of proposal approved by the Gujarat Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (b) The proposal for changing the name of Ahmedabad to Karnavati was received by the Government of India from the State Government of Gujarat after a Resolution in this regard had been passed by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The Government of India has, for the present, decided not to change the name.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Allotment of Petrol Pumps

1415. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large scale irregularities and corruption in the allotment of the petrol pumps and gas agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Selection of Dealers and Distributors of various petroleum products is done by Oil Selection Boards constituted from time to time. Complaints and criticism on the functioning of Oil Selection Board, which was constituted on January 1, 1993, had been received by Government. There were also a number of litigations involving the decisions of these Boards.

Government have since revised the guidelines for selection for Dealers and Distributors and has also re-constituted the Dealer Selection Board by decisions taken on 1.4.1997 and 14.10.1998. These arrangements are intended to ensure a fair, transparent and objective procedure. The constitution of the Dealer Selection Board is now as under:

A retired Judge of the High Court/
District Court — Chairman.

An Officer not below the rank of
Chief Manager of — Member
one/concerned Oil Company

An Officer of the rank of Chief
Manager of another Oil Company — Member

Two-two officers of oil companies as members will be nominated by the Executive Director or Director (Marketing) of the oil companies not earlier than three days from the date fixed for starting the interviews at a particular location. The Chairman has been appointed for a term not exceeding two years.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance for the Development of Medical Colleges

1416. SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the development of medical colleges and hospital projects to each states during each of the last three years;

(b) the norms followed for allocation of funds for these projects;

(c) whether the Union Government have received representation from State Governments seeking enhancement of financial assistance for upgradation and providing adequate facilities in medical colleges and hospitals projects in their respective States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Tribals

1417. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted to tribals during each of the last three years in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to allot more petrol/diesel retail outlets to tribals particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) During the last three years (1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98), a total of 59 retail outlets were allotted to Scheduled Tribes all over the country, which include 10 in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) 46 new retail outlets have been included in the approved retail outlet Marketing Plan 1996-98 for Scheduled Tribes all over the country including 8 in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Population Control Programmes

1418. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reoriented the population control programme by shifting to Reproductive Child Health as agreed to in the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD);

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the impact of the changed emphasis at the district level; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to educate the implementing authorities and the Non Government organisations to the new orientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of India, in accordance with the recommendations of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), has launched the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme during 1997-98 for implementation during the 9th Plan period.

(b) and (c) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched in October, 1997. The various specific schemes for implementation of this programme have since been prepared. The implementing authorities at the state and the district levels as also the non Government organisations are being educated about the strategic reorientation of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme through training at different levels. It is too early to review the impact of the changed emphasis at the district level.

[Translation]

Crimes in Delhi**Sick Units of IDPL**

1419. SHRI ADITYANATH:
SHRI K.P. NAIDU:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of various units of IDPL in the country;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any comprehensive plan to improve the condition of these units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) IDPL has three manufacturing units at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Gurgaon. All these are not in regular production and operating much below their installed capacity.

(b) to (d) A package for revival of IDPL duly approved by BIFR was sanctioned with effect from 1.4.94. The revival package envisaged fresh financial assistance of Rs. 119.94 crores by the Government upto 1995-96. As against this, Rs. 140.31 crores was the actual financial assistance released by the Government to IDPL in this period. The package, however, failed in the first year of its operation as the company could not achieve the targeted levels of production, sales and profitability in the year 1994-95. Subsequently, IDPL management proposed modifications in the earlier package. The revised rehabilitation package is under the consideration of the Government.

1420. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
DR. SUSHIL INDORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminals booked for committing crimes in Delhi are being tried in local courts of Delhi during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the courts have punished any of the accused during the said period;

(d) if so, the number of cases pending for final disposal year-wise and crime-wise;

(e) whether majority of criminals are set free for want of evidence and technical grounds;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the strategy of police?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(e) to (g) No Sir. The number of persons convicted as against those acquitted during the last 3 years and upto 31st October, 1998 was as follows:—

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Persons convicted	13,808	18,118	12,652	4,176
Persons acquitted	4,536	3,759	1,316	183

Statement

S.No.	Crime-Head	Number of Cases Challenged	Number of Persons Challenged	Number of Persons Convicted	Number of Persons Acquitted	Number of Cases Pending Trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

A: 1995

1.	Dacoity	38	200	—	5	37
2.	Murder	387	901	37	170	307
3.	Attempt to Murder	519	1080	29	166	428
4.	Robbery	412	948	29	103	347
5.	Riot	193	1710	50	28	185
6.	Rape	351	485	15	60	282
7.	Other IPC Crimes	24631	38620	5780	2487	18757
8.	Local and Special Laws	13844	19234	7868	1517	8435

B: 1996

1.	Dacoity	28	154	—	—	28
2.	Murder	389	860	4	36	367
3.	Attempt to Murder	441	935	3	51	408
4.	Robbery	451	1019	43	51	398
5.	Riot	187	1195	—	18	184
6.	Rape	415	657	7	43	377
7.	Other IPC Crimes	32046	47183	11175	1998	22107
8.	Local and Special Laws	14268	19339	6886	1562	9215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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C: 1997

1.	Dacoity	29	163	—	—	29
2.	Murder	408	932	1	12	403
3.	Attempt to Murder	371	800	—	14	361
4.	Robbery	421	951	5	28	401
5.	Riot	118	841	21	8	115
6.	Rape	440	637	—	23	427
7.	Other IPC Crimes	26299	38348	7716	783	19876
8.	Local and Special Laws	11849	15763	4909	448	8732

D: 1998 (upto 31st Oct., 1998)

1.	Dacoity	14	73	—	—	14
2.	Murder	177	416	—	—	177
3.	Attempt to Murder	125	231	—	—	125
4.	Robbery	194	469	2	—	193
5.	Riot	15	134	—	—	15
6.	Rape	142	193	—	3	140
7.	Other IPC Crimes	8109	11387	2423	88	6205
8.	Local and Special Laws	3186	4499	1751	92	2195

Correspondence in Bilingual Language

1421. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV
(JAHANABAD):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of offices of Central Government which have been directed to make correspondences in two languages;

(b) the departments and offices where bilingual computers have been set up;

(c) the percentage of letters which have been replied in Hindi through these computers by the departments and offices; and

(d) the details of action taken in regard to use of Hindi in official correspondences and administrative work in Hindi speaking areas;

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Under Official Language Rules, 1976, communication from Ministries/Departments/Offices located in region "A" and "B" to offices located in region "C", except notified offices, shall be in two languages.

(b) According to the information submitted by various Ministries/Departments in their quarterly progressive report regarding progressive use of Hindi, mostly bilingual facilities are available in their computers.

(c) Ministries/Departments do not maintain any details of Hindi letters prepared through computers. But according to the information given in the progressive reports received from Ministries/Departments approximately 30% of the work is done through computers.

(d) Targets are fixed for doing correspondence and administrative work in Hindi by Hindi speaking states viz states in region "A", in Annual Programme prepared by Department of Official language every year for implementation of Official Language policy. Datas of achievements against the targets fixed are shown in the Annual assessment Report. The report is laid on the table of both the Houses.

Onion Contribution by States

1422. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
DR. SUSHIL INDORA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment with regard to the supply of onion by various States;

(b) if so, the details of the contribution of Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Kamataka, Gujarat and rest of India in production on onion; and

(c) the extent of damage caused to onion crops due to untimely rains in each State, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) India produces around 40 lakh MTs of onion annually. The area under onion in the country is the highest in Maharashtra accounting for about 20% followed by Orissa with 14.6%, Uttar Pradesh with 12.2%, Kamataka with 11.5% and Gujarat, 8.2%. In terms of production, Maharashtra ranks first followed by Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Kamataka.

(c) According to the assessment made by National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, Pune, the recent untimely rains have reduced the onion crops in major onion producing States like Maharashtra by 26%, Gujarat by 18%, Uttar Pradesh by 34% Orissa by 27% and Kamataka by 24%.

Separate State

1423. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any Bill in Parliament for providing Uttaranchal, Varnanchal and Chattisgarh the Status of separate States;

(b) whether the draft bills seeking formation of new States were sent to the respective States for their approval;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether any suggestion from any Legislative Assembly for formation of the new State has been received;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether it is a fact that a three member committee was appointed headed by Union Defence Minister Shri George Fernandes to decide over the inclusion of Udham Singh Nagar in the proposed Uttaranchal State; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c) The draft Bills providing for the formation of new States of Uttarakhand/Uttaranchal/ Varanchal and Chattisgarh were referred to the State legislatures of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively in August, 1998 for expressing their views as required under article 3 of the Constitution of India. The views of the State Legislatures have been received.

(d) and (e) A resolution has been received from the Legislative Assembly of Pondichery in this connection.

(f) and (g) A co-ordination Committee has been formed in this regard. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Purchase of Crude Oil

1424. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the payment was made to Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Oil India Limited and foreign companies for crude oil during 1995;

(b) whether payment for crude oil has been agreed to the international rate to the private parties; and

(c) if so, the rate at which the payment has been made to the private parties for crude oil alongwith the quantity of crude oil proposed from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The payment was made to Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited for crude oil during 1995 at the rate of Rs. 3169/MT (provisional) plus applicable sales-tax.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given in the statement attached.

Statement

The rates at which the payment has been made to private parties for crude oil alongwith the quantity of crude oil purchased from them are as follows:

Name of company	Field	Rate	Quantity received during 1995*
1	2	3	4
Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. Ltd.	Aajol	Rs. 3122/MT** (Provisional)	233 (MT)
Larson and Tubro Ltd. and Joshi Technology Intl. Inc.	Dholka	Dubai crude price per Bbl (Provisional)	2924 (MT)
Enron Oil and Gas India Ltd. Reliance Industries Ltd.	Panna & Mukta	Brent (Dtd) minus US\$ 0.10 per Bbl (Provisional)	396247 (MT)
Geoenpro Petroleum Ltd. Enpro India Ltd. Geopetrol International Inc.	Kharsang	BQ minus (Bonny Ltd. OSP minus Bonny Medium OSP) per Bbl	6329 (MT)

1	2	3	4
Comand Petroleum (I) Pty. Ltd. Ravva Oil (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Videocon Petroleum Ltd.	Ravva	90% of Arab light plus US\$ 0.60 per Bbl upto Sept. '95 and Arab light plus US\$ 0.60 per Bbl w.e.f. October '95 (Provisional)*	1044067 (Bbl)

* The quantities are as furnished by oil companies.

** Provisional.

Chhatisgarhi Language

1425. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give recognition to Chhatisgarhi dialect under Article 347 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No such proposal at present is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Separate Department to Control Population

1426. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a separate Department in the Union Ministry to control population in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir. There is already a separate Department in the Ministry which is implementing the National Family Welfare Programme, with the objective of bringing down the rate of growth of Population and promoting Maternal and Child Health.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include:

(i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Programmes to create awareness about the importance of small family; and

(ii) Provision of contraceptive services like sterilisation for male and female, IUD insertion, provision of oral contraceptives and condoms through sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Centres and hospitals; etc.

Vaccine for AIDS Cases

1427. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI A.C. JOS:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Tenth International Congress of Immunology held in New Delhi in November, 1998, stressed the need to identify the Indian strains of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and to produce appropriate vaccine responses specific to the country's needs was stressed as the only way to fight the AIDS menace;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in that direction, both inside the country and abroad; and

(c) the latest figures of HIV positive cases and full blown AIDS-cases in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, apart from an appropriate vaccine, there are other strategies for control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

(b) At the International level, all vaccines examined to-date in preliminary safety and immunogenicity trails have used HIV-1 envelop preparation and appear to be safe. Serum antibody responses have been induced by almost all vaccines examined. These trials were not

designed to assess efficacy, several people in the studies have become infected with HIV-1 after high risk exposures.

Limited basic research work carried out in India has shown that the most prevalent strain of HIV-1 is subtype-C. Systematic studies are required to identify, isolate and characterise various subtypes of HIV strains in different geographic regions of the country as it is possible that vaccine developed against any one subtype may not work at anticipated efficacy for other subtypes.

(c) Total number of HIV positive cases as of 31st October, 1998 is 79574 and full blown AIDS cases are 6609. Report is attached as statement.

Statement

National AIDS Control Organisation, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
Surveillance for HIV Infection/AIDS Cases in India (Period of report—
Since inception i.e. 1986 to 31st October, 1998)

1. HIV Sero Surveillance

	Cumulative	this month
Number of persons screened	3364479	5675
Number of persons sero-positive	79574	179
Sero-positivity Rate (Per thousand)	23.65	31.54

BREAK-UP OF SERO-POSITIVE:

Category	Sero-Positive	Percentage
Heterosexually Promiscuous	36037	45.29
Homosexuals	233	0.29
I/V Drug Users	2794	3.51
Antenatal Mothers	989	1.24
Suspected ARC/AIDS	13958	17.54
Blood Donors	4646	5.84
Dialysis Patients	288	0.36
Recipient of Blood	942	1.19
Others (Not Specified)	19687	24.74

Sero-surveillance for HIV Infection
Period of report upto: 31st October, 1998 (Provisional)

S.No.	Name	Screened	Positive	Sero Positivity Rate (Per thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74428	704	10.54
2.	Assam	12717	173	13.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	495	0	0.00
4.	A&N Islands	13731	114	8.30
5.	Bihar	9420	32	3.40
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	56286	220	3.91
7.	Punjab	1488	65	43.68
8.	Delhi	314757	1282	4.04
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	250	8	32.00
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160	1	6.25
11.	Goa	66978	1691	26.23
12.	Gujarat	440836	1352	3.07
13.	Haryana	154281	421	2.64
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3851	92	6.64
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	8981	40	4.45
16.	Karnataka	392945	4226	10.60

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Kerala	44547	215	4.83
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	823	7	8.51
19.	Madhya Pradesh	94696	572	6.04
20.	Maharashtra	418203	45892	109.73
21.	Orissa	82995	213	2.56
22.	Nagaland	8548	429	50.187
23.	Manipur	31807	5363	168.61
24.	Mizoram	33593	103	3.23
25.	Meghalaya	14153	59	4.17
26.	Pondicherry	83927	2935	34.97
27.	Rajasthan	22217	427	19.22
28.	Sikkim	510	6	11.88
29.	Tamil Nadu	703708	10931	15.53
30.	Tripura	5813	4	0.71
31.	Uttar Pradesh	100739	1148	11.40
32.	West Bengal	163991	649	3.96
		3364479	79574	23.65

II. AIDS Case Surveillance

AIDS Cases in India	6809	2
Males	5204 (78.74%)	—
Females	1405 (21.26%)	2 (100%)

Probable Source of Infection

	No. of Cases	Percentage
Heterosexual promiscuous	4901	74.16
Transfusion of blood and Blood product	538	8.14
Homosexual contact	36	0.54
Injectable Drug Addicts	467	7.07
Others (Not Specified)	667	10.09
Total	6809	

National AIDS Control Programme, India
AIDS Cases in India (Reported to NACO) (As on 31st October, 1998)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	AIDS Cases	S.No.	State/Union Territory	AIDS Cases
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	5.	Bihar	3
2.	Assam	22	6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7.	Punjab	100
4.	A&N Islands	0	8.	Delhi	219

1	2	3
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	1
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	136
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
16.	Karnataka	153
17.	Kerala	106
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	210
20.	Maharashtra	3251
21.	Orissa	2
22.	Nagaland	10
23.	Manipur	301

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	5
25.	Meghalaya	8
26.	Pondicherry	134
27.	Rajasthan	77
28.	Sikkim	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	1624
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	119
32.	West Bengal	57
		6609

[Translation]

Non-Procurement of Rice by Govt. Agencies

1428. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agencies are not procuring rice as mentioned in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated October 13, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) No, Sir. FCI and State Government agencies have procured 61.20 lakh tonnes of paddy upto 4.12.98 in the current Kharif Marketing Season 1998-99. In terms of rice total procurement is 46.45 lakh tonnes as against 69.53 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year. The shortfall in procurement is due to lower production, delayed arrivals, unseasonal rains/cyclone in some parts of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. The rice millers were exempted from contributing levy rice upto 31.10.98 in Haryana and upto 10.10.98 in Punjab.

The Government has allowed relaxation in the uniform specifications for purchase of paddy on account of unseasonal rains/cyclone in Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh in the interest of farmers.

[English]

Conversion of Religion

1429. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons converted to Christianity in North-East during the last ten years; and

(b) the reason for such conversion of religion at a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Such details are not maintained by the Government.

Enhancement of Foodgrains under TPDS

1430. SHRI K.P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information regarding the enhancement of foodgrains supplied under the Targeted Public Distribution System Scheme from 10 kilos to 15 kilos per family has since been collected as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of families is likely to be benefited by the said revision, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution has recommended that the monthly allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) should be increased from the present level of 10 kg. per family Below Poverty Line (BPL) to a minimum of 15 kg., if monthly allocation of 20 kg. per BPL family is not possible at this juncture.

In the present form of PDS/TPDS in which non-BPL population is also extended the benefit of subsidised foodgrains, if the quantum of foodgrains for families Below Poverty Line (BPL) is increased from 10 kg. to 15 kg. per family per month, the additional requirement of foodgrains will be about 36 lakh metric tonnes. The additional subsidy required is estimated to be about Rs. 2150 crores per annum. The year to year stock position of foodgrains in Central Pool as well as the budgetary constraints at present may not permit increase of entitlement for BPL population from 10 kg. to 15 kg. per family per month.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages Act

1431. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI S.S. OWAISI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure the labour welfare and minimum wages Act for beedi workers and other labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be laid on the table?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The Beedi Workers' Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1998 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament enhancing the lower and upper ceiling to be levied from 10 paise and 50 paise respectively to Re. 1 and Rs. 5 per thousand beedis rolled. However, the rate of cess has been kept at Re. 1 per thousand beedis rolled. This would create a corpus of about Rs. 42 crore annually as against Rs. 21 crore being generated presently. Some of the welfare measures to be effected out of these additional funds include opening of new hospitals/dispensaries, enhancement of scale of benefit etc. with regard to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, some amendments are under active consideration of the Government and they are in advance stage of finalisation. The proposed amendments would reduce the period of revision of minimum wages, change the amount of compensation, provide for compounding of offences, secure redressal of grievances of workers and ensure more decentralised mechanism in implementation of the law.

[English]

Prevention of Sexual Harassment

1432. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Right Commission had evolved a sexual harassment prevention code in line with the Supreme Court directions to prevent sexual harassment at place of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance with this code in respect of Government Departments, Public undertakings, and private employers; and

(d) the directions issued to State and UT Governments to ensure compliance with the Supreme Court directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Coaching Institutes for SCs/STs

1433. SHRI MUNI LALL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coaching Institutes set up for the students of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes for competitive examinations to enter into the Central and State Services;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more Coaching Institutes in the country; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said coaching institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The information is being collected from all the State Governments/UT Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) Proposals for setting up new Coaching Institutes have to be initiated by the State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Migration of Persons from Kashmir

1434. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons have migrated to Himachal Pradesh from Kashmir due to sudden increase in terrorist activities in Kashmir since March, 1998;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some terrorists are infiltrating into Himachal Pradesh in this process; and

(c) if so, the scheme to identify such terrorists and the number of Kashmiri terrorists rounded up in Himachal Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No such report has been received in this regard.

(b) and (c) During the current year, there has been one major militancy related incident in Himachal Pradesh. The State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have deployed security forces on the Doda-Chamba border to conduct anti-militancy operations and to prevent infiltration of militants into Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds

1435. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reply to SQ No. 187 dated 7.6.98 regarding the utilisation of funds has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Allocation of funds and their utilisation under Tribal sub-Plan out of State Plan are made by the respective States/UTs. Upto-date information have not been reported by the State Governments and UT Administrations so far.

Prices of LPG and Petroleum Products

1436. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hike prices of LPG and Petroleum products in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government had decided in November, 1997 that subsidy on LPG (domestic) and SKO (PDS) will be reduced in phases to reach the level of 15% and 33.33% of the import parity price by 2000-01 & 2001-02 respectively. The subsidy will be transferred to the fiscal budget from the year

2002 onwards. It was also decided that henceforth the prices of HSD would be on import parity basis. Accordingly the ex-storage point price of HSD has been revised as under:

Effective dates	Ex-Storage point price (excluding excise duty etc.) Rs./KL
07.11.97	7918.04
25.12.97	7996.84
01.03.98	8939.24
04.04.98	7645.47
20.05.98	7536.89

Purchase of Paddy from Punjab

1437. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have purchased/proposed to purchase damaged paddy stock from Punjab;

(b) whether over two million tonnes of unsold paddy is already lying with the FCI;

(c) if so, the quantity of paddy with value thereof purchased/proposed to be purchased from Punjab; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to dispose off the damage stock of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) No Sir. Paddy conforming to prescribed specifications are procured by the public procuring agencies under minimum support price scheme. However, following unseasonal rains in Punjab during October, 1998 the Government of India relaxed the specification of paddy for Kharif Marketing Season 1998-99 w.e.f. 27.10.98 to mitigate the sufferings of farmers of Punjab on account of unseasonal rains. The revised specification of paddy applicable for procurement after 27.10.98 are as under:

"Paddy stocks can be procured with damaged, discoloured, sprouted and weevilled grains all put together upto a maximum limit of 8%".

(b) No Sir. FCI usually does not sell paddy, except in very rare and exceptional circumstances when it is not possible to get the paddy milled into rice.

(c) Till 2.12.98 the total quantity of paddy procured in the State of Punjab by FCI and State Government Agencies together is 59.295 Lakhs M.T. out of which 23.73 Lakhs M.T. has been procured by FCI at the minimum support price namely Rs. 440 per Qtls. and Rs. 470 per Qtls. for Common & Grade 'A' varieties of paddy respectively.

(d) The paddy procured under minimum support price will be converted into rice by way of custom milling.

Deportation of Refugees

1438. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshi refugees and alleged illegal infiltrators have been deported from different parts of the country during the past six months;

(b) if so, the number of refugees and illegal immigrants deported, State-wise;

(c) the details of arrangements and agreements reached with the Government of Bangladesh in this regard;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra and other States have made efforts in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) There are no Bangladeshi refugees in India. Detection and deportation of illegal infiltrators is a continuous on-going process.

(b) to (e) As the powers under the Foreigners Act, 1946 to identify, detect and deport foreign nationals residing illegally in various parts of the country have been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations, data pertaining to number of illegal immigrants deported State-wise is not maintained Centrally. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to intensify efforts to identify and deport such foreign nationals and also to sensitise the local population about the magnitude and seriousness of the problem. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. This issue was also discussed during Home Secretary level

talks with Bangladesh held in Dhaka in November 1998. The Bangladesh side assured that measures will be taken to strengthen security on the border to prevent illegal border crossing.

Amount Sanctioned by World Bank

1439. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any assistance for the inclusion of some more cities in Karnataka under Indian Population Project (IPP)-8;

(b) if so, the additional amount sanctioned and the details of cities proposed to be included under the said project; and

(c) the programmes proposed to be taken up in Karnataka under the said project during 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) A Proposal received from Government of Karnataka for inclusion of 11 more cities in Karnataka namely Mysore, Buhli/Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Davengere, Bijapur, Bellary, Raichur, Bhadravathi and Shimoga under India Population Project - 8 is under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the World Bank.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres in Rural Areas

1440. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres, sub-primary health centres and Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in rural areas of Satna District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of health centres and hospitals among them having doctors and the sanctioned strength of doctors, nurse, compounder-dresser and other staff of each of these hospitals and the present position of staff working in each hospitals;

(c) the amount spent on medicines by each of these hospitals in 1997-98 and the budget provision made for 1998-99; and

(d) the names of hospital among them whose doctors stay at headquarters and the names of doctors who rarely visit hospitals located in villages from Satna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) There are 42 Primary Health Centres, 258 sub-centres and 64 Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in the rural areas of Satna District of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The number of doctors, nurses, compounder-dresser and other staff working in the health centres and hospitals is given in the attached statement.

(c) Budget allotted for medicine for these hospitals was Rs. 4386,880 for 1997-98 and for 1998-99 Rs. 28,22,632. Drugs are procured centrally and not by the individual hospitals.

(d) Usually all doctors are expected to reside at the places of posting and attend to hospital duties regularly. The State Government has not received any complaint in this regard.

Statement

Office of Chief Medical Officer

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Designation	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Surplus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Community Health Centre, Patan						
		Medical Specialist	1	1	—	—
		Gynaecologist	1	—	1	—
		Surgical Specialist	—	1	—	1
		Paediatrician	1	1	—	—
		PGMO Surgery	1	1	—	—
		PGMO Anaesthesia	1	—	1	—
		Assistant Surgeon	—	2	—	2
		B.E.E.	1	1	—	—
		Accountant	1	—	1	—
		Compounder	2	2	—	—
		Computer	1	1	—	—
		Lab. Technician	2	1	1	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		Radiographer	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Health Assistant	5	6	—	1
		J.M.I.	2	1	1	—
		Driver	2	2	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	7	7	—	—
		LHV	2	2	—	—
		ANM	2	2	—	—
		Pump Attendant	1	1	—	—
		Dai	1	1	—	—
		Cook (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Watchman	1	1	—	—
		Waterman	1	1	—	—
		Servant	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	2	2	—	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	2	2	—	—
		M.P.W. (Male)	32	31	1	—
		M.P.W. (Female)	32	30	2	—
2. Primary Health Centre, Majhgawan						
		Medical Officer	1	—	1	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LHV	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
3. Primary Health Centre, Tala						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	2	—	1
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Servant	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
4. Primary Health Centre, Bhikhampur						
		Medical Officer	1	2	—	1
		Pharmacist-II	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	1	—	—
		Dresser, Junior	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
5. Primary Health Centre, Bahulia Mal						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Servant	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—

6. Community Health Centre, Dev Raj Nagar

		Medical Officer	4	—	4	—
		Staff Nurse	4	—	4	—
		Radiographer	1	—	1	—
		Pharmacist-cum-Store Keeper	1	—	1	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	2	2	—	—
		A.N.M.	2	2	—	—
		Driver	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		Accountant	1	—	1	—
		Computer	1	1	—	—
		V.S.	1	—	1	—
		Health Assistant	4	4	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		J.M.I.	2	1	1	—
		Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
		Waterman	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Part time)	1	—	1	—
7. Primary Health Centre, Badwar						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
8. Primary Health Centre, Mayarpur						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
9. Primary Health Centre, Budhavakar						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	1	1	—
		L.H.V.	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
Community Health Centre, Devraj Nagar						
		M.P.W. (M)	24	21	3	—
		M.P.W. (F)	20	16	8	—
10. Community Health Centre, Nagod						
		Surgical Specialist	1	1	—	—
		Gynaecologist	1	—	1	—
		P.G.M.O. Medicine	1	1	—	—
		Anaesthesia	1	—	1	—
		Medical Officer	—	3	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Female Medical Officer	—	1	—	1
		Ophthalmologist	1	1	—	—
		Dentist	—	1	—	1
		B.E.E.	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	2	1	1	—
		Lab. Technician	3	3	—	—
		Radiographer	2	2	—	—
		Compounder	4	3	1	—
		Dresser	2	2	—	—
		Accountant	2	1	1	—
		Computer	1	—	1	—
		V.S.	1	—	1	—
		Dental Assistant	1	—	1	—
		Driver	2	2	—	—
		Health Assistant	5	4	1	—
		J.M.I.	3	1	2	—
		Nursing Sister	1	—	1	—
		Staff Nurse	7	7	—	—
		LHV	2	2	—	—
		ANM	2	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LHV (ICDS)	4	3	1	—
		Servant	5	5	—	—
		Ward boy	2	2	—	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper	4	3	1	—
		Aya	1	1	—	—
		Watchman	2	2	—	—
		M.P.W. (Male)	34	27	7	—
		M.P.W. (Female)	34	31	3	—
11. Primary Health Centre, Jasrar						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	—	1	—
		ANM	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
12. Primary Health Centre, Singhpur						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		LHV	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
13. Primary Health Centre, Amkal						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
14. Primary Health Centre, Road						
		Medical Officer	1	—	1	—
		Pharmacist Grade-II	1	—	1	—
		Dresser (Junior)	1	—	1	—
		Staff Nurse	1	1	—	—
		LHV	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper	1	—	1	—
15. Primary Health Centre, Jaso						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Lab Technician	1	1	—	—
		LDC	1	1	—	—
		CSO	1	1	—	—
		Health Educator	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
16. Community Health Centre, Majhgaoan						
		Medical Officer	4	1	3	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Pharmacist-cum-Store Keeper	1	—	1	—
		Radiographer	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	4	—	4	—
		Accountant	1	1	—	—
		Computer	1	1	—	—
		B.E.E.	1	1	—	—
		Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		V.S.	1	1		
		Health Assistant	5	4	1	—
		J.M.I.	3	2	1	—
		Driver	1	1	—	—
		LHV	2	2	—	—
		ANM	2	2	—	—
		Ward boy	2	1	1	—
		Servant	2	2	—	—
		Waterman-cum-Peon	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
		Servant (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Part time)	1	—	1	—
17. Primary Health Centre, Karigohi						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		LHV	1	—	1	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		ANM	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

18. Primary Health Centre, Remarl

Medical Officer	1	1	-	-
Compounder	1	1	-	-
Dresser Junior	1	-	1	-
LHV	1	-	1	-
ANM	1	1	-	-
Ward boy	1	1	-	-
Sweeper Daily Wager	1	-	1	-

19. Primary Health Centre, Khutha

Medical Officer	1	1	-	-
Compounder	1	1	-	-
Dresser	1	-	1	-
LHV	1	1	-	-
ANM	1	1	-	-
Ward Boy Daily Wager	1	-	1	-
Sweeper	1	1	-	-

20. Primary Health Centre, Merhana

Medical Officer	1	1	-	-
Compounder	1	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dresser	1	—	1	—
		LHV	1	1	—	—
		ANM	1	1	—	—
		Ward Boy Daily Wager	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
21. Primary Health Centre, Singhpur						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		CHO	1	—	1	—
		Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
		H.E.	1	—	1	—
		LDC	1	1	—	—
		Female Attendant	1	1	—	—
		Ward Boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper Daily Wager	1	1	—	—
22. Primary Health Centre, Barondha						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Primary Health Centre, Pagarkhurd						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		LHV	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
23. Primary Health Centre, Jaitwara						
		Medical Officer	1	2	—	1
		LHV	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy Daily Wager	1	1	—	—
		Waterman	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
24. Primary Health Centre, Nayabans						
		Medical Officer	1	—	1	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		LHV	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Community Health Centre, Majhgaon						
	MPW (Male)	38	31	7	—	—
	MPW (Female)	38	34	4	—	—
25. Community Health Centre, Uchehra						
	Surgical Specialist	1	—	1	—	—
	Paediatrician	—	1	—	—	1
	P.G.M.O.					
	Gynaecologist	1	—	1	—	—
	Anaesthesia	1	—	1	—	—
	Medical Officer	—	3	—	—	3
	Compounder	2	2	—	—	—
	Dresser	1	1	—	—	—
	Lab. Technician	2	2	—	—	—
	Accountant	1	1	—	—	—
	Computer	1	—	1	—	—
	X-ray Technician	1	1	—	—	—
	Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—	—
	B.E.E.	1	1	—	—	—
	L.H.V.	2	2	—	—	—
	L.H.V. (ICDS)	4	4	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		J.M.I.	2	2	—	—
		Health Assistant	4	5	—	1
		Staff Nurse	4	3	1	—
		Driver	1	—	—	—
		V.S.	1	—	1	—
		A.N.M.	2	2	—	—
		Servant	1	1	—	—
		Ward Boy Daily Wager	1	—	1	—
		Ward Boy Regular	1	1	—	—
		Chawkidar	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper Daily Wager	1	1	—	—
		Washerman	1	—	1	—
		M.P.W. (Male)	31	17	14	—
		M.P.W. (Female)	31	31	—	—
26. Primary Health Centre, Kulgadhi						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
27. Primary Health Centre, Babupur						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Pharmacist Grade-II	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy (Daily Wager)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	—	1	—
28. Primary Health Centre, Parsurania						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	—	1	—
		A.N.M.	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy (Daily Wager)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
29. Community Health Centre, Mutandpur						
		Medical Officer	3	1	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Staff Nurse	4	1	3	—
		Radiographer	1	1	1	—
		Pharmacist-cum-Store Keeper	1	—	—	—
		Servant (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper (part time)	1	—	1	—
30. Primary Health Centre, Rampur, Baplan						
		Medical Officer	1	3	—	2
		B.E.E.	1	1	—	—
		Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Accountant	1	1	—	—
		Computer	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		Driver	1	1	—	—
		Health Assistant	5	4	1	—
		J.M.I.	—	—	3	—
		L.H.V.	2	2	—	—
		A.N.M.	2	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Primary Health Centre, Boond						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	—	1	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Part time)	2	—	2	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
34. Primary Health Centre, Kotar						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		H.L.V.	1	2	—	1
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
35. Primary Health Centre, Chhilaours						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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36. Primary Health Centre, Gauraiya

Medical Officer	1		1		—	—
Compounder	1		1		—	—
L.H.V.	1		1		—	—
A.N.M.	1		1		—	—
Dresser	1		1		—	—
Washerman	1		1		—	—
Ward boy	1		1		—	—
Sweeper	1		1		—	—

37. Primary Health Centre, Kothi

Medical Officer	1		2		—	1
B.E.E.	1		1		—	—
Accountant	1		1		—	—
Computer	1		1		—	—
Compounder	1		1		—	—
Dresser	1		1		—	—
Driver	1		1		—	—
Ophthalmic Assistant	1		1		—	—
Lab. Technician	1		1		—	—
V.S.	1		1		—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Health Assistant	5	7	2	
		J.M.I.	4	1	3	—
		L.H.V.	2	2	—	—
		A.N.M.	2	2	—	—
		Servant	2	2	—	—
		Ward boy	2	2	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	—	1	—
		M.P.W. (Male)	34	29	5	—
		M.P.W. (Female)	14	33	—	—
38. Primary Health Centre, Sohawal						
		Medical Officer	2	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
39. Primary Health Centre, Reagon						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Waterman	1	—	1	—
		Sweeper (Cant.)	1	—	1	—
40. Primary Health Centre, Dagdiha						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	—	1	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	—	1	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cant.)	1	1	—	—
41. Primary Health Centre, Naina						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	—	1	—
		Dresser	1	—	1	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
42. Primary Health Centre, Madhogarh						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Servant	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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43. Primary Health Centre, Dhardang

	Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
	Compounder	1	1	—	—
	Dresser	1	1	—	—
	L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
	A.N.M.	1	1	—	—
	Ward boy	1	1	—	—
	Sweeper	1	1	—	—

44. Primary Health Centre, Kuwan

	Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
	Compounder	1	1	—	—
	Dresser	1	—	1	—
	L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
	Staff Nurse	1	1	—	—
	Ward boy	1	—	1	—
	Sweeper	1	—	1	—

45. Primary Health Centre, Amdara

	Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
	Compounder	1	1	—	—
	Dresser	1	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		L.H.V.	2	2	—	—
		Driver	1	1	—	—
		Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	—	—
		V.S.	1	—	1	—
		Accountant	1	1	—	—
		Computer	1	1	—	—
		Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
		B.E.E.	1	1	—	—
		Health Assistant	5	4	1	—
		J.M.I.	3	4	—	1
		Servant	2	2	—	—
		Waterman	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
46. Primary Health Centre, Ghrinwara						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	—	1	—
		Dresser	1	1	—	—
		Ward boy	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper	1	1	—	—
47. Primary Health Centre, Samiganj						
		Medical Officer	1	1	—	—
		Staff Nurse	1	—	1	—
		L.H.V.	1	1	—	—
		Compounder	1	1	—	—
		Dresser	1	—	1	—
		Ward boy (Cont.)	1	1	—	—
		Sweeper (Cont.)	1	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Primary Health Centre, Amdara

M.P.W. (Male)	34	19	15	—
M.P.W. (Female)	34	29	5	—

48. Primary Health Centre, Badera

Medical Officer	1	—	1	—
Compounder	1	—	1	—
C.S.O.	1	—	1	—
M.E.	1	—	1	—
Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
L.D.C.	1	1	—	—
Female Attendant	1	1	—	—
Ward boy	1	1	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	—	—

49. Civil Hospital, Ram Nagar

Medical Officer	3	2	1	—
Accountant	1	1	—	—
Staff Nurse	4	1	3	—
Compounder	4	1	3	—
Dresser	2	2	—	—
Lab. Technician	1	1	—	—
Oph. Astt.	1	1	—	—
Radiographer	1	1	—	—
Nursing Sister	1	—	1	—
Ward Boy	1	1	—	—
Female Attendant	1	1	—	—
Cook	1	1	—	—
Servant	1	1	—	—
Sweeper	2	2	—	—

*[English]***Reopening of Closed Units**

1441. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ADITYANATH:
DR. RAMVILAS VEDANTI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number Chemicals and Fertilizer plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of units of Chemicals and Fertilizer plants lying closed and the date by which these are lying closed;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action-plan to revive the closed units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to revive such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Details regarding number of major fertilizer plants and Chemical, Petro-chemical and Pharmaceutical plants in the Public Sector in the country, state-wise, are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The details of fertilizer units lying closed and the date by which they are lying closed are given below:

Fertilizer plants lying closed	Date of closure
Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI)	10.6.90
Trombay-I urea plant of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	1.4.95
Durgapur plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC)	24.6.97
Namrup-I Ammonium Sulphate plant of HFC	23.6.92
Namrup-II Ammonia/Urea plant of HFC.	1.11.94

The Delhi unit of Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) has been closed down with effect from 30.11.96 in compliance of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) The Government has approved the revival package for Namrup units of HFC on 1.10.97 at an estimated fresh investment of Rs. 350 crore. Arrangements have also been made for augmenting the supply of natural gas to these units. The Ammonium Sulphate plant of Namrup-I is to be scrapped as it has been found to be unviable and unsafe to operate. The revival package has been put into implementation and the company is engaged in tying up the arrangements for various inputs and term loan from Financial institutions.

As regards Durgapur plant, a comprehensive rehabilitation proposal for HFC is under Inter-Ministerial consultation.

The revival of Gorakhpur plant of FCI has not been found techno-economically feasible.

The restart of RCF's Trombay-I urea plant requiring major repairs has not been found techno-economically viable and the company has decided not to operate this plant.

All efforts are being made by H.I.L. to relocate its Delhi unit at a suitable site in one of the five designated States, i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

Statement*State-wise total number of major Fertilizer, Chemical, Petrochemical and Pharmaceutical Plants*

State	Number of Plants	
	Fertilizer Plants	Chemical, Petrochemical* & Pharmaceutical Plants
Assam	3	—
Manipur	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	6	3
Tamil Nadu	5	1
Kerala	3	2
Goa	1	—
Maharashtra	5	6
Karnataka	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	3	—
Rajasthan	2	1
Gujarat	8	2
Punjab	4	—
Delhi	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	9	4
Haryana	1	1
Bihar	4	1
Orissa	4	1
West Bengal	4	3
All India :	63	28

*Information in respect of Chemical Petrochemical and Pharmaceutical Plants relate to only public sector. The information regarding units in private sector is not Centrally maintained.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

1442. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of IDPL at Chennai;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds allotted and the time by which it is likely to be commenced; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the employees of IDPL, Chennai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) IDPL (TN) Ltd. at Chennai is a wholly owned subsidiary of IDPL. IDPL itself is a sick company and a package for revival of IDPL duly approved by BIFR was sanctioned with effect from 1.4.1994. The package, however, failed in the first year of its operation as the company could not achieve the targeted levels of production, sales and profitability in the year 1994-95. Subsequently, IDPL's Management has sent proposals for modifications in the earlier package. A final view on IDPL (TN) Ltd. can be taken after a decision is taken on the parent P.S.U. In the meanwhile salaries of the staff and workers of IDPL (TN) Ltd. are being met from the Central Budget.

Shortage of Blood in Blood Banks

1443. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blood banks in the capital are facing acute shortage of blood during the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to organise voluntary blood donating camps in the capital to keep sufficient stock of blood;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Though there is occasional

and seasonal shortage of blood in some hospitals and Blood Banks in the country, overall there is, however, no reported serious shortage.

(c) to (e) The State Governments and U.T. Administration have been asked to take suitable action to overcome the shortage of blood by Voluntary Blood Donation. For generating blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Programme. Government of India have taken a number of steps such as:—

1. A campaign has been launched through Television by specially developed TV spots, telecast through Doordarshan at suitable intervals during Prime Time, for motivating people to donate blood voluntarily.
2. Messages on voluntary blood donation are Broadcast through Times FM channel in one of their music programmes.
3. NACO with the help of the Central Health Education Bureau have developed prototype IEC material for one to one communication on voluntary blood donation programme in the form of folders, posters and the same have been given to various states and UTs for use and reproduction in the vernacular languages.
4. The National Council of Science and Technology Communication (Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India) have initiated a pilot intervention project for generating voluntary blood donation in 50 selected Cities, with a view to fill the gap between demand and availability of blood.
5. Every year the 1st of October is celebrated as the National Voluntary Blood Donation Day. Special campaigns to educate the masses and special camps for blood collection are organised. Messages from the President of India, the Prime Minister and Minister of Health and Family Welfare with appeals for voluntary blood donation are telecast and broadcast. These messages also appear in newspapers.

Transition Loss of Crude Oil

1444. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI ARVIND KAMBLE:

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

(a) the percentage of on and offshore transition loss for imported and indigenous crude oil during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the transition losses are covered under Insurance Scheme;

(c) if so, the number of insurance claims filed for imported and indigenous crude oil during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ocean loss for the last three years for imported crude oil are as under:—

Year	Ocean Loss
1995-96	(+) 0.070%
1996-97	(+) 0.060%
1997-98	(+) 0.59%

Percentage of transit losses incurred by ONGC/OIL is as under:—

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
ONGC			
Onshore	4.47%	3.14%	2.93%
Offshore	4.88%	4.10%	4.02%
OIL	1.16%	1.03%	1.11%

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The insurance package taken by ONGC covers the accidental loss of crude oil during transportation and does not cover normal loss in the form of BS&W, evaporation loss etc. which is treated as normal operational loss. Insurance is taken by IOC for the total cargo quantity and not for the partial loss of the cargo such as transit loss or Ocean loss.

Indo-Oman Pipeline Project

1445. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study into the progress made on Indo-Oman submarine gas pipeline project;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the project has been abandoned; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Government has signed an Agreement on Principal Terms with Oman in respect of the Indo-Oman gas pipeline project. The project has not been implemented as the technical feasibility studies, relating to adequacy of natural gas reserves in Oman and suitability of technology required for laying and maintaining in the sub-sea pipeline at the intended depth, have not been completed.

Medical Facilities to the Rural Population

1446. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient medical facilities are available to the rural population;

(b) whether the Government propose to approve private hospitals and colleges as per the standard laid down;

(c) if so, the norms prescribed in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate medical facilities to the rural area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Health and Medical facilities are provided to the rural population, in the country, through a 3 tier Network of Community Health Centres, Primary

Health Centres and Sub-centres as per demographic norms given below:

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centres	5000	3000
PHCs	30000	20000
CHCs	120000	80000

Rural Family Welfare Centres and Post-Partum Centres are also the part of Rural Health Network. There are certain gaps in the Rural Health Infrastructure due to shortage of resources and trained/skilled manpower.

(b) and (c) The approval of private hospitals comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments. However, organisations which wish to establish a new Medical College have to seek the prior approval of the Central Government by submitting a scheme as required under the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993. The eligibility criteria and norms for the same are given in the statement attached.

(d) The States are being advised from time to time to see that adequate funds are allocated for drugs, equipment and essential maintenance in Rural Health Infrastructure, Strengthening of First Referral Units. Primary Health Centres are providing better facilities at the sub-centres level, constitute a major part of the recently launched Reproductive and Child Health Programme. Besides, health care facilities are also being strengthened and expanded through various other externally aided projects.

Statement

Norms for Establishment of New Medical College

Eligibility Criteria

The following organisations shall be eligible to apply for permission to set up new medical colleges:

1. Universities & State Governments/Union Territories.
2. Autonomous bodies promoted by Central and State Governments.

3. Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or corresponding acts in States.

4. Public trusts, religious or charitable registered under Indian Trust Act, 1882, Wakfs Act, etc.

Qualifying Criteria

The eligible organisations shall abide by Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as modified from time to time and the regulations framed thereunder and shall qualify to apply for permission to establish new medical colleges only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. that Medical Education is one of the main objectives of the applicant.
2. that suitable plot of land as prescribed by the Medical Council of India is owned and possessed by the applicant to set up the proposed medical college;
3. that Essentiality Certificate regarding the desirability and feasibility of having the proposed medical college at the proposed location has been obtained by the applicant from the respective State Government or the Union Territory Administration and that the adequate clinical material is available as per Medical Council of India's requirements;
4. that consent of Affiliation for the proposed medical college has been obtained by the applicant from a recognised university.
5. that the applicant owns and manages a hospital of not less than 300 beds with necessary infrastructural facilities and is capable of being developed into a teaching institution as prescribed by the Medical Council of India, in the vicinity of proposed medical college.
6. that the applicant has a feasible and time bound programme to set up the proposed medical college along with required infrastructural facilities, including adequate hostel facilities for boys and girls, as prescribed by the Medical Council of India, commensurate with the proposed intake of students, so as to complete the medical college within a period of four years from the date of grant of permission.

7. that the medical college will admit students only after the Medical Council of India has satisfied itself about the infrastructural and other facilities for starting MBBS and also after receiving a written permission from Central Government.
8. that the applicant has a feasible and time bound expansion programme to provide additional beds and infrastructural facilities, as prescribed by the Medical Council of India, by way of upgradation of the existing hospital or establishment of new hospital or both so as to collectively provide the following bed complement within a period of four years from the date of grant of permission to set up the proposed medical college:

Proposed Annual intake of under-graduate students	Minimum Annual increase in bed strength	Total bed complement at the end of 4 years
50	50	500
100	100	100

9. that the applicant has the necessary managerial and financial capabilities to establish and maintain the proposed medical college and its ancillary facilities including a teaching hospital, and
10. that the applicant provides two performance bank guarantees in favour of the Medical Council of India, one for a sum of Rs. 100 lakh (for 50 annual admissions), Rs. 150 lakhs (for 100 admissions), and Rs. 200 lakhs (for 150 annual admissions), for the establishment of the medical college and its infrastructural facilities and the second for a sum of Rs. 350 lakhs (for 500 beds), Rs. 550 lakhs (for 700 beds) and Rs. 750 lakhs (for 1000 beds) for the establishment of the teaching hospital and its infrastructural facilities, as per schedule.

Exception: The above condition shall not apply to applicants who are State Governments provided that they shall give an undertaking to provide funds in their Plan Budget regularly till facilities are fully provided as per the time bound programme indicated by them.

**Punctuality by Staff in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital,
New Delhi**

1447. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether punctuality by doctors and other para-medical staff is not observed in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi resulting inconvenience to patients particularly in OPD;

(b) if so, whether any surprise visit has been paid by the officers of his ministry to ascertain the facts during the last six months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) The doctors and other para-medical staff observe punctuality. The Medical Superintendent alongwith other officers take round daily at 9.00 A.M. to ensure punctuality.

[Translation]

Money Extorting Gangs

1448. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several money extorting gangs are active in the country who allure people in the name of sending them on foreign trips;

(b) if so, whether the Government have arrested any person by unearthing these gangs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the illegal money seized from them; and

(d) the steps taken against such gangs to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) The Central Government is aware of gangs operating in various parts of the country, particularly in metropolitan cities, and engaged in extortion and other organised crimes. However, specific information relating to involvement of individual gangs in money extortion, persons arrested and illegal money seized from them is not maintained at the Central level.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects under the Constitution. Accordingly, the prevention of crime as well as the registration, investigation and detection of crime are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, extends financial assistance to the State Governments for improving their policing infrastructure. The Central Government also shares intelligence with them and sends them advisories from time to time.

Links and Bases of Terrorists in Madhya Pradesh

1449. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists have their links and bases in Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the seizure of a stock of cartridge of AK-47 in Dewas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to check terrorist activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard. At the Central level, action is taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-terrorist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of their activities among the States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of para-military forces etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the effected States over and above and the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply of weapons.

[English]

Funds for Primary Health Centres in Gujarat

1450. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Gujarat for opening of Primary Health Centres during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of health centres opened so far and the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given to the State in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Primary Health Centres are established and maintained by States out of funds provided under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme/Basic Minimum Services Programme. The funds provided to the State Government of Gujarat, under these programmes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are as under:—

1995-96	—	2280 lakh
1996-97	—	1000 lakh
1997-98	—	12177 lakh

An additional Central Assistance of Rs. 7200 lakh was given to the State Government of Gujarat during 1997-98. The State would have provided the portion of it to Primary Health Care.

(b) There are 960 Primary Health Centres functioning in Gujarat as on 31.12.97. The Centre does not maintain the figures for expenditure incurred on establishment of Primary Health Centres as these are opened and operated with funding from the States' own budget.

(c) The Ninth Five Year Plan Outlays are yet to be finalised by Planning Commission.

Facilities of Burns Patients in Government Hospitals

1451. RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hospitals in the capital are ill equipped to handle burn patients;

(b) if so, the number of burns patients admitted in various hospitals in the capital during the last one year and provided adequate treatment;

(c) whether some hospitals have refused to admit burn patients;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to make all the hospitals equipped with the handle burn patients in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The Central Government hospitals namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital are adequately equipped to manage burn patients. However, there is no burns unit in LHMC/AIIMS. LNJP & GTB hospitals under the control of Govt. of NCT of Delhi have Burns Wards.

(b) The number of burn patients admitted is as follows:

	Period	Number of Patients
Dr. RML Hospital	July, 1997 to June, 1998	258
S.J. Hospital:	1997	3125
INJP Hospital]	1436
GTB Hospital		

(c) to (e) No burn patient was refused admission in the burn ward of S.J. Hospital/Dr. R.M.L. Hospital. Govt. of NCT of Delhi have informed that all Burn patients are being admitted as per the availability of bes. AIIMS does not have an exclusive burns unit which can cater to a large number of patients. All such patients reporting to AIIMS casualty are referred to Safdarjung Hospital after being given first-aid and after stabilization. The Government of Delhi proposes to open thirty bedded ward and ten bedded ward for plastic surgery in Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital.

Agreement between IOC and Reliance Petroleum Ltd.

1452. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marketing agreement has been made between Indian Oil Corporation and Reliance Petroleum Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH

KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Subject to Government approval, IOC has a proposal to enter into a marketing agreement with Reliance Petroleum Ltd. and with Essar Oil Limited for five controlled products viz. LPG, MS, HSD, SKO and ATF.

[Translation]

Special Quota of LPG

1453. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dealers of LPG in Bihar were given special quota of LPG during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. Public Sector Oil Companies have released 1300 LPG connections under special quota to some of the distributors in the State of Bihar during the last three years. These connections have been released either based on the recommendations received from various VIPs/VVIPs or under motivation scheme recommended by the Sudha Joshi Committee to encourage distributors render exemplary customers service to the customers.

ISI Agency of Pakistan

1454. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Intelligence Agency, ISI has infiltrated its personnel in various disguise for causing bloodshed in Jammu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry; and

(e) the steps taken to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Pak ISI is adopting every possible means to infiltrate maximum foreign militants/mercenaries into J&K, including Jammu. Infiltration is proved by the fact that 1633 militants have been killed at the LOC since 1990, and from the statements given by the arrested militants.

(e) The Government have adopted a multipronged approach to tackle infiltration on the border which includes inter-alia strengthening the border management, gearing up intelligence machinery, improved interaction with border population, setting up of outposts of security forces, constituting Village Defence Committees, modernisation and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced/sophisticated weapons and communication systems etc.

[*English*]

Power Generation Project

1455. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Power Generation Project of Gujarat Refinery;

(b) whether there are some bottlenecks in this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assistance is being obtained from foreign companies or private agencies for this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Stage I approval for setting petroleum residue based 500 MW power project at Savli near Baroda has been accorded to IOC in November, 1998.

(d) and (e) IOC has proposed to select M/s. Destec Energy, INC, USA as a joint venture partner for the project.

Marketing of Maximum Retail Price

1456. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the manufacturers mark exorbitant rates on their products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute any committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the said committee is likely to check the exploitation of consumers; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure and the protection and the interest of the consumers in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 require that the retail sale price of commodity sold in package form be printed thereon in the following format:—

"Maximum or Max. Retail price.....inclusive of all taxes or in the form MRP Rs..... inclusive of all taxes."

MRP is the maximum price at which the product can be sold. The actual sale price could be less than MRP due to various factors.

However, regulation of price of pre-packed commodities is outside the scope of the said Rules.

(c) to (e) No Sir.

(f) To protect the interest of consumers the enforcement agencies are conducting surprise inspections and checks at retail outlets to detect cases of charging of more than the MRP declared on the packages. prosecution cases are initiated against defaulters detected under the provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures Act and Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. In addition, under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a consumer can make complaint in any consumer court set up under the Act for charging price in excess of the price printed on the package.

[*Translation*]

Crude Pipeline Contract between IOC and SAIL

1457. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract has been signed with Steel Authority of India for supply of pipeline to Saliya Veerangam Coali Crude Pipe Line Project of Indian Oil Corporation in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which the contract was signed and the time by which it was proposed to be supplied;

(d) whether the pipeline is being supplied as per the contract; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) IOC has accepted only good quality pipes duly inspected and cleared by nominated third party inspectors.

About 46,000 metres of pipe are yet to be supplied as on 2nd December, 1998 out of the total ordered quantity of 161,650 metres.

Statement

S.No.	Purchase Order No.	Date of contract	Scheduled Completion	Quantity (Metres)
1.	PLM/SVK/96/004/PO-IND/74	06.03.98	05 Sep. 98	127,750
2.	PLM/SVK/98/072/PO-IND/83	13.05.98	05 Oct. 98	500
3.	PLM/SVK/98/076/PO-IND/91	20.06.98	05 Nov. 98	33,400
			Total	161,650

[English]

Beggars Remand Home in Uttar Pradesh

1458. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beggars ran away from the Beggars Remand Home of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether those Remand Homes have become a halting place of criminals and the beggars are living like slaves under the miserable conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the assistance provided to the beggars homes of Delhi during the said period;

(e) whether any complaints regarding misuse of funds have been received;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government against the guilty officials and improving the living standard of the beggars in Beggar Remand Homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) During the last three years a sum of Rs. 29.0 lakhs was provided to the Govt. of National Capital

Territory of Delhi under the Ministry's scheme for Beggary Prevention.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of (e) above the question does not arise.

(g) While establishment and maintenance of Beggars Homes is the responsibility of the State Government, under its scheme for Beggary Prevention, the Ministry provides 100% grants in aid to State Governments for the limited purpose of setting up work centres to provide vocational training to beggars with a view to facilitating their eventual rehabilitation.

[Translation]

Private Medical Colleges

1459. SHRI INDRAJEET MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh or any private organisation for setting up a Medical College in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government have approved these proposals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) After amendment to IMC Act in 1993, 8 proposals were received from private Societies/Trusts for establishment of new medical colleges in the State at the following places. No proposal, however, has been received from the State Govt.:—

1. Dehradun
2. Gaziabad
3. Sitapur
4. Azamgarh

5. Moradabad

6. Meerut

7. Barabanki

8. Lucknow

(c) and (d) While permission for establishment of medical college at Dehradun and Gaziabad has been granted, a letter of intent has been issued for college at Sitapur. The proposals for new Medical Colleges at Azamgarh, Moradabad, Meerut and Barabanki were found to be deficient in infrastructural facilities/did not fulfil the qualifying criteria and were disapproved/returned. The proposal for medical college at Lucknow has also not been recommended by M.C.I.

(e) Approval of a proposal depends upon the fulfilling of qualifying criteria and availability of infrastructural facilities and staff as per prescribed norms.

[English]

Misutilisation of assistance provided for Cobalt Therapy

1460. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided financial assistance for setting up of cobalt therapy units and provide aid to major institutions recognised as Regional Cancer Centres during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the aid was either poorly utilised or was diverted to personal interests and utilisation certificates have not been submitted to the Government by them;

(d) whether the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, whether any other such case has come to the notice of the Government where the funds have either been utilised for the same have been misappropriated;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

Oncology Wings in Medical Colleges and Regional Cancer Centres during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(b) The details regarding assistance provided under Setting up of Cobalt therapy units, Development of

(c) to (g) No case of misappropriation has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Statement

List of Institutions provided Financial Assistance for Cobalt Therapy Units

Name of the Institutions	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1995-96	
1. Lions District 324 C-1 Cancer Treatment & Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	100.00
2. M.B.S. Hospital, Kota, Rajasthan	46.00
3. Pravara Rural Hospital, Loni, Maharashtra	50.00
4. Poona Medical Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra	75.00
5. Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj, Maharashtra	75.00
6. Sadhu Vaswani Medical Complex, Inlaks & Budhrani Hospital, Pune	75.00
7. S.N. Medical College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	75.00
8. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	25.00
1996-97	
1. Poona Medical Foundation, Pune	25.00
2. Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, Miraj	25.00
3. Sahdu Vaswani Medical Complex, Pune	25.00
4. S.N. Medical College, Agra, U.P.	25.00

	1	2
5.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Sevagram, Wardha	50.00
6.	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tamil Nadu	88.00
7.	Coimbatore Medical College, Tamil Nadu	88.00
8.	Thanjavur Medical College, Tamil Nadu	25.00

1997-98

1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	100.00
2.	Rajkot Cancer Society, Gujarat	100.00
3.	Mahaveer Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Patna, Bihar	100.00
4.	Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Jaipur, Rajasthan	100.00
5.	Sibar Charitable Trust, Vijayawada, A.P.	100.00

List of Institutions provided financial assistance for development of Oncology Wing

Name of the Institutions	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2

1995-96

1.	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla, H.P.	150.00
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1996-97

1.	J.N. Medical College, AMU Aligarh, U.P.	50.00
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1997-98

1.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada, A.P.	30.00
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	1	2
2.	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur, Orissa	60.00
3.	Pt. Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Medical College, Rohtak	105.00
4.	V.S.S. Medical College Hospital, Buria, Orissa	130.00
5.	Medical College, Kozhikode, Kerala	150.00

Grant-in-Aid to Regional Cancer Centres

Name of the Institutions	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2

1995-96

1.	GCRI, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	50.00
2.	KMIO, Bangalore (Karnataka)	50.00
3.	RCCRTS, Cuttack (Orissa)	55.00
4.	IRCH, New Delhi	250.00
5.	CHRI, Gwalior (M.P.)	50.00
6.	B.B. Cancer Instt., Guwahati (Assam)	50.00
7.	Cancer Instt., Madras (T.N.)	55.00
8.	RCC Trivandrum (Kerala)	50.00
9.	KNM Hospital, Allahabad (U.P.)	50.00

1996-97

1.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	150.00
2.	Cancer Institute, Madras	50.00

	1	2
3.	AHRCCRT, Cuttack	50.00
4.	Regional Centre for Cancer & Research Instt., Ahmedabad	50.00
5.	IRCH (AIIMS), New Delhi	400.00
6.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	50.00
7.	MNJIO, Hyderabad	50.00
8.	Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology, Bangalore	50.00
9.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	50.00
10.	Regional Cancer Centre, Allahabad	50.00
11.	CNCI, Calcutta (Non-Plan)	200.00
1997-98		
1.	AHRCCRTS, Cuttack	82.50
2.	Cancer Institute, Madras	82.50
3.	IRCH, AIIMS, New Delhi	220.00
4.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	106.00
5.	KMIO, Bangalore	125.00
6.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	50.00
7.	Chittaranjan National Cancer institute, Calcutta	210.00
8.	Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad	75.00
9.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior	75.00

Violation of Norms by N.C.C.F.

1461. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:
DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that NCCF is making purchases of goods for supply to the Government Departments from the local suppliers violating the prescribed norms;

(b) if so, the details of the goods being procured by NCCF from local suppliers, supplier-wise and item-wise and rate-wise and brand-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that NCCF makes purchases from the manufacturers or from authorised distributors/dealers at the manufacturers rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The NCCF has informed that as far as possible they make purchase of goods from manufacturers/distributors/dealers and in some cases where there are no arrangement for supply of particular items from the manufacturers/distributors/dealers, the same are purchased from the local suppliers.

(b) Since the NCCF supplies a large number of items and the information sought for is very voluminous, the NCCF has informed that it is not practically possible to compile the same.

(c) The NCCF is an autonomous Cooperative institution having its own Board of Management to decide its purchase policies. The Govt. do not interfere in the day to day matters of NCCF. The NCCF has informed that they have since reviewed its existing procedure for registration of suppliers and has decided to make purchases of most of the branded items from the manufacturers/distributors and their authorised dealers only. Since it is not practically possible to buy petty items branded as well as unbranded from the manufacturers/distributors, the same are generally procured from general order suppliers.

Vigilance Enquiry

1462. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV
(JHANAHPUR):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3882 dated July 14, 1998 and state:

(a) the vigilance enquiry set up into the affairs has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Fake Medicines

1463. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large quantity of fake medicines are being sold in the country;

(b) if so, whether some fake factories are manufacturing drugs on a large scale;

(c) if so, the number of such industries detected by the Government during the last six months;

(d) the details of main drugs/medicines manufactured by these factories, location-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against those factories and to prevent the sale of fake medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) Manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is a clandestine activity indulged in by unscrupulous persons making such medicines in unlicensed premises, often at more than one site. Such activities are unearthed and detected from time to time by the State Licensing Authorities with the help of Police.

As per the information available from State Licencing Authorities, a total number of 132 cases of spurious medicines have been detected out of 25,547 samples of drugs tested in Government laboratories during the year 1997-98 in 30 States/UTs. This works out to 0.5% of the total samples tested. A Statement showing State-wise number of cases spurious drugs detected by the State

Licensing Authorities during the year 1997-98 is enclosed. Details indicating the number of prosecutions launched during 1997-98 under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statewise number of cases of Spurious Medicines detected by the State Licencing Authorities during the year 1997-98.

S.No.	States/UTs	Year 1997-98
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NA
9.	J&K State	NA
10.	Karnataka	2
11.	Kerala	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NA
13.	Maharashtra	19

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil
18.	Orissa	Nil
19.	Punjab	NA
20.	Rajasthan	NA
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	NA
23.	Tripura	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	60
25.	West Bengal	NA
26.	Pondicherry	NA
27.	A & N Islands	Nil
28.	Chandigarh (UT)	Nil
29.	Delhi	2
30.	D & N Haveli	Nil
Total		132

NA = Information not available

Statement-II

*Statement indicating the number of prosecutions launched during 1997-98
under Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940*

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided	Convicted with or without fine	Fined Only	Acquittals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	49	34	Nil	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	3	1	1	Nil	1
6.	Gujarat	21	10	7	Nil	3
7.	Haryana	59	16	1	4	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	J&K State	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	24	6	2	Nil	4
11.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	12	*1	11
13.	Maharashtra	29	16	2	Nil	14
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Meghalaya	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
16.	Mizoram	28	17	14	NII	3
17.	Nagaland	17	NII	NII	NII	NII
18.	Orissa	5	NII	NII	NII	NII
19.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Rajasthan	47	1	1	NII	NII
21.	Sikkim	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
22.	Tamil Nadu	138	20	NII	20	NII
23.	Tripura	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50	NII	NII	NII	1
25.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	A & N Islands	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
28.	Chandigarh	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
29.	Delhi	7	8	8	NII	NII
30.	D & N Haveli	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII
Total		504	156	82	25	56

NA Information not available.

* Indicate regarding imprisonment of the accused.

*[English]***Unleaded Petrol**

1464. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unleaded petrol is being supplied in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the names of cities provided with unleaded petrol;

(c) the number of retail petrol outlets where this facility is available; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to cover all the cities in the State with unleaded petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Unleaded petrol is being supplied in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Katti and Kolar bypass in Karnataka, through 65 retail outlets.

(d) Unleaded petrol facilities are being provided in a phased manner and oil industry have already covered Metros and Highways emanating from Metros in the first phase and all State Capitals and major cities with more than 10 lakhs population in the Second phase. As per the plan envisaged, Unleaded petrol facilities in Retail Outlets are to be extended all over India including cities in Karnataka by 1999-2000.

*[Translation]***Reservation to Backward Classes**

1465. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JAHANABAD): Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reservation provided to the Other Backward Classes in services during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of posts lying vacants in each categories;

(c) the total number of posts likely to be filled in different reserved categories during the next three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen the monitoring agency in order to safeguard the interest of persons belonging to different reserved classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

*[English]***Demand of Fertilizer**

1466. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not received the required quantity of Urea and other fertilizers because of the impending decision on price revision;

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply of each State; and

(c) the impact of delay in releasing the adequate quantity of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under price, movement and distribution control of Government. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea has been Rs. 3660/- per tonne and there is, at present, no proposal for its revision. Further, there has been no shortages reports of Urea so far in the current Rabi season.

The availability and distribution of decontrolled fertilizers including Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) are regulated by the market forces of demand and supply operating within the parameters of Concession Scheme of Government. The MRPs of these fertilizers were announced under the schemes for the current Rabi 23.9.1998 which was before the commencement of the season. However, the finalisation of rates of concession under the Scheme have taken time.

Currently demand assessment is made of Urea alone. There is no formal assessment of demand of decontrolled fertilizers. Their requirement is taken as projected for the season by the States. State-wise requirement of Urea and major decontrolled fertilizers DAP and MOP during Rabi season and availability upto 30.11.1998 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Requirement and Availability of Urea Di-Ammonium Phosphate (D.A.P.) and Muriale of Potash (MOP)
during Rabi 1998-99 (upto 30.10.1998)*

(Fig. in '000 Mts.)

Sl. No.	State Name	UREA		D.A.P.		M.O.P.	
		Total Reqmt. during Rabi 98-99	Availability As on 30.11.98	Total Reqmt. during Rabi 98-99	Avability As on 30.11.98	Total Reqmt. during Rabi 98-99	Availability As on 30.11.98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1153.00	508.95 (344.88)	300.00	111.01 (78.00)	75.00	48.85 (26.801)
2.	Karnataka	379.90	213.50 (147.00)	75.00	38.40 (20.00)	85.00	37.07 (27.00)
3.	Tamil Nadu	562.20	273.32 (262.501)	110.00	76.01 (55.00)	175.00	101.85 (87.50)
4.	Gujarat	703.20	304.23 (215.00)	260.00	148.21 (130.00)	51.00	24.98 (21.00)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	749.90	396.68 (180.00)	330.00	137.98 (270.00)	23.00	12.32 (17.30)
6.	Maharashtra	663.90	338.42 (260.00)	150.00	53.04 (60.00)	100.00	28.29 (40.00)
7.	Rajasthan	880.00	371.70 (250.00)	200.00	116.37 (145.00)	4.00	1.01 (1.50)
8.	Haryana	765.20	419.76 (220.00)	270.00	182.41 (230.00)	3.00	2.53 (1.70)
9.	Punjab	1022.50	575.84 (370.00)	370.00	314.08 (270.00)	12.00	20.75 (7.00)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2979.60	1343.49 (960.00)	600.00	467.50 (360.00)	90.00	80.98 (54.00)
11.	Bihar	692.70	433.57 (250.00)	180.00	140.24 (110.00)	70.00	46.01 (50.00)
12.	Orissa	149.10	136.94 (45.00)	20.00	14.32 (4.50)	22.00	13.37 (4.50)
13.	West Bengal	579.80	266.19 (180.00)	200.00	109.90 (80.00)	160.00	50.93 (45.00)
14.	Assam+NE States	78.30	38.97 (54.90)	30.22	3.37 (23.00)	30.43	4.73 (20.98)
15.	Other Small States	217.90	84.52 (74.09)	40.96	14.20 (15.00)	87.73	18.30 (34.53)
Total		11577.20	5706.08 (3813.37)	3136.18	1927.04 (1850.50)	988.16	489.75 (438.81)

Figures in bracket shows requirement projected by the States upto 30.11.1998.

Financial Assistance for AIDS Control Programme

1467. SHRI PC. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation has provided financial assistance to several agencies for AIDS Control and Awareness Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of nature and total assistance provided to such organisations and the amount out of this assistance utilised by them so far, year-wise;

(c) whether World Bank has also provided loan for AIDS Control Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, whether this loan has been utilised cent per cent;

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

(f) whether there is any shortcomings in educating the people and treatments facilities;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate this disease and provide more facilities to these patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are attached as Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented in India with World Bank credit of US\$ 84 million—US\$ 83 million has been utilised so far.

(f) Surveys conducted by National AIDS Control Organisation indicate that awareness levels in urban areas are quite high and people have knowledge about the causes of HIV/AIDS and how they may protect themselves. However the awareness levels in rural areas are still low.

(g) Due to the fact that the spread of HIV/AIDS was concentrated in urban areas in the initial years of the epidemic, the focus of the awareness programmes was in urban areas. The urban population also has greater access to the electronic and print media which were utilised for multimedia awareness programmes. Government of India has issued directives to all States & Union Territories to provide medical care to HIV/AIDS cases in all hospitals without any discrimination.

(h) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as

a centrally sponsored scheme. The main strategy consists of:—

- Strengthening Programme Management capabilities at Central and State level.
- Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS.
- Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Promoting blood safety and rational use of blood through proper licensing of blood banks and encouraging voluntary blood donation.
- Strengthening capacity for surveillance and diagnosis; and
- Extending training in Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Statement

Grant-in-aid released to NGOs in 1998-99 by NACO

S.No.	Name & Address of the Organisation	Area of Work	Amount Released (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Model Counselling Center, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Provision of counselling services in the Department of Skin & STD in the Safdarjung Hospital	3,70,200
2.	CINI, Vill. Daulatpur, South 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	Telephonic counselling services	2,20,500
3.	TORCH, 45, Friends Colony, East, Flat No. 2, New Delhi-65	Telephonic counselling Services	2,19,500
4.	Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene, Sulabh Bhawan, Mahavir Enclave, Palam Dabri Road, New Delhi	Distribution of condoms through Sulabh Toilet Complex	5,05,000
5.	OSERD, North Patel Nagar, Patna	Telephonic Counselling Service	4,94,000

1	2	3	4
6.	Prayas, D-1/1017, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	Comprehensive AIDS Prevention programme through awareness, counselling and treatment of STDs with street children	4,49,944
7.	Voluntary Health Association of India, 40 Institutional Area, New Delhi	Distribution of Ananth-Video film on AIDS and educational material on HIV/AIDS to NGOs across the country	1,43,360
8.	Drishtikon, 1207, Sector-D, Pocket-I, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	Provision of Reproductive health care services to migrant workers and their wives in Sagarpur, West Delhi	5,01,500
Total			29,04,004

Grant-in-aid Released to NGOs during 1997-98 by NACO

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Area of Work	Amount Released (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust Futani Chambers, No. 5, Corporation Place, Calcutta-700087	Intervention programme with truck drivers	10,92,332
2.	Vivekananda Education Society, 13/3, Kalicharan Dutta Road, Calcutta-700061	Telephonic counselling services	4,20,000
3.	Child in Need Institute, Calcutta	Telephonic counselling services	2,20,500
4.	Durbar Mahila Samanvaya Committee, 8/2, Bhawani Dutta Lane, Calcutta-700073	National Workshop for sex workers	50,000
5.	Rajasthan, U.P., Catholic Health Association, CHAI, Zonal Office, CBCI Center, Gole Dakkhana, New Delhi	Workshop on AIDS awareness	30,000

1	2	3	4
6.	Inner Wheel Club, A/310, Defence Colony, New Delhi	Workshop on AIDS awareness	15,000
7.	TORCH, Flat No. 45, Friends Colony East, New Delhi-110065	Intervention Programme with tax drivers	1,40,000
8.	Jan Shakti Vahini, A/139, Shivalika, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	Workshop on AIDS awareness with college students	5,000
9.	Jan Shakti Vahini	Awareness programme in slum areas of NCT of Delhi	2,40,000
10.	Mirage Gallery of Arts, 155, Defence Colony Flyover Market, New Delhi	Exhibition cum sale, 'Art for AIDS'	1,87,500
11.	Mirage Gallery of Arts	Exhibition cum sale, 'Art for AIDS'	1,87,500
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Jawahar Bhawan, Dr. Rajindra Prasad Road, New Delhi	Mobile counselling services on HIV/AIDS	2,94,000
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation	Workshop with practitioners of Indigenous System of Medicine	1,78,000
14.	TORCH, Flat No. 45, Friends Colony East, New Delhi	Telephonic Counselling	8,31,500
15.	Center Stage, 91, Anand Lok, New Delhi-49	Music Concert on the occasion of World AIDS Day '97	4,00,000
16.	Drishtikon, 1207, Sector-D, Pocket-I, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	Provision Reproductive Health Care services in Delhi Cantonment Board Hospital	90,000

1	2	3	4
17.	Pandies Theater, 27/28, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-60	Organising plays on HIV/AIDS in colleges	68,157
18.	Mirage Gallery of Arts, 155, Defence Colony Market, New Delhi-24.	Walk for Life on the Occasion of World AIDS Day '97	11,00,000
19.	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital & Yogashram, Gandhi Nidhi, Patparganj, New Delhi-110091	Intervention programme with truck drivers in two border areas of Delhi Loni border and Ghaziabad border	4,67,000
20.	DISHA, 13/88, Block C-4-B, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058	Training grassroots level workers on puppetry skills	2,76,000
21.	Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi	Training programme for NGOs	6,64,000
22.	Sakshi, D-332, Defence Colony, Delhi	Organising Training of Trainers workshop in Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,21,680
23.	Drishtikon, 1207, Sector-D, Pocket-I, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70	Organising two reproductive health 'Melas' in Slums of West Delhi	21,425
24.	Mirage Gallery of Arts, 15, Defence Colony Flyover Market, New Delhi-110024	Walk for Life	1,25,000
25.	TORCH, 45, Friends Colony, East Flat No. 2, New Delhi-85	Telephonic Counselling Services	1,45,000
26.	HOPES, 2, Padmini Enclave, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-49	Counselling Services	2,38,000

1	2	3	4
27.	Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene, Sulabh Bhawan, Mahavir Enclave, Palam Dabri, Delhi	Condom distribution through Sulabh Toilet Complexes	3,43,000
28.	Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene, New Delhi	Condom distribution through Sulabh Toilet Complexes	1,62,000
29.	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital & Yogashram, Gandhi Nidhi, Patparganj, New Delhi-91	Intervention Programme with truck drivers	12,000
30.	Mirage Gallery of Arts, New Delhi	Walk for Life, on the occasion of World AIDS Day '97	2,75,000
31.	TORCH, New Delhi	Intervention programme with taxi drivers	40,000
32.	TORCH, New Delhi	Telephonic Counselling Services	35,000
33.	PEACE, Quazi Street, Saharanpur (U.P.)	Seminar on AIDS awareness	30,000
34.	Department of Zoology, Kumaon University Campus, Almora-263601	AIDS awareness programme with youth in Almora	10,94,000
35.	PEACE, Quazi Street, Saharanpur	Awareness programme on AIDS	80,000
36.	V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA	National Workshop to plan strategies for working on AIDS prevention with the organised and unorganised labour sector.	1,00,000

1	2	3	4
37.	Indian Network of NGOs, 8/0, Siddhartha Apartments, Ahmedabad-380006	National workshop of NGOs on HIV/AIDS	50,000
38.	Rural Development Society, Wangzing, Manipur	Awareness programme on HIV/AIDS	1,00,000
39.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	Seminar on AIDS awareness and printing of report	1,15,000
40.	Rural Community Development Services, Ward No. 2, Colvin high Moreh, Manipur	Awareness programme on general population, school teachers and students, teachers and opinion leaders	1,25,000
41	AIDS Prevention Society, Zoo Narangi Road, Guwahati-781021	AIDS awareness campaigns in Guwahati	84,950
42.	AIDS Prevention Society, Zoo Narangi Road, Guwahati-781021	Telephonic Counselling Services	4,92,000
43.	AIDS Prevention Society	Prevention of STDs among truck drivers in Assam	1,75,000
44.	Lawyers' collective, 4th Floor, Jalaram Jyoti, Bombay-400001	Organising workshops on legal and ethical rights of Persons living with HIV/AIDS	3,00,000
45.	Community health action network, Mizoram, Aizwal-796001	Organising workshops for school students, teachers, opinion leaders and continuum of care programme for the HIV infected	5,35,000

1	2	3	4
46.	Indo-national Socio Economic Foundation, A/8, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneshwar-751009	Aids awareness programmes in schools and colleges of Bhubaneshwar	2,90,880
47.	Indo-national Socio-Economic Foundation, A/8, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneshwar-751009	AIDS awareness programmes in schools and colleges of Bhubaneshwar	2,50,000
TOTAL			1,20,94,424.00

<i>Grant-in-aid released to NGOs in 1996-97 by NACO</i>			
1.	Drishtikon, 1207, Sector-D, Pocket-1, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070.	42,000	7. Good Shepherd Ministry, Kohima, Nagaland.
2.	Youth Technical Society, Room No. 13, Karuna Sadan, Sector 11-B, Chandigarh.	1,50,000	8. Indian Council of Social Marketing, C-IV, 4011, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
3.	Rural Community Development Services, Morch Ward No. 2, Colvin High School Compound, Mission Vengchandel, Manipur	1,25,000	9. Jan Shakti Vahini, A/139, Shivalik, Mahiya Nagar, New Delhi
4.	AIDS Prevention Society, Zoo Narangi Road, Guwahati, Assam.	1,75,000	10. South Eastern Rural Development Organisation, Sangaiyumphum, Part-II, Wangjing, Manipur-795148.
5.	Rural Women Upliftment Association, HS Lane Sunderpur, R.G. Baruah Road, Japorigog, Guwahati-5	50,000	11. Rural Development Society, Wangzing Bazar, Wangzing, Manipur-795148.
6.	DISHA, 13/88, Block C-4-B, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110048.	5,00,000	12. Indian Medical Association, IMA House, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110002.
			13. Sakshi, D-332, Defence Colony, New Delhi.

14. Scientific Illustration and Educational Technology, D-332, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024	1,50,000
15. First Indian Public Health Congress, Calcutta.	3,75,000
16. TORCH, 45, Friends Colony, Flat No. 2, New Delhi-110065.	50,000
17. Health for all Organisation, Arong, Manipur	1,75,000
18. Indo-National Socio Economic Foundation, A/8, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneshwar-751009	2,50,000
19. Programme Ethical Academic and Cultural Enterprises, Quazi Street, Saharanpur, (Uttar Pradesh).	1,20,000
20. Mirage Art Gallery, 155, Defence Colony, Flyover Market, New Delhi-110024	5,62,500
21. Jain Shakti Vahini, A/139, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, Opp. Aurbindo College, New Delhi.	34,700
	41,94,150

Persons Convicted for Heinous Crimes

1488. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of person convicted for heinous crimes during the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the number of Forensic Science laboratories functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to change police training module to increase conviction rate of heinous crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Available information is given in the enclosed Statements I to III.

(b) A Statement-IV containing the requisite information is enclosed.

(c) and (d) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. It is essentially for the State Governments to tailor their training methodology to suit their requirements. However, the Government of India, apart from sending advisories, has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening their policing infrastructure including forensic science laboratories. Training in forensic science is also provided to State level officers through the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and Bureau of Police Research and Development.

Statement-I**Persons convicted under heinous Crimes during 1995**

Sl No	State/UT/City	Murder	Attempt To commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Decoity	Preparation & Assembly for Decoity	Robbery	Pilots	Arson	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	996	385	19	197	159	874	0	556	3673	363	7222
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	17
3.	Assam	251	45	5	60	79	74	7	100	1127	25	1773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Bihar	2161	2243	400	615	811	2663	202	681	8192	0	17970
5.	Goa	14	1	0	11	0	5	0	0	67	7	105
6.	Gujarat	341	104	0	30	73	21	0	43	814	0	1426
7.	Haryana	449	201	62	94	68	28	20	48	301	43	1314
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	16	0	15	3	0	0	5	86	0	146
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	31	23	1	8	1	0	0	6	22	0	92
10.	Karnataka	238	35	0	37	1	26	0	32	1049	3	1421
11.	Kerala	252	208	3	49	8	8	10	32	2372	26	2968
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2286	2400	126	845	287	188	158	587	4938	373	12188
13.	Maharashtra	914	306	7	141	75	153	4	340	3756	105	5801
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	181	15	7	65	0	279
16.	Mizoram	6	2	1	9	1	1	0	8	0	5	33
17.	Nagaland	11	7	1	11	8	14	0	43	11	0	186
18.	Orissa	274	203	18	153	46	149	0	164	1155	24	2186
19.	Punjab	531	318	65	67	52	24	19	72	11	4	1163
20.	Rajasthan	870	803	29	298	444	96	2	551	29234	231	32556

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	1436	1136	14	56	149	172	0	395	14995	331	18686
23.	Tripura	20	10	3	10	8	5	4	6	88	0	154
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8217	7172	1264	887	2513	1652	514	2422	15373	625	40739
25.	West Bengal	224	56	121	53	32	49	43	34	614	4	1230
Total (States)		19549	15675	2139	3749	4821	6399	998	6138	87951	2169	149584
26.	A&N Islands	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	62	0	68
27.	Chandigarh	4	6	0	0	17	0	0	3	19	0	49
28.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
30.	Delhi	76	127	40	76	199	9	4	82	225	0	838
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	12	42	0	2	3	0	0	3	48	2	112
TOTAL (UTs)		95	175	41	80	219	9	4	88	366	2	1079
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		19644	15850	2180	3829	5040	6404	1002	6226	88317	2171	150663

Source: Crime in India data.

Statement-II**Persons convicted under heinous crimes during 1996**

Sl. No.	State/UT/City	Murder	Attempt To commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Decoily	Prepara- tion & Assembly for Decoily	Robbery	Riots	Arson	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1465	787	41	280	165	470	0	368	4117	192	7885
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	1	0	7	0	18	1	1	32
3.	Assam	492	76	7	108	84	143	2	154	659	98	1823
4.	Bihar	2053	2455	178	620	941	2059	216	972	31036	37	40567
5.	Goa	26	1	3	3	4	0	0	11	119	0	167
6.	Gujarat	213	124	1	42	55	9	0	55	758	6	1263
7.	Haryana	504	180	35	115	109	34	29	108	562	112	1788
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39	22	4	27	3	0	0	2	82	2	181
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	28	30	2	20	15	1	0	4	20	0	120
10.	Karnataka	198	31	4	16	14	49	5	62	929	2	1310
11.	Kerala	217	144	2	46	3	27	26	34	1705	108	2312
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2872	2010	52	786	319	227	109	549	3242	443	10609
13.	Maharashtra	693	314	23	166	106	136	0	253	2965	102	4780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29.	Daman & Diu	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
30.	Delhi	156	170	45	81	196	7	0	201	127	1	964
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	17	27	0	0	1	23	0	12	130	13	231
TOTAL (UTs)		167	218	45	83	202	30	0	216	311	16	1318
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		18796	15023	1839	3785	4187	4547	1266	6494	105141	2216	163313

Source: Crime in India data.

Statement-I*Persons convicted under heinous crimes during 1997*

Sl. No.	State/UT/City	Murder	Attempt To commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnaping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Riots	Arson	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1152	714	14	301	115	581	0	381	3886	343	7567
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	10
3.	Assam	368	47	11	87	111	171	33	166	1061	73	2145
4.	Bihar	1779	1628	108	381	508	831	147	571	8839	108	14896
5.	Goa	8	1	2	16	1	0	0	5	72	3	100
6.	Gujarat	311	138	1	47	85	85	7	105	974	67	1815

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Haryana	420	177	47	110	80	52	28	87	429	28	1458
8.	Himachal Pradesh	74	22	1	26	11	0	0	6	169	7	316
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	61	0	8	0	0	0	0	19	1	133
10.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
11.	Kerala	235	198	8	38	5	15	11	60	1957	14	2539
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2756	2215	138	810	241	186	80	488	5307	681	12902
13.	Maharashtra	903	327	7	162	97	108	19	255	3302	142	5322
14.	Manipur	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
15.	Meghalaya	28	5	0	7	6	25	0	12	9	9	101
16.	Mizoram	2	5	1	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	18
17.	Nagaland	18	36	3	6	21	16	0	18	2	0	120
18.	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
19.	Punjab	412	184	46	66	28	1	30	9	5	10	791
20.	Rajasthan	1032	1205	42	236	582	100	20	633	27168	370	31398
21.	Sikkim	9	1	0	0	3	6	0	3	45	0	67
22.	Tamil Nadu	1186	1417	28	117	172	139	0	296	10578	242	14173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Tripura	43	15	1	8	10	8	0	5	48	2	140
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7016	6911	1482	1106	2632	1662	419	2394	12780	550	37152
25.	West Bengal	232	78	91	62	30	51	63	65	770	13	1450
Total (States)		18103	15479	2033	3609	4968	4054	857	5589	77641	2666	134748
26.	A&N Islands	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	21
27.	Chandigarh	6	8	0	4	4	0	0	4	40	0	66
28.	D&N Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	22
29.	Daman & Diu	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	16
30.	Delhi	324	197	50	104	151	26	16	225	173	6	1272
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondichery	46	32	14	4	1	12	0	1	495	0	605
TOTAL (UTs)		385	242	64	112	156	36	16	230	753	6	2002
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		18488	15721	2097	3721	5124	4092	873	5819	78394	2672	136748

Source: Crime in India Data.

Note: 1. NA Stands for Data Not Available

2. Figures are Provisional

Statement-IV

The Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country under the Central as well as the State Govts. are as under:—

Forensic Science Laboratories under the Central Govt.

S.No.	Name
1.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi.
2.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta.
3.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad.
4.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh.
5.	Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents, Shimla
6.	Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents, Hyderabad
7.	Govt. Examiner of Questioned Documents, Calcutta
8.	National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi

Forensic Science Laboratories under the State Governments

S.No.	State	No. of Laboratories	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Anantapur, Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	3	Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur
4.	Delhi	1	Delhi
5.	Gujarat	1	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	1	Meerut (Karnal)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Srinagar, Jammu
9.	Karnataka	3	Bangalore, Mangalore, Davanagere
10.	Kerala	3	Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Calicut
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	Sagar, Indore, Gaipur, Gwalior, Bhopal
12.	Maharashtra	4	Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad
13.	Manipur	1	Imphal
14.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
15.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
16.	Orissa	3	Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Berhampur
17.	Punjab	1	Chandigarh
18.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaypur
19.	Tamil Nadu	7	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Vellore, Tanjore, Tiruchuapalli, Salem
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Lucknow, Agra.
21.	West Bengal	2	Calcutta, Jalpaiguri

Special Central Assistance to States

1469. DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being implemented for tribal development, in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of special Central assistance provided to States for tribal development programmes, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for providing assistance to States for tribal development;

(d) whether the Special Central Assistance to States is given very late i.e. the last instalment being given during end of the year;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether certain State Governments have missed the amount;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government are planning to give SCA directly in the Bank accounts of implementing agency as in case of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to cut short delays and prevent misuse of SCA; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan, Grants under First Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Girls Hostel for STs, Boys' Hostel for STs, Ashram Schools for STs, Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of women, Grant-in-aid to organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Vocational Training Centres, State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation, Research and Training, Grain Bank, Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, Post Matric Scholarship to students belonging to SCs & STs, National Overseas Schoiarships scheme for SC, ST. etc. students for higher studies abroad, Book Banks for SC and ST students, Coaching and Allied scheme for Pre-Examination Training Centres for SC/ST students, and scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST students are being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in 22 States and 4 Union Territories in the country.

(b) A statement indicating special Central assistance provided to Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs during the last 3 years State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(c) Criteria adopted for providing Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs is shown in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Only in case of last instalment, the funds are released late in respect of some States/UTs., due to non-receipt of utilisation certificates/reports from them in respect of the amount released in earlier years.

(f) and (g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) No, Sir.

Statement-I**Release of Funds under Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan**

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
S.No.	State/UTs	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2140.32	2287.52	2581.54
2.	Assam	1545.19	1524.71	1460.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	274.22	3364.00	—
4.	Gujarat	3060.26	2642.95	2632.77
5.	Himachal Pradesh	541.62	622.44	521.89
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	756.64	681.54	521.80
7.	Karnataka	659.99	569.50	500.00
8.	Kerala	181.20	153.71	196.12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9579.66	7695.71	9207.83
10.	Maharashtra	2930.82	3160.78	3400.89
11.	Manipur	574.53	653.22	950.00
12.	Orissa	4958.10	4411.44	5576.27
13.	Rajasthan	2819.04	2467.32	2341.13
14.	Sikkim	100.19	138.41	60.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	274.44	238.81	243.71
16.	Tripura	564.97	594.46	685.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	104.06	90.99	112.91
18.	West Bengal	1763.21	1558.07	1600.39
19.	A & N Island	112.21	95.18	118.00
20.	Daman & Diu	59.31	49.82	50.75
Total		33000.00	33060.00	32961.00

Statement-II*Norms for Allocation of Special Central Assistance*

The share of the Programmes under the broad strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan, namely, ISP (ITDP) MADA pockets and clusters and primitive tribes from the total outlay of Special Central Assistance (SCA) is calculated in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population covered under each programmes factor setting apart about 10% of S.C.A. for dispersed Tribals. The Inter-State allocation of SCA for these programmes are made as under:

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

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

Category 'C' consists of the States/UTs where the tribal population is by and large dispersed with very small areas of concentration such as (i) Karnataka, (ii) Kerala, (iii) Tamil Nadu, (iv) Uttar Pradesh, (v) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (vi) Daman & Diu.

The total outlay of SCA for tribal Sub-Plan is allocated to the three categories on the basis of tribal population of the States/UTs included in each group.

The funds allocated to category 'A' is then distributed to the States on three criteria, i.e. (i) 50% on the basis of Scheduled Tribe population in the tribal sub-Plan area (ii) 30% on the basis of geographical area of the tribal sub-Plan and (iii) 20% in inverse proportion to per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the States with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

For Category 'B' and 'C' States, the share of individual States/UTs is worked out on the basis of two criteria, i.e. 70% according to Scheduled Tribe population of the Tribal sub-plan and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita NSDP of the States/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the TSP area.

(b) MADA pockets of Tribal concentration, clusters and Dispersed tribals. While allocating SCA for MADA Programmes, clusters and dispersed tribals 70% of the total allocation is distributed according to ST population in the MADA area, cluster and D.T.G. and 30% in inverse proportion to per capita Net State Domestic product (NSDP) of the State/UTs with weightage to tribal population within the pockets, clusters and D.T.G.

(c) Primitive Tribes; The distribution formula is:

- (i) 40% of the amount on numerical size of the primitive tribal communities.
- (ii) 30% according to population depending on different occupations, namely, (1) Food gathering or hunting (2) shifting cultivation, (3) Sedentary cultivation, and (4) other occupation with weightage accorded in the ratio of 5:3:1:1 respectively.
- (iii) 15% according to number of primitive tribal communities in the States/UTs.
- (iv) 15% in inverse proportion to per Capita Net State Domestic Product with weightage to Primitive tribal population.

[Translation]

Female Prisoners in Tihar Jail

1470. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of female Police Officers and staff posted in Tihar Jail;
- (b) whether the incidence of undertrial female prisoners getting pregnant is on increase in Tihar Jail;
- (c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, whether the female prisoners are being sexually exploited in Tihar Jail; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check such crimes on female prisoners in Jails?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) There are at present six female Assistant Superintendents and twenty female officers of other ranks posted in Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The female prisoners in Central Jail, Tihar are lodged in a separate 'ward' in Central Jail No. 1 which is guarded by female ward and guard staff. While the male prisoners are not allowed to enter the female ward at all, the male supervisory officials enter the female ward only in presence of female ward incharge.

Natural Gas Reserves

1471. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether natural gas reserves have been identified at Rajghat on the banks of Ganga river in Anoopshahr near Bulandshahr;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Gas seepage at Rajghat on the banks of Ganga river in Anoopshahr near Bulandshahr was reported by District Magistrate, Bulandshahr. This was investigated by a team of geoscientists from ONGC. The analysis of the gas reveals that it is "Dry Gas" consisting mainly of methane and carbon dioxide.

[English]

Wages to the Workers

1472. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of United India Periodicals (P) Ltd., and proprietors of Patriot Newspaper and Link News magazine, have not been getting wages/salaries since June, 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that the workers get their wages/salaries regularly?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) As per information received from National Capital Territory of Delhi, inspite of efforts by Labour Commissioner's office, the payment of wages to the employees was not made and the management of M/s. United India Periodicals Pvt. Ltd., has been prosecuted on several occasions under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The employees were also advised to file their dispute of non-payment of wages before the Competent Authority.

Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines Instead of Allopathic in CGHS

1473. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries in Hyderabad-Secunderabad have started given Ayurvedic drugs instead of the prescribed allopathic drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Dental Disease

1474. SHRI PRASHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ninety per cent of India's population is suffering from dental problems;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) ICMR had conducted several studies regarding inclusion of dental care as part of primary health care and health education of the population. Based on these studies carried out in the 1980s, the prevalence of DMFT (decayed, missing and filled teeth) was estimated as 80%.

(c) A comprehensive oral health care project on a pilot basis was launched by the Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India in July, 1995 for 3 years in one district each of five States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan. This was taken up as a collaborative project of Government of India and WHO. The Central Health Education Bureau was designated as the nodal agency, for implementing the project.

Training of district level functionaries was organised in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the year 1997-98.

German Project for Improving Hospitals in M.P.

1475. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared any German project for improving facilities in Hospitals in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of hospitals to be taken up under the proposed project; and

(c) the amount released or proposed to be released during 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No proposal has been considered for improving facilities in Hospitals in Madhya Pradesh with German assistance.

Mismanagement of Manpower in ITBP

1476. SHRI P. SANKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale mismanagement of manpower in the Indo-Tibbet Border Police at its Headquarter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to abolish these posts in accordance with the prevailing instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance;

(d) whether the Government propose to initiate action against those officials found responsible for misusing manpower in the name of operational necessity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Seizure of Explosives in Kashmir

1477. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the explosives on large scale has been recovered in Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in future to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) As per available information 1183 Kg. of explosive material, 601 Kg. of RDX, 78 Kg. of Gelatine and other assorted explosive material and 194 improved explosive devices have been recovered in Jammu & Kashmir during the period from 1.8.1998 to 15.11.1998.

(c) However, total arrest, in connection with militant activities in Jammu & Kashmir during the current year is 1119.

(d) Government have adopted a well co-ordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the militancy which *inter-alia* includes strengthening the border

management, neutralising plans of militants by proactive steps against them in the hinterland, as also setting up of outposts of Security Forces and constituting village Defence Committees, gearing up intelligence machinery, modernisation and upgradation of police with advance/sophisticated weapons and communication system.

[English]

Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1956

1478. SHRI RAJKUMAR WANGCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1956, has made applicable to the State of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date of its applicability and the number and of the relevant orders; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The issue relating to the applicability of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1956 to the State of Arunachal Pradesh is receiving the attention of the Government.

Wage Board for Journalists

1479. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terms of reference and period given to the Wage Board for journalist and non-journalists;

(b) the present status of work done by the Wage Board and extension sought/given;

(c) the likely period by which the Wage Board submit its final report;

(d) whether any interim relief has been recommended by the Wage Board;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the arrear of interim relief is likely to be paid to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Government constituted two Wage Boards -

one for the Journalists and the other for Non-Journalist newspaper and news-agency employees on 2.9.94 for revising & fixing rates of wages. No time frame was fixed for the submission of the report of the Wage Boards.

(b) and (c) The Wage Boards have held its oral hearings at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jullundhar, Chandigarh, Simla, Mumbai, Calcutta, Cochin, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhopal, Lucknow, Delhi and Bhuvaneshwar. The Chairman, Wage Boards has been requested to submit report by December, 1998;

(d) and (e) Wage Boards recommended in October, 1995 a uniform interim increase of 15% in basic wage of all journalist and non-journalist newspaper employees. The Government issued notifications dated 24.9.96 giving interim relief to Working Journalist and Non-Journalist news paper and news-agency employees at the rate of 20% of the basic wage and an additional amount of Rs. 100/- per month with effect from 20.4.1995. No further interim relief has been recommended by the Wage Boards;

(f) No time limit was prescribed for payment of arrears of interim relief.

District Hospital in Kashmir Valley

1480. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Hospitals are fully in operation in Kashmir valley;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have surrendered a sizeable amounts out of the plan funds;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to sanction more funds for rejuvenating the District Hospitals in Kashmir; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Purchases by NCCF

1481. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCCF is not in a position to make purchases directly from the manufacturers or their approved distributors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for authorising NCCF to make supplies to the Government Departments;

(d) whether same items are being supplied by the NCCF at different rates without mentioning brand name of the items;

(e) if so, the items supplied by suppliers, supplier-wise, brand-wise to NCCF and the rate at which NCCF supplied to Government Departments during the last six months; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the workings of NCCF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The NCCF has informed that as far as possible they make purchase of goods from manufacturers/distributors/dealers and in some cases where there are no arrangements for supply of particular items from the manufacturers/distributors/dealers, the same are purchased from the local suppliers.

(c) The NCCF being an apex level consumer cooperative body having necessary infrastructure to handle the commercial operations, has been authorised by Department of Personnel and Training as an approved agency, alongwith Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar to make supply of stationery and other office use articles to Govt. Department.

(d) and (e) the NCCF has denied selling same items at different rates.

(f) The NCCF is an autonomous cooperative institution having its own Board of Management to decide its day to day affairs including business matters. The Govt. do not interfere in the day to day activities of NCCF. However, the Govt. of India, being the shareholder, reviews the working of the NCCF from time to time and suggestions are given for improvement thereof.

*[Translation]***Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant**

1482. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revive the Fertilizer Plant at Gorakhpur;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred for the revival of this Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS. (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) has been shut down since 10.6.90 following an accident in the plant. The revamp of the Gorakhpur unit was not found to be techno-economically viable. However, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) has submitted a proposal for setting up a new ammonia-urea plant at the existing site of FCI's Gorakhpur Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 1371 crore.

Revival of Essential Commodities Act, 1981

1483. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are facing a lot of difficulty due to steep rise in prices of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the justification for allowing the Essential Commodities Act (Special Provisions) 1981 which was in force as an ordinance to lapse and not promulgating it again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The prices of certain essential commodities like pulses, edible oil and vegetables like onions and potatoes showed an increase during the last few months. The main reasons for price rise was decline in production of these commodities due to adverse climate conditions and their non-availability in international markets for imports.

(b) After the lapse of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 on 31.08.97, two ordinances namely the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1997 and Essential Commodities (Special Provisions)

Second Ordinance, 1998 were promulgated on 03.10.97 and 02.01.98 respectively on the lines of the Act. Meanwhile, an Export Group constituted following the directions of the Government recommended incorporation of the important features of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Accordingly, an ordinance, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 was promulgated on 25.04.1998 and also the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1998 was moved to replace the Ordinance. While the Bill was under consideration of the Parliament, the Ordinance lapsed. The Bill has been referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Recognised and Non-Recognised Medical and Dental Colleges

1484. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised and non-recognised medical and dental colleges in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the number of medical and dental colleges opened in each State during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any ideal-ratio have been fixed between teachers and students in recognised medical and dental colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Details regarding the total number of recognised and non-recognised medical colleges in each State and U.T. are given in the Statement-I Details regarding the total number of dental colleges established before 1993 and the number of dental colleges permitted under Section 10A of the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993 are given in the Statement-II.

(b) 13 medical colleges have been permitted by the Central Government to be established after enactment of Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993 during 1994 to 1998 as per the Statement-III. 29 dental colleges have been permitted by the Central Govt. to be established after enactment of Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993 as per the Statement-IV.

(c) to (e) As per the MCI regulation, in medical colleges the ratio of teaching staff and students for M.B.B.S. is 1:10; for Post-graduate Degree 1:1; for Post-graduate Diploma 1:2; and for higher specialities 1:1. As per Dental Council of India regulation, the ratio of teaching staff and students M.D.S. course is 1:2. The number of teaching staff required in a dental college for 40,60 and 100 admissions of B.D.S. students has been specified in the DCI regulation.

Statement—I

*Medical Council of India
Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise, as on Nov., 1998*

Name of the State/ Union Territories	Recognised			Unrecognised			Permission given/ letter of intent under Section 10(A)			Total
	Govt.	Univ.	Pvt.	Govt.	Univ.	Pvt.	Govt.	Univ.	Pvt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Assam	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bihar	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delhi	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Goa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gujarat	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
Haryana	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Karnataka	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Kerala	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Madhya Pradesh	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Maharashtra	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	34
Manipur	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orissa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Punjab	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Rajasthan	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Tamil Nadu	10	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	16
Uttar Pradesh	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
West Bengal	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	102	3	40	1	—	3	4	—	9	162
Grand Total		145			4			13		162

Statement II

The number of dental colleges in the country established before 1993 and number of colleges permitted under section 10A of the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total number of recognised/ approved dental colleges as on 15.9.98
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chandigarh	NH
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
11.	Karnataka	38
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	Manipur	Nil
16.	Orissa	2
17.	Pondicherry	1
18.	Punjab	8
19.	Rajasthan	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7
22.	West Bengal	2
23.	A&N Islands	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25.	Daman & Diu	Nil
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
27.	Lakshadweep	Nil
28.	Mizoram	Nil
29.	Meghalaya	Nil
30.	Nagaland	Nil
31.	Sikkim	Nil
32.	Tripura	Nil
Total	108	

Statement III

Number of Medical Colleges permitted by the Central Govt. U/S 10A of the I.M.C. (Amendment) Act, 1993 in each State during the last five years

Sl. No.	State	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1
2.	Gujarat	—	2	—	—	—
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	—	—	—
4.	Kerala	—	1	—	—	—
5.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Punjab	—	—	—	1	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	—	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1	1	—	2
Total:		1	6	2	2	2

Statement IV

Number of dental colleges granted permission by the Central Government after Dentist (Amendment) Act, 1993

1.	Himachal Dental College, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh.	5.	Santosh Dental College Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
2.	B.R.S. Institute of Dental Sciences Panchkula, Haryana.	6.	Rama Dental College Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
3.	Guru Ramdas Dental College, Amritsar, Punjab.	7.	Subharati Dental College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.
4.	Dashmesh, Institute of Research and Dental Sciences, Faridkot.	8.	Sardar Patel Dental College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
		9.	Oxford Dental College, Bangalore.
		10.	Sri Krishnadevrai Dental College, Bangalore.
		11.	R.V. Dental College, Bangalore.

12. Sidhartha Dental College, Tumkur, Karnataka.
13. Farooquia Dental College, Mysore, Karnataka.
14. Vidhya Shikshan Prasarak Dental College, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
15. Guru Nank Dev Dental College Sunam, Punjab.
16. Baba Mastanath Dental College, Rohtak.
17. Vinakaya Mission Lord Jagannath Dental College, Bhubneshwar.
18. K.L.E. Society's Dental College, Bangalore.
19. Raja Rajeshwar Dental College, Bangalore.
20. Sarwathi Dental College, Shimoga Karnataka.
21. Vinakaya Mission, Dental College, Sitapur.
22. Maratha Mandal Dental College, Belgaum, Karnataka.
23. SRM Dental College, Chennai.
24. Khalsa Dental College Nangal Kala Mansa, Punjab.
25. Maruthi Dental College, Bangalore.
26. Saraswati Dental College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
27. Baba Jaswant Singh Dental College, Ludhiana.
28. MH DAV Dental College, Solan (H.P.)

[English]

Demurrage Cost for Diesel Import

1485. SHRI BHARTRAHARI MAHATAB:
SHRI A.C. JOS:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government are paying heavy amount by way of demurrage on the import of diesel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the total demurrage incurred on the import of diesel;

(c) whether the Government propose to hire a very large crude carriers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken to avoid such demurrage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The oil industry incurs demurrage partly due to non-availability of berth/ullage and partly due to requirement of keeping some inventory floating in the High Seas. During the year, 1997-98, the Oil Industry has incurred demurrage to the tune of about Rs. 355.57 crores. A proposal for hiring of two very large crude carriers is being examined by the Govt.

(e) With a view to optimize utilization of available port infrastructure and to achieve reduction in the detention of the tankers to the extent feasible, a number of measures have already been initiated; which *inter alia* include Commissioning of two virtual jetties at Kandla by IOC and HPC, Offshore lighterage of product import tankers at Kandla offshore lighterage for crude tankers at Saugor (Haldia), augmentation of tankage at coastal/inland locations etc.

[Translation]

Fake Cases Registered by Delhi Police

1486. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the fake cases registered by Delhi Police during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government against the Officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Imposition of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Manipur

1487. KUMARI KIM GANGTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur has hampered the economic development of the State due to stoppage of tourist there; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to withdraw this Act and take some other alternate measures to deal with the insurgency problem?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

HIV/AIDS Awareness and Control Programme

1488. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation has undertaken HIV/AIDS awareness and control programmes in urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of assistance released to State Governments under the said programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether these programmes have been successfully implemented in all the States;

(e) if so, the details of the achievements made thereof, State-wise; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government to eradicate AIDS and make the programme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) Funds are released by each State Govt. for Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities out of the total allocation of funds provided for the National AIDS Control Programme. Statement-II showing release of funds to State Governments/Union Territories is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir.

In order to evaluate the outcome of the awareness campaign, the Prevention Indicator Survey (PI Survey) was carried out in 5 States namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Delhi & Haryana.

The awareness levels ranged from 54.4 to 77.9% in urban areas and from 13.4 to 63.8% in rural areas.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an important thrust area for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and the Government has taken a number of steps to create awareness, both in rural and urban areas and bring about behaviour change.

A National campaign had been launched through the mass media viz. Doordarshan, AIR, Print media on the national networks and regional channel to create awareness among the general public.

Greater emphasis is being given to creating awareness in rural areas through folk media, local troupes, street plays etc.

An intensive programme had been taken up to provide information and counselling services through centres run by NGOs. This includes the setting up of the National AIDS Telephone Hotline.

A number of NGOs have been given financial and technical support to take up targeted intervention programmes in high risk behaviour groups such as sex workers, intravenous drug users, truckers, street children, migrant labour etc.

A National Plan has been launched for education and sensitisation of youth through a school based programme. College youth are being sensitised through the NSS activities.

For non-state and rural youth, programmes are being launched through the Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

The Directorate of Field Publicity is being utilised for interpersonal communication through its field publicity units.

Statement II**National AIDS Control Programme—Release of Funds States and UT-wise***(Rupees in Lakhs)*

S.No.	State/UT	1992-93 Grants Released	1993-94 Grants Released	1994-95 Grants Released	1995-96 Grants Released	1996-97 Grants Released	1997-98 Grants Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.74	25.09	257.73	432.00	425.00	425.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.63	8.24	12.19	65.81	80.00	25.00
3.	Assam	34.83	12.43	50.37	92.70	100.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	70.25	16.69	87.00	0.00	25.00	50.00
5.	Goa	26.91	7.87	41.82	0.00	25.00	50.00
6.	Gujarat	63.41	65.83	129.29	131.26	300.00	250.00
7.	Haryana	39.98	33.36	62.27	0.00	130.00	75.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82.75	22.93	87.27	156.75	115.00	225.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.80	37.32	12.35	0.00	25.00	25.00
10.	Karnataka	89.24	53.08	138.33	120.00	350.00	175.00
11.	Kerala	64.78	16.19	100.88	172.62	225.00	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75.05	62.29	217.79	137.00	425.00	150.00
13.	Maharashtra	146.87	219.69	292.60	300.00	900.00	950.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	29.53	31.72	52.50	113.58	200.00	150.00
15.	Meghalaya	2.00	21.98	40.29	18.00	35.00	25.00
16.	Mizoram	20.78	31.73	56.40	74.00	150.00	100.00
17.	Nagaland	31.70	30.00	67.33	107.00	190.00	155.00
18.	Orissa	52.27	19.82	126.10	0.00	50.00	75.00
19.	Punjab	40.75	11.99	64.50	80.00	225.00	75.00
20.	Rajasthan	52.86	47.64	123.84	90.00	375.00	225.00
21.	Sikkim	17.81	4.87	17.82	25.00	50.00	50.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	145.42	153.25	277.44	650.00	1700.00	2000.00
23.	Tripura	27.46	32.73	3.00	38.00	50.00	50.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	107.74	27.59	121.00	0.00	450.00	495.00
25.	West Bengal	101.04	22.86	185.64	286.62	600.00	100.00
26.	Pondicherry	19.15	8.74	10.18	55.04	400.00	0.00
27.	A & N Islands	17.08	22.23	31.27	50.59	7.00	31.09
28.	Chandigarh	14.25	22.70	28.65	51.70	45.91	28.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	D & N Haveli	11.00	17.95	25.15	42.00	46.93	16.00
30.	Daman & Diu	5.00	17.95	26.15	43.05	17.00	24.22
31.	Delhi	27.44	48.70	97.73	164.00	19.00	25.00
32.	Lakshadweep	7.00	18.48	27.52	53.54	16.71	15.42
Total		1554.32	1173.94	2672.40	3552.46	7752.55	6239.73

*National AIDS Control Programme Release
of funds during 1998-99*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Funds Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	
4.	Bihar	110.00
5.	Goa	35.00
6.	Gujarat	
7.	Haryana	160.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	
10.	Karnataka	335.00
11.	Kerala	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	315.00
13.	Maharashtra	800.00
14.	Manipur	210.00
15.	Meghalaya	
16.	Mizoram	60.00
17.	Nagaland	160.00
18.	Orissa	

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	110.00
20.	Rajasthan	
21.	Sikkim	50.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	800.00
23.	Tripura	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00
25.	West Bengal	350.00
26.	Pondicherry	40.00
27.	A & N Islands	
28.	Chandigarh	60.00
29.	D&N Haveli	
30.	Daman & Diu	
31.	Delhi	110.00
32.	Lakshadweep	
33.	Mumbai Distt. AIDS Society	350.00
Total		5005.00

Institutes for Disabled

1489. SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutes for the Welfare of disabled in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to open more such institutes in the States during the next two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) There is one national Institute namely National Institute for the Visually Handicapped which is situated in Dehradun. It was established in July, 1979 by upgrading the National Centre for the Blind. The Institute is an autonomous body and totally funded by the Govt. of India.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Action Plan for Orphaned

1490. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to draw up a viable action plan for the children who have been orphaned by the insurgency related violence in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to finance the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Coordinated Security Action Plan for North-East

1491. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a Co-ordinated Security action plan for the North-East;

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

(c) the number of police stations declared "Disturbed" in Tripura; and

(d) the number of battalions of Army and Assam Rifles deployed in Tripura alongwith the details of police stations where they are deployed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Insurgency in the North East has never been looked upon only as a law and order problem. The development and deepening of democratic processes has been the basic framework within which the problems of the North East have approached. Development strategy since Independence has been pursued within the broad framework of planning with a view to ensure that people develop along the lines of their own genius and nothing should be imposed on them and that traditional way of life and culture are encouraged. The efforts should be train and build indigenous teams to do the work of administration and development and that development should come through indigenous social and cultural institutions.

2. The strategy to curb insurgency includes a willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances; resolve that violence would not be tolerated; friendly relations with neighbouring countries; accelerated infrastructural development; stress on employment schemes; and good governance and decentralisation.

3. The State Governments have formulated their own Action Plans to fight insurgency. The Union Government monitors, coordinates and reinforces these Plans. The steps taken by the Central Government to curb insurgency include, *inter alia*, deployment of additional units of Central Para Military Forces and the Army, improved coordination and sharing of intelligence, modernisation/Upgradation of State Police Forces, declaration of the most seriously affected area as disturbed areas and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations. There is also a scheme under operation to meet security related expenditure of insurgency affected States by the Centre. The entire insurgency situation is kept under watch is reviewed from time to time.

4. In Tripura, 22 Police Stations have been declared as fully disturbed and 5 partially disturbed under Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958.

5. The deployment of Central Forces in States depends upon over all security scenario and the availability of such forces. Accordingly, Central Forces, including the Army and Assam Rifles, have been made available to the Government of Tripura keeping in view the overall availability of these forces. However, the Army and Assam Rifles are not deployed in Police Stations.

AIDS Vaccine

1492. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplate to develop an AIDS vaccine more suitable for Indian conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the infrastructural facilities made available for this purpose; and

(d) the steps taken to deploy trained and committed health workers for creating a psychological atmosphere to handle bio-ethical issues involved in such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) Government of India is examining the issue of development of HIV vaccine within the country. As there are several strains of HIV+1, the vaccine developed in any other part of the World may not be effective in India. Thus, the need for development of an indigenous vaccine is of importance for India. Meetings of experts have been convened to identify the infrastructure facilities available in the country to develop an appropriate programme on HIV vaccine development. Whenever such programme is ready appropriate steps will be taken to deploy trained and committed health workers for creating atmosphere to handle bio-ethical issues involved on this subject.

Supply of Pipeline Gas in Mumbai

1493. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for new LPG connections in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the number of persons in the waiting list;

(c) the steps being taken to clear the list in the near future; and

(d) the present position of the project to supply piped gas to domestic users in Eastern Suburban of Mumbai and the proposed expansion of this project to other parts of Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Pending waiting list for LPG connections with PSU Oil Companies in Mumbai as of 1.10.98 is 2.50 lakhs.

(c) Plans have been drawn for higher availability of LPG by increasing the capacity of the existing production sources, putting up new plants and higher import through existing and new facilities. With the expected higher availability of LPG through imports and indigenous production, more connections are planned to be released in future and it is expected to clear the entire waiting list by the year 2000-2001 A.D.

(d) As on date Mahanagar Gas Ltd. (MGL) have laid the pipelines and made the gas available to approx. 30,000 Domestic Consumers in Eastern suburban areas namely Chembur, parts of Chunabhatti, Govandi-Deonar, and parts of Ghatkopar (E) 14,000 Consumers have already been registered with (MGL) and over 10,000 consumers are connected on gas.

Floating of Anti-Indian Magazine in J&K

1494. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pak militants float anti-Indian magazine in J&K" appearing in the 'Statesman' dated September 7, 1998;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Some magazines containing anti-India propaganda are known to have been published from Pakistan for the last few years and smuggled into India.

(c) Steps are being taken by various concerned agencies including media to see that the people are not influenced and misled by the anti-India misinformation campaign unleashed by Pakistan. The State Government has been advised to initiate all possible steps to ensure

that stringent actions are taken against persons involved in the clandestine circulation of such magazines.

Drug Counselling Centres

1495. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug counselling centres all over the country are likely to be closed due to suspension of aid to these centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Such of those counselling centres which are providing satisfactory service, as established by inspection, will not be closed.

Stock/Sale of Palmolein

1496. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock position of Palmolein;

(b) whether the Super Bazar have stopped selling palmolein;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which other stock of edible oils are likely to be available;

(e) the position of flexible pouches at present;

(f) whether the stocks are sufficient to meet the demand; and

(g) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ease oil crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) As on 30th November, 1998 there was a stock of 24,292 MT of imported RBD Palmolein for the Public Distribution System with STC at its various depots. Besides 32,000 MT of RBD Palmolein already contracted for import by STC is expected to reach during December, 1998.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Other edible oils like sunflower, soyabean, groundnut, mustard oil and vanaspati are available in Super Bazar outlets.

(e) and (f) Super Bazar has reported that sufficient quantity of flexible pouches of Palmolein and other brands of edible oils and vanaspati are available with them for sale to consumers.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Heart Disease Awareness through Camps

1497. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought assistance from voluntary organisations for organising camps for providing awareness of diseases relating to heart;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the voluntary organisations thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of a above the question does not arise.

Upgradation of Shyamshah Medical College, Rewa (M.P.)

1498. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government for the upgradation of the Oncology Department of Government Shyamshah Medical College at Rewa (M.P.);

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the expenditure involved in this regard;

(c) the reasons for such delay; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Manufacturing of Revolvers

1499. SHRI SHAKUNI CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of factories manufacturing revolvers in the country;

(b) whether the procedure to issue licence for purchasing revolver is being followed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have imposed ban on purchase of revolvers from abroad;

(e) if so, whether such ban is encouraging acquiring revolvers through wrong means under such circumstances;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government propose to set up any factory to manufacture revolvers in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) As per policy of the Central Government, manufacture of revolvers/pistols in the private sector is not permitted. However, Ordinance Factories under Department of Defence Production & Supplies, Ministry

of Defence are manufacturing non-prohibited bore revolvers/pistols. The factory-wise position is as follows:—

Name of the factory	Type of weapon manufactured
1. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	0.32" revolver
2. Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore	0.32" Pistol

(b) and (c) Arms licences for possession of firearms including revolvers/pistols are granted by the various prescribed licensing authorities in accordance with provisions of Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962.

(d) Import of firearms for personal use has been banned with effect from 13.11.1986 except under the following conditions:—

(i) Under Transfer of Residence Rules by persons returning to India; and

(ii) By sports persons on the recommendations of Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.

(e) A licensee is required to procure firearms from any authorised source.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

Employment to all

1500. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new proposal under consideration of the Government to provide employment

to all educated and uneducated skilled/unskilled persons in the country particularly in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The programmes of the Government aim at generating employment for all, including educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled. Special employment programmes are in operation to provide supplementary employment both to the educated and uneducated persons in both rural and urban areas, which include IRDP, JRY/EAS in rural areas and NRY, PMIUPEP in urban areas, and PMRY specifically for the educated, both in rural and urban areas. The schemes are applicable to all States including Orissa. The State Governments are also involved in framing policies and programmes, within their own State plans.

[Translation]

Paddy Procurement Centres

1501. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paddy procurement centres of the Food Corporation of India, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open such more centres in various States, particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) A Statement showing number of purchase centres opened by the FCI and State Governments' agencies for procurement of paddy coarse grains in the current Kharif Marketing Season 1988-89 is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Purchase Centres Opened by the FCI and State Governments' Agencies for Procurement of Paddy/ Coarsegrains in the Current Kharif Marketing Season 1998-99.

Region	Food Corporation of India			State Agency	Total
	Exclusive	Jointly	Total		
1. Punjab	545	29	574	908	1480
2. Haryana	32	2	34	165	199
3. U.P.	57	—	57	616	673
4. Rajasthan	12	—	12	Nil	12
5. Orissa	51	—	51	—	51
6. M.P.	—	—	—	2287	2287
7. Bihar	11	—	11	142	153
8. Tamil Nadu	Nil	—	Nil	525	525
9. Andhra Pradesh	105	—	105	—	105
10. Karnataka	18	—	18	82	100
Total	831	31	862	4723	5585

Unemployment

1502. SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employment Exchanges reflects the situation of unemployment in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps propose to be taken by the Government to assess the actual position of unemployment in the Rural and Urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) To assess the position of employment & unemployment both in rural and urban areas in the country, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries out Labour Force Surveys once in five years. Last such survey for which results have been published relates to the year 1993-94.

[*English*]

Health Schemes and Programmes in J&K

1503. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of health programmes and schemes being implemented by his Ministry, separately;

(b) the details of health programmes and schemes implemented in Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) the amount provided by the Union Government to Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of said

programmes and schemes and the agencies through it was spent in the State;

(d) whether any audit has been conducted for the fund allocated to Jammu and Kashmir during the last year; and

(e) if so, the audit objections raised therein and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of major National Health programmes being implemented in the country including Jammu & Kashmir and the funds provided to the State of Jammu & Kashmir during 1997-98 is enclosed. Expenditure is incurred by the State Government as per approved pattern.

(d) and (e) Three units of Health & Family Welfare have been audited during the financial year 1997-98. The audit objections raised in the report were mostly procedural in nature and the report has been sent to respective units for their comments.

Statement

Major National Health Programmes being implemented in the country including in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and funds released to Jammu & Kashmir during the year 1997-98.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Release of funds to J&K 1997-98
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	78.62
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	97.72*
3. National Tuberculosis Central Programme	21.15
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness	21.97**
5. National AIDS Control Programme	25.00
6. National Family Welfare Programme	1266.35

*Does not include funds released to District Leprosy Societies.

**Including Rs. 19.00 lakhs released to District Blindness Control Societies.

[Translation]

Stock of Old Foodgrains

1504. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of foodgrains in the Government godowns is still very old;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not distributing it among the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India has about 6.7 lakh M.T. of Foodgrains in its stocks which are more than 3 years old, fit for human consumption and about 1.32 lakh tonnes of damaged foodgrains which

are not fit for human consumption. The State-wise details are given in the Statements I and II.

(c) Foodgrains are mainly procured by FCI for Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Government sponsored welfare Scheme. The foodgrain stocks for PDS System from FCI Depots are issued on the Principle of First-In-First-Out. However, some State Governments were not lifting the entire quantity during the last few years due to which the stocks in FCI godowns have piled up. Further, the stocks of rice purchased under relaxed specifications during the crop year 1997-98 were to be issued on over riding priority which has retarded the issue of old stocks. However, Open Market Sale Scheme OMSS (D) of wheat has since been undertaken. Some old stock of wheat conforming to PFA standard is expected to be disposed of under this scheme. The stocks of Foodgrains, which are not fit for human consumption cannot be distributed among the people and therefore are being disposed off as animal feed, cattle feed and poultry feed etc.

Statement I

Region-wise Commodity-wise more than 3 years old Stocks Position as on 1.10.98

Region	3-4 years			4-5 years			More than 5 years			Total		
	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Rice	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST ZONE												
Bihar	0	5409	649	0	6689	0	0	7789	0	0	19887	649
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
W. Bengal	0	1378	0	0	2203	0	0	4187	0	0	7770	0
JM(PO) Cal.	0	7844	0	17	3999	0	0	1762	0	17	13605	0
Total	0	14631	649	17	12893	0	0	13838	0	17	41362	649

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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N.E. ZONE

Assam	0	1394	0	0	574	0	0	55	0	0	2023	0
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NEF States	0	394	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	418	0
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Total	0	1788	0	0	598	0	0	55	0	0	2441	0
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NORTH ZONE

Delhi	0	1954	0	0	713	0	3956	1168	0	3956	3635	0
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Haryana	0	1132	8788	0	3285	2245	0	0	0	0	4387	11033
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H.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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J&K	10	1230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1230	0
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Punjab	409	6677	17	0	5783	5	4	11763	368	413	24233	410
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Rajasthan	2122	17841	0	1110	106453	0	0	67003	0	3232	191297	—
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U.P.	2238	36481	0	1	97327	56	7838	26345	10	10077	160153	66
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Total	4779	65315	8805	1111	213551	2306	11789	106279	398	17688	385145	11509
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SOUTH ZONE

A.P.	31	314	6180	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	314	6180
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	0	24605	0	0	23	0	0	1032	0	0	25560	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Nadu	0	19285	0	0	3129	0	0	17049	0	0	39463	0
JM(PO) Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JM(PO) Vizag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	44204	6180	0	3152	0	0	18081	0	31	65437	6180
WEST ZONE												
Gujarat	13	12503	0	0	4046	0	0	2282	0	13	18831	0
Maharashtra	8761	3021	0	55255	7303	0	12138	0	0	76154	10324	0
M.P.	303	14726	0	0	18482	0	0	0	0	303	33188	0
JM(PO) Kandla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9077	30250	0	55255	29811	0	12138	2282	0	76470	62343	0
Grand Total	13887	156188	15634	56383	280005	2306	23936	140535	398	94206	556728	18338

Statement II*Region-wise Commodity-wise Position of Damaged Foodgrains as on 30.09.98.**(Figures in MTs)*

Name of Region	Wheat	%age	Rice	%age	Paddy	%age	Others	%age	Total Stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EAST ZONE									
Bihar	2761	72	924	24	148	4	0	0	3833
Orissa	3	6	51	94	0	0	0	0	54
West Bengal	4786	24	15229	76	0	0	0	0	20015
JM(PO), Calcutta	2462	10	21981	90	0	0	0	0	24443
ZONE TOTAL	10012	21	38185	79	148	0	0	0	48345
NEF ZONE									
Assam	315	15	1805	85	0	0	0	0	2120
NEF States	2	1	328	99	0	0	0	0	330
ZONE TOTAL	317	13	2133	87	0	0	0	0	2450
NORTH ZONE									
Delhi	30	61	19	39	0	0	0	0	49
Haryana	4	1	3	0	763	99	0	0	770
Himachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	475	100	0	0	0	0	475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	8170	27	20159	66	2043	7	0	0	30372
Rajasthan	1308	98	30	2	0	0	0	0	1338
Uttar Pradesh	3778	29	9221	70	138	1	4	0	13141
ZONE TOTAL	13290	29	29907	65	2944	8	4	0	46145
SOUTH ZONE									
Andhra Pradesh	194	56	125	36	30	9	0	0	349
Kerala	10	5	204	95	0	0	0	0	214
Karnataka	54	25	160	75	0	0	0	0	214
Tamil Nadu	91	30	211	70	0	0	0	0	302
JM(PO), Madras	327	98	6	2	0	0	0	0	333
JM(PO), Vizag	22	92	2	8	0	0	0	0	24
ZONE TOTAL	698	49	708	49	30	2	0	0	1436
WEST ZONE									
Gujarat	4167	39	6539	61	0	0	0	0	10706
Maharashtra	700	76	223	24	0	0	0	0	923
Madhya Pradesh	64	0	21318	100	0	0	0	0	21382
JM(PO), Kandla	236	55	196	45	0	0	0	0	432
ZONE TOTAL	5167	15	28276	85	0	0	0	0	33443
COUNTRY TOTAL	29484	22	99209	75	3122	2	4	0	131819

[English]

Employment Exchanges in Delhi

1505. PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi have instructed the Employment Exchanges of Delhi not to register the name of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe Communities for employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi have informed that they have not issued any instructions to the Employment Exchanges in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Advocate Involvement in Filthy Language

1506. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4034 dated 14 July 1998 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information received from the Registrar, High Court of Delhi, the name of the advocate who used vituperative language in the Court of Civil Judge, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi on May 23, 1996 is Shri A.C. Mittal. The Hon'ble Court did not propose any action against him nor attributed any specific reason for such a kind of behaviour on the part of the advocate concerned.

Import of Wheat by Millers

1507. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:
SHRI VITHAL TUPE:
SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI D.S. AHIRE:
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite huge stocks of wheat with the FCI, the millers are importing wheat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of import contract made during 1998-99 till date and the quantum of wheat imported during this period;

(d) the rate and the names of countries from which wheat has been imported;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange incurred thereon; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to prevent the farmers having a huge stocks of unsold wheat with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) along with other Government agencies procure wheat at the minimum support price/ procurement price fixed by the Government under price support scheme. The stocks so procured are primarily meant for building up buffer stock of foodgrains and meeting the requirement for the public distribution system and other welfare schemes. The roller flour mills are free to procure wheat from the open market or import wheat under actual user condition either directly or through the State Trading Corporation Limited (STC), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited (MMTC) and the Project Equipment Corporation Limited (PEC) to meet their own requirement.

(c) to (e) As on 3.12.98, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has not registered any contract for import of wheat by any roller flour mill. The MMTC has contracted for import of a total quantity of 29,100 tonnes of wheat on behalf of roller flour mills from Turkey. Out of this, 23,100 tonnes has been contracted at the rate of US\$ 129.50 per tonne on CIF basis for a total CIF value of US\$ 2,991,450.00. The remaining 6,000 tonnes ($\pm 5\%$) has been contracted at the rate of US\$ 124.00 per tonne on CIF basis for a total value of US\$ 744,000.00 ($\pm 5\%$). The quantity of wheat contracted for import is expected to arrive in December, 1998. PEC Limited has contracted for import of a quantity of 1.75 lakh tonnes of wheat from Ukraine, Turkey and Australia at the rate of US\$ 120 C&F to US\$ 145 C&F per tonne valued at US\$ 18 million has already arrived. The STC has not so far contracted for import of any quantity of wheat for millers.

(f) Procurement of wheat by the FCI and other Government agencies under price support scheme is

voluntary. Under the price support scheme, all quantities of wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale are purchased by the Government agencies at the minimum support price/procurement price fixed by the Government. Farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government agencies at the minimum support price/procurement price fixed or in the open market as may be advantageous to them.

[Translation]

Price of Urea

1508. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Urea increased in the budget has been fully withdrawn;

(b) whether the Government have formulated a policy to make available other fertilizers and insecticides to the farmers at a minimum rates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) The price of urea increased in the budget has been fully withdrawn with effect from 13.6.98.

(b) to (d) Urea is the only fertiliser under Statutory Price Control. The prices of decontrolled fertilisers are controlled by the Market forces and the Government does not have any control over them. However, in case of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers like DAP, MOP, SSP and complex fertilisers, a scheme is in operation to provide concession to manufacturers and importers to enable them to sell these fertilisers at a reduced price indicated by Central/State Governments.

In the case of insecticides, steps like bringing them under Essential Commodities Act, reducing Custom and Excise duties and bring their imports under OGL have been taken.

Meningitis Disease

1509. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been outbreak of meningitis in various parts of the country during the last six months;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to eradicate this disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) As per information made available by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the month-wise figures are as under:—

Month	Cases	Deaths
April, 1998	155	19
May, 1998	300	18
June, 1998	262	21
July, 1998	295	29
August, 1998	354	25
September, 1998	115	11

Meningitis is caused by multiple organisms. The commonest causative organisms being neisseria meningitidis Pneumococcus, haemophilus influenzae, Esch. Coli, group B Streptococcus etc. The disease is not eradicable.

[English]

Coronary Angiography Cases in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi

1510. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coronary Angiogram done in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of patients referred by the cardiology department of Dr. RML Hospital to other hospitals for Coronary Bypass surgery during the said period;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government in reimbursing the claims of Coronary Bypass Surgery of the Government servants during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to revamp the cardiology department so as to prevent the need for referring Cardiac surgery cases of CGHS beneficiaries to other hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The information is as under:—

Year	Coronary Angiogram	Ref. for CABG
1996	1008	194
1997	725	141
1998 (upto 27.11.1998)	1243	173

(c) Since the claims for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the Central Government servants for Coronary bypass surgery are entertained by the respective Departments/offices of the Central Government no such information is maintained and compiled by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(d) Setting up of Cardio Thoracic and Vascular Surgery Deptt., at Dr. R.M.L. Hospital during the IXth Five year plan has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

ISI Activities in Karnataka

1511. SHRI SRIRAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI of Pakistan has been quite active in Karnataka especially in the Coastal regions of this State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Governments to crush the ISI activities;

(c) whether some ISI Agents in Karnataka had issued threats to some legislators of Karnataka when these

legislators lodged complaints against ISI activities in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Government is aware of ISI activities in the country and is taking all necessary steps in cooperation with the concerned State Governments. These include sensitising and gearing up the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and coordinated action by concerned Central/State agencies. State Governments are also sensitised and alerted from time to time regarding movements of Pak ISI agents, anti-national elements etc.

(c) and (d) It is reported that a case has been registered in this connection in Puttur Police Station, Karnataka. Following this incident, security has been provided at the residence of the concerned legislator. 'Public Order' is a State subject under the Constitution and hence it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary action in this regard.

[Translation]

Oil Conservation

1512. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued regarding oil conservation to the undertakings and other organisations under the administrative control of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the savings made by the undertakings in pursuance thereof;

(c) the details of the projects being implemented through public sector undertakings;

(d) the initial estimate as well as the present cost of Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline of the Indian Oil Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) (a) Oil companies are following various measures on conservation in their operations. The oil companies also observe the Oil Conservation Fortnight every year as per the guidelines given by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

(b) A recurring saving of 1.49 MMT of petroleum products assessed at Rs. 863 crores has been made during the year 1997-98.

(c) The details of the conservation projects being implemented through public sector undertakings are given in the Statement.

(d) The initial cost estimate of the Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline of the Indian Oil Corporation was Rs. 779.55 crores and the revised cost estimate is Rs. 2081.84 crores.

(e) The pipeline is scheduled to be fully completed by December, 1998.

Statement

Energy Conservation Projects under Implementation

S.No.	Encon Project	Year of Commissioning	Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Savings Expected *(SRFT/Year)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Insulation of Hot Oil Tanks	Ongoing project	37.1	300
2.	Increase in LP Extraction by Reducing LP HDF Pressure in TPS	in next shutdown	—	—
3.	Modernisation of Control Systems-CCIV			—
4.	Back Pressure Turbine in Cooling Water Pump	Apr. '98	46	400
5.	DCU Revamp along with Furnace Replacement	Sept. '99	3215	2100
6.	Modification of APH in CDU & Preheat Train Optimisation in CPU	Sept. '99	1638	1100
7.	Provision of CBD in CDU & DCU	Sept. '99	20	100
8.	Advance Control in Process Units	Nov. '98	256	900

* SRFT: Standard Refinery Fuel Tonnes.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Revamp of Old Insufficient Russian Furnaces in Coker-A	Dec. '99	3780	10000
10.	AU-3 Energy Optimisation	June '99	4400	15500 (AT 1.1. MMTPA)
11.	Replacement of Reciprocating Air Compressor with Centrifugal Compressor & Back Pressure Turbine	Dec. '98	685	460
12.	Installation of Gas Turbine	May '2000	4550	10660
13.	Installation of HRSG	May '2000	1530	22680
14.	Auto Tank Gauging for OM&S	Aug. '98	1280	680
15.	Replacement of Metallic Air Cooler Blades with FRP Blades	Oct. '98	20	100
16.	TTL Automation (W/O & B/O)	W/O: Nov. '98 B/O: Mar' 99	334	2400
17.	Providing CBD System for ATTKs 85-90 for Minimising Evaporation Losses	Nov. '98	19.5	536
18.	Tank Farm Automation	Apr. '98	1732	9560
19.	Revamping of Less Efficient Furnaces A) CDU Furnace B) FPU-1 Furnace	Oct. '99 Dec. '99	500 —	2400 1500

1	2	3	4	5
20.	VDU Revamp Jobs	Oct. '99	663	1080
21.	Installation of Plug Valves for Minimising Blinding/Deblinding Losses	Dec. '98	22	200
22.	Steam Generation Facility in CRU to Improve heater Efficiency	July, 1998	309	1900
23.	Installation of PD Meters in Tank Wagon Loading (Only for HSD)	Sept. '98	172	1000
24.	Soaker Technology in VBU	Dec. '98	1112	7000
25.	Rose Process in PDA	Oct. '99	4400	7000
26.	Automatic Tank Gauging	Aug. '98	523	2000
27.	Installation of Belfield Valve in SSRN & MS Tanks	June '98	2.6	150
28.	VDU hold Up Recovery during ATA	June '98	—	200
29.	Replacement of Existing Metallic Fan of Air Coolers with FRP Blades	1998-99	25	944
30.	Sonic Sootblower for UB-5	Nov. '97	5	200
31.	Replacement Low efficient Street and Plant Lighting with High Efficient Ones	Nov. '98	75	2172
32.	Increasing the Efficiency of the Existing heaters to 90% (15 f1A & B)	Mar. '2001	—	7890

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Hydrocarbon Loss Reduction Measuring Instruments	Dec. '98	35	1000
34.	Utilization of Low Level HEA of Crude Distiller Splitters Overhead Vapours for DM/BF Water heating	Dec. '98	120.00	1667
35.	Crude Oil Desalter for CDU	Dec. '98	600	2030
36.	Use of Extraction Steam for Atomising, tracing and Tank heating in CPP Instead of Direct Steam drawn from boilers	May '98	5	580
37.	Revamp of Crude Preheat Exchanger Train	Dec. '98	245	2340
38.	Provision of High Efficiency Utility Boilers in the Refinery	2000	2000	7200
39.	To Improve Efficiency of Heaters RFU F101 and RFU F102	1998/99	51	520
40.	Provision of FRP Blades for AFC in CMU and Raw Water Cooling Tower Fans in FPU	1998/99	26	113
41.	Provision of Sonic Soot Blower for Air Preheater of CDU NB2A, FPU B1 and HCU H801	1999	26	400
42.	Replacement of Main Flare Flow Meter	1999	16	—

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Provision of Mass Flow Meter for Fuel Oil Flow Measurement in Boiler House Main Header	1998/99	9	—
44.	EIL Furnace Study Improvement	1998/99	20	—
45.	Utilization of T-4 Bottom Stream for Crude Preheat	Mechanically Completed; will be Commissioned along with Revamped Unit	—	5,000
46.	Improvement in Preheat Recovery to CDU-1	May, 98	200	1450
47.	Improvement in Preheat Recovery of CDU-II	—	4004	4800
48.	CTU Furnace Replacement	June, 98	600	4560
49.	CO Boiler in FCCU-1	1999	2771	7660
50.	Conversion of Turbines to Motors (Phase-II)	1999-2000	1100	12200
51.	Modernisation of Instrumentation in CDU-1/FCCU-1/Boiler House-1	1998	1900	Would Help in Better Utilization of Energy
52.	LCO/BFW Exchanger in FCCU-II	1998-99	23	1500
53.	Heat Recovery from CDU-II HVGO	1998-99	10.5	1120
54.	Heat Recovery from HOT Tempered Water in CDU-II	1998-99	21.7	1920
55.	Thermo Compressor for Upgrading Excess LP Steam	1998-99	26.13	1920

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Portable Ultrasonic Relief Valve Detector System (VPAC-5131)	1998-99	14	Loss Reduction
57.	Portable Fugitive Emission Monitoring System (G.M.I. Gassurveyer)	1998-99	1	Loss Reduction
58.	Sonic Soot Blowers for Boiler Wila	1998-99	12	Improvement in Boiler Efficiency
59.	OM&S Automation	2000	3200	Loss Reduction
60.	Online Oxygen Meters for Furnaces	1998	20	Online Furnace Efficiency Monitoring
Total			48,557.50	17,1382

[English]

Cancellation of Licences

1513. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cancelled the licences of certain petrol pumps in various parts of the country for selling adulterated petrol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) To check adulteration, malpractices and irregularities at retail outlets inspections are carried out from time to time by the oil company's officials and State Governments Authorities and action is taken in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, and Motor Spirit & High Speed Diesel

(Prevention of Malpractices in Supply & Distribution) Order, 1990.

During 1998-99, so far licences of 3 Retail Outlet Dealerships have been cancelled for adulteration of petrol in various parts of the country.

During a recent drive from 29.10.98 to 2.11.98, supply of petrol and diesel was suspended to 98 Retail Outlets for varying periods for suspected adulteration.

Rise in AIDS Cases

1514. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the steep rise in AIDS cases in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) in order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The main strategy consists of:—

- strengthening programme management capabilities at Central and State level.
- Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS.
- Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- Promotion of blood safety and rational use of blood through proper licensing of blood banks and encouraging voluntary blood donation.
- Strengthening capacity for surveillance and diagnosis; and
- Extending training in Clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

Misuse of Internet by Terrorists

1515. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists/secessionists are misusing internet for the purpose of anti-India propaganda;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Instances have come to notice of terrorists/secessionists misusing internet for the purpose of anti-India propaganda. Suitable measures are being taken by the Government by way of preparation of inputs to counter such anti-India propaganda by projecting the Government's view-point through the media etc. Concerned agencies have been sensitised to take corrective/remedial measures and to keep a regular watch on the contents of these web-sites.

Daily Wages Payment to Home Guards

1516. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that daily wages to Home Guards are not being given every month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any anomaly has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure payment of daily wages to Home Guards regularly every month?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) The Home Guards to action under the Acts and Rules framed by the State Governments.

One case of non-payment of duty allowance to Home Guards deployed on traffic duty in Bhiwani (Haryana) was reported to the Central Government recently. The matter was taken up with the State Government. 20 Home Guards, have since been paid duty allowance till September, 1998. Seven Home Guards are yet to be paid duty allowance for the month of September, 1998. The State Government has been advised to take necessary action in this regard.

Oil Exploration in Krishna Godavari Basin

1517. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started exploration operations in Amalapuram coast in South Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed indicating the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In the Amalapuram coast between the rivers Vainateyam and Gowtami in South Andhra Pradesh, exploratory activity commenced

by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the year 1978-79 and being continued. The exploratory input till 3.12.98 is as follows:

2D seismic survey	—	1025 GLK
3D seismic survey	—	740 GLK
Telesies survey	—	151.75 LK
Wells drilled (onshore)		22 Nos.
(5 hydrocarbon bearing)		
(offshore)		4. Nos.
(3 hydrocarbon bearing)		

(c) The telesies surveys which started in the area in 1997-98 are being acquired in the land—marine transition zone. The land part has already been completed and the marine part is likely to be completed by end of 1998-99.

Presently, following inputs are planned in Amalapuram coast area:

1. Teleseis survey	180 GLK
2. 3D seismic survey (onland and offshore)	3200 GLK
3. Wells to be drilled (onland)	11
4. Wells to be drilled (offshore)	4

At this stage, it is very difficult to quantify the likely expenditure. ONGC has made a provision of Rs. 1023.59 crores in the IX Five Year Plan for KG and Cauvery basins (Onshore and Offshore) out of which the expenditure for Amalapuram would be met.

Remedial Measures for Health Care

1518. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Indian Medical Association suggesting measures to over-come serious problems of health care in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these suggestions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) A representation has been received from the Indian Medical Association suggesting various measures like raising the expenditure on health, opening up of health insurance sector, Custom Duty exemption for import of specialised medical equipments etc.

Expenditure on health has substantially been increased over successive plan periods. According to World Development Report 1993, India spends 6% of GDP on health which represents both the public sector expenditure as well as private sector expenditure on health.

After several consultations with private sector health providers and others, efforts are underway to articulate a sound and sustainable policy enabling effective utilisation of services of private sector.

Given the problems being faced in the USA and other countries in the area of health insurance, preparation of a background paper regarding implications of introducing third party insurance in consultation with Insurance Wing of Ministry of Finance is under active consideration.

Custom duty exemptions for import of medical equipment given in the past as well as allotment of land at concessional rates for hospitals have not yielded desired benefits to poor patients.

As per the Ministry of Industry, parity of hospitals with core/infrastructure industries would lead to dilution of emphasis on the infrastructure industries if social sectors are included within the infrastructure sector. Also, Health organisations are unlikely to set up health facilities in the backward areas due to several constraints like non-availability of specialists, paramedics, nurses and low return on investment.

Scheme for Scheduled Areas of Assam

1519. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement any scheme for the scheduled area of Assam for the current year;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme alongwith the financial outlay; and

(c) If not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Outlay of Rs. 13.33 lakhs and Rs. 50.16 crores have been made for the current year under Clause (1) (a) of Article 275 of the Constitution and Hill Areas Development Programme respectively for the Sixth Schedule areas of Assam. Besides, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have been implementing various Central and Centrally sponsored schemes like Post Matric Scholarship, Book Banks, Coaching & Allied, Upgradation of Merit, Construction of Boys and Girls Hostel, Vocational Training Centres, Educational Complexes for Scheduled Tribes Girls in low literacy pockets. Research & Training, Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations, Grant-in-aid to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation for M.F.Ps operations, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution etc. for the development of Scheduled Tribes. These schemes are also available to the tribals of Sixth Scheduled areas of Assam. State/UT-wise quantification of outlays under the above schemes are not made and funds are released on receipt of the proposals from the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Blind Cases

1520. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that several patients were rendered blind after undergoing eye surgery at Government Hospital, Calicut in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that many operation theatres in Government Hospitals of Kerala are in unhygienic condition;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to call for a report from the Government of Kerala on the said matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) It is reported that there were 11 cases of post-operative infection in cataract cases

operated in General Hospital, Calicut, during the last week of October, 98 of whom 5 had remote chances of getting their vision. Investigations showed that the infection was on account of fungus.

(c) to (e) In response to Government of India's request for a report, it was stated that the condition of operation theatres in Kerala is not very satisfactory, in view of no air-conditioning and dedicated facilities for eye surgery.

Regulating Rule for the use of Animals in Experiments

1521. SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any protest by top medical scientists against a set of newly-drafted rules for regulating use of animals in various experiments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Government has received a number of representations containing comments and suggestions on the draft Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules 1998. Most of the suggestions relate to simplifying registration procedures for Establishments conducting experiments on animals and on decentralising various control mechanisms proposed in the draft rules. A sub-Committee consisting of scientists and representatives of Animal Welfare Organisations has been constituted to look into suggestions and recommend changes in the draft rules.

Drilling Work at Madhupur

1522. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 5964 on 28.7.98 and state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited has started the drilling work at Madhupur in Assam;

(b) if so, the expected depth of the well; and

(c) the estimated oil likely to be available from the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) (a) to (c) The third well at Madhupur was spudded by Oil India Ltd. on 18th September, 1998. The target depth of the well is 4375 Mtrs. At this stage, no estimate about the likely quantity of Crude Oil can be made, as the drilling is still in progress.

Agreement between Management and Employees of PGI, Chandigarh

1523. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that an agreement was arrived at between the Management and Employees Joint Action Committee of PGI, Chandigarh on February 5, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of terms of the agreement thereof;

(c) whether the agreement has been implemented in full or in part;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) A Committee was constituted by the President of the Institute, as per the decision of the Institute Body, to look into the grievances of PGI employees. The recommendations of the Committee have further been processed by the PGI and as per the information made available by PGI, the position regarding issues/demands considered by the Committee is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Status of Issues/Demands considered by the Committee constituted by the Institute Body

Issues/Demands Settled/Dropped by the Committee	Issues/Demands Decided and Implemented by PGI at Local Level	Issues/Demands Referred to SFC	Issues/Demands Referred to MOH
1	2	3	4
1. Grant of adhoc increment	1. Rationalisation of working hours.	1. Arrears of Overtime Allowance (to be taken again)	1. Backlog Promotion Scheme (kept in abeyance as per letter No. V.17020/37/95-ME(PG) dt. 19.1.98.)
2. Punjab Pay Scales to all the employees.	2. Overtime allowance after 1.3.97	2. Book Allowance (Accepted)	2. Temporary Status to Daily Wage employees (being implemented as per D.O. No. V. 17020/37/95-ME(PG) dt. 19.11.97)
3. Interim Relief to Punjab Pay Scale employees on Central Pattern	3. Constitution of Pay Anomaly Committee	3. Absorption of Canteen employees (Accepted)	3. Washing Allowance to all employees on Central pattern. (rejected as per letter No. V. 17020/37/95-ME (PG) dt. 19.1.98)
4. Vacation of house allotted to the Doctors	4. Eviction of illegally subtletted houses.	4. To start two new buses (to be taken again).	4. Payment of wages of strike period (rejected as per letter No. V. 17020/37/95-ME(PG) dt. 19.1.98)
5. Scraping of Pathak Committee	5. Sharing of accommodation	5. Enhanced CCA on Punjab pattern (Rejected)	
6. Streamlining of medical facilities.	6. Confirmation lists	6. Risk Allowance Ex-Servicemen Allowance & Conveyance Allowance (Rejected as AIIMS do not have these allowances. However, it will be taken to SFC again).	
7. Enhanced Gratuity to all the employees.	7. Seniority lists		
8. Enhanced family planning increment to Punjab Scale employees	8. Priority lists of houses		
9. Abolition of contract system	9. Cadre Review Committee for Engg. Staff.		
	10. Filling of vacant posts in PGI.		

1	2	3	4
10. Workers participation in Management	11. Construction of more houses.		
11. Recognition of PGI Unions Joint Action Committee	12. Implementation of 2nd Cadre Review Report		
12. Constitution of Grievances Committee Under Industrial Disputes Act.	13. Constitution of Cadre Anomaly Committee		
	14. Supply of Cadre Review Report of AIIMS		
	15. Supply of new Recruitment Rules & job description Manual.		
	16. Washing allowance for paramedical staff.		
	17. Benefit of service to the employees of LLS, Kasuelli		
	18. Constitution of Apex Grievance Body		
	19. Disciplinary Cases.		

Regional Pharmacy Institutes

1524. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Regional Pharmacy Institutes functioning in the North-Eastern States at present;

(b) the number of students admitted from the States out of quota within the North-Eastern States, State-wise;

(c) whether the pro-rata contribution from each of the State is pending for few years in the diploma courses;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deployment of Security Troops

1525. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether troops in Doda region of J&K is unable to tackle insurgency in the area;

(b) if so, the number of troops deployed in the area: and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to tighten the security in Doda?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Deployment of Central Para-military Forces in various States depend upon their availability and the overall security scenario. Keeping these factors in view, CPMFs have been made available to J&K. The deployment is reviewed from time to time at the Unified headquarters keeping the changing security scenario in view. It would not be in public interest to indicate the details about the Forces and their level of deployment.

(c) Government have adopted a multipronged approach to tackle the situation which includes inter-alia strengthening the border management, effective operations against militants in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, intensifying patrolling by security forces, establishment of posts in vulnerable areas especially for protection of minorities, constitution of Village Defence Committees, and modernisation/upgradation of State police and Security forces.

[*Translation*]

Remand Home for Girls

1526. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Juvenile prison and remand home for (Girls) at Divisional level by Madhya Pradesh Government is pending before the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pending proposals will be cleared as soon as the State Government renders an account of the unspent amount lying with it from the previous year's releases under the relevant scheme.

[*English*]

Setting up of CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary

1527. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the last CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary/Unit was set up in the capital;

(b) the number of allopathic CGHS Dispensaries/Units set up since the last CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensary/Unit set up in the capital; and

(c) the reasons of discrimination in setting up Homoeopathic CGHS Dispensaries in comparison to other systems of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) 1986.

(b) Seven

(c) As there is more demand for opening of Allopathic dispensaries compared to other systems to medicine and due to constraints of resources, no new Homoeopathic dispensary/Unit could be opened after 1986.

[*Translation*]

Rabies Cases

1528. SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died from Rabies during each of the last three years in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to take any concrete steps to prevent it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) According to the figures made available by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of deaths on account of Rabies in the States/UTs during each of the last three years i.e. from 1995 to 1997 are as follow:

Year	Deaths
1995	639
1996	622
1997	386

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Plan period a programme on limited scale for control of canine rabies was sanctioned in 16 States and one Union Territory. Each State/Union Territory was allocated one to two canine rabies control units. An amount of Rs. 117 lakhs, Rs. 192 lakhs and Rs. 334 lakhs were earmarked as Central assistance for this programme during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plan.

During 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs was provided under this programme. This programme is being continued during the 9th Plan. At present a total of about 60 canine rabies control units are functioning in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Health Scheme in Kerala

1529. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored health schemes operating in various States particularly in Kerala;

(b) the amount allocated to each State during 1997-98;

(c) whether the Union Government have any monitoring machinery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far in each State particularly in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Statement I showing the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the country including Kerala and State-wise allocations made during the year 1997-98 is attached.

(c) and (d) The schemes are monitored at the district, State and Central level by the respective programme divisions through periodical reports which are analysed and corrective measures initiated. In addition, teams from national and state levels also undertake field visits to review implementation of the programme activities.

Morbidity and mortality due to various communicable diseases have gone down considerably throughout the country. State-wise achievements made in respect of major health schemes during 1997-98 are given in the enclosed attached as Statement-II.

Statement I

Central assistance for States/UTs under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Health & Family Welfare during the year 1997-98

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	NMEP	NTCP	NLEP	NPCB	NACP	NFWP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	617.00	172.01	308.83	204.34	425.00	8852.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	297.5	1.45	20.42	4.04	25.00	237.38
3.	Assam	2618.00	44.20	63.00	4.54	100.00	3654.86
4.	Bihar	348.98	258.76	473.88	7.44	50.00	9096.65
5.	Goa	5.18	1.80	1.93	1.25	50.00	206.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	726.77	86.23	261.16	5.25	250.00	7505.43
7.	Haryana	291.08	44.86	8.08	4.01	75.00	2937.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	90.64	7.84	14.76	2.97	225.00	1431.02
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.62	21.15	97.72	2.97	25.00	1266.35
10.	Karnataka	568.62	102.93	129.15	20.68	175.00	6461.33
11.	Kerala	63.60	38.48	87.50	11.78	100.00	3919.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1072.77	174.33	456.33	136.40	150.00	9993.30
13.	Maharashtra	1028.44	171.76	114.42	99.27	950.00	10677.68
14.	Manipur	273.91	0.28	8.27	6.84	150.00	585.85
15.	Meghalaya	196.96	4.88	11.59	1.77	25.00	397.04
16.	Mizoram	132.00	1.97	19.34	4.56	100.00	296.04
17.	Nagaland	212.62	1.57	9.20	1.54	155.00	268.24
18.	Orissa	233.43	73.69	418.94	312.20	75.00	5051.10
19.	Punjab	183.26	54.41	33.96	3.85	75.00	3569.72
20.	Rajasthan	1799.74	107.62	52.00	46.60	225.00	8476.73
21.	Sikkim	1.77	1.08	22.00	4.15	50.00	262.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	204.88	138.22	253.56	444.47	2000.00	8504.35
23.	Tripura	414.05	7.57	21.50	7.92	50.00	572.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	505.73	349.35	394.11	138.28	495.00	17615.85
25.	West Bengal	125.71	133.56	340.85	7.77	100.00	7607.77
26.	A&N Islands	93.83	14.27	7.50	4.00	31.09	
27.	Chandigarh	48.53	39.67	1.50	4.00	28.00	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.75	7.70	2.50	4.00	16.00	
29.	Daman & Diu	12.37	5.51	5.50	7.04	24.22	
30.	Delhi	66.04	56.69	1.50	3.25	25.00	1155.41
31.	Lakshadweep	3.48	2.85	3.00	4.00	15.42	
32.	Pondicherry	12.48	3.31	14.00	4.00		174.02

NMEP : National Malaria Eradication Programme

NTCP : National T.B. Control Programme

NLEP : National Leprosy Eradication Programme

NPCB : National Programme for Control of Blindness

NACP : National AIDS Control Programme

NFWP : National Family Welfare Programme

Statement II*Achievements of different programmes under the Health and Family Welfare during the year 1997-98*

Sl. No.	States	NMEP (1997)		NPCB	Family Welfare*			
		Positive Cases	P.f. Cases	Cataract Operation	Sterilisations	IUD	Condom	O.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129577	57939	295735	630043	293872	599643	254499
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53196	6730	437	2363	2585	1116	2761
3.	Assam	123734	75841	18983	12050	37632	29934	31009
4.	Bihar	53970	33254	59688	110944	156757	50876	40366
5.	Goa	21025	5827	4767	4158	2806	10819	2140
6.	Gujarat	159652	37849	274243	242364	401736	823404	161910
7.	Haryana	69710	2218	66737	94042	162813	411099	59225
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5320	4	11455	32474	40222	65392	23264
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9412	34	1935	8073	8458	8510	2957
10.	Karnataka	181450	43546	160323	395123	368565	323099	154102
11.	Kerala	8265	659	59358	139804	79467	198636	31162
12.	Madhya Pradesh	451552	211537	254138	362224	615997	1696420	556862
13.	Maharashtra	204969	55230	389701	571476	418711	594123	374267
14.	Manipur	1742	601	462	2185	10220	5493	2678

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Meghalaya	22237	10910	897	1061	2102	910	1215
16.	Mizoram	11021	6990	354	2223	1692	1124	2007
17.	Nagaland	2825	806	303	535	1131	2	132
18.	Orissa	421928	364723	74713	125794	243034	255933	107708
19.	Punjab	27832	150	126182	108625	372731	538313	98402
20.	Rajasthan	272670	19554	157243	224053	223316	837065	301340
21.	Sikkim	38	3	948	1113	1362	486	2882
22.	Tamil Nadu	72064	3364	329773	332707	405869	186546	191212
23.	Tripura	18122	15491	6504	8449	4671	25327	25659
24.	Uttar Pradesh	128635	10081	280949	307473	2035368	2037260	749015
25.	West Bengal	74676	10977	114149	308342	95694	389621	294103
26.	A&N Islands	972	168	204	1966	1145	2549	805
27.	Chandigarh	4944	17	2019	3259	5769	7645	147
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12007	2467	188	477	263		198

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Daman & Diu	1082	15	240	536	256	1380	304
30.	Delhi	8194	122	41602	35050	68000	208075	9815
31.	Lakshadweep	2	0	22	33	30	289	160
32.	Pondicherry	210	0	4632	9705	3477	7707	910

NMEP : National Malaria Eradication Programme

NPCB : National Programme for Control of Blindness

*Provisional

Achievements under Universal Immunization Programme (1997-98)

State	Performance				
	DPT	OPV	BCG	HSL	TT(PW)
1	2	3	4	5	6

LARGER STATES

Andhra Pradesh	1797943	1795719	1903093	1713138	1937529
Assam	507309	508453	565836	527588	524361
Bihar	1014119	1028360	1285378	769820	719791
Gujarat	1171559	1178970	1209110	1107620	1248207
Haryana	526376	526312	572680	479858	511212

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	1115445	1112357	1191098	1035706	1223188
Kerala	586042	586626	625525	511040	508986
Madhya Pradesh	2274115	2273220	2478944	2239352	2415257
Maharashtra	2089108	2096918	2224396	1966943	2068554
Orissa	867088	869274	934936	794652	845153
Punjab	499782	496135	516647	464288	484743
Rajasthan	1407413	1402989	1448403	1312834	1355013
Tamil Nadu	1186106	1189758	1207156	1130891	1263124
Uttar Pradesh	5428980	5490049	5517514	5113809	5107907
West Bengal	1594313	1621552	1725943	1271266	1607429
SMALLER STATES					
Himachal Pradesh	133949	134242	142084	127566	138212
Jammu & Kashmir	182460	184518	210789	151251	98180
Manipur	35832	35848	42437	29560	31755
Meghalaya	26619	26673	39088	18835	23065
Nagaland	11103	11323	9444	6232	7339

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	10310	10408	11599	8829	6712
Tripura	57336	57667	65406	51492	49812
A&N Islands	5663	5663	5014	4846	5573
Arunachal Pradesh	7870	9007	10094	7776	7661
Chandigarh	12234	12114	13655	11141	11307
D&N Haveli	5218	5252	5494	4810	5789
Delhi	151095	155187	225026	138977	126093
Goa	22776	23038	24495	19895	29215
Daman & Diu	3849	4110	2857	2592	2844
Lakshadweep	1200	1215	1263	1207	1294
Mizoram	17247	16001	16212	14042	13223
Pondicherry	16465	16500	36170	14930	16700
INDIA[⊙]	22826383	22946400	24427956	21103808	22451966

Note: Figures are provisional.

* Achievement upto February, 98.

** Achievement upto January, 98.

*** Achievement upto December, 97.

⊙ All India figures include performance under Min. of Def. & Railways.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme
Target and Achievement in respect of Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge Statewise for Year 1997-98

S.No.	State/Sector	1997-98					
		Detection		Treatment		Discharge	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	53418	20000	52205	25000	55410
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	58	80	58	100	75
3.	Assam	2500	1765	2500	1765	3000	3099
4.	Bihar	50000	104478	50000	104438	55000	106320
5.	Goa	200	436	200	436	300	380
6.	Gujarat	15000	15567	15000	15563	20000	18014
7.	Haryana	100	148	100	148	150	162
8.	Himachal Pradesh	300	258	300	258	600	768
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	739	250	739	300	1447
10.	Karnataka	6000	17766	6000	17766	13000	21238
11.	Kerala	5000	4699	5000	4695	7500	6606
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25000	31449	25000	31449	40000	50638
13.	Maharashtra	40000	62473	40000	62473	55000	51229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	200	243	200	243	300	392
15.	Meghalaya	50	23	50	23	80	162
16.	Mizoram	50	43	50	43	80	38
17.	Nagaland	100	53	100	53	150	981
18.	Orissa	25000	99341	25000	99341	35000	57641
19.	Punjab	900	1198	900	1198	1200	1250
20.	Rajasthan	1000	3037	1000	3037	2000	2748
21.	Sikkim	50	39	50	39	80	51
22.	Tamil Nadu	55000	29649	55000	28623	60000	43205
23.	Tripura	1000	201	1000	201	1600	481
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50000	55859	50000	56044	65000	63549
25.	West Bengal	25000	38134	25000	38134	45000	60199
26.	A&N Islands	80	90	80	90	100	120
27.	Chandigarh	100	260	100	260	150	353
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	180	100	180	150	263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman & Diu	50	124	50	124	75	178
30.	Delhi	200	2170	200	2170	250	2304
31.	Lakshadweep	30	0	30	0	50	0
32.	Pondicherry	300	513	300	513	400	678
Total		323840	524411	323840	522309	431215	549975

T. Target

A. Achievement

National T.B. Control Programme—1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of New TB Cases deduction		No. of Sputum Examination		No. of Smear positive	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98496	74137	1094400	259165	36480	23278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1374	3801	15270	9067	509	495
3.	Assam	33952	18625	377250	4850	12575	114
4.	Bihar	127805	11133	1420060	35731	47335	3732
5.	Goa	1844	2810	20490	14069	683	1315
6.	Gujarat	62369	104835	692985	346153	23100	44421

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Haryana	25530	37668	283665	52380	9458	1793
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7893	5347	87705	26964	2924	2499
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11734	26983	130660	22356	4346	1056
10.	Karnataka	67582	75563	750660	224618	26030	19634
11.	Kerala	42314	19711	470180	105439	16972	10279
12.	Madhya Pradesh	101487	77045	1137190	478021	37779	26433
13.	Maharashtra	118639	202299	1318215	1021653	43941	82875
14.	Manipur	2908	3469	32310	3233	1077	714
15.	Meghalaya	2909	3060	31215	286	1041	41
16.	Mizoram	1098	1332	12186	4707	407	134
17.	Nagaland	1934	1626	21495	1707	717	166
18.	Orissa	47914	24912	522375	75103	17413	2578
19.	Punjab	30652	42121	340575	126258	11353	11861
20.	Rajasthan	69475	46971	769630	73018	25361	6319

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim	645	1881	7170	11787	239	559
22.	Tamil Nadu	81128	114165	901425	531204	30048	27513
23.	Tripura	4366	2601	48510	10477	1617	531
24.	Uttar Pradesh	215478	289431	2394195	848148	79807	59222
25.	West Bengal	1022287	68018	1136520	72046	37884	8858
26.	A&N Islands	446	711	4950	3213	165	267
27.	Chandigarh	1023	1819	11370	777	379	574
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	506	2443	1849	82	—
29.	Daman & Diu	161	—	1785	—	60	—
30.	Delhi	13500	43313	150000	128993	5000	13160
31.	Lakshadweep	82	145	915	363	31	—
32.	Pondicherry	1281	3417	14235	24132	475	1198
Total:		1277026	1309681	14189175	4359467	472973	351921
			102%		30.7%		74.4%

National AIDS Control Programme

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Govt. Blood Banks	Charitable/Voluntary Blood Banks	Total	BCSF
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	6	60	1
2.	A&N Islands	2	—	2	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	6	—
4.	Assam	18	—	18	—
5.	Bihar	49	2	51	3
6.	Delhi	14	—	14	4
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—
8.	Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—
9.	Gujarat	48	7	55	4
10.	Goa	2	1	3	—
11.	Haryana	17	1	18	1
12.	Himachal Pradesh	9	—	9	—
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	—	13	1
14.	Karnataka	42	10	52	1
15.	Kerala	28	7	35	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—
17.	Maharashtra	65	6	71	6
18.	Manipur			3	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	49	—	49	3
20.	Meghalaya	3	—	3	—
21.	Mizoram	4	—	4	—
22.	Nagaland	3	—	3	—
23.	Orissa	17	28	45	—
24.	Punjab	22	10	32	1
25.	Pondicherry	2	—	2	—
26.	Rajasthan	17	1	18	1
27.	Sikkim	2	—	2	—
28.	Tamil Nadu	88	5	93	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	68	—	68	6
30.	Tripura	6	—	6	—
31.	West Bengal	71	3	74	1
32.	Chandigarh Admn.	3	—	3	—
		727	88	815	40

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

1530. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are kept in Renkoji temple in Japan;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are contemplating for the emersion of his ashes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to make a fresh investigation into the circumstances in which Netaji was disappeared and subsequently died in plane crash; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) As per the findings of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee & The Khosla Commission of Inquiry, the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are lying at Renkoji temple in Japan. On the issue of bringing the ashes of Netaji to India it has for the present been decided by the Government to maintain status-quo (till a favourable public opinion is created.)

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the findings of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee & Khosla Commission of Inquiry and all subsequent development on the issue it has so far been felt by the Government that no useful purpose would be served by holding yet another inquiry. However, there has been a recent judgement of Calcutta High Court in respect of Writ Petition No. 281/98 dated 30.4.98 in which Hon'ble High Court has directed Government of India to launch a vigorous inquiry in accordance with law by appointing, if necessary, a Commission of Inquiry as a special case for the purpose of bringing an end to the controversy. The order is being examined.

[*Translation*]

Export of Labour

1531. SHRI ARVIND KAMBLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed recently any agreement with certain countries to send our labours to these countries;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions made therein in respect of their wages and other facilities;

(c) the names of those countries where these labourers are likely to be sent; and

(d) whether any special arrangements have been made by the Government for safety and security of these people?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) while no agreement for sending the Indian workers for contractual employment abroad has been signed by the Government with any country during the last five years, about 4.15 lakh Indian workers emigrate to other countries for work every year, after obtaining emigration clearance from the Offices of Protector of Emigrants (POEs). Before granting emigration clearance, the POEs make detailed scrutiny of the employment documents and satisfy themselves that the wages offered and the facilities proposed to be provided are in accordance with the norms. On reaching the foreign countries, the workers, at times, face problems like their not being received by the foreign employers and getting stranded, change in the work agreement to their disadvantage, non/delayed payment of salaries, non-availability of good working and living conditions, harassment by the foreign employer etc. These problems are solved with the help of concerned Indian Missions abroad. The local agents who had made recruitment are also directed to get in touch with the foreign employer for settling the grievances of the workers. In the event of the local agent not complying with the directions of the Government, action is taken for suspension/cancellation of registration certificate and/or forfeiture of his bank guarantee.

[*English*]

Restriction on Movement of Wheat

1532. SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of wheat and other essential commodities are increasing due to restrictions on the movement of these commodities from one State to another State;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing restrictions on movement of these commodities; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to lift the restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Several measures have recently been taken to augment supplies and stabilise

prices, one of which was to advise the State Governments/UTs to remove restrictions including informal restrictions, if any, on the movement of essential commodities so that free flow of essential commodities is ensured. According to the present policy of the Central Government, the entire country is treated as a single food zone for inter-State and intra-State movement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy, levy-free rice, coarse grains and pulses). All the States/U.Ts., except the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, J&K, and West Bengal, have removed all movement restrictions on foodgrains. These three States have retained certain restrictions on inter-State movement of *rice/paddy* in order to maximise procurement or to prevent smuggling across the international borders.

In December, 1996, with a view to containing the rising trend in the open market prices of wheat and its products, all the State Governments/U.T. Admns. were advised to reintroduce licensing and stock-limits on wheat and its products. Almost all the States/U.Ts., have taken action in this regard.

[Translation]

Shortage of Cold Storage for Onion

1533. SHRI VITHAL TUPE:
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:
SHRI D.S. AHIRE:
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cold storage at present in the country, State-wise and capacity-wise;

(b) whether steep rise in the price of onions, vegetables and fruits is primarily due to shortage of cold storage;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up more cold storages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) A statement showing the total number of cold storages in the country State-wise and capacity-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The increase in the prices of onions, vegetables and fruits are not primarily due to shortage of cold storage facilities, but due to decline in their production and non-availability in international market for import.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Cold Storages in the Country

State/UT	No. of Cold Storages	Capacity in	
		Cubic Metres	Metric Tonnes
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	132	660035	216492
Assam	04	26628	8734
Bihar	192	1262656	414151
Gujarat	214	941096	308680

1	2	3	4
Goa	29	7623	2500
Himachal Pradesh	13	29313	9615
Jammu & Kashmir	20	63883	20954
Kerala	141	71666	23506
Karnataka	90	72401	23748
Maharashtra	366	608907	199066
Madhya Pradesh	132	853248	279865
Nagaland	01	3504	1149
Orissa	50	304008	99715
Rajasthan	50	205175	67297
Tamil Nadu	105	112696	36954
Tripura	03	13044	4278
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	618	203
Chandigarh (UT)	12	56059	18387
Delhi	104	393924	129207

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep (UT)	01	111	36
Pondicherry (UT)	05	612	201
Uttar Pradesh	954	14196228	4656363
Punjab	356	2459292	806648
West Bengal	291	3498384	2787470
Haryana	176	725218	237871
Total	3443	26564299	10353090

Source: Department of Rural Development.

[English]

White Paper on Adulterated Food

1534. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out a white paper on the extent of adulterated food items in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Essential Commodities

1535. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shortage of essential items of food in the country;

(b) the names of essential commodities which are in shortage in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Some of the reasons for shortage of essential food items like pulses, edible oils and vegetables like onions are decline in production of these commodities due to adverse climatic conditions and non-availability of sufficient quantities in the international markets for imports.

(c) The Government has accorded the highest priority to the control and stabilisation of prices of essential commodities. Apart from certain long term measures to increase the production of essential goods, imports of items which are in short supply like pulses and onion have been placed under OGL at zero percent import duty and duty on the import of edible oils have been

reduced to 15 percent from 25 percent in order to augment the total availability of these items. Export of onions has been banned. Some of the essential commodities like rice, wheat, palmolein and kerosene are also supplied through the outlets of public distribution system at below market prices. Stringent actions are being taken against hoarders, black marketeers and other indulging in unfair trade practices under the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act by the State/UT Governments.

Delicensing of Sugar Industry

1536. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and reasons to delicense the sugar industry;

(b) the reaction of the Indian Sugar Mill Association/ National Federation of sugar mills; and

(c) the quantum of sugarcane that was uncrushed during the last three years due to non-availability of crushing and processing capacity of sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) Government decided to delicense the sugar industry with the object to allow greater freedom to the entrepreneurs to take investment and technology decision in the industrial sector which would contribute to greater industrial growth.

(b) Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories (NFCSF) have not represented to the Government against the decision of the Government to delicense the sugar industry. However, National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSF) has opposed delicensing of sugar industry in the Presidential address at the 30th Annual Meeting of their General Body Meeting held on 23.10.98.

(c) As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, 13.68 lakh tonnes of cane remained uncrushed in the sugar season 1995-96 for which the State Government compensated the concerned farmers @ Rs. 5,000/- per acre. No such incidence was reported by any other State during the period 1995-96 to 1997-98.

[Translation]

Talks with Naga Leaders

1537. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a talk was held between the Naga extremist leaders and the Prime Minister in America;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the points discussed and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Inquiry in Panna Mukta Mines

1538. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court has given any directions in the case of inquiry in Mukta-Panna mines;

(b) whether the Government have violated the rules and offered the said mine to Reliance and IRCON jointly on lease for 25 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The subject matter is presently subjudice.

[English]

Inclusion of Bhandari Communities in O.B.C. List

1539. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central OBC commission has recommended Bhandari and other communities to be included in the Central OBC list;

(b) whether listed Bhandari community was included in the Mandal Commission report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Bhandari caste/community appears in the Central List of OBCs in respect of the State of Karnataka at serial no. 165 along with other castes under the heading of "NAYINDA". This caste was also included in the Mandal Commission report and the State list of OBCs. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has also sent an advice recommending inclusion of the Bhandari caste/community as a separate entry in the OBC list of Karnataka. The advice of the NCBC is presently under consideration.

Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development

1540. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development has been adopted in all the State;

(b) if not, the States where Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development has been adopted;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the defaulting States;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to earmark separate enhanced plan ceiling for Tribal Area Development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development has been adopted in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura and Daman & Diu.

(c) Most of the remaining States/UTs have informed that they are in the process of adopting certain features of Maharashtra Model. The States/UTs are being impressed upon, through letters to the Chief Ministers and in the meetings of the Tribal/Social Welfare Secretaries to adopt this Model. Efforts will be continued.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Child Labour

1541. DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between the child labour and child apprentice;

(b) if so, the manner in which they are categorised;

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government for the development of working children in the country; and

(d) the number of times the schemes introduced for child labourers have been reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) No differentiation has been specifically made between child labour and child apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. However, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for the prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and processes.

(c) The Government of India has been implementing two schemes, namely National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP) and Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations. Under the scheme of NCLP, funds are released to the Project societies at the district level which run special schools with provision for non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned for the coverage of 1.5 lakh children.

Under the Grant-in-aid scheme, funds are released to the NGOs for taking up action oriented projects for the rehabilitation of child labour. 64 voluntary organisations were extended financial assistance under the scheme during 1997-98.

(d) Periodical reviews by the Central and State Governments are being carried out regularly to monitor the projects launched under the schemes for the child labourers.

[English]

Unemployed Disabled Persons

1542. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled in the country, category-wise;

(b) whether some provisions of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995 are yet to be implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which all the provisions made in the Act are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) As per the survey carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 1991, the estimated number of persons with locomotor, hearing, speech and visual disabilities was of the order of 16.15 million in the country constituting about 1.9% of the total population. Category-wise distribution was as follows:

	(in lakh)
1. Locomotor	89.39
2. Visual Impairment	40.05
3. Hearing disability (Five years & above)	32.42
4. Speech Impairment (Five years & above)	19.66
5. Multiple Disabilities	19.98

As regards mental retardation in Sample Survey conducted by NSSO in 1990-91 for persons in age group upto 14 years, it was estimated that about 3% suffer from delayed mental development.

(b) and (d) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 has come into force w.e.f. 7.2.1996. The implementation of the provisions of the Act is a continuous process involving multi-sectoral approach by the Central Ministries, State Governments and local authorities and as such no time limit can be set for this purpose.

[Translation]

Child Labour

1543. SHRI RAMPAL UPADHYAY:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that due to poverty the parents are forced to send their children to work as labourer;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide monthly financial assistance to the parents of child labourers;

(c) if so, the monthly assistance is likely to be provided; and

(d) the total amount likely to be spent on the scheme every year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) Child Labour is a socio-economic problem. Government has initiated a massive multi pronged strategy to address the problem. A National policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which envisages strict enforcement of child labour related laws, convergence of services for the benefit of parents of child labour in order to improve their economic conditions and launching of projects in areas of high concentration of child labour. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the child labour endemic States for coverage of 1.5 lakh children. A major activity undertaken under the project is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care and stipend of Rs. 100/- per child per month to compensate the loss of caring. Parents of child labour in project area expected to be covered on priority, under the existing poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes with a view to raising their economic status so that they are able to send their children to schools instead of work.

Expenditure for the child labour schemes taken together for the year 1997-98 was Rs. 1317.76 crores. Yearly allocations for the schemes are as approved by Government from time to time.

Allotment of Naptha

1544. SHRI D.S. AHIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Naptha in the country during the last three years;

(b) the quantity and the rate at which Naptha was allotted to Reliance during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the details of sub-agencies to whom it has been sold/allotted by Reliance during the said period and the rate thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The year-wise details of total production of Naptha in the country during the last three years are as under:

(Figure in TMT)

1995-96	6390
1996-97	6389
1997-98	6196
Total	18975

(b) The following quantities of Naptha, at administered pricing fixed by this Ministry, were supplied to Reliance by the Public Sector Oil Companies during the above period:

(Figure in 000' Tonnes)

1995-96	221.5
1996-97	356.8
1997-98	368.0

(c) and (d) Supplies of Naptha were made by oil companies to M/s. Reliance for captive use in their petrochemical plants at Patalganga and Hazira.

They cannot sell it further to anyone.

LPG Connections

1545. SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR:
SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:
SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

(a) the target fixed for issue of LPG connections during 1998; and

(b) the number of such connections released under Tatkal scheme during 1997 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has approved release of 35 lakh new LPG connections and 25 lakh DBCs during 1998-99.

(b) The number of LPG connections released under Tatkal Scheme in the country during 1997-98 was 4.21 lakhs.

15-Point Programme

1546. SHRI BHAVNA DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have advised the State Government to set up monitoring cell to monitor the progress in the registration and placement of minority job seekers by Employment Exchanges and organising mobile registration camp in minority prone areas in pursuance of the 15-point programme for minorities for further integration of minority in national life;

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

(c) if not, the States which are lagging behind in the implementation of the said programme, State-wise;

(d) the number of such camps organised and the States which failed in organising such camps during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the number of registered job seekers, placement and submission made by the Employment Exchange during each of the last three years, State-wise, and

(f) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Employment Exchanges are under the administrative control of the State/UT Governments. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for welfare of minorities for fuller integration of minorities in all aspects of national life, instructions have been issued to the State Governments for ensuring that no discrimination is made against the minority communities in matters of registration and sponsoring of names at Employment Exchanges. The

State Governments have been advised to create monitoring cells to monitor the progress in the matter of their registrations and placements. They have also been advised to instruct Employment Exchanges under their control to organise mobile registration camps in minority concentration areas.

(d) The information is not available.

(e) Statement I and II are enclosed.

(f) Instructions have already been issued to the State Governments.

Statement I

State-wise number of Job-Seekers on the Live Register and the placement made during 1995 to 1997

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of Job-Seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the year		
		1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2733.0	2937.6	3087.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	7.0	10.8
3.	Assam	1246.8	1296.0	1475.0
4.	Bihar	3738.0	3465.5	3351.3
5.	Goa	107.6	102.7	109.0
6.	Gujarat	912.2	931.3	942.3
7.	Haryana	697.7	756.3	787.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	579.7	638.4	718.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	144.4	152.9	164.7
10.	Karnataka	1754.8	1808.5	1831.6

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	3453.8	3274.1	3531.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.8	2293.6	2377.4
13.	Maharashtra	3634.0	3815.9	3923.5
14.	Manipur	268.8	292.1	318.1
15.	Meghalaya	27.6	28.0	34.4
16.	Mizoram	45.7	48.8	67.9
17.	Nagaland	20.7	20.6	21.7
18.	Orissa	906.9	963.5	977.3
19.	Punjab	505.6	540.0	580.6
20.	Rajasthan	803.0	886.9	873.8
21.	Sikkim*			
22.	Tamil Nadu	3490.5	3607.7	3896.1
23.	Tripura	204.6	205.9	212.5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2514.5	2491.6	2696.8
25.	West Bengal	5383.2	5468.8	5739.0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands	20.2	21.6	25.0
27.	Chandigarh	153.2	139.7	124.7
28.	D & N Haveli	4.5	5.0	5.5
29.	Delhi	1033.8	1081.2	1097.4
30.	Daman and Diu	4.6	5.0	5.5
31.	Lakshadweep	9.4	9.7	8.8
32.	Pondicherry	151.4	133.8	144.5
Total:		36742.3	37429.6	39139.9

* Note: 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Statement II*Performance of Employment Exchanges*

(In thousands)

State/Union Territory	Placement			Submission		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.5	13.8	18.0	422.2	402.4	384.3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	●	●	●	1.0	2.1	1.4
3. Assam	2.5	2.0	3.0	64.9	41.7	41.1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Bihar		15.0	13.3	6.9	308.5	111.7	121.6
5. Goa		0.4	1.1	1.7	26.6	67.8	65.0
6. Gujarat		37.8	40.0	65.4	185.5	260.8	235.4
7. Haryana		8.3	16.6	17.7	91.9	81.9	83.5
8. Himachal Pradesh		5.5	4.2	3.9	196.8	141.1	182.2
9. Jammu & Kashmir		0.2	0.1	0.1	5.5	6.3	7.4
10. Karnataka		12.6	17.4	26.9	187.6	203.9	230.44
11. Kerala		17.1	16.2	18.2	182.9	196.7	241.0
12. Madhya Pradesh		13.9	13.9	8.8	99.1	102.2	82.3
13. Maharashtra		16.9	21.2	20.4	509.3	495.3	564.5
14. Manipur		0.1	0.6	0.4	15.4	61.6	122.7
15. Meghalaya		0.2	0.2	0.2	7.0	6.7	4.5
16. Mizoram		0.2	0.3	0.4	17.5	12.6	17.1
17. Nagaland		0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.5
18. Orissa		3.6	4.6	8.7	155.6	186.6	139.8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Punjab		3.3	3.1	3.8	69.8	118.4	80.7
20. Rajasthan		8.5	11.0	9.1	141.0	210.7	88.3
21. Sikkim*							
22. Tamil Nadu		13.9	21.5	29.3	288.3	320.3	424.1
23. Tripura		0.5	0.5	●	10.4	27.3	7.3
24. Uttar Pradesh		9.9	10.6	9.3	207.0	171.5	207.2
25. West Bengal		8.6	9.6	8.8	201.1	221.4	264.7
UNION TERRITORIES							
26. A & N Islands		0.6	0.2	0.3	3.6	2.4	3.8
27. Chandigarh		0.6	0.7	0.9	12.7	11.1	14.5
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		●	●	●	1.7	2.4	1.6
29. Delhi		16.9	10.9	12.3	133.3	120.2	162.3
30. Daman and Diu		●	●	●	3.2	4.1	5.6
31. Lakshadweep		0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	1.9
32. Pondicherry		0.4	0.1	0.2	17.1	12.5	17.3
Total		214.9	233.0	275.0	3569.9	3605.9	3767.8

- Note: 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.
 2. ● Figures less than 50.
 3. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals

1547. SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) the grant-in-aid provided to ayurvedic medical colleges and hospitals during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government for opening of a new Ayurvedic colleges in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Statewise no. of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals as on 1.4.98 is attached as Statement-I

(b) Details showing Statewise grant provided to Ayurvedic Medical Colleges during last three years are given in Statement-II. No grant is provided to Ayurvedic Hospitals, as they come under the purview of State Governments.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement I

State-wise number of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the Country as on 1.4.1998

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Medical Colleges	Hospitals [⊗]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	1	2
4.	Bihar	9	10
5.	Delhi	1	8
6.	Goa	1	1
7.	Gujarat	9+(1)	48

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	4	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1
11.	Karnataka	40	80
12.	Kerala	5	111
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	41
14.	Maharashtra	37	38
15.	Manipur	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	—	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	—
19.	Orissa	4	9
20.	Punjab	6	10
21.	Rajasthan	5	106
22.	Sikkim	—	1

1	2	3	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	3	4
24.	Tripura	—	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	12+(1)	1678
26.	West Bengal	1+(1)	3
27.	A & N islands	—	—
28.	Chandigarh	1	1
29.	D&N Haveli	—	—
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—
33.	C.G.H.S.	—	1
34.	Central Research Council's	—	20
Total		154*+(3)	2203

NOTE:— = Nil Information.

@ = Includes hospitals under Govt., Local Bodies and Other her Agencies.

Figures within brackets indicate the Number of Colleges conducting only P.G. Course.

* = Includes 30 Colleges which are conducting Post-graduate Course also.

Information in respect of hospitals as on 1.4.98 has only been received from Haryana, H.P., M.P., Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Figures are provisional.

Statement II

Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Colleges under the Scheme for improving and strengthening of the existing Under Graduate Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.65	—	—
2.	Assam	20.00	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	6.00	—
4.	Gujarat	—	4.25	10.00
5.	Haryana	20.00	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	—	—
7.	Karnataka	14.70	9.00	5.00
8.	Kerala	26.00	—	16.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	—	14.35
10.	Maharashtra	99.92	106.53	67.00
11.	Delhi	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	10.00	—	11.00
13.	Punjab	—	10.00	—
14.	Rajasthan	16.00	—	4.63
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	20.00
17.	West Bengal	—	—	—

*Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Colleges under the Scheme for Reorientation Training Programme
for ISM & H Personnel*

(in Rupees)

S.No.	Name of the State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30000.00	277620.00	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	110950.00
3.	Assam	—	—	221900.00
4.	Bihar	—	—	110950.00
5.	Chandigarh	—	110950.00	—
6.	Gujarat	60000.00	555240.00	221900.00
7.	Haryana	—	—	332850.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34500.00	221900.00	796530.00
9.	Karnataka	120000.00	471660.00	602810.00
10.	Kerala	101500.00	416430.00	777140.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34500.00	221900.00	638740.00
12.	Maharashtra	286000.00	862110.00	1165220.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	110950.00
14.	Delhi	—	249760.00	846560.00*

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	—	110950.00	237910.00
16.	Punjab	—	—	249760.00
17.	Rajasthan	34500.00	499520.00	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	—	—	110950.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	148000.00	804510.00	781620.00
21.	West Bengal	-60000.00	110950.00	—

Note: *This include three training courses of Rs. 51,000 each for Medical Supdt. of Govt./Semi Govt./Private Hospitals of ISM&H Hospital Administration.

Grant-in-aid to P.G. Ayurvedic Colleges under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Upgradation of Departments

(Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	5.00
2.	Assam	—	—	8.88
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	14.64
4.	Orissa	—	—	12.70
5.	Karnataka	2.00	—	16.98

Essential Commodities Act, 1981

1548. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision to amend/scrap the Essential Commodities Special Provision Act, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions to be retained in the Act; and

(c) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 expired on 31.08.97. Important features of this Act such as setting up of Special courts, summary trial etc. have been maintained in the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1998 which has been referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The report of the Committee is awaited.

[Translation]

Appointment of Chemists in ONGC

1549. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI:
SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 932 dated 2.6.98 and state:

(a) whether ONGC Dehradun has provided appointment to the chemists on the reserved posts in pursuance of the Supreme Court's Writ Petition (Civil) No. 860, 1996;

(b) If not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the directives of the Supreme Court are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition, the Petitioners have been interviewed for the post by a Selection Committee constituted by ONGC. The selection will be completed shortly.

Costly Treatment for Cardiac Patients

1550. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heart and valves diseases are on the increase and the poor people are not able to get treatment from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, whether medicines and valves are imported which results in high cost of the treatment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to develop heart valves and formulate medicines indigenously;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the cost of treatment of such diseases is very less at Mumbai Hospitals;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the Government propose to take into account the problems faced by the poor in the treatment of these diseases due to high prices of medicines in these days; and

(i) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide cheap or free of charge treatment to the poor people in Government hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The heart valves diseases are increasing. However, the poor people are able to get treatment at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Medicines and valves are imported which result in high cost of the treatment. The cost of the valve is approximately Rs. 38,000/- (Rupees thirty eight thousand only). However, whenever it is possible homograft valves harvested from the cadaver are being implanted and the cost of homograft valve is about Rs. 5000/- (Rupees Five thousand only). If it is feasible, the Institute is also providing valve repair surgery.

(d) and (e) An indigenous heart valve was developed by the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram which is known as the

Chitra valve. The technology for Chitra valve has been bought by the TTK Pharma which has undertaken the production & marketing of the valve. The cost of this valve is around Rs. 12,000/- to the patient.

(f) The Government have no information to this effect.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) and (i) Financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty thousand only) is provided to poor and needy patients who apply for financial assistance out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant to partly defray the expenditure of specialised treatment/costly surgical operations for undergoing treatment/operation in any hospital anywhere in India. The Central Government has also set up a National Illness Assistance Fund and formulated guidelines to provide financial assistance for medical treatment of patients, living below poverty line and suffering from major life threatening diseases. All States/UTs have similarly been advised to set up Illness Assistance Funds. It has also been decided that grant-in-aid from Central Government would be released to each of these States/UTs where funds are set up on the lines advised to them. In the Casualty of AIIMS, and patients are treated free of cost including Procedures and Investigations. Financial help is provided to poor patients from 'AIIMS Poor Fund' to purchase medicines, etc.

[*English*]

Involvement of Police In Crimes

1551. SHRI C.D. GAMIT:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some police personnel have been found involved in crimes in Delhi during the last three years, till date;

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

(c) the action taken against such policemen;

(d) the number of FIRs pending in Delhi particularly in West and South Delhi in which no action has been taken so far by the Police;

(e) the reasons for pendency;

(f) the preventive steps proposed to be taken by the Government to uproot the crimes from such establishment;

(g) whether in some cases the police officials have shown their callousness towards the victims of crimes and refused to lodge the FIR in time;

(h) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the action taken by the Union Government against irresponsible Police officials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (i) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recycling of Disposable Syringes

1552. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disposable syringes are being recycled causing infection despite various checks made by the supervisory authorities; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to stop reuse of disposable syringes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Newspapers have carried reports of recycling of hospital waste. Disposable syringes are required to be destroyed after single use by syringe destroyers and needle shredders or destroyed in incinerators. Proper disinfection procedures with the help of bleach solution or other disinfecting solution is to be done before they are destroyed. Guidelines on Hospital infection control measures and proper disposal of used syringes and needles have been circulated to hospitals and health care settings. In order to check the re-use of disposable syringes etc. the Government have notified Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998.

[*Translation*]

Rise in Incidents of Crimes

1553. DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rise in the incident of crimes in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the comparative statement of crimes including crimes against women and terrorist activities took place in the country; Crime-wise and States/UT-wise;

(c) the rate of crimes per lakh population during the said period; State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of persons killed/injured due to such crimes/terrorist activities alongwith the number of culprits arrested;

(e) whether the Government have found evidence of involvement of neighbouring countries in such crimes;

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to check such crimes and terrorist activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Available information in regard to cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code during the year 1998 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code during the preceding year was 17,18,304. The Crime Rate (cases per lakh of population) at All India level during the year 1997 was 181.3.

Statement-II indicating the number of persons killed or injured in connection with extremist/terrorist violence during the year 1998 is enclosed.

(e) to (g) The activities of some criminals having international connections have come to notice.

'Public Order' and 'Police are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the prevention of crimes as well as the investigation and detection of crimes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, extends financial assistance to the State Governments for improving their policing infrastructure. The Central Government also shares intelligence with the State Governments and sends them advisories from time to time.

Statement I

Incidents of Cases Registered under various IPC Crime Heads during 1998 (States & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnaping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2004	875	47	543	817	331	558
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	20	4	22	28	25	25
3.	Assam	879	103	33	417	881	562	661
4.	Bihar					N.A.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Goa	32	28	5	12	20	8	62
6.	Gujarat	951	562	27	192	802	254	809
7.	Haryana	634	292	80	258	396	48	261
8.	Himachal Pradesh	103	61	4	91	129	3	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	269	398	14	68	295	21	69
10.	Karnataka	1311	1141	44	166	484	202	883
11.	Kerala	273	338	29	351	120	64	178
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2384	2117	293	2419	881	166	1217
13.	Maharashtra	2218	1032	124	809	913	464	2833
14.	Manipur	164	105	5	8	96	19	16
15.	Meghalaya	90	14	1	24	6	86	73
16.	Mizoram	26	7	3	50	5	13	15
17.	Nagaland	61	13	3	11	32	21	116
18.	Orissa	527	293	57	374	257	144	517
19.	Punjab	550	312	90	150	310	23	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Rajasthan	1016	1339	47	909	2186	115	954
21.	Sikkim	14	7	0	7	5	0	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	1304	1560	52	217	605	115	450
23.	Tripura	197	36	2	61	166	55	98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6251	4885	764	861	2597	703	3304
25.	West Bengal	1423	330	402	543	629	261	602
TOTAL (STATES)		22719	15868	2130	8563	12660	3703	12969
UNION TERRITORIES:								
26.	A & N Islands	14	4	0	3	1	0	1
27.	Chandigarh	8	8	2	8	20	3	2
28.	D & N Haveli	15	4	2	5	5	5	3
29.	Daman & Diu	4	2	0	0	0	1	1
30.	Delhi	474	479	69	259	1107	38	607
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	20	23	5	1	7	2	6
TOTAL (UTS)		535	520	78	276	1140	49	620
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		23254	16388	2208	8839	13800	3752	13589

Statement 4—Contd.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Burglary	Theft	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter-Felling	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month)
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
STATES										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4671	10075	2753	518	2307	53	51326	76678	August
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112	210	13	5	14	0	499	1015	July
3.	Assam	2054	4159	1754	206	247	61	11337	23354	July
4.	Bihar	N.A.								
5.	Goa	432	675	97	25	68	4	961	2429	September
6.	Gujarat	4051	12577	1298	827	692	425	55481	78948	August
7.	Haryana	2546	4565	652	278	922	18	16669	27619	September
8.	Himachal Pradesh	579	547	460	61	85	2	6136	8271	September
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	778	887	418	75	188	8	4823	8311	June
10.	Karnataka	6647	11599	5434	529	1320	34	52840	82634	September
11.	Kerala	2955	2325	3728	239	1496	54	48764	60914	August
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12778	18361	2606	493	1287	280	97595	145709	September
13.	Maharashtra	11464	33825	2508	1301	2641	955	74452	134739	September

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Manipur	93	228	47	9	33	10	1166	1999	September
15.	Meghalaya	144	307	2	6	16	0	476	1245	August
16.	Mizoram	329	710	2	25	71	8	444	1709	September
17.	Nagaland	132	224	7	10	32	2	350	1014	September
18.	Orissa	1690	3336	862	81	205	2	17350	25695	June
19.	Punjab	1044	1358	4	246	798	17	7630	12580	September
20.	Rajasthan	6460	12250	14705	639	4334	224	69493	114671	August
21.	Sikkim	57	70	11	13	31	4	213	442	September
22.	Tamil Nadu	3989	11935	3227	383	969	129	52334	78400	October
23.	Tripura	336	312	225	14	18	160	1110	2790	September
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6726	18670	4608	2051	2316	44	45817	99597	July
25.	West Bengal	350	12291	4164	323	694	24	23584	45570	August
TOTAL (STATES)		70417	161496	49585	8357	20784	2518	640850	1038533	

UNION TERRITORIES:

26.	A & N Islands	39	37	5	6	5	0	267	382	September
27.	Chandigarh	91	417	32	9	46	0	370	1028	July

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28.	D & N Haveli	47	55	77	8	2	0	161	389	September
29.	Daman & Diu	13	10	12	1	0	0	56	100	September
30.	Delhi	2591	19234	151	519	1171	72	19689	40415	September
31.	Lakshadweep	3	10	0	1	0	0	38	52	October
32.	Pondicherry	90	314	48	7	6	11	1663	2203	October
TOTAL (UTS)		2874	20077	325	551	1230	83	22244	50569	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		73291	181573	49910	8908	22014	2601	663094	1087102	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: 1. Figures are Provisional.

2. NA Stands for not Available.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons			
		Died		Injured	
		Civilian	Police Personnel	Civilian	Police Personnel
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	3	3	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	1	10	2
4.	Bihar	N.A.			
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	9	0	22
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	8	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	9	9	5	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		108	22	18	43
26.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Havell	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTS)		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		108	22	18	43

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Note: Figs. are Provisional.

N.A. Stands for Not Available.

[English]

Laws for fighting against Terrorism

1554. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Law Commission to change laws to fight against terrorism have been initiated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The Law Commission submitted its 43rd Report on Offences Against the National Security in the year 1971. Under Chapter VII the subject of subversive activities was discussed. The Commission enclosed "The National Security Bill, 1971 as Appendix 1 to the report in which under Chapters VI and VII provisions regarding the subject of subversive activities and subversive associations were recommended. The above said Report of Law Commission was rejected by the Government. Of late, the Law Commission has not been entrusted with any study on laws related to terrorism. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1995 which seeks to provide an alternate law for combating terrorism was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in May, 1995 when the erstwhile Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was allowed to lapse. This Bill has remained pending because of absence of political consensus on the passing of this Bill.

[Translation]

Scheme to Basic Primary Services

1555. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme as to make the health system efficient and effective in backward areas of various states besides betterment of basic primary services particularly for women, children and tribal people;

(b) whether the loan has been taken by the Government from the World Bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to include the Vananchal area of Bihar under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Health Care Facilities are being provided in the rural, backward and tribal areas in the country through a network of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Rural Family Welfare Centres and PP Centres. The demographic norms for setting up CHC/PHC and Sub-Centres have been relaxed in the case of tribal and hilly areas as follows:

	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30000	20000
CHC	120000	80000

From time to time special schemes like Integrated Tribal Development Projects are being implemented for focussed attention on such areas.

(b) to (e) External assistance from the World Bank and other donors is being obtained for providing improved health care facilities to the backward areas in the country, for instance the India Population Projects. In October, 97 Government launched the Reproductive and Child Health programme with a view to bringing about significant improvement in the health status of women and children in the country. Under this project special programmes are being prepared for implementation for backward rural and tribal areas. Additional ANMs and special referral transport facilities are being provided to all backward districts including those in the Vananchal area in Bihar.

[English]

Production and Demand of Petroleum Products

1556. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether there is wide gap between production and demand of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to import petroleum products, crude oil and lubricants during the current year to bridge the gap;

(d) if so, the cost in foreign exchange involved in the imports and the extent to which the gap between demand and supply is likely to be met as a result thereof;

(e) whether there is also a proposal to raise external borrowing for funding the imports;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the overall impact on the domestic prices of petroleum items with the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) The approved Oil Economy Budget (OEB) 1998-99 envisages import of 36.953 MMT crude oil and 23.266 MMT Petroleum products based on the indigenous crude production of 32.792 MMT and crude processing of 67.858 MMT. Depending upon the requirement of quantum of imports, Indian Oil Corporation raises external borrowings for import of POL on a regular basis. During April-September, 1998 IOC raised short term external commercial borrowings of US \$2481 million. The total foreign exchange requirement as envisaged in the approved Oil Economy Budget for 1998-99 is to the tune of US\$ 8418.1 million.

(g) The Government had decided to dismantle the Administered Price Mechanism in the petroleum sector in phases. Consequently, for all petroleum products other than MS, SKO, LPG, HSD and ATF, oil companies have been allowed to fix the prices based on market consideration effective from 01.04.1998. The consumer price of HSD has been decided to be fixed on import parity basis.

Introduction of Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

1557. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY:
SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:
SHRI S.S. OWAISI:
SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has requested the Union Government to raise the health care expenditure from three per cent of GDP to six per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Association has also suggested to open health insurance sector to private sector;

(d) if so, the other suggestions made by the Association;

(e) whether these steps are commensurate with the NHRC recommendation of right to health as one of the basic human rights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to World Development Report, 1993 India spends 6% of GDP on Health which represents both the public sector expenditure as well as private sector expenditure on health.

(c) and (d) The Indian Medical Association has made various other suggestions like opening up of health insurance sector, Custom Duty exemption for import of specialised medical equipments etc.

(e) As per National Human Rights Commission, right to health is one of the basic human rights. However, the Commission has taken up specific issues connected with human right to health such as quality assurance in mental health care, iron deficiency of pregnant women, malnutrition, the right of disabled etc. These specific issues are not covered under the IMA recommendations.

(f) After several consultations with private sector health providers and others, efforts are underway to articulate a sound and sustainable policy enabling effective utilisation of services of private sector.

Given the problems being faced in the USA and other countries in the area of health insurance, possibilities

are being explored for introducing third party insurance in consultation with Insurance wing of Ministry of Finance.

Custom duty exemptions for import of medical equipment given in the past as well as allotment of land at concessional rates for hospitals have not yielded desired benefits to poor patients.

As per the Ministry of Industry, parity of hospitals with core/infrastructure industries would lead to dilution of emphasis on the infrastructure industries if social sectors are included within the infrastructure sector. Also, health Organisations are unlikely to set up health facilities in the backward areas due to several constraints like non-availability of specialists, paramedics, nurses and low return on investment.

Child Prostitution

1558. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED;

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial prostitution among the children is increasing;

(b) if so, the percentage of sex workers comprising of minor children in flesh trade, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to rehabilitate minor girls and other sex workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken against induction of child workers in the flesh trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under the Child Care/Safe Motherhood Programme

1559. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the states under the child survival and safe motherhood programme during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the details of programmes covered thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for proper implementation of these programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) A statement showing allocation of funds to States under Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme during the last three years is enclosed. Consequent upon launching of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme during 1997-98, the CSSM Programme has now been incorporated into the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) and therefore no separate allocation for the CSSM Programme has been made during the current year.

(b) The main programmes covered under the CCSM Programme were Universal Immunization Programme, Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, Prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency, Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme, Acute Respiratory Infection Programme and programmes for safe motherhood and new born care.

(c) For ensuring proper implementation of the CSSM Programme in the country, the implementing staff at various levels the state, district and community level, were trained in the strategies and interventions of CCSM. Drugs and equipment were supplied and the staff were also trained to use the same.

To check the coverage and quality of the interventions, the Department also undertook coverage evaluation surveys, apart from regular monitoring and periodical evaluations of the programme at district, State and Central levels.

Statement

Details of State-wise Allocation of Kind and Cash Assistance under Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme during 1995-96 to 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1769.09	2202.24	1999.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142.39	148.55	201.15
3.	Assam	971.02	1022.99	1329.69
4.	Bihar	2439.17	3181.85	3085.61
5.	Goa	35.52	50.09	55.48
6.	Gujarat	1222.94	1473.29	1453.02
7.	Haryana	632.82	665.40	686.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	252.14	368.49	385.25
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	362.53	384.88	380.36
10.	Karnataka	1392.09	1751.59	1313.11
11.	Kerala	770.43	880.53	1058.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2575.75	3019.98	3031.20
13.	Maharashtra	2380.53	2941.62	2083.52
14.	Manipur	137.06	139.25	208.02
15.	Meghalaya	107.60	127.10	165.56

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	65.51	78.36	119.27
17.	Nagaland	100.10	116.68	135.69
18.	Orissa	996.53	1315.10	1340.18
19.	Punjab	734.41	824.55	837.95
20.	Rajasthan	1783.84	2544.08	1805.16
21.	Sikkim	47.37	62.54	87.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	1676.26	2137.55	1789.23
23.	Tripura	97.14	134.79	160.49
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4723.60	5860.20	4287.40
25.	West Bengal	1788.04	2066.99	2472.29
26.	A&N Islands	28.56	37.79	49.06
27.	Chandigarh	27.63	35.19	32.40
28.	D&N Haveli	11.35	21.74	26.30
29.	Delhi	250.17	296.84	345.71
30.	Daman & Diu	11.43	26.03	38.64
31.	Lakshadweep	10.71	17.78	24.59
32.	Pondicherry	40.46	49.07	75.80
Total		27584.41	33983.13	31063.01

Figures provisional

[English]

National Policy on Blood Transfusion

1560. SHRI K.P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a draft National Policy on Blood Transfusion;

(b) if so, the details with its objectives thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the blood collected at the voluntary agencies through blood donation camps is free from any infection and suitable for transfusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of the Draft National Blood Policy is to plan for development of nation-wide system in order to ensure easily accessible and adequate supply of safe and quality blood and components for all irrespective of economic or social status. The policy would aim at to improve the quality of blood transfusion services through a comprehensive and total management approach. The Draft National Blood Policy aims at following strategy for providing safe blood and blood products:

- (i) Strengthening the National Blood Transfusion Services making it an integral part of the health care system.
- (ii) Ensuring adequate supply of blood to all blood centres.
- (iii) Ensuring safety of blood and blood products.
- (iv) Developing facilities for production of components.
- (v) Developing and strengthening facilities for Plasma Fractionation.
- (vi) Strengthening quality control of blood and blood products.
- (vii) Undertaking research on Blood Transfusion Services operations to improve safety, efficacy in supply of blood.
- (viii) Developing and strengthening effective management, monitoring and evaluation of the Blood Transfusion Services.

(c) Each unit of blood collected through blood donation camp have to be tested for HIV 1&2 antibodies, Hepatitis-B Surface antigen, Malaria and VDRL before issue. Consequent to the directions of Supreme Court of India an amendment is proposed to regulate the blood donation camps in the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

Fake Currency

1561. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Fake Currency recovered from onion bags" is appearing in the *Pioneer* dated November 11, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the inflow of fake currency and its circulation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facts are being ascertained.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India issues press releases, from time to time, to enable the public to distinguish between genuine and fake currency notes. In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are now printed with additional security features. The Central Bureau of investigation has created a Special Unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.

[Translation]

Rural Labour Commission

1562. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV
(JHANSARPUR):
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report from the Commission for Agriculture and Rural Labourers in regard to the service conditions and security of rural landless labourers in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to make any law in regard thereto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to protect the interest of workers engaged in construction industry. The Government also proposed to enact a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers to provide for regulation of employment and working conditions of service and extend certain welfare measures for them.

Statement

National Commission on Rural Labour was set up by the Government on 11.8.87 to go into the problems of rural labour which include rural landless labourers in unorganised sector.

The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) has submitted its report on 31st July, 1991. Some of the major recommendations of the NCRL are as follows:

- (i) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14;
- (ii) Prohibition of child labour in all occupations and processes;
- (iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" for poor women so that they could get credit without any collateral security upto a specified financial limit;
- (iv) Fixation of a National basic minimum wage of Rs. 20/- per day December, 1990 prices and a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- (v) Self-employment programmes like the IRDP by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions within the scheme of decentralisation;

(vi) Ban on labour-displacing mechanisation in agriculture, like the use of combine harvesters;

(vii) A more concerted policy to assist and provide relief to the migrant labour;

(viii) Credit for consumption to rural labour families at lower rate of interest;

(ix) Easier accessibility of institutional credit to rural labour households through cooperative Banks.

Recommendations Relating to Social Security:

(i) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923:

The definition of "Workmen" be amended to cover all the rural workers.

(ii) Old age pension

Old age pension at Rs. 100/- per month be paid to all males and females above age of 60 subject to income limits prescribed. Destitutes and handicapped persons, even if below the age of 60 are eligible at present for old age pension in several States. This may be continued. While it is appreciated that it may not be feasible to withdraw the relaxation given to widows/deserted wives, the Commission is of the view that they should be enabled to earn their livelihood and for this purpose, a suitable rehabilitation and training programme should be evolved.

(ii) Personal Accident Insurance

The coverage under Personal Accident Insurance and Social Security Scheme operated by GIC should be enlarged. In addition, in so far as unorganised workers are concerned, Group Life Insurance Scheme should be considered with the premium met by the State.

(iii) Maternity Benefit

All rural women above the age of 18 and belonging to families whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,400/- at 1990-91 prices will be entitled, up to a maximum of two live births, maternity benefit for a period of 12 weeks for each birth and the amount of benefit will be at the daily minimum wage rate for unskilled labour in agriculture.

(v) Disability Benefit

Disability benefit, in respect of all cases of loss of earning capacity of 70% or more and not necessarily occupational or employment related, must be available, on par with old age pension and subject to some income criterion, to all eligible persons between the age group of 18 and 60 years. The existing efforts for rehabilitation of the disabled will have to be considerably strengthened. An expert group may examine the questions relating to the manner of determining the extent of disability and incapacity to work as well as the support scheme needed for them.

(vi) Sickness Benefit

A scheme of sickness benefit to compensate for loss of earnings arising out of illness is recommended under which all rural persons within the age group 18 to 60 will, on hospitalisation in a recognised hospital, be entitled to the benefit for a maximum of 90 days at the rate of the daily minimum wage rate for unskilled labour in agriculture. The benefit will be restricted to those from families whose annual income is less than Rs. 6,400/- at 1990-91 prices.

(vii) Crop Insurance Scheme

The comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme must cover all States and all crops. The restriction in the scheme covering only those who take loans from Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks should be done away with. A system of differential premium rates for the existing clientele at lower level and for those who do not take recourse to cooperatives etc. for their credit needs at slightly higher level could be fixed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

- (i) Right to work as a Fundamental Right with certain qualifications and an Employment Guarantee Act to implement this;
- (ii) A comprehensive Central legislation for Agricultural Labour providing for their protection and welfare;

(iii) A National Commission for Bonded Labour functioning as quasi-judicial Authority to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;

(iv) A model legislation for protection of home based workers and their welfare;

(v) Land Tribunals at the local level for speedy disposal of land reforms cases.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION

(vi) Active involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of various recommendations of the NCRL; and

(vii) A separate Department of Rural Labour at the Centre and in the States with an independent Directorate of Rural Labour in the States to deal with all aspects of Rural Labour, etc.

All Ministries/Departments concerned with specific recommendations have duly examined the recommendations. The Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour *inter-alia* reflecting Government response to all major recommendations has already been laid on the Table of both the Houses.

[English]

Ban on Bands

1583. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has imposed ban on bands;

(b) if so, the total number of bands organised in the country after the imposition of such a ban;

(c) whether the Government agrees that the ban on bandh is impractical; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court in this regard.

(b) As per information available, 250 bandhs were organised in the country, at the State, District and local levels, since the judgement of the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Under the Constitution, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects, and as such it is for the State Governments to take a view in the matter.

Procurement of Foodgrains

1564. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice, wheat and other foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of these items spoiled in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India during 1997-98 till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) Statements-I, II and III giving requisite information are attached.

(b) A quantity of 75,669 MT got spoiled in FCI godowns during the year 1997-98 while a quantity of 81,028 MT got spoiled during the period 1.4.98 to 1.10.98. In terms of total quantity procured and handled, the quantity spoiled is just a fraction of it which is insignificant negligible.

(c) Utmost care is taken to protect, preserve and properly store the foodgrains. However, some quantity gets spoiled due to natural uncontrollable factors such as excessive and unseasonal rains, floods, cyclones etc. To maintain foodgrains in their best health, due care is taken on the proper up-keep of the godowns to avoid leakages, flooding etc.

The stocks stored in open are properly covered with polythene covers and tied with nylon ropes so as to avoid blowing/tearing of polythene covers to check the pouring of rain water through the holes or torn portion.

Further, the stocks are given periodical turn-over and if need be, segregation and salvaging of the affected stocks, if any, is resorted to save the foodgrains from further deterioration.

Frequent and timely prophylactic and curative treatments are provided to the grains to prevent spoilage of the grains by insect infestation.

Statement I

Procurement of Rice made by the Food Corporation of India for the last three years & current year

(Figures in Lakh MTs)

State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (As on 3.12.98)
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	12.13	19.33	32.70	15.81
Haryana	6.55	11.64	12.12	0.36
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	10.65	—
Rajasthan	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	36.24	45.10	38.42	3.18
Karnataka	0.79	0.82	0.91	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	2.35	5.44	6.23	0.08
Maharashtra	0.36	0.33	0.26	—
Orissa	4.44	4.69	6.84	0.42
West Bengal	1.30	1.58	—	—
Assam	0.02	0.01	—	—
Chandigarh	—	0.14	0.10	0.05
Pondicherry	—	0.03	0.06	0.01
Bihar	—	—	0.22	—
Total	64.20	89.14	106.60	19.94

Statement II

Procurement of Wheat made by the Food Corporation of India for the last three Years & Current Year

(Figures in Lakh MTs)

State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	22.90	16.70	14.94	16.27
Haryana	3.88	2.67	1.72	4.73

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	0.74	0.14	0.25	1.20
Rajasthan	4.54	2.29	3.20	6.87
Madhya Pradesh	0.04	—	0.05	0.48
Delhi	—	—	—	0.07
Chandigarh	—	—	0.02	—
Bihar	—	—	—	0.01
Gujarat	—	—	—	0.02
Total	32.10	21.80	20.18	31.43

Statement III*Procurement of Coarsegrains during 1995-96 to 1998-99 by FCI*

(Figures in MT)

Year	State	Procured by FCI	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Berley	Total
1995-96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1997-98	Andhra Pradesh	FCI	1957	—	—	—	—	1957
1998-99	Andhra Pradesh	FCI	15 (As on 3.12.96)	—	—	—	—	15

Tribal Villages

1565. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Villages affected due to the declaration of National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country since last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such tribal villages resettled/relocated under beneficiary oriented tribal development scheme in different State during the period and the total amounts spent thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The information is not readily available as the same has to be obtained from the State Governments. The same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

National Police Commission

1566. SHRI R.S. GAVAI:
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been constituted to suggest way out for implementation of the recommendations of National Police Commission set up in 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings held by this committee;

(d) the details of recommendations under consideration of the Government;

(e) whether the Government are aware that over 50 per cent of all complaints to the National Rights Commission concern criminal behaviour by the Police; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court dated the 20th July, 1998, the Committee constituted by the Govt. submitted its first Report which has been sent for being filed in the Supreme Court as directed by it.

(e) and (f) A Statement indicating the cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission during the last 5 years is attached.

Statement**Year-wise Statement of Cases**

S.No.	Year	Case regd.	Cases admitted	Related with Police criminal behaviour
1.	1993-94	496	174	98
2.	1994-95	6987	1660	801
3.	1995-96	10195	4081	1501
4.	1996-97	20514	6803	2806
5.	1997-98	36792	8619	2700
Total		74984	21037	7904

[Translation]

Reservation to SCs/STs

1567. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States in the country have demanded increase in the ceiling of fifty percent fixed by the Supreme Court regarding reservation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details of those States and the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has directed to do away with reservation available to Dalits (scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) in promotions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Killings of Minorities

1568 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pak-militants struck in selective killings of minorities, including women and children in villages of Doda and Udhampur districts;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in pursuance of the revised policy of taking pro-active action in place of reactive ones; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the militancy in J&K has since been curbed as a result of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes Sir, there have been some such incidents.

(b) Government have adopted a multipronged approach to tackle the militancy problem sponsored from across the border in J&K, which includes *inter-alia* strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of militants by proactive action against them in hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, galvanising development programmes, deepening the democratic process etc.

(c) Due to sustained pressure, vigil and concerted actions of security forces and the State administration, the number of incidents has decreased in the State and particularly in the Valley. There has been significant improvement in the situation. However, militants continue to get all kinds of help from Pak ISI to sustain the violence in J&K.

Ban on Molasses

1569. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to impose control over molasses and industrial Alcohol;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Molasses Control Order, 1961 and the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1991 were rescinded in 1993 as a part of the liberalisation process. There is no plan to reimpose controls.

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Essential Medicines in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

1570. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the essential medicines and syringes/needles are not available to the patients in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the patients are undue harassed to buy such essential medicines and other items from the open market;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government have checked the functioning of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) All the essential medicines and syringes/needles are available for patients in the hospital except disposable syringes of 5 ml which were in short supply during the period from 11/10/98 to 16/10/98. Now there is no shortage of syringes and needles.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) The functioning of the hospital is monitored by DGHS regularly and remedial measures are suggested to the hospital to deliver better medical services.

[English]

Pending Cases in TADA Courts

1571. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TADA cases registered and still pending, Statewise;

(b) the number of cases disposed during the last year;

(c) the number of cases challenged and the number of persons convicted;

(d) the future Plan for the early disposal of pending cases;

(e) the number of terrorists and subversives including foreign mercenaries arrested and the number out of them, punished and released on bail in Jammu and Kashmir;

(f) whether in the absence of TADA, the Govt. are contemplating any other measures to deal with terrorists and other such offenders; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) This information is not being centrally maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is available with the respective States/UT Administrations.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the State Govts. for speedy disposal of pending TADA cases. These cases are being periodically reviewed at the State level by the State Review Committees. However, most of these are presently pending in the various designated TADA courts in the country. Prosecution branches of the State Govts. have been instructed to expedite the trial in these cases and not to seek adjournment.

(e) During the period 1990-98 (upto 15th Nov., 1998) the total number of persons apprehended and in custody were 33838. Out of these the number of persons released after preliminary questioning was 18365. The number of persons arrested during the period under TADA/substantive law was 14422; number of persons released u/s 169 Cr. P.C. was 3234; number of persons released on bail by competent courts was 3580; number of persons presently under interrogation/judicial custody is 317. The number of cases registered under TADA is 16620.

(f) and (g) The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1995 which seeks to provide an alternate law was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May, 1995 when the erstwhile TADA (P) Act, 1967 was allowed to lapse. It has remained pending since then because of absence of political consensus on passing of this Bill.

Use of BVO in Soft Drinks

1572. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such drink manufacturing companies in Delhi and Mumbai at present;

(b) whether the Government are aware that several soft drink manufacturing companies in the country particularly in Delhi and Mumbai are using BVO in their soft drinks which causes cancer related disease;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any action against such soft drink manufacturing units using BVO;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the use of BVO in soft drinks?

(b) No such instances have been brought to the notice of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) A list of soft drinks manufacturing units in Delhi and Mumbai is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) The use of BVO in soft drinks is prohibited under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

Statement

List of Sweetened Aerated Water Manufacturers in Greater Mumbai

S.No.	Name & Address of Party	Licence No.	Category
1	2	3	4
1.	Pure Drinks Ltd. 9, Lower Grove Road, Worli Naka, Mumbai-18	135	Large Scale
2.	Pepsico India Holdings Pvt. Ltd. Off. Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Mumbai-88	730	- do -
3.	Swastik Aerated Water Works, 3 Gilder Lane, Mumbai-8	862	- do -
4.	Sosyo Products, 10, Belvedere Road, Mazagaon, Mumbai-10	2879	Small Scale B
5.	Parle Beverages Ltd. Western Express Highway, Andheri (East), Mumbai-99	2882	Large Scale
6.	New Hindustan Soda Factory, 44, Balamiya Road, Mahim (West), Mumbai-16	3355	Home Scale B

1	2	3	4
7.	Arti Cold Drink House, 4/6, Shankar Pupala Road, Kamathipura, Mumbai-8	3359	Home Scale B
8.	Bombay Soda Factory, Nehru Nagar, Kamjur Marg (E) Mumbai-42	3878	-do-
9.	Popular Beverages & Foods Pvt. Ltd. Children Aid Society Compound, Opp. BARC Main Gate, Mankhurd Mumbai-88	5006	Small Scale B

List of S.A.W. Units in Delhi

S.No.	Name & Address of the Firm	FPO No.	Category
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. Sardar Mohan Singh Lane, Cannaught Place, New Delhi	31	L.S.
2.	M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. 2, Industrial Area, New Delhi	1938	L.S.
3.	Delhi Bottling Co. (P) Ltd. 60, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi	2905	L.S.

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s. Pearls Drinks Pvt. Ltd. B-42, Lawrence Rd., New Delhi	5847	L.S.
5.	Ruby Cycle Ind. Pvt. Ltd. C-46, Okhla Indl. Area New Delhi-20	8831	C.S.
6.	M/s. Arora Bottling Company, Super Market, Ashok Nagar, New Delhi	6792	H.S.B.
7.	M/s. Arora Drinks, DLF Ind. Area, Moti Nagar, New Delhi	8472	H.S.B.
8.	M/s. Chilled Lemon 112, Himaupur, New Delhi	9632	H.S.B.
9.	M/s G.S. Soda Water Factory, 19-D, Ganesh Nagar, New Delhi-92	9627	H.S.B.
10.	M/s Suresh Kr. & Co. South Patel Nagar, New Delhi-8	5032	H.S.B.
11.	M/s Arora Soft Drinks PS-2, Tagore Garden, New Delhi	7691	H.S.B.
12.	M/s Sapra Soda Water Factory, C-61, Kiran Garden, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-59	8453	H.S.B.

1	2	3	4
13.	M/s. Arora Pure Drinks, A-8, Manas Vihar, New Delhi	9022	H.S.B.
14.	M/s. P.D. Soda Water Factory, 3145, Lal Darwaja, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi-6	9009	H.S.B.
15.	M/s. Shankar Ganga Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd. J-6, Kartar Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-53	9016	H.S.B.
16.	M/s. Bhagwan Dass & Sons Sector-1/113, Old Mahabir Nagar, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18	9104	H.S.B.
17.	M/s. Sidhi Food & Drinks, 223, Khanpur, Delhi-62	10424	H.S.B.
18.	M/s. Malhotra Food Products, P-6, Mohan Garden, New Delhi-59	10421	H.S.B.
19.	M/s. Uni-cool Foods & Drinks, C-8/133, Naraina Ring Road, New Delhi-28	10813	C.S.
20.	M/s. G.M. Soda Water Factory, 40, Navida Viage, New Delhi-59	8488	H.S.B.
21.	M/s. R.K. Food Products, G-22, Rohini Sector-7, Delhi	6834	H.S.B.

[Translation]

Study Conducted by Community Health Research Foundation

1573. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted a study through Community Health Research Foundation in regard to working of Primary Health Centres;

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations made by this study; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for improving the working of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Petrol Pumps

1574. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps allotted out of turn and on the basis of advertisement since April, 1998, till date in the country;

(b) the number out of those allotted to the persons belonging to backward classes/S.C. and S.T.; and

(c) the number of petrol pumps proposed to be opened upto March, 1999?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) From April, 1998, no retail outlet has been allotted on out of turn basis. However, ten retail outlets have been allotted on the basis of advertisements issued and of these none pertains to SC/ST.

(c) 45 Dealer Selection Boards have been constituted recently for making selections for more than 5000

locations pending for selection all over the country and the selection process has started. Generally it takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of a distributorship from the date of advertisement. It may not be possible to indicate at this stage as to how many RO will be opened by March, 1999.

Welfare of Minorities

1575. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being implemented in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the welfare of minorities and the achievements made thereunder;

(b) the amount spent during the current year for this purpose;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Grievances Cell for minorities during 1997; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No complaints have been received with respect to the above stated schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for the Welfare of Minorities:

(i) **Pre-Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on Economic Criteria**

This scheme has been in operation since 1992-93 throughout the country including the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to the National/State level institutes of repute for imparting coaching for various competitive examinations leading to public employment and also admission to professional courses. The details of amounts released to institutes in the States of

Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are given below:

State	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs) (Figures in brackets denote beneficiaries)						
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (as on 30th Nov., 98)
Karnataka	—	—	2.34 (80)	2.10 (80)	—	2.00 (80)	0.80 (40)
Maharashtra	—	1.35 (40)	8.01 (280)	2.34 (80)	—	1.66 (40)	—
Tamil Nadu	1.10 (80)	3.20 (120)	3.41 (80)	5.56 (80)	—	—	0.80 (40)

(ii) **Preparation of Multi-Sectoral Development Plans**

The scheme is being implemented since 1995-96 in 41 Minority Concentration Districts for the purpose of identification of economic activities conspicuously pursued by the Minorities with a view to assess the requirements of credit, technological inputs, training and marketing

support required for carrying out such activities and the means through which they can be arranged. Such districts in the States of Maharashtra are Greater Bombay and Aurangabad, while in Karnataka these are Bidar, Gulbarga and Bijapur. There is no minority concentration district in the State of Tamil Nadu. The details of amount disbursed under this scheme are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (upto 30.1.98)
Maharashtra	2.00	—	—	—
Karnataka	3.00	6.00	6.00	—

(iii) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation**

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is implementing its schemes for

providing credit at concessional rate of interest for self employment activities throughout the country including the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu since 1994-95. The programmes are being implemented through the State Channelising Agencies nominated by the

respective State Governments. The achievements in terms of sanction and disbursement with respect to States of

Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are as follows (as on 30.11.98):

State	Sanctions (cumulative) (Rs. in lakhs)		Disbursements (cumulative) (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount
Karnataka	7670	1555.34	5385	981.10
Maharashtra	1950	1191.84	850	582.95
Tamil Nadu	1380	637.00	1000	464.00

[Translation]

Theft of Red Light Controller

1576. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Delhi mein red-light controller churane vale giroh sakriya" appearing in *Danik Jagran* dated November 11, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the precautions to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Police have reported that during the current year, 17 "Controllers" were stolen from various intersections.

(c) Delhi Police have asked M/s. Keltron (who are at present maintaining traffic signals in Delhi) to provide appropriate locking devices in all the "Controllers" to prevent such thefts.

[English]

International Conference on Population

1577. RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international conference on population and Development was held in Cairo in 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government had worked out programmes on population control on the basis of discussions held in the conference;

(c) whether the various programmes worked out by the Government at that time are still pending and no efforts were made so far for their implementation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement those programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) In keeping with the recommendations adopted at the Conference, the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme has been taken up by the Government of India for the IX Plan period (1997-2002), with the objective of sustaining and strengthening the interventions started under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme, improve quality of

services and extend the services to cover control of RTI/STI. Major initiatives for improvement in quality of services like replacement of the system of setting contraceptives targets set from above and monitoring based on sample surveys are already in place. During the current year impetus has been provided to operationalisation of Specific Schemes under the RCH for which proposals are required to be submitted by the State Governments for funding.

[*Translation*]

Length of India's Borders

1578. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of India's borders in square kilometers; and

(b) if so, the details of places from where the foreign nationals infiltrate into the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The approximate length of India's border with other countries is 15,106.70 kilometers.

(b) In view of the porous nature of the International border, it is not possible to indicate the place through which infiltration of foreign nationals take place.

[*English*]

Terrorist Activities in Kutch, Gujarat

1579. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist activities are being activated from across the border in Kutch district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) There are some inputs to indicate that after fencing on Punjab and Rajasthan borders, the attention of Pak agencies has shifted towards the Gujarat border especially the creeks and the coastal areas and they are making efforts to activate smugglers and carriers at Badin & Diplo opposite Bhuj. To overcome the problem,

BSF troops are on alert so as to check any infiltration or any other anti-India activities. BSF has taken the following steps in this regard:—

- (i) Deployment of more troops, sanctioned by Govt. under the expansion plan, and thereby reducing inter BOP gaps for better border management and vigilance;
- (ii) Out Posts, patrolling and naka duties have been intensified;
- (iii) Intensifying patrolling on the border/creek area on vehicles, horse, camel and boats;
- (iv) Construction and manning of more numbers of OP Towers;
- (v) Use of modern gadgets and Night Vision Devices to check infiltration;
- (vi) Proposed construction/erection of border securing fencing, flood light and border road in the stretch of Rann area adjoining Barmer distt. in Rajasthan for better domination and effective check or crossing by miscreants, smugglers and militants;
- (vii) Upgradation of Intelligence net work.
- (viii) Conduct of frequent co-ordination meeting with locals.

Off-shore and On-shore Drilling

1580. SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:
SHRI S.S. OWAISI:

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

(a) the number of countries where Indian Oil Companies are on the job at present;

(b) the number of work orders received by these companies during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether a high level delegation visited Russia recently to pick up equity in Russian Oil companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the visit and the investment in foreign exchange likely to be made therein;

(e) whether any areas have been identified for off shore and on shore drilling of oil; and

(f) if so, the details and location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Ltd., with British Petroleum and State Oil is executing a Production Sharing Contract in Vietnam. In addition, ONGC has entered into 2 drilling service contracts in Bangladesh and one drilling service contract in Oman. OIL has signed a farm-out agreement with M/s. TOTAL of France for 20% participating interest in an exploration project in Oman Block-4.

(c) to (f) Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas had visited Russia recently. During the visit, the following was discussed:—

- (i) Participation by Indian Exploration and production companies in Russia and third countries;
- (ii) Participation by Indian companies in the equity holding of Russian Oil Companies; and
- (iii) Participation by Russian companies in India's E&P Sector. Details of proposals are under discussion between the Indian and Russian Companies.

Conference of Chief Secretaries

1581. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Chief Secretaries held recently to review on the price rise of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details of other points discussed and outcome thereof;

(c) whether any directives have been issued to States to contain the prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) A meeting of the Chief Secretaries of all States/Union Territories was convened by the Cabinet Secretary on 7.11.98 at New Delhi to review the price situation of essential commodities in the country. The meeting discussed various aspects of the price rise and reached certain conclusions. A summary of conclusions arrived at the meeting is given in attached statement.

Statement

Meeting of Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories taken by the Cabinet Secretary on 7.11.1998 at New Delhi

In pursuance of a decision taken recently by the Prime Minister in a meeting with the Group of Ministers, the Cabinet Secretary today held a meeting with the Chief Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories to review the situation arising out of the recent increase in the prices of some essential commodities. The meeting took note of the abnormal increase in prices and discussed measures, both short term and otherwise to bring down prices and to avoid a recurrence of the problem. After a detailed review of the situation, the meeting reached the following conclusions:—

- (i) In the light of the damage caused to seedings for the late kharif crop of onions, it was felt that the ban on their export, which currently is valid till the 30th November, 1998, may be extended till the 31st January, 1999.
- (ii) Restrictions on the movement of essential commodities including informal restrictions need to be lifted in the interest of their free flow throughout the country.
- (iii) Stringent action should be taken against hoarders and blackmarketees under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act. It was noted that necessary powers in this regard already stand delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories and they should invoke these powers whenever warranted.

- (iv) Market intervention operations should be undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territories as last resort in a transparent manner so as to ensure that the maximum benefits are available to the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. Where necessary, the Central Government would be prepared to consider grant of financial assistance for this purpose on matching basis to the State Governments.
- (v) In addition to the above immediate measures, the meeting felt that action should be taken to improve the crop forecasting system so that crop production estimates are as accurate as possible. In this connection, the State Governments and Union Territories have an important role to play by way of inputs for the crop forecasts. It is essential therefore that they take urgent action in this regard. A joint monitoring mechanism will be set up between the Central and State Governments to make real time assessment of surpluses and deficits and to plan in respect thereof. Towards this, the Government will set up a National Forecasting Centre for Agricultural products.
- (vi) Decisions on imports to cover the anticipated gap between demand and supply should be taken at the stage of forecasts prepared on the basis of area sown. That is to say such decisions should be taken 3-4 months in advance of harvest. It was also felt that such imports should be undertaken on a centralised basis by Central Government agencies and not separately by individual State agencies.
- (vii) Storage facilities at present are inadequate and are not evenly distributed throughout the country. Building up of storage capacity in different parts of the country is, therefore, absolutely essential and an action plan should be immediately drawn up to augment capacities in this regard. States maintaining control on cold storages should repeal their cold storage orders. In order to improve country's storage technology for agricultural products, Ministry of Agriculture will set up a high level expert group to identify the necessary policy measures.
- (viii) Food processing facilities also need to be strengthened in a big way. This will not only ensure that the loss presently due to wastage of vegetables etc. is avoided but also that such commodities are available in processed form in times of shortage.
- (ix) The distribution machinery in the States and Union Territories need to be tightened so as to minimise the scope for any kind of diversion of stocks. Alongwith this the price monitoring mechanism in the States and Union Territories need to be strengthened on a priority basis to cover the rural areas also.
- (x) Additional allocations of rice, wheat and palmolein requested by some of the State Governments were agreed to.
- (xi) State Governments have been given flexibility to exempt any edible oil from the provisions of the Compulsory Packaging Order so that no undue hardship is caused to consumers.
- (xii) A special study group will be set up to identify measures required to meet the needs of north-east States and Island territories regarding the supply of essential commodities.

Supply of Food Items under PDS

1582. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN:
SHRI H.P. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of food items supplied under the PDS is the same which is supplied by the FCI during the current year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether complaints have been received from various States particularly from Kerala in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to stop this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) Good quality foodgrains, free from insect infestation and strictly conforming to PFA standards are supplied by FCI under PDS and the quality is same during the current year also.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific complaint has been received from any State and particularly from Kerala in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following action plan has been formulated by the Government to check the quality of foodgrains distributed under PDS:

- (i) The representatives of the State Governments are allowed to check the quality of foodgrains before lifting stocks from the godowns for distribution under TPDS.
- (ii) Type, sealed samples of foodgrains from the issuing lots are displayed at fair price shops for the benefit of consumers.
- (iii) Surprise checks by the Government agencies are carried out at fair price shops to check the quality of foodgrains.

[Translation]

Selling of Stolen Passports

1583. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have busted a gang engaged in the selling of the stolen passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects as per the Constitution of India, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Information relating to busting of gangs, crime-wise, is not maintained at the Central level.

Availability of Pulses

1584. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of pulses has declined during 1997-98, and current year;

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

(c) the quantity of pulses imported under the open general licence during the said period;

(d) the reasons for import of pulses;

(e) whether the import of pulses has any impact on the market prices of pulses;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The per capita net availability of pulses has declined during the year 1998. The per capita net availability of pulses during 1996, 1997 and 1998 is given below:

Year	Per capita net availability of pulses (Kg. per year)
1996 (Prov.)	12.0
1997 (Prov.)	14.0
1998 (Prov.)	12.1

The decline in per capita availability of pulses during the year 1998 may be attributed to fall in the production of pulses from 14.46 million tonnes in 1996-97 to 13.35 million tonnes in 1997-98.

(c) The quantity of pulses imported during 1996-97 to 1998-99 (upto September, 1998) is as under:—

1996-97	5.32 lakh tonnes
1997-98	6.59 lakh tonnes
1998-99 (Upto September, 1998)	1.46 lakh tonnes

(d) to (f) At present, there is a demand-supply gap of over two million tonnes of pulses in the country. In order to augment the availability, the import of pulses was placed under OGL. The import duty has also been reduced to zero per cent w.e.f. 14.10.98. Import of pulses during the first five months of the current financial year (April-September, 1998) showed a decline compared to the same period of last year. This is also one of the reasons for increase in the prices of pulses in the country.

(g) The reduction of import duty on pulses to zero per cent is expected to increase import of pulses under OGL. Besides, Governments, Government of India is taking all possible steps to increase production of pulses in the country.

[English]

Welfare Scheme for Rural Labourers

1585. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in the mining sector in the country and particularly in backward/rural areas of U.P. State-wise;

(b) the welfare scheme formulated by the Government/State Government for them and the number of workers who have been benefited under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated in this regards, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Statement-I showing the number of workers in the mining sector in the country (State-wise) is attached.

(b) A number of welfare schemes have been formulated for the benefit of workers engaged in Limestone Dolomite mines, Iron Ore/Manganese Ore/Chrome Ore mines and Mica mines and their family members in the sphere of health, education, housing, recreation and water supply. A list of such schemes is attached as Statement-II. The number of workers who have been benefited under the scheme is given in the enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) Statement-IV showing allocation of funds for mine workers for 1998-99 is attached.

Statement I

Number of Mine Workers in the Country—State-wise

Name of the State	Number of Mine Workers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17795
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Assam	6654
Bihar	268245
Delhi	1839
Goa	7714
Gujarat	38756
Haryana	6625
Himachal Pradesh	5694
Jammu & Kashmir	166
Karnataka	44917
Kerala	2531
Madhya Pradesh	400728
Maharashtra	19067
Manipur	18
Meghalaya	930
Nagaland	57
Orissa	107626

1	2
Pondicherry	0
Rajasthan	73952
Sikkim	77
Tamil Nadu	14997
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	9745
West Bengal	154000

Statement II

List of Welfare Schemes for Mine Workers (Limestone & Dolomite Mine Workers, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Mines and Mica Mines)

HEALTH

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals.
2. Scheme for treatment of Mine Workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
3. Scheme for treatment of Mine Workers suffering from Leprosy.
4. Scheme for domiciliary treatment of mine workers suffering from T.B.
5. Maternity benefit scheme for female mine workers.
6. Re-imbursment of actual cost of treatment to mine workers suffering from Cancer.
7. Grant of financial Assistance to mine workers for purchase of Spectacles.
8. Scheme for payment of extra Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to mine workers.
9. Re-imbursment of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Heart Diseases.

10. Re-imbursment of expenditure as financial assistance to mine workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation.
11. Scheme for payment of Compensation in case of Fatal and Serious Accident to mine workers.
12. Scheme for providing artificial limbs to mine workers.
13. Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore and Limestone & Dolomite Mines Managements for purchase of Ambulance Vans.

HOUSING

1. Financial assistance to mines managements for construction of low cost type-I and type-II houses for mine workers near work site.
2. Build Your Own House Scheme; Interest free loan and subsidy to mine workers for construction of their own houses.

EDUCATION

1. Award of Scholarship to School/Cellege going children of mine workers.
2. Composite scheme for financial assistance to the school going children of mine workers for supply of one set of dress, slates, note books and text books.
3. Assistance to mine owners for running Central Library.
4. Assistance for purchase of school buses to the mine managements.
5. Assistance to the mine managements for maintenance of Libraries.
6. Grant-in-aid for recognised schools in the Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mining areas for purchase of furniture & equipments.
7. Mid-day meals scheme.
8. Payment of incentives on passing final University/ Board examinations from High School onwards.
9. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re.1 to female children of mine workers, on the basis of attendance in schools.

RECREATION

1. Organising Sports, Social & Cultural activities for mine workers.
2. Scheme to provide buses for transportation of mine workers.
3. Establishments of Audio-Visual sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
4. Excursion-cum-study tours.
5. Supply of T.V. Sets.
6. Setting up of Multipurpose Institutes/Developed Multipurpose Institutes.

7. Setting up of Welfare Centres.
8. Grants of M.P.I.s/D.M.P.I.s/Welfare Centres.
9. Sports Ground.
10. Holiday homes.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Financial assistance to small mine owners for sinking of wells.
2. Financial assistance to small mine owners for execution of water supply scheme.
3. Financial assistance to big mine owners for execution of water supply scheme.

Statement III

Number of beneficiaries under the Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1997-98

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Allaha- bad*	Banga- Lore*	Bhil- wara*	Bhuban- eswar*	Calcutta	Hydera- bad*	Jabal- pur*	Karma	Nagpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	HEALTH									
1.	Patients treated in dispensaries	3747	0	183751	21524	0	48655	44029	17440	2875
2.	GIA for maintenance of dispensaries	3	5	13	5	3	25	18	3	3
3.	Procurement of Ambulance Van	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
4.	Bed occupation in T.B. Hospital	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Domiciliary treatment to T. B. patients	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Setting of Welfare Centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IV.	HOUSING									
19.	BYOHS (Loan)	0	0	67	2	0	55	0	0	0
20.	BYOHS (Subsidy)	0	0	22	3	0	35	0	0	0
21.	Group Housing Scheme	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Type-II Housing Scheme	0	48	40	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Housing for EWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0
V.	WATER SUPPLY SCHEME									
24.	Water Supply Scheme for Small Mines	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Number of beneficiaries under the Iron Ore, Chrome Ore & Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1997-98

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Bangalore	Bhubaneswar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Nagpur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	HEALTH					
1.	Patient treated in dispensaries	67605	154834	22408	57242	9566
2.	GIA for maintenance of dispensaries	4	22	0	5	12
3.	Domiciliary treatment to T.B. patients	0	0	3	0	0
4.	Fatal & Serious accident cases	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Purchase of spectacles	4	0	0	0	0
6.	Treatment of mine workers for Cancer	0	1	0	0	0
II. EDUCATION						
7.	Grants of scholarship to children	1622	666	22	24	1002
8.	Supply of one set of uniform/text books etc.	407	1384	45	34	1014
9.	Percentage Incentive	43	26	0	1	21
10.	Attendance Incentive	797	400	0	1	370
11.	Grants to Libraries	0	0	0	5	1
12.	Grant for School Bus	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Mid-day Meal	0	1273	0	0	0
III. RECREATION						
14.	Organisation of social, cultural & sports activity	1	10	1	7	15
15.	Exhibition of Films	0	12	0	0	89
16.	Supply of T.V. Sets	1	1	0	0	1
17.	Workers visiting Holiday Homes	0	996	0	0	0
18.	Excursion-cum-study tours	1	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Setting of Multipurpose Institution	0	27	0	0	0
20.	Cinema Vans	0	2	0	0	0
IV.	HOUSING					
21.	BYOHS (Loan)	0	4	0	0	0
22.	BYOHS (Subsidy)	7	2	0	0	0
23.	Group Housing Scheme	25	0	0	0	0
24.	Type-II Housing Scheme	0	84	0	0	0
25.	Type-I Housing Scheme	0	355	0	0	0

Statement Showing the No. of beneficiaries under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1997-98

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Bhilwara	Hyderabad	Karna
I.	HEALTH			
1.	Patients treated in dispensaries	17193	111457	31768
II.	EDUCATION			
2.	Grants of scholarship to children	57	64	121
3.	Supply of one set of Uniform/Slates/text book etc.	0	0	98
III.	RECREATION			
3.	Cinema Vans	1	0	0

*Information is not maintained State-wise.

Alifabad region covers U.P., J&K, H.P., Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh.

Bhilwara region covers Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana.

Bangalore region covers Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Bhubaneswar region covers Orissa.

Calcutta region covers W.B., Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim.

Hyderabad region covers A.P., Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Jabalpur region covers Madhya Pradesh.

Karna region covers Bihar.

Nagpur region covers Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Statement IV
Allocation of the Funds 1998-99

(RS. In '000)

Sl.No.	Region	LSDM	IOMC	MICA
1.	Allahabad	45,16	0	0
2.	Bangalore	55,37	1,99,92	0
3.	Bhilwara	2,08,88	0	17,63
4.	Bhubaneshwar	65,11	4,17,87	0
5.	Calcutta	46,77	0	0
6.	Hyderabad	1,35,26	21,38	70,92
7.	Jabalpur	1,46,90	1,86,06	0
8.	Karma	19,04	1,95,71	1,48,45
9.	Nagpur	15,95	1,06,16	0
Total		7,38,44	11,27,10	2,37,00

Filling up the Vacant Posts In Hospitals

1586. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of medical officers and para-medical staff lying vacant in each Government dispensary/hospital in the country;

(b) if so, the time since when these posts have been lying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish health services within labour welfare organisations for streamlining health services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The posts of Medical Officers are created by the State Govts. as well as the Central Govt. and are filled through the State Public Service Commission and the UPSC. The posts of para-medical staff are also created by State Govts. and Central Govt. and are filled through respective Directorate of Health Services or Sub-ordinate offices. The vacancies arise mainly due to retirement, resignation, death of officers and due to creation of new posts. The vacancies, therefore, vary from time to time as they get filled up through regular recruitments. Such information on a countrywide basis is generally not available.

(c) and (d) The proposal to decadre posts of CHS under Labour Welfare Organisation is currently under consideration by the Government.

Investigation conducted against Romesh Sharma

1587. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
PROF. P.J. KUREIN:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI:
SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:
DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations are being conducted in the case of Romesh Sharma's links with Dawood Ibrahim, Politicians, ISI, Reliance Industries Limited, Bureaucrats and Police officials and brain behind Bombay type bomb blasts in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) the value of property and documents seized during the raids; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to repatriate Dawood Ibrahim to India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Romesh Sharma was arrested on 21.10.1998. This was followed by searches in the house and, during the next few days, 15 cases were registered against him. Of these, 13 cases are under investigation of Delhi Police whereas the remaining 2 cases have been transferred to the CBI for investigation. The enquiry into the nexus of Romesh Sharma with the elements of the underworld and the others, in all its ramifications, has also been entrusted to the CBI.

During the searches at Romesh Sharma's house, documents pertaining to at least 11 properties in Delhi and 5 in Bombay were found. In addition, 14 cars,

imported liquor, animal skins, 14 live cartridges of .32 bore, jewellery, gold crockery and other precious ornaments were recovered. A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs in cash, shares worth Rs. 1.00 crore and FDR for Rs. 23.50 lakhs were also recovered.

(d) Dawood Ibrahim Kasar is an absconding accused in Bombay bomb blast case which is pending trial in the Designated Court, Mumbai. On the request of the prosecution, the Designated Court has declared him a proclaimed offender in the case. Efforts to arrest Dawood Ibrahim include issue of a Red Corner Notice against him by the Interpol, Lyons and attachment of five properties belonging to him by the Designated Court. In addition, requests were made to Governments of U.A.E. and Pakistan for repatriation of Dawood Ibrahim and other accused who were reported to be in UAE/Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has denied their presence in that country. However no reply has been received from the Government of UAE in this regard.

Safdarjung Hospital Waste Returns to Market

1588. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJBANSHI MAHTO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Safdarjung Hospital Waste Returns to Market" appeared in the *Times of India* dated May, 22 1998;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to dislodge the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A decision has been taken to conduct an enquiry. The hospital authorities have reported that they have taken the following steps:—

- (1) The boundary wall of the Incinerator site has been raised to 9 feet so that Jhuggi dwellers staying at the back do not have access to it.
- (2) A security Guard has been posted round the clock to keep a watch on unauthorised entry into the incinerator site.
- (3) Surprised rounds of the area are taken by the Additional Medical Superintendent, Security at odd hours of the day.

[Translation]

Medical Practice without Degree

1589. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of quacks are providing treatment as a result of which thousand of people die every year in the country;
- (b) if so, whether an assessment has been made about doing medical practice without any recognised degree by the quacks in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government propose to check these quacks; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) No Survey has been conducted by the Government to find out no. of quacks providing treatment in the country.

(d) and (e) Penal Provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practise medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one

year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Further, the Government has initiated steps to enact legislation for prohibition of unauthorized institutions awarding degrees etc., in Modern Medicine & ISM&H as also practice by unqualified persons in these systems.

[English]

Supply of Items by NCCF

1590. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NCCF has been supplying stationery and other items of inferior quality at higher rates to Government Departments;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to direct NCCF to indicate brand names, sizes and other specifications on their bills as is done by the Kendriya Bhandar; and
- (c) the manner in which the rates and quality of items supplied to the Government Departments by NCCF compare with Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) NCCF has informed that they make supply of quality goods at competitive rates.

(b) The NCCF has informed that the efforts are made by them to indicate brand name and other particulars in sale invoices while making supplies to Government Departments.

(c) The NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar have independent pricing policies dependent on business factors. As such any meaningful comparison of their rates in respect of all the commodities may not be possible.

Prices of Salt

1591. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have modified an order of his Ministry dated November 27, 1997 banning the sale of ordinary salt on account of higher prices of the iodised salt;

(b) if so, the details of the main points modified therein;

(c) the extent to which the price of iodised salt has been checked; and

(d) if not, the time by which the orders are proposed to be modified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

The notification dated 27.11.97 prohibited the sale of common salt, unless iodised, only in respect of direct human consumption, with a view to combating the incidence of iodine deficiency disorders.

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra have suspended the operation of the above notification until further orders. However, the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior Bench, has upheld the Government's above notification on 13.11.98. The matter is therefore *sub-judice*.

(c) The price of loose iodated salt which ranges between Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 3 per kg. in many States/UTs is favourably comparable with that of loose common salt. However, the price of packed iodated salt varies in the range of Rs. 2.45, to Rs. 8 per kg. in the country, depending on the brand.

(d) Does not arise.

Vocational Courses

1592. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any vocational courses in Kerala under the Centrally sponsored vocational courses at +2 level;

(b) if so, the details of these courses;

(c) whether all these courses in the State have been brought under the purview of the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(d) if not, the courses which have not yet been brought under the said Act;

(e) the reasons for not bringing these courses under the said Act; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be brought under the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (f) The information is being collected by the Vocational Education Bureau, Department of Education Ministry of Human Resource Development from Government of Kerala and shall be laid on the Table of House.

[Translation]

Upliftment of SC/ST

1593. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being implemented in the backward areas of Bihar by the Union Government for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) (a) The details of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the welfare of SCs and STs in the country including in the backward areas of Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Most of the schemes have been reviewed with the view to make them more open and flexible to cater the development and needs of the target groups.

Statement

The details of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for SCs and STs are given below.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs.
2.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Share Capital Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation of the States/UTs.
3.	Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Students.
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
5.	Book Banks
6.	Coaching and Allied Scheme.
7.	Girls Hostels for SCs
8.	Boys Hostels for SCs
9.	Special Educational Development Programme for SC Girls belonging to very low literacy level.
10.	Upgradation of merit of SC/ST students of IX-XII standard.
11.	Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents.
12.	Implementation of PCR Act and SC&ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
13.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes.
14.	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan.
15.	First Proviso to Article 275(i) of the Constitution.

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2

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16. State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation.
 17. Grain Bank for Scheduled Tribes.
 18. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of ST women.
 19. Girls Hostels for STs.
 20. Boys Hostels for STs.
 21. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
 22. Vocational Training Centres.
 23. Research and Training.
 24. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
 25. Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of STs.
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*[English]***Migration from Border Areas**

1594. SHRI LAKSHAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to continuous firing by the Pakistan forces in Kargil and other areas, many people have started shifting from the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have granted Rs. 5,000/- to each household in Kaksar to construct bunkers;

(d) if so, whether people have constructed bunkers close to their homes; and

(e) the concrete measures worked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) A number of border villages of

Kargil, Gurez, Kamah, Keran, Matchil and Uri in Kashmir Division and Bishnah, Samba, R.S. Pura and Hiranagar in Jammu division have been subjected to heavy shelling from across the border. The inhabitants of these villages had to temporarily shift from their villages for safer places.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 5000/- alongwith CGI sheets costing approximately Rs. 2000/- has been given to each house-hold of village Kaksar, being the severely affected village, due to shelling. 85 numbers of bunkers stand constructed since October, 1997. These bunkers have been constructed by the people themselves and are close to their houses.

(e) State Government have announced free ration for the victims of border firing. The State Government have also been informed that they can take up the construction of bunkers/shelter sheds under the Employment Assurance Scheme.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Ramgarhia Sikh in O.B.C. List

1595. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA:
SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included any castes in the lists of SCs/STs/OBCs in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Government to include certain castes in the lists of SCs/STs or OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) 249 proposals have so far been received from States/U.Ts for inclusion of communities in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As regards O.B.Cs, proposals are not received in this Ministry and instead these are referred by the States/U.Ts to the National Commission for Backward Classes.

[English]

Assault on Women

1596. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI A.C. JOS:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN:
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women belonging to minority communities have been physically assaulted in Madhya Pradesh and Baghpat recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the stage at which the legal proceedings in the matter stands at present;

(d) the number of persons arrested so far and charges made against them; and

(e) the preventive steps taken by the Union Government for checking such heinous crimes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available information an incident each at Jhabua (MP) and Baghpat (UP) relating to attack on Women belonging to minority community has taken place recently.

(c) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subject as per the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation and detection of crime as well as the prevention of crime are primarily the responsibility of the State Govts. Details of individual cases are not maintained at the Central level.

Although it is essentially for the State Governments to deal with crime. The Central Govt. has been providing assistance to the State Governments for improving their policing infrastructure, besides sharing intelligence with them. It has also constituted a Special force, called Rapid Action Force, for assisting the State Governments in controlling communal situations.

Guidelines have also been issued, from time to time, drawing the attention of the State Govts. to the need for

taking action against persons spreading ill-will, hatred or disharmony between members of different communities. In the wake of recent incidents of alleged attack on minorities, the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States have been advised to issue suitable instructions to the district law and order enforcing authorities to respond immediately to the complaints of atrocities/harassment of the minorities and initiate prompt and effective action to identify and punish the guilty. The Govt. is clear that facts of violence against the minorities, whenever and in whatever form they occur, must be dealt with sternly and exemplary punishment awarded to the perpetrators.

Welfare of Scavengers

1597. SHRI MUNI LALL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to welfare department for the welfare of scavengers;

(b) the funds diverted towards other schemes; and

(c) the details of assistance provided for the welfare of scavengers during the current year and proposed to be provided during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Funds allocated for this year is Rs. 90.00 crores.

(b) During this year Rs. 35.00 crores have been diverted to Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) During the current year no financial assistance has been provided for the welfare of Scavengers as sufficient funds are lying unspent with the State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, the tentative allocation for the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents is Rs. 520.00 crores. State-wise allocation of funds will be decided each year as per the requirements of various State Governments.

Infiltration

1598. SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladeshi are infiltrating into the country through Siliguri passage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) There are reports of infiltration of Bangladesh nationals through Siliguri.

(b) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India. These measures include raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provisions of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

[Translation]

Fellowship by Ambedkar Foundation

1599. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign fellowship is being provided for higher studies by Ambedkar Foundation;

(b) if so, the details of fellowship provided for Ph.D. and Post Doctorate courses during the last three years, subject-wise;

(c) whether there has been much delay in holding interviews and announcing the results;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid the said delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of persons who have been awarded Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships during the last three years are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Name of the Awardee	Subject
I.	1995-96	Three foreign fellowship were awarded in these two years, two out of which were for Ph. D in Sociology	
II.	1996-97	and one in International Relations.	
III.	1997-98	Nil	Relations

(c) The Governing Body of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has discontinued the Scheme for Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship w.e.f. 14.9.1997 and decided to introduce revised Schemes of Dr. Ambedkar National Fellowship and Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowship which are being finalised for introduction.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Retirement Age

1600. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for raising the retirement age of its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. The retirement age of employees working under the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already been increased from 58 years to 60 years at par with the Central Government employees.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Exotic Weed Seeds

1601. SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY:
DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported wheat from Australia in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and foreign exchange incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Australian Wheat imported by BTC contain exotic weeds and major problem for Karnataka as appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated October 13, 1998;

(d) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the matter has been taken up with the Australian Wheat Board;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to dispose of the Australian Wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. During 1998-99 the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) had imported 14.15 lakh tonnes of wheat from Australia on behalf of Food Corporation of India (FCI) @ US\$ 142.50 PMT (FOB) involving a total expenditure of US\$ 205.32 million (including FOB cost & freight).

(c) to (e) Presence of some weed seeds was detected in the Australian wheat. Such weed seeds are an integral part of any foodgrains harvest and it is not unusual to detect weed seeds in any bulk import of foodgrains. The Australian wheat conforms to the provisions of the contract and the specifications laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and is fit for human consumption.

A complaint received from Karnataka about cross infestation of cashewnut stored in the Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation Godowns at Mangalore was investigated by FCI and found that there was no threat of insect infestation. As a measure of precaution the authorities of FCI and State Warehousing Corporation have been advised to keep the imported wheat stock free from infestation by regular prophylactic and curative treatment and to issue the stock on priority.

(f) and (g) STC has taken up the matter with Australian Wheat Board (AWB) to keep the wheat consignment free from exotic weeds to the extent possible.

(h) Government has advised the FCI to issue the imported wheat stocks to the State Government against their monthly allocation for distribution through PDS exclusively in non-wheat growing areas. It has been decided to release additional quantities of wheat to the State Government/UT administrations for open sale and to ensure that in case of open market sales, imported wheat goes only to the Roller Flour Mills.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Arms Act, 1959 and Border Security Force Act, 1968

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 99 in Gazette of India dated the 14th

May, 1998 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1702/98]

- (2) A copy of the Border Security Force (Seniority, Promotion and Superannuation of Officers) Amendment Rules, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1998 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1703/98]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Cooperative Consumer's Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi for the year 1997-98 etc.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1704/98]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Population Research Centre, Bangalore, Population Research Centre, Vadodara for the year 1997-98 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT ESHILMALAI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1705/98]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1706/98]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1707/98]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1708/98]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1709/98]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1710/98]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Tamil Nadu, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Tamil Nadu, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1711/98]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1712/98]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1713/98]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1714/98]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1715/98]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1997-9

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1716/98]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1717/98]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1718/98]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1719/98]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1720/98]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, New Delhi for the year 1996-97.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1721/98]

- (19) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Latex Limited and the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1722/98]

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

First and Second Reports

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) First Report on Excess over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1996-97).
- (2) Second Report on Union Government Appropriation Accounts (1996-97) Telecommunication Services.

12.02 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

First Report

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.02 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

First and Second Reports

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi): Sir, I beg to present the first and second report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on subordinate legislation.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Seventy-first to Seventy-sixth Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:—

- (1) Seventy-first Report of the Committee on Problem of Drop-Outs;
- (2) Seventy-second Report of the Committee on Adult Education;
- (3) Seventy-third Report of the Committee on Dreaded Diseases;
- (4) Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Vocational Education;
- (5) Seventy-fifth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its 49th Report on the Functioning of the Indian Museum, Calcutta; and
- (6) Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its 52nd Report on the Functioning of the National Library, Calcutta.

12.03 1/2 hrs.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8.12.98.

12.04 hrs.

RE: STAY GRANTED ON THE QUOTA
OF LPG CONNECTIONS BY THE
HIGH COURT OF KERALA

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the matter regarding Gas and Telephone Connections was raised here and in the meeting that was held in your chamber regarding the same, we had given the factual position.

[English]

The matter arising out of the stay granted by the High Court of Kerala in O.P. No. 11507 of 1998 (Vergheese George Vs. Union Government of India and others) was discussed in the meeting taken by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha on 7.12.1998 in which the following Ministers and officers were present:—

The meeting was informed that the counter affidavit on behalf of the Government of India was filed in the High Court of Kerala at Kochi on 30.11.1998 and an application for vacating the stay granted by the High Court was also moved on 7th December which was, according to the telephonic information given by the Senior Standing Counsel of the Central Government at Kochi, going to come up before the High Court on Thursday, the 10th December, 1998 for hearing. It was decided that the matter should be pursued at the level of the Additional Solicitor-General who has been engaged to pursue this case and he should be asked to appear in person in the High Court at Cochin on 10th December, 1998 to pursue the Government of India's case effectively. It was also decided that after the decision of the High Court of Kerala on the application for the vacation of stay becomes known on 10th December, 1998, the hon. Speaker, will take a final decision in the matter.

[Translation]

Honourable Speaker has decided that whatever be the decision of the case on 10th he will take a final decision on the basis of the merits of the case the next day...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): They should have done it earlier...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Premajam. We have already decided that there will be no discussion on this issue.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise the following matter concerning my constituency before this august House.

Badagara Railway station, situated in the heart of the Badagara Municipality, which is a fast growing urban centre, is next only to Calicut Railway Station as far as the number of railway users and income to the Railways are concerned. A proposal to demolish the present insufficient building and construct a new building was accepted and necessary funds were allotted. Dismantling and re-building of the old foot-overbridge and improvement to the circulating area and approach road also have been envisaged in the original proposal. Now, it is understood that estimates and plan are substantially changed and funds drastically reduced.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, 45 Members have given notices to raise important matter in 'Zero Hour'. I wish to call all of them. So, you may take one or two minutes only.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Only some alteration to the existing building is now contemplated. Construction of a new building is absolutely necessary. I request the Government, especially the hon. Minister of Railways, to look into this matter and expedite the original plan. I also request that steps may be taken to sanction stops at Badagara for Trivandrum-Rajkot Express, Cochin-Rajkot Express, Nagarcoil-Gandhidham Express and Mangalore-Jammu Tawi Express.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you cannot read in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all the names. I am going as per the list.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Speaker, Sir, recently the Government has taken a decision to close down eight Central Public Sector Undertakings out of which six units belong to West Bengal. In his Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister had mentioned that there will be 26 per cent disinvestment in public sector. It is most unfortunate on the part of the Government, when it could not control the price rise, to blame the workers. I will give you the names of these Public Sector Undertakings. They are:

1. Cycle Corporation of India.
2. National Bicycle Corporation of India.

MR. SPEAKER: In the Business Advisory Committee meeting, it was decided to have a discussion on the Public Sector Undertakings.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We can discuss it at that time but please allow me to raise this issue. The other units are:

3. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering.
4. Weight Bird India.
5. Tannery and Footwear Company.
6. MAMC (Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited)
7. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, and
8. RIC.

Then the Government is going to announce ten more public sector units. They are National Insurance Company, State Trading Corporation, Steel Trading Corporation, NTC, Projects and Equipments Corporation, National Mineral Development Corporation, Paradip Phosphates Limited, MMTC, Mineral Exploration, Sponage Iron India Limited, Hindustan Steel Works Corporation Limited, Metal Scraps Trading Corporation and Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Limited. In addition to this, there are other industries also. Sir, it is a shocking matter. Even the workers of the Tea Trading Corporation are not getting salaries for the last 17 months.

We welcome the economic liberalisation policy. But it does not mean that the Government can take one-sided decision without consulting the workers. Shri G.V. Ramakrishna, Chairman of the Disinvestment Commission has criticised the Centre for this announcement. This is a very valid point...(Interruptions). Please do not disturb me. You people are also involved....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let her complete.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, Shri Ramakrishna has criticised the disinvestment programme of the public sector units. It has not been referred to the Disinvestment Commission. I had written several letters to the Government. This is the reply of the Prime Minister. We met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister but nothing has been done so far.

May I request the Government — the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here — not to take such type of drastic decisions? You want to build up *swadeshi* movement and in the name of *swadeshi* movement, you know, Sir, the multinational companies are coming. We have to welcome them. But we cannot destroy our *swadeshi* industries.

12.12 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair]

You should give a morale booster to our public sector also. I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take up the matter with the Finance Minister. Please note that in the case of ECL, 71,000 workers are involved. The Government is taking hefty decision to close down all these companies. Do you know your unemployed youth are numbering more than three crores? Now, you are going to unemploy more than ten lakh people in this country.

So, this is a very serious matter. The Government has to announce a policy in this matter. I request the Government not to close down these units. Whatever money you are giving for VRS, if you give that money for the revival of these units, then those units may be revived. So, there is a concrete proposal. Even the banks and the financial institutions have given a proposal. But you are not listening to them. If you do not listen to them then your *swadeshi* movement will die down. That is why, I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to intervene in this matter. You protect the interests of the working class. Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not listening. It is not a matter of joke. Either you have to do something, otherwise we will be compelled to go for agitation.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has already been decided to have a discussion on this issue under Rule 193...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South):
Discussion on this issue is not the point. But what is
your policy decision?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Madam Mamatajee,
we will have detailed discussion on this issue and the
concerned Minister will also be present here.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please tell your
Finance Minister not to take any hasty decision. Please
do not compel us to go for agitation.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mamatajee it is not
the case...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Chairman,
Sir, I would like to inform through you during the Zero
Hour that about 600 working women who have come
from all parts of India are staying in Delhi in Swati
Working girls hostel, Sandhya senior citizens hostel, Indira
Niketan working girls hostel run by New Delhi Palika
Samaj Kalyan Samiti. Most of them are from South India.
All the women are low paid employees. They are working
in public or private institutions. These hostels are
overcrowded and 10-12 girls are staying in dormitories
and 3-4 girls are staying in each room. Infact, they are
living in worst conditions. The Government has increased
the rent of these three hostels, which are meant for the
welfare of Women. I urge the Government to bring about
an improvement in the hostel facilities being provided
therein and to withdraw the increase in rent. Swati Girls
Hostel, Sandhya Senior Citizens Hostel and Indira Niketan
girls' hostel are in Delhi. this is a matter of welfare
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: During Zero Hour you can not make
a speech. Many members are waiting for their turn. You
may kindly conclude now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I urge upon the
Government to withdraw the increase in rent and radical
improvements may be effected regarding the amenities
being provided in these hostels. The Government should
take this matter seriously.

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL (Hingoli): Mr.
Chairman, Sir, 25 Members have given a notice on 4th
regarding breach of privilege. I may be allowed to speak
on this subject...(Interruptions)

[English]

Are you allowing me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was also there in the House.
Hon. speaker said that he would consider the case and
then inform you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: This was not the
reply on the notice given on 4th by 25 Members for
breach of privilege. This reply was given for what I was
telling during Zero Hour. We have given a separate notice
on 4th. I want to speak on that and I am seeking your
permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior member. You
should know that you get a chance to speak only when
the speaker has considered the motion of privilege.

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: I had raised the
issue during Zero Hour on 1st. 25 Members had given
a notice on 4th and once a notice is given we have the
right to raise this issue. We seek your permission to
raise this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a Senior Member and you
should know that after giving notice you don't have a
right to raise the issue on your own. It is only after the
permission of the Speaker that you have a right to speak.

SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: I know this and I
am also saying the same thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is under consideration. It has
not yet been admitted.

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman
Sir, there is shortage of fertilizers in entire north Bihar.
You may be knowing that the most of the Kharif crop in
Bihar stands destroyed due to Floods and the remaining
crop has been damaged by the insects. Now when it is
the time of Rabi Crop, farmers are going to sow wheat,
Potato, pulses and oil seeds but in North Bihar there is
no availability of fertilizers. Even the quota of fertilizer
allotted by the Government of India to Bihar Government
is very low. That may be because of their differences
with the State Government but you have no right to
discriminate against the people and farmers of that state.
I urge the Government of India to kindly consider this
matter particularly in respect of the districts of Madhubani
and Darbhanga where there is an acute shortage of

fertilizers. The Government should supply adequate quantity of Fertilizer to these districts without further delay.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, in the last Session, postal employees were on strike. They were demanding the implementation of the Talwar Committee Report and the strike went on for some time. The then Minister for Communications negotiated with the employees and came to a settlement. The matter was reported before this House also. The security of service and other matters of the Extra Departmental employees were involved but the Government have not implemented their decision. Now the workers are put to difficulties. If things go on like this, there will be another all-India strike by the employees. I request the Government to intervene immediately and avoid the strike...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GAURI SHANKER CHATURBHUI BISEN (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the employees of Post and Telegraph department were on strike all over India during the month of July. At that time the Minister for Communication and our hon. Prime Minister had given an assurance in and outside this House to the workers and leaders of the Union...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: What is the response of the Government? The Government may kindly respond. The entire communication of the country will be paralysed. The Minister had agreed to it before the House. It is really a breach of privilege. You had given an assurance on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Radhakrishnan, please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Why can they not implement the recommendations of the Talwar Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. There is a limit. What is this? How can I conduct the House if you speak like this?

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR CHATURBHUI BISEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year, in the month of July, the employees of Department of Post and Telegraph went on strike which lasted for a long time. It was discussed in the House at that time. Our hon'ble Minister of Communications and hon'ble Prime Minister gave assurance to the employees and leaders of the Union that the recommendations of the Talwar Committee would be implemented but nothing has been done so far. That is why, whenever we visit our districts, their union gherao us. I demand from the Government that keeping in view the requirements of the employees, the report of the Talwar Committee may be implemented at the earliest. Besides this, anomalies of the report of the Fifth Pay Commission may also be removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell that what do you want and what should be done by the Government of India in this regard.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR CHATURBHUI BISEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the strike is continuing for a long time. I, therefore, request the Government that the demands of the employees may be met within the period which was fixed for implementing the report so that the promises made by us may be honoured.

[English]

PROF. RITA VERMA: Sir, twelve Members of Vanachal have given a joint notice. So, that should be given priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have already drawn a list. I am calling according to the serial number of the list. Please cooperate.

PROF. RITA VERMA: Out of 12 Members, only one Member will speak on behalf of all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already listed according to the priority decided by the Speaker. I am only calling as per the list drawn. You will get your chance. Just wait. We all have to sit here.

PROF. RITA VERMA: This topic should get priority because 12 Members have signed it together. After this Member, we should get our chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once your name comes, then all others will be associated. Kindly wait till then.

* Not Recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rewa has been the capital of old Vindhya Pradesh and it is also the Divisional Headquarters. But there is no direct train from Rewa to Delhi. I would like to demand from the Government of India that until a direct train from Rewa to Delhi is introduced, Rewa may be connected with Allahabad so that we could reach Delhi by Prayagraj Express which runs between Allahabad and Delhi. If it is not possible, either Mahakaushal Express or Mahamaya Express which originate from Jabalpur may be started from Rewa or 3-4 bogies may be attached to it because Mahamaya Express starts from Jabalpur at the same time and it is not useful to run Mahakaushal Express from Jabalpur. Both trains reach Katni station almost at the same time. Similarly, there is no train available from Rewa to reach Jabalpur High Court in the morning. I demand that some Express train may be introduced from Rewa to Jabalpur in the morning. Besides, a computerised reservation office may also be opened at Rewa.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of great public importance in this House.

Through you, I would like to make this House aware of the ironies in the field of education. Education is being made controversial. "Vande Mataram" and "National anthem" are being used for Political gains. At this point of time nobody is paying attention towards a serious problem being faced in the field of education. The Government conducts all India examinations for lectureship and Junior Research Fellowship through U.G.C. and CSIR. Scholarship is given to the brilliant students selected through these examinations. A huge amount of money is spent on them for five years and thereafter they are treated as useless. As a result of that meritorious students are back on the streets and they have to run from pillar to post for getting lectureship. They have to face difficulties and disappointment as they are asked to appear for interview together with the students selected in the competitive examinations held at state level and those who completed their P.H.D. before 1992. During the interview priority is given to the residents of the state. It is a great irony that the talent of those students is not being utilized whom the Government considers as the most able persons and spends crores of rupees on them. The Government should withhold these examinations for some years and those students who have been declared most able persons should be given priority to be appointed as lectures so that the assessment made by the Government and the money spent on the training of students could be utilized properly otherwise the

unplanned education system of the country will put the young generation into uncertainty.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of Vananchal is very serious. Please give me an opportunity to speak on it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even senior Members behave like this! What to do?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): You can tell your Government...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please hear me for a moment? I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhunath Singh, please sit down. For a moment, kindly hear me.

For raising matters during 'Zero Hour', when the hon. Members give notices, time is marked and according to the time marked, it is listed. I am only going to call the Members according to the seniority of the time when they have given the notices. I just cannot overtake some and then give preference to some other Members. Please cooperate with me. I am only going to call the Members according to the list drawn by the hon. Speaker. I am not giving any special preference to anybody. Everybody will get the chance provided we keep the House in order.

Now, Shri Chaman Lal Gupta to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the time of last Government, Shri Devegowda had announced a package for Jammu and Kashmir. It was resorted to because of insurgency which was prevailing there. Loans taken by the people during the insurgency could not be utilized and they were not able to repay the loan amount. Therefore, the Government waived off the loan amount upto Rs. 50,000. But I think that there has been some lapse. Agricultural loans given to the farmers have not been waived off. You are also aware of the fact that a large number of farmers who were not in a position to repay the loan amount have committed suicide. The loans upto Rs. 50,000 have been waived off which were taken by the house-boat operators and hotel owners only but I am not able to understand as to why the loans taken by the farmers are not being waived off.

Through you, I would like to submit to the Government the loans upto Rs. 50,000 taken by the farmers in Jammu and Kashmir may be waived off immediately.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the devastating floods which has affected Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Union Government made a plan to give relief to the flood affected people. As per the plan, a decision was taken to grant Rs. 1500, Rs. 1000 in cash and clothes and other house hold items worth Rs. 500 to each family whose crops were destroyed. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh has stated that it is short of funds due to which that grant has been stopped. On the one hand, people are crying for manure and seeds because they are not being provided manure and seeds free of cost but on the other hand, our hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal ji made a public announcement in Gorakhpur that the Government would give Rs. two hundred crores to the flood affected people but the State Government has stated that the Union Government has not provided the funds to it. As a result the Government of Uttar Pradesh is refusing to give manure and seeds. Through you, I would like to demand from the Union Government that the announcement made by the hon'ble Prime Minister may be implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make a demand to the Government but avoid long speech.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, that announcement was made by the hon'ble Prime Minister which is not being implemented and the Government of Uttar Pradesh says that it is short of money.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

@SHRI M. DURAI (Vandavasi): Hon'ble Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister about irregularities in the transfer of shares pertaining to Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.

The Bank founded by the Nadar community in 1921 is now called Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. It has

143 branches and has a turnover of about Rs. 1600 crores. When Essar Company tried to take over the Bank purchasing about 67% of shares, the Nadar Community formed a forum called 'Nadar Mahajana Share Investors Forum' to buy back the shares. When RBI refused to register the shares in the name of Essar Company, they preferred to sell it to one Mr. Sivasankaran, an NRI. When he applied for a loan from IDBI he had stated that he bought the shares of Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank for Rs. 135 crores. But in August 1997 one Shri Sashi Rula of Essar Company informed the Governor, RBI, that they had sold the shares for Rs. 90 crores. This only highlights Mr. Sivasankaran's concealment of facts before the Constitutional financial bodies like RBI. There is a CBI's charge against Mr. Sivasankaran (Case No. 117/97) before a Special Court for misleading State Bank of India. In the meantime in this affidavit to the Chennai High Court he has stated that he has not purchased the shares of TMB from Essar Company.

Hence I urge upon the Government to ensure that TMB's shares are not transferred and registered in his name and Mr. Sivasankaran do not get any help from either the Government or the RBI and settles the issue with the Nadar Mahajana Investors Forum. All his applications pending with RBI must be rejected to ensure that Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank remain with the founding community.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Durai, Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is becoming a speech making hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Hon'ble Mr Chairman, Sir, it is the duty of any welfare state to respect its people's representatives. Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued guidelines that the hon'ble members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh will have no representation in S.N.D., Committee on Energy, Committee on Education and the Poorvanchal Vikash Nidhi. I request the Government through you that since U.P. Government has issued guidelines that MP's from U.P. would not represent in the development funds of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore I request you that representation of hon'ble MP's be ensured in the centrally funded schemes, SRY and JRY.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) (U.P.): We support it. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

Translation to the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE (Mandla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to inform you about a particular incident that the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh is a tribal district and continuously....(Interruptions)

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an instruction that representation be provided to hon'ble members in all committees...(Interruptions) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. ...(Interruptions) Please ask him to speak about this...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot compel the hon. Minister to react.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste the time of the House. The hon. Minister is not reacting.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an important question. This question relates not only to a single MP but also to all the MP's. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior member, you should know that a minister cannot be compelled.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Sir, then what is the meaning of Zero Hour, the rights of MP's are being denied...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you not sit down? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want 'Zero Hour' I will adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. minister is not reacting. How can I compel him?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Government want to say anything they can say. I cannot compel. You are a senior member. You should know that.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House and the Government of India through you to a very important subject that in district Mandla of my Lok Sabha constituency Mandla, a strange disease of vomiting and diarrhoea has spread that has resulted in the death of 989 tribals, and the situation there is quite serious. I have been trying to raise this issue here for the last five days but I have got an opportunity only today. I want to request the Government of India through you that a special scheme be formulated through MP Government for Mandla district so that this disease could be contained and tribals could be saved from horrryfyng deaths...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need your protection and once again want to request the Government of India through you that a special scheme formulated by the Ministry of Health of Government of India be implemented through the Madhya Pradesh Government so that tribal people could be saved from dying there...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government through you that two CGHS dispensaries are working in my Lok Sabha constituency East Delhi— one in Dilshad Garden and the other in Lakshmi Nagar. The dispensary at Dilshad Garden is running in a building rented for Rs. 30,000 per month. For that DDA has allotted a 1723 square metre land, but construction of dispensary building has not yet been started and the building for Lakshmi Nagar dispensary is ready, but it is not being shifted to the newly constructed building because of which lakhs of Central Government employees are not getting CGHS facilities properly because both these dispensaries are running in very small buildings where adequate health facilities have not been provided and due to which employees of Central Government have to face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I request the Government of India through you that the Lakshmi Nagar dispensary should be shifted to the newly constructed building immediately and the construction of building for Dilshad Garden dispensary on the allotted land should be started immediately so that proper and adequate health facilities could be made available to the Central Government employees.

SHRI SHAKUNI CHOUDHARY (Khagaria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Lok Sabha constituency Khagaria, Bihar

is being badly affected by erosion by the Ganga as a result of which thousands of houses have been submerged in the Ganga. The situation, now is that there is danger of soil erosion for the rail line between Galiara Gola Ghat Station and Barauni station. So I want to request the Government through you to take immediate steps to stop soil erosion by the Ganga and to make arrangement to rehabilitate the people displaced by this erosion, otherwise anytime in the coming season the rail line will be washed away by soil erosion and it will become difficult for the people to save their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mitrasen Yadav, I will not tolerate it. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India promised to create a separate Vananchal in Bihar, a proposal to this effect was sent to the Centre by the then Legislative Assembly of Bihar, but no progress is seen so far. Here, the Government is saying time and again that a proposal to this effect would be brought forward in this session itself and a separate State of Jharkhand will be created, but no specific steps are being taken, therefore, the people of Bihar are agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you all behave like this, how can I control the House?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 25 other hon. Members who have given notices on the same subject along with Shri Ram Tahal Choudhury. I will be calling them also.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, strikes and demonstrations have become a daily feature there, for the creation of a separate Jharkhand State, therefore, law and order situated is deteriorating day by day. The demand for the creation of a separate State is being raised for many years. If a separate State is not created there, the situation will become bad to worse...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House. I am calling the names of Members which are already listed here. I will not deviate from this list.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation has become very serious there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, why do they not talk to the Government of that State? You want to divide Bihar, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabhunath Singh, this is 'Zero Hour'. Please do not disturb the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a long list and there are 44 names in the list.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying what concerns us. The situation is deteriorating there. So through the Chair, I want to draw the attention of the Government of India to introduce a bill for the creation of a separate State there during the current session...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they want to divide that State by putting pressure on the Central Government. They would not be allowed to do so...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please let the assurance be given by hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)* Khuranaji, please give us some reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 25 Members who have given the notices on this subject. So, I will only be calling them. They can just stand up and say, "we associate." Then, I will ask if at all the hon. Minister wants to react. Now, Shri R.L.P. Verma.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us have given notices on the issue of Vananchal. I want that Khuranji should reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the issue of Vananchal, we want to urge the Government to introduce a bill during the current session itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that the hon. Minister should assure the House that the bill concerning Vananchal will be introduced during current session.

PROF. RITA VERMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir the bill regarding Vananchal, should be introduced in this session itself. It is essential. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill regarding Vananchal should be introduced during current session. This is a public demand. The Hon. Minister should give reply in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM (Palamu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Vavanchal bill should be introduced during current session...*(Interruptions)* We want an answer from the Hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)* He should answer it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOM MARANDI (Rajmahal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Vananchal Bill should be introduced during the current session itself. The Hon. Minister should give an answer...*(Interruptions)* We collectively say that Vavanchal Bill should be introduced in this session itself...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say that there was a blockade for four days in our Vavanchal so that the faith of the residents of Vananchal in the Government may increase and their demand may get right direction.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not shout like this.

[Translation]

Is your issue also related with it?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Yes Sir, it is related to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given notice about it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no notice from your side.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am talking not only about Vananchal...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to what I am speaking...*(Interruptions)* the people of this country want to know about all the three Bills. Please listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you associate with it. Do not make a speech now. Does the Minister want to react?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that Chhattisgarh, Vananchal and Uttarakhand are included in our National Agenda. A committee under the chairmanship of George Fernandes has been constituted about the inclusion of Uttarakhand in that state which will give its report by next week about Udhm Singh Nagar. The majority of the assembly of the concerning state has taken a different view about Vananchal but we are not bounded by that view ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. Please confine to the Vananchal issue.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Since a view has already been taken, I had a talk with hon. Advaniji today. The Cabinet meeting will be held very soon on this subject, perhaps this week...*(Interruptions)* Please listen its procedure...*(Interruptions)*. The matter has to be brought here after Cabinet meeting, so the cabinet meeting will be held during this week. I am sure, that the meeting will be held during this week and I hope

that all the three bills, i.e. Uttaranchal Bill, Chhatisgarh Bill and Vananchal Bill will be introduced next week...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After exhausting all the names, I will call you.

[Translation]

I will call you but not now...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After exhausting all the names, I will call you.

[Translation]

I will call you later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a matter relating to Bihar has been raised and I am a member from Bihar. It is a question of the partition of our State. You please listen to our sentiments...(Interruptions) I would like to say that...(Interruptions). The hon'ble Minister Shri Khuraneji has just now said that...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior member, if any member raises any issue during Zero Hour then the Government have to react.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am on my legs.

[Translation]

You atleast obey the rules.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that you are a senior member. Like you other hon. members are also there. When any member raises some issue during Zero Hour then there is reaction from the Government. Regarding that no discussion takes place here, this you know.

...(Interruptions)

Let me complete my speech.

...(Interruptions)

If you want to say anything about it then say after this list is exhausted. I am not refusing, I will give you a chance but I cannot give you chance prior to the persons who have given their names in the morning, whose names are written here. I will do justice to them and you will have to help me in this. I will call you but not now...(Interruptions) You will not force me...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not forcing...(Interruptions) The hon'ble minister has assured. We want to say that before the partition of Bihar, bring a proposal for the partition of the country...(Interruptions) If the Bharatiya Janata Party Government is there at the Centre for the partition of the State and the country then the partition of Bihar cannot be done like this...(Interruptions) First they will have to bring the proposal for the partition of the country...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Pary Mohan's submission.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: On this we walk out of the House. ...(Interruptions)

12.46 hrs.

Shri Prabhunath Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[English]

SHRI K.P. MOHAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, the Karnataka Government had taken into custody 121 persons to enquire about the sandalwood smuggler Veerappan about five years back and out of which 76 persons have been released on bail. However, still 45 persons, including 12 women, are in Karnataka Jails for the last five years under TADA. No case has been framed against these 45 persons till now.

The most interesting thing is that the State Government of Karnataka has not yet set up TADA

*Not recorded.

[Shri K.P. Mohan]

Review Committee as has been done by various other State Governments. All sorts of atrocities and harassments are being committed on these 45 persons by the police officials of the Karnataka State Government. The reason for putting these 45 persons in jails is that these persons were the residents of the area where the sandalwood smuggler Veerappan was operating.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government to take up the matter with the Karnataka Government for release of these innocent persons.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards a very serious problem. It is wheat sowing season. Farmers are in a dire need of D.A.P. and Urea fertilisers but they are not available in the country. Most of us belong to farmer families if the farmers do not get D.A.P. and Urea now and wheat is not sown then there will be starvation in the country in near future, farmers will be ruined, the country will be ruined. Inflation is at its peak in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* It is so serious a matter...*(Interruptions)* Inflation is at its peak at present. There are no vegetables, pulses, edible oils in the market but what will happen if there will be no wheat in the market, every one has to give serious thought to it. The Government is taking this problem too lightly...*(Interruptions)* We are demanding D.A.P. and Urea for the last three months but the Government have not paid any attention towards this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not pass such running commentaries.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tell me what to do.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Through you we are requesting the Government to immediately provide D.A.P. and Urea fertilisers to the farmers of the country otherwise the Government will have to face serious consequences...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: While sitting in treasury benches are you fulfilling the aspirations of the people...*(Interruptions)* You should fulfill this, you should be ashamed of it...*(Interruptions)* I am going to stage a 'dhama' on this issue...*(Interruptions)* It is such a serious matter that the farmers will be ruined...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation in the country will be ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Charan Rajput, you have already conveyed it. The Government has taken note of it.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the use of this Parliament when there will be no solution of farmers' problems. This is a serious matter, therefore it should be discussed under rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): The Government is anti-farmers. We support you...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: This is such a serious matter, the country is being ruined. Farmers in our area are striving for survival...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already conveyed it to the Government...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: We want to know from the Government the time by which D.A.P. and Urea fertilizers will be made available to the farmers? We want reply to this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You just listen. Please sit down. Mr. Chairman, Sir, three days before Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: What was the logic of that assurance when farmers are not getting D.A.P. fertilizer...(Interruptions) I am the son of a farmer.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: All are sons of farmers.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: When I go to my constituency I have to listen to peoples abusive language there.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, this is a very serious matter which he is raising. We are supporting him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT: Only those Members, who are the sons of farmers or are elected from rural areas, know about this problem. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been sitting on 'dharna'.

12.51 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ganga Charan Rajput, came and sat on the floor near the Table

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Charan Rajput, this is not the way to conduct yourself in the House. Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell his Member to behave properly in the House. This is not the way he should conduct himself in the House. I am so sorry. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

12.52 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ganga Charan Rajput, went back to his seat

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all the Whips of the Parties and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to at least convey to their Members as to how they should

conduct themselves in the House. This is not the way one has to behave in the House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I am really very sorry.

[Translation]

Kindly excuse me for this. I will look into the matter.

SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very urgent matter of public importance.

I would like to take your one minute to know from you about it since this matter relates to you.*

There is a big Party and there are so many of 'Bhismas' and 'Dronacharyas' in that party and you are one of them. You also come under the category of 'Bhismas' and 'Dronacharyas'. My submission that a party which has shouldered such a big responsibility of the country..* It is wrong to put other parties along with the Congress Party. Today it is wrong to name Congress Party.* This is not Congress party.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take a minute to express my feelings. It will be a great injustice to the country to call this party as Congress....* It is not a Congress party. If Mulayam Singh ji commits a mistake then they will say...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? This is Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH: I would like to submit that if a mistake is committed by Mulayam Singh ji they will say that he has committed a mistake..* sister Mayawati is present here. Her only mistake is that she described Shri Ambedkar, who was a greatman, as merely a world renowned leader. But this is a great injustice towards our country...(Interruptions)*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us know what you wanted to bring to the notice of the Government during Zero Hour?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOHAN VEER SINGH: The coming generations will ask that being a country of 100 crores people* ...*(Interruptions)* This is not Congress.*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can such a matter be allowed to be raised here? Is it a matter for Parliament? ...*(Interruptions)* What is happening here?...*(Interruptions)* How can such a matter be allowed? Is this a matter for Parliament to decide?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHHATRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahar): Will you please tell us which is a serious matter ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)***

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Rajnandgaon): This is very absurd. He has no right to say anything about the President of the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sohanveer Singh, there is a limit. Do not say all these things. All those objectionable words will not be recorded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): In Zero Hour, the Office scrutinises the list and then permits the Members to raise issues. Has this issue, which is not relevant here, been permitted by the Speaker to be raised? We can discuss matters which are serious in nature. Has the Speaker permitted this matter to be raised in the Zero Hour? I want to know from the hon. Chairman about it...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA (Chandoul): You have permitted him to speak and on your permission he is speaking ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I want a categorical answer from you. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me know whether the Speaker has permitted him or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb like this. I have to decide whether it is eligible or not.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I have given the floor to the former Prime Minister, Shri Devegowda. Has he not got any right to ask the Chair?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Rajnandgaon): Recently Smt. Sonia Gandhi, taught you a lesson in the three states, have you forgotten so early...*(Interruptions)* Why are you taking her name during Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is Parliament of India. This is the highest forum of this country, ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not shout. Let me hear.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the highest forum of this country. This is the time for raising very important issues. But I do not know whether a particular party, with 'A' or 'B' or 'C' as its leader or President, can discuss a matter in this House which is entirely belonging to that party. We are being allowed to raise urgent matters of public importance. This is a very serious matter. I will request that the whole thing should be deleted. I am not

concerned. I do not belong to the Congress Party. Who am I to select their leader? This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: We are proud of our leader. Nobody has got any right to say anything derogatory about our leader....*(Interruptions)*. We will definitely say that this is a forum where important issues can be raised. How can he say anything about the President of our Party? Has he got any right to say that? ...*(Interruptions)* this is very absurd. ...*(Interruptions)*. Kindly delete all those things which he has said. This is all nonsensical. Let him withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)* How can he raise all these things? ...*(Interruptions)*.

13.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you that Shri Devegowda, the former Prime Minister, has asked a relevant question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can this House be conducted? Is it a free style? Or, what is this? He has asked a relevant question whether this subject was allowed to be taken up by this Member. The subject for which he has given a notice was: "Need to consider the law deciding the eligibility of contestants for contesting elections". He has brought in all extraneous matters in that. Whether any party 'A', 'B' or 'C' which needs to elect President or Secretary or for that matter anybody, that is the right of that particular party. That has nothing to do with this subject. I am sorry that he should not have brought all these things. All Members are agitated here.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH: Kindly confirm from my notice...*(Interruptions)* I have given a notice...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you that such objectionable matters will have to be withdrawn.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he is not withdrawing, I am expunging. Shri Mallu, I have already decided about it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that since the day the Bhartiya Janata Party Government came to power in Uttar Pradesh the number of cases of harassment and atrocities on scheduled tribes, backward classes and minorities have increased a lot. On 27.11.98 people of scheduled caste 'chamar' community were shot dead by two police constables at 8 O'clock in the morning in 'Tisouri' village under Chowki Thana Gaddi of 'Kera' police station of Jaunpur, a big district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. 'Chhabbu Harijan' and his just twenty year old married daughter Hirawati were killed...*(Interruptions)*. This is a matter of atrocities on scheduled caste and you should know that we can raise the matter of atrocities on scheduled castes in Lok Sabha. You should know this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: They should raise this matter in the State Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is admitted by the Speaker. Do not ask about it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gupta, scheduled castes and minority is a subject matter here also. Hon. Speaker has permitted.

Shri Yadav please conclude. What do you want the Central Government to do?

[Translation]

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV: Chhabbu Harijan and his twenty year old married daughter were killed by the police at 8 O'clock. When a crime is committed by the police then where should we go except raising it in the Parliament or before the Government. I would therefore, request the Government to pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the family and by holding a judicial inquiry the police personnel involved in these killings be prosecuted and sent to jail. This is our demand. We want a discussion on this issue from the Government ...*(Interruptions)* such atrocities on scheduled castes must be stopped...*(Interruptions)* There is no Government in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* We want to say that there is no Government in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* 'Harijans' are being tortured and they are being killed by the Police personnel by way of false

[Shri Parasnath Yadav]

encounters...(Interruptions) We urge the Government to make a statement on the steps being taken by it in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): A nationwide strike will be held on 11th December called by C.P.S.T.U. headed by C.I.T.U. and 56 mass organisations and supported by all leading trade unions in protest against 24-point programme like disinvestment policy, new economic policy, closure of eight public sector undertakings, 64 collieries, privatisation, I.R.A. Bill—foreign and private and price rise, etc. There is a rally today of the IRA employees in protest against the IRA Bill. In case of eight PSUs and 64 collieries about 82,000 people are employed in these jobs and not only that, about eight to ten lakh people are involved in ancillary projects and other sectors. If these eight PSUs and collieries are closed down then all these people will be out of jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the next speaker. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Sir, I want to make a submission to declare public holiday on 18th December all over India on the occasion of birth anniversary of Sant Baba Gurughasi Dasji. I have to say that on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sant Baba Gurughasi Dasji 18th December was declared as public holiday many years ago by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The devotees of Sant Baba Gurughasi Dasji are in crores and they belong to Scheduled Castes. On this occasion they use to observe fast and worship and celebrate the occasion as a festival. Satnami community and devotees live not only in Madhya Pradesh but are spread over all parts of India in crores.

My demand is that in deference of the feelings of crores of Satnamis worshipping Sant Baba Guru Ghasi Dasji, the Central Government should declare 18th December, the birth anniversary of Sant Baba Guru Ghasi Dasji as public holiday as it has done on the death anniversary of many great persons belonging to various communities. The whole community will feel a sense of pride for it.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the

*Not recorded.

Government regarding national highway No. 57 and 31. Both these highways are in a bad shape. These highways are not being repaired even after repeated requests. I want to request the Government, through you, to get these roads repaired immediately.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House towards an important problem. Varanasi is the most ancient city not only of the country but of the world and it is connected with the cultural history of India. A much publicised plan was formulated to make the Ganges pollution free, but nothing came out of it. The Ganges flows from Haridwar to the Bay of Bengal. The Ganges is associated with the culture and civilization of India. The culture of India is being threatened by pollution. The construction undertaken by Jal Nigam under Ganga Action Plan has not served the purpose. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the House towards this problem. Kashi is situated between the rivers Varuna and Asi. On one side there was the Asi river and on the other side there was the Varuna river, but now there is no trace of the Asi river. The plan drawn to make the Ganges pollution free has failed. The machines at that place remain out of order for five months and polluted water keep rising continuously thereby threatening the residential system. Sir, through you, I want to request the Government to seek cooperation from the denizens of Kashi, who know the system of Kashi and also know a lot about checking pollution and construction of drains. The Ganges is the life line of our country but it is a matter of concern that the water of the Ganges is being polluted and that very water is offered at Baba Vishwanath temple.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the categorical question.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, through you, I want to submit to the Government that the grant of Rs. 53 crores under the scheme was stalled by the Hon. High Court. My request is that plans should be formulated keeping in mind the advice and suggestion of local people, so that the Ganges can be saved from pollution and clean water can be offered to Baba Vishwanath. I seek the cooperation of other honourable Members of this House too.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I want to invite the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of public importance.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: You did nothing when you were the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Your Government cannot even do whatever I did...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: You should also bring proposals for making Ganga water pollution free. I demand from the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: I also associate myself with it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: I do not need a certificate from you. All I did—I did as Governor. I do not need a certificate from any leader of Bhartiya Janata Party or any other leader...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Voraji, please stick to the subject.

[English]

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Rajnandgaon): According to the newspapers reports, the Pakistani Army has started participating directly in the militant activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Special border teams headed by Army personnel and comprising of three to four militants, have been constituted and have been assigned the task of carrying out acts of sabotage in the Uri and Jammu sectors. The aim appears to be to convert militancy into a movement on the lines of Taliban in Afghanistan. It is reported that the training of these teams started last June in Pak-occupied Kashmir camps. Reports also indicate that these teams would be going within 5-10 kilometres of the Indian territory and would carry out tasks like handling of explosives, assassinations, recruitment of local youth, intimidation and liquidation of local population whose commitment to the cause of militancy is weakening and even for acting as spotters for directing Pakistani artillery fire on the Line of Control. The Uri region of the Valley and Jammu sector have been targeted because of their easy accessibility. I would request both the hon. Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Home Affairs to take immediate action.

SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH (Tamluk): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the following matter of public importance. During the time of Ganga water sharing between Bangladesh and the Government of India, it was promised by the then Prime Minister—now Shri H.D. Devegowda is also present here—on behalf of the Government of India that a linkage

of Sankosh river with the Ganges will be done so that the Calcutta Port and the Haldia Port can get adequate water. Due to the shortage of water, there is a heavy siltation on the shipping channel. So, both Calcutta and Haldia ports are facing a very serious problem. All the big ships are not entering into Calcutta and Haldia ports. So, this scheme for linkage of Sankosh river with Ganges is very much necessary. But the Government of India is not taking much interest to implement this project.

Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to this project of linkage of Sankosh river, with the Ganges and it should be implemented at an early date. Otherwise, the people who are living both sides of the Hooghly river will suffer a lot due to salinity. There is no potable water due to salinity. The interest of the people has not been taken care of so far. This is a very important issue.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention that the Food Corporation of India which is a Government of India undertaking have reduced their activity in the Eastern Region. Very recently, they have diverted fund under the head of godown construction from Eastern Region to Southern Region. This is my first point.

Secondly, very recently, the Food Corporation of India got a lump sum amount from the World Bank but they are not considering the appeal of Eastern Region.

Thirdly, very recently, they have terminated 19 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the service. They were the employees of the Food Corporation of India. So, I would like to raise this matter of public importance before this august House and I urge upon the Government to look into the matter. Thank you.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am drawing the attention of the Government of India to a matter of serious public importance.

Natural calamities are taking place in this country each year. This year floods and drought took place throughout the country. I shall just mention the drought situation in some parts of the country. We had occasion to see with our own eyes the plight of the rural people in some districts of Orissa. Because of drought, some families have been compelled to leave their villages in search of food and drinking water elsewhere. They have been put to a very distressing situation. The State Government, with its limited resources, is not in a position to cope up with the serious situation. I would, therefore urge upon the Central Government to come forward to

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

help the State Government. They should at least increase the food supply to the State Government, increase provision under EAS and provide loans to small farmers at no interest.

[Translation]

VAIDYA VISHNU DATT (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jammu & Kashmir shares a 700 to 800 miles border with Pakistan. The people living in the border area can neither watch the programme of Doordarshan nor listen to the programmes of All India Radio. My submission is that the people of that area have realised the reality to some extent after 10 years of unabated terrorism. The telecast/broadcast of Pakistan's TV or radio is so poisoning in its contents that it instigates terrorism by flaring up the emotions of the people. The Government should open powerful transmission centres in the boarder areas so that the boarder people could know the developments taking place in India and so that they are not carried away by the mischievous propogandā of Pakistan.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a statue of Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayanji, who waged a grand battle against corruption should be established in the Parliament premises.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thakur, I am sorry, it is mentioned here that since it is within the jurisdiction of the Speaker, it may not be allowed. It is my mistake that I called your name...

...(Interruptions)

DR. C.P. THAKUR: There is nothing serious about it, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thakur, kindly cooperate with me. It is already mentioned here. Actually, they should not have listed it here. It is creating confusion.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: All right, I shall talk to the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you better talk to the Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution of India guarantees that no discrimination will take place against anyone on the basis of caste, religion and sex, but a sense of fear has crept in among

the minority community since the B.J.P. coalition Government came into power at the Centre. Its clear evidence can be seen in Maden village of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. Its population is more than thirty thousand. The Muslims of Kahn sub-caste, who are also called Pathan, voted in favour of Samajwadi Party in Lok Sabha elections. Their inclination is towards the socialist thinking, but atrocities are being committed against the people of minority community by the District Magistrate at the instance of B.J.P. All the sections of I.P.C. and C.R.P.C. have been used against Aaftab Khan, Shahid Khan, Enamullah Khan, Gani Khan, Suhel Khan, Vasi Khan and Ekram Khan. The type of atrocities committed on these innocent youngmen has no parallel in the history of modern India...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: This is a state matter and cannot be raised here.

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Please listen to me and react after that ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, in addition to it, the minorities of Maurya village had been tortured and Anwar Khan, the Pradhan of that village, and others belonging to the minority community had been subjected to atrocities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you expect from the Government of India?

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way in which the District Magistrate....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make any running commentary like BBC. There are other Members also who want to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter is concerning the minorities...(Interruptions) Chauhan Saheb, you are very faithful to B.J.P., I know it...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, the name should be changed from PH to PS so that it becomes Police Station from Parliament House.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Your suggestion is very good.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN (Bahraich): If one overlooks sensitivity, then, one cannot help it. Nothing is settled by ignorance. As far as the minorities are concerned, special provisions are provided in the Constitution and special protection has been assured by the Constitution. Nothing is settled by ignorance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the wisdom of the hon. Speaker, he has already listed his name. Therefore, he has been allowed to speak. There is nothing objectionable.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Such insinuation and such comments will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order that it should be ascertained first as to whether you will give direction or the Members of B.J.P. will decide it...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not interrupt anyone but if the members of BJP do so we would not allow them to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want from the Government of India?

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I mean to say that the way the District Magistrate of Gazipur*...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not mention the names.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is District Magistrate and is harassing the people there...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: These names should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, people are being harassed by a District Magistrate what sort of a message will go to the people. After pinpointing the people belonging to the Yadav and other minority communities not only in a single village but also in the entire area, are being harassed there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is a village from where not even a single Muslim migrated to Pakistan during partition and they preferred to live in India...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to you that the Government may be directed to ensure that no discrimination is done to the people belonging to minorities.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the economy of the State of Kerala has been shattered due to serious drop in prices of some of the agricultural crops, mainly rubber and coconut. As far as rubber is concerned, on the first day of the last session, when there was a *dhama* by about 45 MPs of different parties, the hon. Prime Minister had assured that some serious steps are being taken. He had also ordered and the Commerce Minister had also stated that 20,000 tonnes of rubber would be procured by the Government. The Government actually started it, but it has completely failed. Some serious steps have to be taken to see that 20,000 tonnes or much more quantity of rubber is procured because the way in which the implementation is being done is not proper. Therefore, the Government has to monitor and take immediate steps.

Sir, regarding coconut also, the issue is very serious. The price of rubber has crashed. Its price was Rs. 70 when the Congress Government was in power, but it has come down to Rs. 29 and it is further crashing not because any particular party is ruling. But I would like to say that within these four or five years, the prices have crashed to this extent. Therefore, about eight lakhs to ten lakhs of small and marginal farmers were particularly affected. So, I would suggest and urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

Union Government towards the apathy being shown to the Sugarcane growers of Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh. I am hesitating to say that in my constituency Rs. 55 crores of farmers are still outstanding Rs. 18 crore of Kathkuinya-Padrauna Sugar Factory being run by the Ministry of Textiles are also outstanding. This Factory is being run for the last 10-15 years. The overall management of the factory is under the control of the Ministry of Textiles—but on demanding the outstanding amount, the Ministry stated that it is not its responsibility whereas the present Chairman of the factory is also nominated by the Ministry of Textiles. The whole work is looked after by this Ministry. Rs. 18 crore are still outstanding and it has been referred to B.I.F.R. B.I.F.R. also is not showing any interest in solving the problem. It is studying the case for the last two years. At present, mills are closed and they are not in a position to be revived. I would like to request that no matter if the mills under the control of the Ministry of Textiles start functioning or not but their outstanding amount of Rs. 18 crore should be given. In my constituency, there is a Kaptanganj Sugar Factory. Rs. one hundred crore of the farmers are outstanding against this factory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What should be done by the Government of India?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sugarcane is a subject of Central Government and fortunately, Katkuinya Padrauna Sugar factory is also under the Control of the Government of India. Rs. 18 crore is outstanding to this factory which is closed now. The case of this factory is pending with the B.I.F.R. but no decision has been taken till now. It does not matter if mills start functioning or not. Rs. 22 crore of the sugarcane growers are also outstanding against another mill...*(Interruptions)* What will happen to the farmers? I would like to submit that Government should pay attention to this problem.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to a matter of profound public importance. In 1949, in our Constitution, we have abolished untouchability and declared that enforcement of any disparity, arising out of untouchability, shall be an offence. But rampant discrimination against members belonging to the Scheduled Castes is being practised in various parts of the country. In Uttar Pradesh, the Government has already issued a circular asking the officials of the Police Department not to register reports under the Prevention of Untouchability. They might not have exactly said "not to register", but they have said that it should be examined at various level, before any

report is registered at the Police Station. Recently, we have received a report from Gujarat where Dalits have been forced indoors as fear stalks in these hamlets. This incident took place on the day of Diwali. Though I am mentioning about this village particularly, there are several other places where these incidents are being reported.

Today, again, there is a report in *The Indian Express* about the incident that took place in Tamil Nadu. I am certain that the Government in Tamil Nadu, which was born out of the Dravidian Movement, would take action. ...*(Interruptions)* You need not say anything. I am certain that the Government will take action on it. Basically, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is the product of self-respect movement of the Dalits. I have great regards and respect for them. So, I am certain that the Government will take action.

The point which I am trying to emphasise, Mr. Chairman, is that these tendencies are trying to suppress and oppress the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. These tendencies are being promoted and, through, I would like to request the Central Government to come down heavily on those elements who are responsible and are resorting to these suppressive and oppressive measures.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): A special committee has been constituted by the Collector to look into the matter, and stern action has been taken by the police.

SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN: The hon. Member mentioned about Uttar Pradesh saying that there was a directive from the Uttar Pradesh Government not to register cases under the Atrocities Act. I would like to correct the record and tell the hon. Member that there was no directive like this. Since the Act was misused earlier, yes, the Government has only said that any kind of incident should be inquired into first and then registered. So, let the record be put straight.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I have a right to reply. When Parliament was deliberating on that measure, it had taken enough precautions to ensure that no provision of the law is misused. It is not open for any State Government to emphasise more on this aspect of stopping the misuse; they should rather apply the provisions of the Act in the true spirit. Instead of that they are emphasizing more that it should not be misused. Who would be responsible for the misuse?

DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA (Peddapalli): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this

august House to a very important matter. There is a big racket — involving bank officers, well-know share brokers, prominent industrialists — for cheating this poor country. The *modus operandi* of this racket is in connivance with the bank officials. They are either forging the Letters of Credit or are giving improper Letters to Credit and are clandestinely encashing those in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or in some other States and a poor and a developing country is being put to enormous financial loss.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to direct the concerned Department to institute a high level investigation team to find the facts and to book the culprits so that nobody is shielded as very big names are involved in this case.

SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI (Dharwad South): Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Central Government the fact that recently the hon. Prime Minister made a statement that the National Express Highways would be constructed to connect Jammu & Kashmir with Kanyakumari by spending an amount of Rs. 28,000 crore.

Sir, lakhs of people are suffering and dying annually, because of natural calamities like floods, in the northern rivers, namely, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. If these two rivers could be connected to the rivers in the South, then not only the chances of calamities would be reduced but it would also create abundant irrigation potential in the South.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, when the late Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, a plan for diversion of rivers was prepared. Irrigation should be given first priority and so, the construction of roads should be postponed. Since construction of roads has been given the first priority, as per the Press statement, I would like to appeal to the Government, through you, to consider providing irrigation facilities as the first priority.

SHRI R.S. GAVAI (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government that because of unprecedented, untimely and unseasonal rains in Maharashtra, particularly in the regions of Vidharbha, Marathwada and Maharashtra, there has been a damage to the crops and property to the tune of crores of rupees.

In those regions we have lost the Kharif and the Rabi crops, *Jawar, Bajra* etc. In spite of such a loss and damage to crop and property, the Government of

Maharashtra had turned a deaf ear and is doing nothing in the matter. We have been given to understand that the Government of Maharashtra have written to the Government of India for their help in the matter.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to take remedial measures and to pay compensation for the losses suffered by the farmers in the State of Maharashtra.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Sir, the Shantipur—Nabadwip, a 28 km narrow gauge railway line of the Eastern Railway of the Sealdah Division is being neglected since long. This stretch of railway line requires conversion from the narrow gauge to the broad gauge. Estimate and survey for this line have been done in 1993. But even after the lapse of almost six years, the conversion of this stretch of railway line has not taken place.

Sir, Nabadwip is an international pilgrimage centre. It is the holy land of the Lord Gauranga Mahaprabhu. It is his birth place. Mayapur is an international tourist place and ISKCON is very famous in our country also. Thousands of people travel everyday on this narrow gauge line. I request the Government, especially the Ministry of Railways, to implement the project of gauge conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge for which an estimate of Rs. 35 crore is already made. This is a very important project.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMA NAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Electricity Board in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh is neglecting the farmers. Due to non-availability of electricity 30 percent land of the farmers is still unirrigated and as a result, it has been left uncultivated. 40 percent transformers have been burnt in the Satna district due to the negligence of the electricity Board. 2300 farmers had applied for the allotment of power connections five years back to install tubewells in their fields but the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has not allotted them power connections so far due to which they are incurring heavy loss. Through you, I would like to request that the Government of Madhya Pradesh may be directed to ensure availability of power round the clock on priority basis to the farmers of Mandla. The burnt transformers may either be replaced or repaired and immediate action be taken to allot power connections to the 2300 farmers so that all they could get power connections within a month.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Congress Government has shown gross negligence in the matter of power generation

[Shri Rama Nand Singh]

as well as its supply all over the country. Still, the Government is showing gross negligence in providing electricity to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is talking about providing electricity to the big industrialists only but electricity is not being supplied to the farmers. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the Union Government that the Government of Madhya Pradesh may be given special directions in this regard so that the farmers of Satna district may get electricity on priority basis, burnt transformers can be replaced there and 2300 farmers may get power connections immediately.

[English]

SHRI C. GOPAL (Arakkonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring the following matter to the notice of the Government of India. Tamil Nadu Government failed to procure the expected quantities of paddy during this Kuruval season. So far, they procured less than the quantities procured in the last two years. Experts in this field feel that there should be a radical change in the procurement policy that is followed by the Tamil Nadu Government. Otherwise, storage of paddy will not be satisfactory.

During this Kuruval season, up to November, 1998, the Tamil Nadu Government procured only 31,469 tonnes of nice variety of paddy and 12,881 tonnes of ordinary varieties of paddy. In the year, 1996, the same Government procured 1,11,426 tonnes of paddy. But in the year 1997, their total procurement of paddy was 7,04,760 tonnes. At this stage, the Tamil Nadu Government says that there is 5,00,000 tonnes of rice in the State Pool and that it is sufficient for the State of Tamil Nadu. Every month, Tamil Nadu Government is getting 1,10,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool. Last month, it was decided that some 20,000 tonnes of rice would be supplied to the State from the Central Pool. The Tamil Nadu Government is now expecting more allocation of rice every month from the Central Pool.

Sir, experts from the procurement department feel that the Government should procure eight lakh tonnes of paddy during the Samba season. Then only the Tamil Nadu Government will not be facing the scarcity of rice.

Now, the Government is adopting two methods for procurement. First, they are procuring from the Government department and second, they are procuring through the private sectors. Sir, the farmers are selling only to the private sector because they are getting good prices from the private sector. Therefore, they have to procure eight lakh tonnes of paddy. Then only the problem

of scarcity of rice will be solved. The Government says that there is no possibility of scarcity. But when the storage of rice in the State pool is reduced, price of rice will rise and then the problem will arise. That is the opinion of experts.

Sir, the onion-like situation should not be allowed to happen in the case of rice in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the Central Government may direct the State Government to open more and more procurement centres and issue permanent orders for the supply of more rice from the Central Pool. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, is it the sense of the House to continue without lunch-break? Shall we continue?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): No, Sir. You please adjourn for lunch...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum therefore, House should be adjourned...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, if we start raising the quorum issue, then the House will not be going to function. We know, how things are going on. So, let us not raise the issue of quorum...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can the business be conducted without quorum...*(Interruptions)* Therefore this issue should be taken up after lunch hour.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: My I request the hon. Minister who is incharge of Textiles to speak about his Bill for about five minutes. Let him reply to the discussion on the Bill. We are not going to object. Then we can adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can it be allowed?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

14.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-four minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Jaysinhji Chauhan.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

4.44 1/2 hrs.

- (i) Need to extend 'Kapadvanj-Nadiad' train up to Anand in Gujarat and also attach more bogies to it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN (Kapadvanj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the 'Kapadvanj-Nadiad' train being run in my constituency. There is only one bogey in Kapadvanj-Nadiad train causing a lot of difficulties to the passengers. This train used to run from Kapadvanj to Anand but now it goes only upto Nadiad. There is no stoppage of the said train between the Kapadvanj and Nadiad. In public interest, stoppage should be provided of the said train at Katwal, Mahuda, Antrol, Toma and Veena stations.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that more bogies should be attached to this train and it should be extended upto Anand with stoppage at the above mentioned stations.

- (ii) Need to take concrete steps for early upgradation of Ahmedabad Airport in Gujarat

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Ahmedabad is the State capital and an industrial city in Gujarat. Ahmedabad airport has been upgraded as an International

Airport and international flights have already commenced from Ahmedabad airport. The inauguration was also done by the then Union Civil Aviation Minister. According to the requirement of the International Airport Authority of India, additional land required for runway has been fully acquired by the State Government and handed over to IAAI long back for extending the runway. The runway strengthening/extension to 11500 ft. and other associated pavement work for enabling the operation of B-747 class of aircraft at this airport are at 'tender action' stage.

I therefore urge upon the Government to start the work regarding upgradation of Ahmedabad Airport at the earliest and also please state at what stage the work stands at present.

- (iii) Need to start work at Vagaliyar and Sablakot Power projects in J&K

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur): Sir, the Chinab river in Jammu and Kashmir has a potential of generating 15,000 MW power but as yet, Salal Project has achieved the level of generating only 550 MW of power. Work at Dulahasti project is in progress but the projects like Vagaliyar, Sablakot and Karthai have not been taken up so far. Employees of Jammu and Kashmir who toiled to complete the Salal Project are now being transferred to distant places.

I request the Union Government to immediately hand over Vagaliyar, Sablakot and Karthai projects to NHPC and start the construction work after taking care over so that infrastructure of Salal Project can be utilized, employees get relief and power crisis in the country is overcome.

- (iv) Need to allocate adequate funds to take up anti-sea erosion works in Kerala

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The State of Kerala is endowed with a long coastal line. During every monsoon, this coast is badly affected by severe sea erosion. Out of 560 kms. of coastal line about 448 kms. are affected to a very great extent. Efforts were made in the past to construct sea walls along the sea shore, but large stretches of coastal belt still remain unprotected.

Due to sea erosion, the life and property of the fishermen living along the coastal line are in perpetual

[Shri Mullapally Ramachandran]

peril. The Government of Kerala finds it extremely difficult to undertake construction and maintenance work against sea erosion. The financial assistance from the Union is the only solace to the State.

Time and again, the gravity of the situation has been brought to the notice of the Union Government. However, no Central assistance for anti-sea erosion work has been forthcoming since 1992.

It is therefore highly necessary that adequate financial assistance is provided to the State of Kerala without any delay. I appeal to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water Resources to allocate adequate funds to the State of Kerala for anti-sea erosion work in the State.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, the same is the problem in my constituency about which I have mentioned to you earlier.

(v) Need to clear waiting list for domestic LPG in Gujarat

SHRI N.J. RATHWA (Chota Udepur): There is a long waiting list for the domestic L.P.G. connections all over the country for I.O.C., I.B.P. and H.P.C. I would like to know the action plan of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to reduce the long waiting list.

What are the targets of the Petroleum Ministry for Indian Oil Corporation Limited in Gujarat; what quota was to be released in the year 1998-99 and how many connections have been released till the third quarter of the year in Gujarat and the time period to complete the target.

I request the Union Government to clear waiting list for domestic L.P.G. in Gujarat.

(vi) Need to sanction adequate Central Assistance to State Government of Orissa to implement the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Berhampur) (Orissa): The Union Government has started paying the revised pay, D.A. and other allowances to the Central Government employees as per the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. Subsequently, the State Government of Orissa like other States also announced the revision of pay and D.A. of its employees. It has also been decided to make the payment with effect from 1st of April, 1996. But the State Government is finding it difficult to make

the payment of the revised pay scale as it is facing serious financial crisis.

The Ninth and Tenth Finance Commissions have not made provision of adequate funds for the State. The Ninth Finance Commission sanctioned 5.2 per cent of the total Central fund to the State of Orissa whereas the Tenth Finance Commission brought it down to 4.2 per cent. This loss should be compensated by the Central Government. Otherwise, it will be very difficult on the part of the State Government to bear the additional burden of Central D.A., pay and other allowances announced for the State Government employees.

I urge upon the Finance Minister to release adequate additional Central assistance to the State Government of Orissa accordingly.

(vii) Need to introduce a fast passenger train between Asansol and Rampurhat via Andal-Sainthia-Suri in West Bengal

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): There is a long-standing demand of the people of two districts of West Bengal, viz. Birbhum and Bardhaman for introduction of a fast passenger train between Asansol and Rampurhat via Andal-Sainthia-Suri. Several representations were made and this issue was raised on several occasions on the floor of the House, but nothing has been achieved. Thousands of people are commuting daily in this section but Railways are not giving due attention to this Andal-Sainthia-Rampurhat section since long.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take steps for introduction of a fast passenger train between Asansol and Rampurhat via Andal-Suri without any further delay.

(viii) Need for early constitution of East Coast Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee with headquarters at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): The East Coast Railway Zone was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India in the year 1996 at Bhubaneswar (Orissa). But till date no separate General Manager of the Zone have been appointed nor the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee have been constituted to suggest measures for providing amenities to the Railway users in the Zone. On the other hand the meeting of ZRUCC of the S.E. Railway was held recently in Calcutta where all the members of the East Coast Railway Zone was invited. When members of the Committee asked about the fate of the East Coast Zonal Railway Consultative Committee, the General Manager of the S.E.

Railway did not say anything about its formation. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to inform the House when the ZRUCC of the East Coast Zone will be constituted the headquarter being at Bhubaneswar to look after and provide amenities to the Rail users in the area.

(ix) Need to take steps to check deforestation in Sunderbans area in West Bengal

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, Sunderbans area in West Bengal, bordering the Bay of Bengal was once renowned for its Tiger Project and unique flora and fauna. But unfortunately, it has now fallen on bad days resulting from its deforestation. The bane of the whole problem is that the timber traders in connivance with some local people who are poverty-ridden and ignorant of the resultant damage being caused to their forest wealth as a result of this deforestation—are clandestinely getting the trees uprooted and carting them for being sold at a very high price.

It is high time the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, responsible for the maintenance of the Tiger Project in Sunderbans and its guardian for ecological protection, moves in the matter and puts an end to these nefarious trade practices and save the scenic forests from degradation.

Further, Sir, the nature too is also taking its own toll inasmuch as during the tide, the sand brought by it accumulates and spreads and ultimately uproots the trees. Since the Ministry is also responsible for the preservation of biosphere ecology in this region, it is high time that it consults some experts and devise some effective measures to check that the sand does not uproot the trees but is utilised more gainfully and purposefully.

(x) Need to review the decision for setting up tanneries and paper mills at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu to check environmental pollution in the area.

[Translation]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Our founder leader of Pattali Makkal Katchi has pointed out that the river Palar situated in Vellore district used to supply good drinking water to 30 towns on its banks and 50 villages surrounding it. The Palar river water was also used by the villagers to cultivate their land. Now, there are a

number of tanneries on the banks of the river Palar. They let out the effluents in the Palar river. So, now the river water in Palar has been polluted and it is not useful for drinking or agricultural purposes. Due to pollution the people are suffering from a number of diseases like asthma, skin disease and stomach ailment, etc. Thousands of acres of fertile land have become waste land and it is not used for cultivation. Sheshaiyee Paper Mill in Erode District on the banks of Kaveri river is also polluting the river.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has evolved a plan to establish an industrial estate in Cuddalore District exclusively for tanneries and paper mills. As per G.O. No. 179, issued on 30.6.97, the proposed industrial estate is to be set up on the cultivable lands of the villages like Andar Mulli Pallam Kayalapattu, Periyapattu and Silambi Manglam. The Revenue Department has initiated the process of taking over about 2400 acres of land and it would affect about 15000 small farmers and agricultural labourers.

If the industrial estate is allowed to function at Cuddalore District, the effluents from the tanneries and paper mills would cause environmental pollution problems. The subsoil water will be polluted and we will have to face good drinking water problem in 40 villages. The Supreme Court of India has also given a verdict that new tanneries should not be started hereafter.

So, we urge upon the Union Government to take up this matter with the State Administration to safeguard the interests of the villagers of these areas in Tamil Nadu.

**COTTON GINNING AND PROCESSING
FACTORIES (REPEAL) BILL—Contd.**

[English]

DR. SAROJA V. (Rasipuram): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to present my views in this august House.

The repeal Bill will provide a thrust and incentive to the modernisation efforts in the cotton ginning and pressing sector to ensure quality processing of cotton and charging remunerative price for the services provided for. In this context, I would like to say that cotton is the major crop that is being cultivated in India. A number of States produce cotton and Tamil Nadu is one among them. Out of 80 per cent of the total fibre 68 per cent is consumed by the textile sector.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. Saraja V.]

15.00 hrs.

The textile policy statement of 1985 stated that there will be off-take of the farmers produce at the remunerative prices. It also laid down that cotton needed by the domestic textile industry would be made available in adequate quantity at reasonable prices. The twin objects are sought to be achieved through timely announcement of remunerative Minimum Support Price to the farmers and also through proper import and export policy as and when necessary.

Sir, it is our observation that there is an imbalance between the production and consumption of cotton. The Cotton Advisory Board made its observation in its meeting held on 6.3.1998 that the increase in the production of cotton has been of the order of 30 lakh bales since 1950-51. It has increased to about 178 lakh bales in the year 1996-97.

Sir, though there is an increase in the production of cotton, yet there is a decline in the production for the year 1997-98. There is also a decline in quality of cotton produced. The consumption of the cotton was 125 lakh bales during 1992-93, it has increased to about 162.50 lakh bales during the year 1997-98.

Sir, three varieties of cotton are produced. But there is only one variety, namely, medium staple variety which is of good quality. This quality is exportable also. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of this august House that the Government announces Minimum Support Price for the varieties of cotton every year to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers. The Cotton Corporation of India is the only agency to implement this. The procurement of the produced cotton is done by the Cotton Corporation of India. But proper procurement is not there. Sir, in my district of Tamil Nadu, for example, the total production of cotton per year is 20 million tonnes. Most of the varieties produced are MCU, LRA, Varalakshmi, swin, hybrid variety and F1-Sruthi.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House to one more matter. We talk about poor farmers and also about economic empowerment of rural women. About 50 spinning mills are located in my district of Salem but less than five ginning mills are there. I have also motivated a few women farmers to come forward to start ginning factory to cater to the needs of 50 spinning mills which are located in and around this area. The cotton produced in Salem district is marketed through Salem, Kolathur, Rasipuram and Konkanapuram marketing societies. But even after procuring cotton through these societies, artificial scarcity is being created. It is stocked by the private traders. I urge upon the Government to

regulate these markets. I would also request the Government to check this artificial scarcity created by the traders.

In this context, I would make an appeal to the agricultural scientists. It is stated that F1 variety of the new cotton hybrid variety contains specific protein which determines the genetic value of product and quantity of the cotton. I would urge upon the agricultural scientists to concentrate more on these varieties so as to have more quantity and quality based variety.

Sir, as per the survey conducted on the agricultural land as also on forest land one-third of the land is lying fallow and also barren. One-third of this land is cultivable. But it is lying vacant.

I would urge upon this Government to instruct the agricultural scientists to have a soil conservation so that the land can be put to use by proper research activities.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my speech will be very brief. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 has now become irrelevant as all these things have been covered under Essential Commodities Act. Therefore, we don't intend to oppose the Bill introduced in the House by the hon. Minister. I wish to avail myself of this occasion to give the hon. Minister a suggestion as there is a serious problem in my area. Usually it is believed that your department is exclusively related to the textile industry but there are some industries which were undertaken by the Department of Textiles later on.

Sir, there was strike in Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur when Janata Party came to power in 1977. No negotiation could be reached with the mill owners and all the units of Swadeshi Cotton Mill were nationalised after their acquisition. In the following scenario, several mills of those times were acquired by the Government. Those mills are still facing closure. Similarly, there were four sugar mills of British India Corporation at Gauribazar, Padrauna, Kathkuiya and Paraura. Later on, these mills were undertaken by the Ministry of Textiles by incorporating Kanpur Sugar Works Corporation. The Government sold all the four mills to private parties. But one sugar mill viz Anand Nagar sugar mill related to Swadeshi Cotton Mills has been closed for the last three years because that comes under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles. The Ministry of Textiles does think of formulating policies regarding cotton industry but at the same time, the Government is not paying any attention to the sugar mill running under it. Labourers are on the verge of starvation

and farmers are facing difficulties. On this occasion, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider the problems of these cotton mills as also of the sugar mills which crept into your department, at the time when you think about your department. Efforts should be made to bring Anand Nagar sugar mills into operation. The Government must take steps in the interest of labourers and farmers of that area. With this, I support the Bill introduced by you and hope that you'll support my submission and will take some steps in this direction.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister, he introduced the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Repeal) Bill, 1998 in the Lok Sabha. The law enacted in 1925 during the British period was still in force in our country which had become irrelevant as cotton has been brought in the category of essential commodities. I thank hon. Minister for this amendment Bill. At the same time, I am of the view that farmers don't get the remunerative price of cotton and they take less interest in its production as a result the commodity becomes less available. This affects many industries. My suggestion is that through this Bill farmers may get protection, adequate price of the cotton and the factories also should be taken care of. Through this Bill, as a result of modernization, good quality of cotton will be produced, processed and exported in larger quantity and the country will be able to realise foreign exchange also. Considering its provisions in tune with the modern age, we support this Bill and hope, the hon. Minister also will consider these points so that the Bill may prove useful.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduced the Bill to repeal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. I am happy, all the Members who spoke on this Bill, have welcomed it. I am very grateful to them. This Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha for the third time. This Bill was introduced in the tenth Lok Sabha on 11th December, 1995. Later on, the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Ministry of Commerce. The Report of the Committee was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 8th March, 1996 but the Bill ceased to exist after the dissolution of Lok Sabha.

SHRI AJIT JOGI (raigarh): You were to get its credit.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: This Bill was introduced in eleventh Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1996. The Lok Sabha passed this Bill on 13th August, 1997. This was introduced in the Rajya Sabha but the Lok Sabha was dissolved in the meantime.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: You please pass it soon. Don't cause harm to us. You have introduced a dangerous Bill.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): You please help in passing the bill.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: This Bill aims at removing uncalled for control over ginning and pressing factories. This will do away with the delay in formalities. Cotton Control Orders were passed in 1986 under Essential commodities Act, 1955. It had many provisions. More provisions were made in it. Repeal of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act will ease the uncalled for burden and full concentration and consideration will be given on the improvement of quality of cotton. However, it is not good to speak much on this Bill. I would like to reply to the questions raised by some hon. Members. One issue was raised by Bhavna Dave. She said that Cotton growers did not get remunerative price but, through the chair, I want to tell the House that so far as the price of cotton is concerned, growers should get remunerative price. Farmers will get 40-70 percent more than the fixed M.S.P. of cotton.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to tell you about the quality of cotton. The MSP of J-34 quality was Rs. 1440 whereas farmers were given Rs. 1950 and Rs. 2230 for that quality, MSP for NH-44 quality was Rs. 1420 but Rs. 1846, Rs. 1950 and Rs. 2230 have been given to the farmers, MSP for NHH-44 was Rs. 1420 but farmers have been given Rs. 1846 and Rs. 2080. Similarly, MSP for H-4 quality was Rs. 1650 but farmers were given Rs. 1991 and Rs. 2225. MSP for DCH-32 quality was fixed at Rs. 1700 but farmers have been given Rs. 2250. Moreover, farmers have been given upto Rs. 2600 which is 45 percent more than the MSP. Though farmers have been given good prices for cotton yet the Cotton Corporation of India is trying to give even more to them. This year the production of cotton has increased as compared to last year's production. Last year the production was 156 lakh bales and this year it has increased to 175 lakh bales. The Government is concerned about giving the farmers a better price.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of our Hon. Member's while talking about increasing cotton production, said that its yield should increase and the Government should pay attention to it. In this context, I would like to inform the House that during the year 1986-87, 95 lakh bales of 107 kilograms were produced and now 175 lakh bales are expected to be produced. Thus the production has almost doubled. In 1986-87 the total area was 70.75 lakh hectares which has now increased to 91.66 lakh hectares. We are going to abolish the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, but, simultaneously, we have made efforts to improve the quality of cotton.

[Shri Kashiram Rana]

We are going to implement it through Cotton Technology Mission. This is a 600 crore scheme and will be started this year itself. This will certainly improve the quality of cotton. The yield of cotton, too, will increase. Moreover, one of the hon. members has just said that marketing should be provided so that they could get better prices for cotton. We have provided for marketing also in it. We have also kept the ginning and pressing sector in our cotton technology mission and technology upgradation fund. Then the complaints of contaminated cotton coming from within the country and from abroad, will also be removed and we will also be able to export cotton yarn to other countries resulting in increased domestic sales. If demand for cotton increases we will be able to give better prices to farmers. At last, I should only say that this House should pass this bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.22 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Rise in prices of Essential Commodities—Contd.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the last two days, the issue of price rise has been under discussion under Rule 193. I would like to congratulate Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Rajesh Pilot and other friends for having moved the Motion under Rule 193.

Sir, I have not heard the speech of Shri Sompal, but I have heard the speeches of Shri P. Chidambaram, the former Finance Minister and of the present Finance Minister. Yes, I do not want to go into the management of the finance, the root causes for the fiscal deficit or the money supply. All these issues were debated. But, in my opinion, it is total mismanagement. It is not a question of money supply, whether it is 15 per cent or 20 per cent in the year 1998-99. Much more than that, there is no commitment, there is no coordination between the departments; there is no political will. There is no coordination among the bureaucracy. These are some of the contributing factors for this type of unexpected price rise.

Sir, I do not want to take up the issue of only onions. There are various issues. Onion is not the only issue. That was an issue only for the purpose of elections, and that one issue had been made so big.

Sir, there are various burning problems. First, I will prove how there was a total mismanagement of the situation by the Government and then switch over to other issues. I would like to state as to what happened in my home State. The reason for my referring to it is because the hon. Finance Minister was trying to shift the responsibility to the States by saying that the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act comes under the purview of the States and, if at all, there was any rise in prices, the State Government have to be blamed for their inaction.

Sir, there was a total lack of coordination. In my home State, onions were being sold at Rs. 16 per

kilogram by HOPCOM, which is a cooperative organisation and which deals in all vegetables. They have opened several outlets throughout the State of Karnataka. They have sold onions at Rs. 16 per kilogram last month and also the month prior to that. Could it not be possible for the Government to get onions from Karnataka or from other States where the commodity was so cheap? A farmer from Shimoga district of Karnataka brought onions to the regulated market at Bangalore thinking that he would get a better price for his produce. Since there was a lot of hue and cry about the price of onions in Delhi and other places, he expected a good price for his produce, but, ultimately he had to sell his produce at a lesser rate in Bangalore. He had brought one truck load of onions all the way to Bangalore from Shimoga and he could not meet the transportation charges. So, he had committed suicide. This had appeared in newspapers and there is no need for me to elaborate on this point. I made this point only to point out that there was a total lack of coordination.

Sir, I am not going to blame the Member of the other side for this. They are all equally interested to bring down the prices and safeguard the interests of consumers and producers. There is no question of mixing politics here, as if they are not concerned with the rise in prices. I am not going to do that. But there is a total failure on the part of the Government on this issue and they must accept this fact.

Sir, my sister Mamta Banerji is sitting here. She forced the Government to call the Chief Ministers' Conference after seven or eight months. Was it necessary for one of the allied parties to go to the extent of coming out of the Coordination Committee of the ruling coalition and issuing a threat? A senior Member of her party mentioned here that there is lack of information to the Prime Minister's Office and the Prime Minister's Office is unable to take steps. He also said that the Prime Minister pleaded his ignorance about it when he met him. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is going to get the feedback. Is it not the responsibility of the Prime Minister? Is it not the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies or whatever is its nomenclature? There are some changes made after this Government has come into power.

Sir, I have got the highest regard for Shri Barnala, because he resigned as the Governor of a State when his recommendation was not accepted. You resigned on principle. You handled one state as Chief Minister. When he was the Chief Minister, for some disobedience or whatever it may be, the reason had been a punishment. The religious heads have given some punishment which he has accepted as a soldier. Shri Barnala accepted it

as a disciplined soldier. I have got the highest regard for you even today. But how you have administered the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, I am unable to understand it. If your Prime Minister or the Finance Minister is not cooperating with you, you should better resign. ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): This will only add to your regard.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It is not a question of taking the issues lightly. I am serious about it. If your Prime Minister is not cooperating or the Minister of Finance is not cooperating, you better resign. Your image will go up. Otherwise, the people will curse you for all the mistakes that you or the Ministry of Fertilisers have committed.

I do not know why our Congressmen were so particular about onion. Onion has not yielded the result. It is only because the BJP has done the mistake about the nuclear test. They were under the impression that the euphoria that has been created is going to bring them two-thirds majority in this House. I have already said that my party has also been defeated. I am not worried about the results of the election. But I do not know why only the onion issue was there every day and every time. I was watching it. I am not going to say anything without at least studying it myself. I am not going to waste the time.

On fertiliser issue, what was the assurance given by you? when I drew the attention of this House through a Calling Attention Motion in June, that is, at the fag end of the last Budget Session, you had made a categorical assurance that you were going to take all the steps to provide the required fertilisers. I will just read your reply:

"Before I conclude, I shall like to assure the hon. Member, Shri H.D. Devegowda, that even though these fertilisers are decontrolled and Government has no direct intervention to make, as in the case of urea, we will take all possible steps for improved availability to farmers whose interests are uppermost in my mind."

This was on 11th June, 1998. Today morning, an MP from the Bhartiya Janata Party sat on dharna here. It is not a question of 'x' party or 'y' party. Almost all political parties are concerned with this. This is a burning

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problem. Many hon. Members have been talking about the price rise of *atta* or rice or vegetables. You did mention all these things. But if the production of the commodity itself is going to decline, then, the question of price rise is not only merely on money supply. That is one component. The question of fiscal deficit or the revenue deficit is not the only one issue. It is a question of demand and supply. How has your Department functioned? Is there any cooperation between your Department and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance? Let us go through some of the events that took place in the last six or seven months. What has your Finance Minister declared in this House in his Budget speech? It is about new India. He said: "We have now begun to build a new India." We have now begun to build new India by allowing the price rise of the DAP at Rs. 15,000 per tonne! The people are struggling. They are going from godown to godown and from shop to shop....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: *Jamakhor, Munafakhor*, that is, hoarders and profiteers.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It was Rs. 15,000 per tonne. you are also coming from the agricultural community. Is this the way to run the administration?

"What is our requirement?" I asked this question on 11.6.1998.

Somebody was asking, 'why a former Prime Minister is going to the extent of asking this question through a Calling Attention Motion?' He raised this issue. I know the importance of the issue and the importance of the Calling Attention or Motion under Rule 193 or sitting on a *dhama*.

One of my friends sat here. I appreciate the spirit. We cannot allow this Government to function like this.

I will give some details and let the House come to the conclusion whether this Government is functioning or whether, at least, they are going to realise anything after this punishment given by the people to them.

"The Government has today reviewed the decision taken earlier in August 1998 — free retail prices of phosphatic and potassium fertilizer and decided that the maximum retail price, MRP, of those fertilizers would remain at the same level as in Kharif 1998."

What is the rate fixed for Kharif? They must spell out here in this House.

"That decision was taken by the Government in the interest of the farming community as the prospects of foodgrain production in the current Kharif season have been seriously affected by floods..."

Then the same thing was reversed within one month.

I quote from the same Govt. order.

"Yesterday, the decision is taken considering the anxiety and concern among the farmers about the possible increase in the price of fertilizer under the decision of the Maximum Retail Price, the Diamonium sulphate would continue to be Rs. 8,300 per tonne. In case of potash it would be Rs. 3,700 per tonne and for various grades of complexes Rs. 6,200 per tonne. In the case of single super phosphate in respect of the State."

They had taken one decision in the month of August and it was reversed. Why?

"Even the CCPA has met here yesterday and took the decision in view of the hardships being faced by the farming community..."

He has quoted all these things in the preamble. Within one month, what made you to take the decisions. He should please spell out. He said, 'the question of the demand will be met out?' What is the shortage?

The total requirement of the DAP is about 60 lakh tonnes. We are able to produce indigenously DAP 24 lakh tonnes.

36 lakh tonnes is the shortage. This is the official figure. There is no exaggeration from my side. I have collected it from the Department itself. From various States I tried to collect the information. 35 lakh tonnes is the shortage. Today, the people are suffering. I do not know what these people want to do.

Why is there this type of callousness or indifference or non-cooperation between the Finance Department, the Fertilizer Department and the Agricultural Department? This is a total lack of Coordination.

I do not think Shri Barnala has no interest. Why I have come to this conclusion? Because the hon. Minister has made certain principles in public life. If he cannot carryout, then my sincere request to you at this age that you should not be subjected to humiliation by your own colleagues...(Interruptions)

I do not know whether the proposal sent by you four days or five days back has been cleared by the Finance Minister till today or not. The Finance Minister says in his Budget speech:

"We have now begun to build new India under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee."

I would like to quote two more sentences from his Budget speech and it is very interesting. He says:

"I stand here and address this august House. My thoughts wander naturally to the remote village of India and to the millions of our toiling farmers."

Allowing DAP at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per tonne, your Government says that its thoughts go to the millions of our toiling farmers. Have you got the moral courage to say this on behalf of the farmers? Has the Prime Minister got the moral courage? I am not going to ask my friend but I will ask the Prime Minister whether he has got the moral courage.

I am sorry to say that in the next ten years, take it from me, that if this type of situation is going to continue, the people will definitely die out of hunger. The farmers are divided on the basis of religion and caste; you have divided them and you want to reap the fruit by dividing them. It is an unorganised sector. Nobody can save this situation. Please remember these words.

I may also draw your attention to the promise which you have given on the floor of this House and also through a letter, 'the balance supply to the State shall be fully arranged before the requirement of top pressing in the first week of July'. Where is the first week of July? Where are we today? What happened to that? The Deputy Secretary in my home district had sent me a fax saying that there is so much of shortage and asking me to do something. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Please read that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: There is no need to read that. I am not representing only one constituency but I am representing the farmers of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Karnataka is the South India. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: A South Indian as Prime Minister has given Rs. 25,000 crore through fertilizer

subsidy, which was removed by my friends. When I came to power, within fifteen days I restored it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: You bothered about the farmers.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Let them assure today one thing. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister for Fertilizers to my questions. What is the rate fixed for the kharif crop? What is rate fixed for the rabi crop? What is the quantum of the subsidy released for the kharif crop? What is the quantum of the subsidy released for the rabi crop?

Sir, after taking this decision, within one month they changed that decision. If I am correct, they have allowed free trade under OGL. Some of the traders, who tried to bring the fertilizer, DAP or phosphatic fertilizers, they diverted it to other countries as soon as this decision was announced. Diverting in high seas to other countries by the importers in India became a laughing stock in the international trading community. The results are therefore for us to see that the farmers have been deprived of precious DAP at the time of its need more in rabi season.

Fifty-five thousand tonnes is loaded in Jordan. It is not enough to know that. Four lakh tonnes is lying at the port and 55,000 tonnes is being loaded in Jordan. We have to know what is the long term policy of this Government because there is a shortage of thirty-five lakh tonnes. They have just now loaded 55,000 tonnes in a vessel. When is it going to come? You have said that one vessel is now coming to Mangalore and your problem is going to be solved. Your experts have said about Virginia tobacco. When I raised the issue of shortage of mop for Virginia tobacco, the technical opinion, suggested that basic dress is not required. An agronomist gave an opinion that even the top pressing is going to give a better yield. You have said all these things in this House. I do not want to go back to all these things. What happened afterwards? The quality of the tobacco which we have got is fourth grade. There is no market today. The farmers have been dying today both in Andhra Pradesh and in any home State. In my State the farmers are dying. I am going to quote one by one how the rates have been fluctuated because of the decision made by this Government.

Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to take a few more minutes. The hon. Prime Minister goes to SAARC Summit. He made a unilateral declaration that the quantity restriction is removed. Any amount of produce, either agricultural or other industrial product, will have free movement. The quantity restriction is unilaterally removed. He made an announcement in Sri Lanka as

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the Prime Minister of this country. What the alternative arrangement have you made? Pakistan's import duty is 36 per cent, European Union's import duty is three hundred per cent, Brazil's import duty is 50 per cent whereas India's import duty is five per cent. So, they started moving.

Shri Madan Lal Khurana was telling me that "you have exported". 'Yes', we had exported 50,000 tonnes. I took the decision. Today, they are importing because there is no ban. After removing the restriction, as the Prime Minister, you want to take credit. You have done something by having the test and within one-week all your euphoria has started dying down. You want to get the support of members of the SAARC countries. Today, they are exporting sugar to our country. Their import duty is 36 per cent in Pakistan. How are our farmers going to affect? I would like to know whether any prior decision was made. What will be the effect, if this decision is going to be unilaterally announced in Sri Lanka in the SAARC Summit? I would also like to know whether you have discussed this matter in the Ministry of Commerce, in the Ministry of Agriculture or in the Ministry of Finance. Was there any discussion on what should be our stand on commodity-wise tariff?

I do not think there is any coordination between one department and the other department; forget what Mamataji or Dr. Jayalalitha says. That is not the issue before us. You have no capacity to take decisions. You have no coordination. I want to say that this Government is totally unfit and misfit to rule the country. I must compliment Mamataji. She has at least forced to call the Chief Ministers' conference. I called four times the Chief Ministers' Conference in eleven month. We took several decisions. Whether they belong to BJP or Congress or regional parties, they fully cooperated with us. Why is there total mess? Do you want to build new India with these types of decisions? I do not know what you want to build. You want to destroy this country, nothing beyond that.

If you go through the print media or the electronic media, everyday there is no debate on agriculture or social welfare. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not watching T.V. but some people told me that there was one programme relating to C.T.B.T. which was shown on T.V. in which our new External Affairs Minister "who took charge three days back — was discussing about Mr. Strobe Talbott. ...*(Interruptions)*. The panel of discussion comprised economists in this country who have discussed only on, what we call, the money supply or the so-called fiscal deficit.

Every day a panel discussion is conducted only by a great economist about this country which has been ruined. Economic Advisor of their own party, the BJP has said.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Shri Gurumurti.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: No, not actually Gurumurti, some other gentleman. He wrote a very beautiful article in his column. He wrote that if the same situation continues, India would become one more Cambodia in the next ten years. He is an advisor of the BJP on economy.

Yes, he is Shri Jai Dubashi.

Because they removed the restriction *suo motu* without taking the commodity-wise tariff now we are in such a great difficulty. I have read it in the newspapers. This may please be confirmed or the Government may say whether it is true or not. The foreign multinationals wanted to produce so many items in Nepal by starting their own subsidiaries because there is no restriction in our country today. They could send any amount of those essential items. Because of the freedom, the liberalised economy should not be taken for granted on all issues.

Because, if the Prime Minister has got some concern he must apply his mind. Now Nepal has become a base for all multinationals. They want to produce all types of things and send them to our country's economy. Our country is going to suffer. I do not know whether this issue has been examined by the concerned departments. This is all, I would like to say, by way of passing remarks.

One more issue is about silk. Our Shri R.L. Jalappa is also sitting here. Silk is being imported from China. What is the situation today? We are producing more than 80 per cent of the silk in Karnataka. Out of the country's total production 80 per cent of Grade 2A silk we are producing. The Government has given permission or special import licence on one side for six institutions. That is there in the Government order and the Government has also allowed the advance import licence, duty-free import.

When I talked to the Prime Minister over the telephone, he told me that he had to protect the interests of the manufacturers in two or three cities like Varanasi. I have no objection. The manufacturer should not suffer. We too have got our interests. But at the same time what is the actual quantity of the raw silk required for the purpose of export quality cloth? Who is going to account for this? When I was the Prime Minister I asked

to find out from the concerned Secretary, Textiles, how much they were going to import and what was going to be the cost to manufacture, how much was going in the black market and how much finished product was going to be exported from this country and so on. They were unable to give the correct information. What is the quantum that they are going to import? How much are they going to produce? Is there any accountability?

What the Government has said under this advance import licence scheme is that there is no duty. All right. One condition is that if they import one kilogram they should produce one and one-third kilogram of the finished goods.

The G.O. is here. But if the value addition is 33 per cent, then an exporter can import raw silk duty free under advance licence. By doing so, the exporter can export silk fabric. Such an exporter has to give a minimum value addition of 33 per cent for availing this concession. Where is the accountability? How much is going to be imported? How much is going to be sold through black market? Again, you are going to allow five or six organizations to import under special import licence. For that, you have imposed 40 per cent duty. If they import Rs. 1 crore worth of silk, then they should surrender this licence till they export Rs. 3 crore worth of the goods. This is the second category.

What is the net result? The net result is, for the raw silk valued at Rs. 600, even if you take 40 per cent duty, it comes to about Rs. 150 or Rs. 160 or whatever it may be. Then there is importers' profit, even traders' profit, manufacturers' profit, whatever it may be. So, it comes to about Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1100. Whereas in Karnataka, today the farmers are selling at the rate of Rs. 1400 to Rs. 1500. Now they have to incur a loss of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per kilogram. The hon. Home Minister is here. This is the reward the farmers are getting from this Government. If you want to save the farmers, revise this decision. That is all I would like to say.

The only other item is tobacco. You have made a promise. Even the top dressing is not going to affect the farmers. Now they have been adversely affected. They are getting not even Rs. 11 per kilogram whereas earlier they used to sell for Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. It is because of non-supply of MOP in the initial stages. Your top dressing has totally spoiled the quality. The only way to save them is to export it. The only country which purchases

this, is Russia. Please try to see that the farmers are helped and bailed out from this crisis, otherwise, the farmers are going to be totally destroyed. On the one side, the cane growers are there and on the other side, the tobacco and mulberry growers are there. These are the three major areas which have been adversely affected by your decision.

At this Shri Advani come to Home. There is no coordination between one Department and another Department. You are only concerned with the Home Department. You are worried about the economic offenders. I am happy. You take any step that you want to take. But there is no coordination. Is this the way of running the administration? One month back, they took a decision for fertilizers and other things. Within another 30 days, they revised it. Now, DAP is available at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per tonne. I am telling this to you because you are the senior-most leader in the Cabinet. If you save the farmers of this country, they will also give some more money to build *Mandir* at Ayodhya. Otherwise, they will be totally destroyed. I have narrated the whole background. The farmers have been totally neglected. There is no question of any argument. You do not tell untruth in this House. I want to know whether any amount has been released or not.

16.00 hrs.

Tell me what is the final decision about the subsidy component. I raised the issue because the dollar value has gone up to Rs. 42.51 and on account of that the price is going to be increased by about Rs. 800 per tonne. What are you going to say about this? You said, you cannot say anything right now. This is what your reply has said. Even today, if I am correct, no action has been taken. They must compliment the Member from the Bharatiya Janata Party whether he belongs to Bharatiya Janata Party or any other *mitra paksh*, I do not know. But I must compliment him. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: *Mitra paksh or sahyogidai*.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: All right, *saHYogidai*

You are not going to allow the farmers to die. Now, take Kisan Cards. Why I am telling this thing is because the price rise of essential commodities is based on the

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

demand and supply position; it is not based merely on financial management. If the production declines, nobody can stop the price rise. That is why he, as Fertiliser Minister, and the Agriculture Ministry must take all necessary steps.

Take Credit Cards. How much credit has been advanced? How many Credit Cards have been issued in this country? Which are those banks? Kindly enlighten this House. Let us know the truth. Do not unnecessarily try to mislead the people because they are totally unorganised people. They are divided on caste and religion. We are getting their votes by rising on the bogey of caste and religion. Do not do this because it will not run for a long time.

On the day when the Budget was presented, I was so happy when the hon. Finance Minister said: "We will never allow the farmers to die. We will never allow the farmers to be arrested. We are not going to allow them to be sent to jail." This is the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister. Tell me, how many old cases you have solved. He has said that no farmer goes to jail for default in repayment of loan, or is forced to commit suicide. The Reserve Bank will be issuing appropriate guidelines to the banks to hasten free settlement of old cases of overdues." Please enlighten this House. There is no danger to your Government now because they are not prepared to form the Government. So, there is no problem...(Interruptions) If I have said something wrong, I shall withdraw my words. So, Sir, Barnalaji has no fear. The Prime Minister has no fear. At least some Paper have been reporting for the last three days that he is becoming so hard. If he is becoming so hard, what are his hard decisions? Let me at least know them. How many old cases of farmers whose loans have increased by three time for four times because of the interest and penal interest, have been solved? What are the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank? The Reserve Bank is issuing guidelines only for the Sensex which is going up or coming down everyday, for the share market which is going up or coming down everyday. Who cares for the farmers? I thought Barnalaji was going to take care of the farmers. I do not know why he avoided the Agriculture Ministry this time and shifted to the Fertilizer Ministry.

Who cares for the farmers in this country? ...*(Interruptions)*. It is not a thing to be laughed at. I am sorry to say this. I am so much concerned about this. What is the promise that they have made?

I do not want to make a lengthy speech, particularly on this issue of price rise, but under the Essential Commodities Act, one more suggestion I would like to give.

Punish those people who are supplying adulterated fertilisers. There is no fertiliser without adulteration. They mix clay. Under the Essential Commodities Act, no Government—whether it was Congress Government, Janata Government or Janata Dal Government—has sent them to jail. I am not going to say X or Y. I, as Chief Minister, had tried my best. They have got so many routes to escape. They are even selling spurious pesticides. All these things should be plugged in your so-called new Essential Commodities Bill which you are going to bring before this House. All these things must be plugged, otherwise, I will tell you that the farmers are going to be exploited and nobody is going to care for them.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech with one suggestion. I do not want to take time of the House unnecessarily. You are very good, but 'Zero hour' extends up to two hours. Sir, there should be some regulation in this House and everybody should cooperate. We are prepared to cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: Senior Members like you have to take some decisions.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I do not know whether you know it, but our senior Members may be knowing that I have never misbehaved in my life except once when the previous Government took some decision about fertilisers, I sat on *dhama* heré. At that time, Shri Advani was the Leader of the Opposition. That is all. As Prime Minister and as Member, I never misbehaved with anybody. I never misbehaved in my life. But Sir, I would request your goodness to, at least, call a meeting of leaders of all the political parties to regulate Zero Hour.

There is 'Zero Hour' for two hours. What is this? We are fighting ourselves. It is no use. The time is very precious. People will think that we are wasting our time.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope that you will call the leaders.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: At the end, with this suggestion, I would ultimately express my sincere thanks to you for having allowed me to speak particularly on this issue. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, discussion under Rule 193 regarding atrocities committed on minorities in various parts of the country was to be taken up at four o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be taken up immediately after the reply by the Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): My friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot and Smt. Geeta Mukherjee initiated a debate on prices. Many members of the House took part in it and showed their interest in it because this was a subject of every-one's concern.

1608 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

I am glad that in the end Shri Devegowda Ji whom I honour most, concluded this debate. This debate started at a time when prices showed a downward trend and the issue lost its significance. Prices of vegetables and other things had started falling and there was nothing to speak on that and barring a few, most of the speakers talked in a political vein. Smt. Jayanti Natrajan merely spoke on price rise. My friend Shri Yerannaidu also spoke on price rise. There were many other friends who spoke on this subject, but most of them were going political and talked in a political vein to let down one another to show that prices have risen and because of that these Governments have fallen. Such was their tone. Actually there was nothing to speak on prices because prices were going down. Pilot Sahab had started it. He, too, did not talk much of prices. There was a mention that flour

was selling at Rs. 16 per kilo, I wondered where it was so. I am on my legs here to state the prices of flour and pulses etc. Just for your information I have collected the rates of Delhi's Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar for the whole month. On 6.12.98 10 kg flour was sold at Rs. 84 in Kendriya Bhandar *i.e.* Rs. 8.40 per kg....(Interruptions). I have the rates of 6.12.98. Even today these rates are prevailing because throughout the month they have been the same. Likewise, the Super Bazar rate for the whole month *i.e.* 1.11.98 to 7.12.98 are with me. All this shows that sealed flour is selling at Rs. 8.40 per kilogram. I thought that it might be possible that at outlets other than Kendriya Bhandars and Super Bazars flour would be selling at higher rates. I made a through study to find out where it is being sold at higher rates. Shri Pilot did not say anything wrong. He might have seen something somewhere. I got collected all the data about the sale of wheat in the entire country because flour is made from wheat only. I will give the price of wheat per kg. of two three places—in Lucknow, Rs. 6.50/- in Jaipur Rs. 6.50/- in Bhopal Rs. 6.50/- After that in Delhi Rs. 7.50/-, in Ahmedabad Rs. 7.00/- in Patna Rs. 7.00/-, in Hyderabad Rs. 7.00/-...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: When you have announced the support price as Rs. 5.50/- how can you say that it is the retail price? ...(Interruptions)

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am mentioning the retail prices...(Interruptions). Flour will be made from this wheat. In the entire country the price of wheat is not more than Rs. 8.00/- Flour will be made from this only. It will be increased by 50 paise more, if the cost of packet is to be included then it will increase by Rs. 1.00/-...(Interruptions). I have also called data from hilly areas also to see if there are higher prices, whether there are higher prices in Shillong. I have seen all the data. It is not there anywhere else, someone has given wrong data. Prices have not increased so much as has been said here. I was seeing that in the entire House no one has mentioned that the prices of primary essential items—wheat, rice, sugar and salt etc. have increased...(Interruptions) I have the price of all wholesale markets in India with me, the price of rice has not increased anywhere...(Interruptions).

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ukuberia): The hon. Minister of Finance has said two days back that the prices of primary items have increased thus affecting the inflation rate. ...(Interruptions)

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It might be the slip of tongue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Barnala complete the reply...*(Interruptions)*.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have called the rates of all the wholesale markets of the country. But all the rates have remained stable. Same is the case of sugar. No one has mentioned that the prices of sugar has increased anywhere in the country. The price of sugar this year was Rs. 14.50 per kg., last year it was not so. Last year it was Rs. 15 per kg. too. Now the price of sugar in the entire country is between Rs. 14.50 to Rs. 16 per kg. But nothing was said about primary items. The issues related to onions, potatoes, vegetables were being raised here.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Karnal): You tell about Edible oil and pulses.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I would like to tell the House about the reasons for this, why the prices of other commodities have not increased. It is because of the huge stock of other commodities which leaves no room for the rise in prices. Any trader, any shopkeeper cannot increase their prices because these are easily available. We easily get foodgrains because we have much more buffer stock than we need. I would like to give some data to you that during this period we need buffer stock of 16.60 million tonnes but it is a matter of happiness that today we have a buffer stock of more than 25 million tonnes. We have comfortable buffer stock, therefore no one should feel concerned in the country about foodgrains, sugar, rice, wheat. No one should feel concerned that if the stocks decrease the prices will go up. The prices of these are not going to increase because whenever there is need we release some stock, which results in decrease in the prices again. This is the position of these commodities in the country.

Now I will talk about onions. There was widespread discussion about potatoes while the onion became the most costly commodity. It became so dear that no vegetable might ever have enjoyed such a status. People made its garlands, put up its pictures everywhere, its portraits were made instead of people's portraits, balloons of this shape were there only this time it got due recognition. First time it has been recognised. First time I have seen it all happening even though the prices of onions went up in the past too. ...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Damoh): In Madhya Pradesh people have started worshipping onions in place of Shivalinga. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURENDER SINGH (Bhiwani): Why not, they have got the opportunity after a long time. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I was saying that the prices of onion have increased. The prices of onions have not increased first time its prices had also increased in the past, as many persons have mentioned here that in 1980 also someone had benefitted by the onions. The prices of onions increased earlier also. The emergency days are coming to my mind. It is the incident of 1976, we were in prison, many colleagues of ours were also there. Shri Chandumajra have gone, he was also with me in the same barrack. Mr. Chandra Shekhar was also in that prison but he was kept separately. In those days we were in Patiala. In those days persons visiting us in prison brought Apples and Bananas. We used to say to those people that we want onions, we are not getting them for 'Lungar'; they used to say that prices of onion are very high. In those days apples can be had at rupees three per kg. I am talking about 1976. At that time apples were available at rupees 3 per kg. and onions were available at Rs. 8 per kg. Even during emergency the prices of onions had gone up to rupees 8 per kg. So it is not the first time that the prices of onions have increased. The reasons for its increase have also been given. Our Minister of State in the Agriculture Ministry had also told that the production of onions had decreased. Many friends have also said that production had decreased because of adverse weather. In May and June the temperature had all of a sudden shot up. Yesterday one of my friends was saying that this May has experienced the maximum hot weather. In the last 50 years this period had not experienced so much heat. During that period, Bulbs of onions are grown up, as that period had experienced hottest weather, the temperature shot up to 45° celsius, resulting in non-formation of onion Bulbs. As such 'Rabi' crop, onion crop was destroyed and about Seven lakh tonnes of onion production has been destroyed in the producing area.

After that kharif crop come. Unexpected rain was there. Generally rain comes in July and continued upto August. There is no rain in September-October. But at that time there was rain in September and October and in Nasik in Maharashtra, some areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana rains were experienced repeatedly resulting in low production of Kharif crop of onion. This resulted in increase of prices.

Just now Sri Devegowda was telling that there was plenty of onion in Karnataka, people had to throw that away. Several varieties of onion are produced in Karnataka. One is Rose onion, which has red colour. Farmers came to me with bundle of onions and said that export it because here no one eats it. I told them that

export has been discontinued. They said that no one eat it, I said in Delhi it is needed, let us get them for that place and I have got 50 tonnes of that onion for Delhi. It was that sort of onion which brings tears in the eyes when cut. I have myself experimented it. But there was no demand of it there. There was no customer for it. We continue to sell it alongwith other varieties of onions.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I differ with the hon. Minister. The Minister has said that the onion produced is of a different variety. The onion which is consumed in Delhi is also produced in Karnataka. Two types of onions are produced in Karnataka. In Chelikeri and other areas farmers produce the bigger sized onions which are like the ones similar to those consumed in Delhi. The Minister should not mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)*. The House is going to be in Session till the 23rd of this month. If you want I will get both the types of onions and would place them before the House.

Secondly, I would like to know from the Minister as to how much of the onion imported from Iran was left to rot in the ports? Was there any coordination among different departments? I request the Minister to enlighten the House as to how much of the imported onion rotted in the port because it was not brought out to the markets?

[Translation]

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARANALA: At least you have accepted that small variety of onion is produced there and big is also produced there. I have not said that big variety is not produced. people producing small variety of onion came to me. They said that this onion is exported to Malaysia, Singapore. I asked what is the price of it. They were farmers from Kolar area. Some M.P.s were also with them. They told that it is rupees six per k.g. in our area and we can supply as much as you demand. On being asked about the quantity, they replied around 15,000 tonnes is available and you permit us to export it. But the country don't want to export it. That is why we could not get permission on for export. That onion might have reached them. Shri Devegowda has mentioned that due to bumper crop of onions its prices plummeted. There is no hindrance in India. Its prices were high in Delhi. Any one could have brought onion from Karnataka to Delhi and could have minted money, but probably it was not available in such a plenty, but the prices of onion are less in South. Not only in Karnataka but in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh too the prices were less to some extent. I will tell the prices of all these places.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Is there any difference between the potatoes of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: When this discussion started the price started declining. I am telling the prices of Delhi and there are the retail prices. In Delhi for the last Six-Seven days the onion is available at rupees 22 per kg. Supply in Delhi has increased. In Lucknow the onion was cheaper. Last week there it was rupees 17 per kg. These were the prices on 7th. On 7th the prices of onion came down from rupees 17 to rupees 15 per kg. in Lucknow. Similarly in Bhopal the price of onion was rupees 10, in Ahmedabad rupees 15, in Calcutta rupees 20, in Patna rupees 22, in Chennai rupees 16, in Hyderabad rupees 16 and in Bangalore rupees 13 per kg. But at several places the prices came down e.g. in Bhopal the price of onion came down from rupees 10 per kg. to rupees 8 per kg. This happened in one week. Similarly in Jaipur it came down from rupees 20 to 16, in Patna from rupees 22 to 19, in Bangalore from rupees 13 to 11, in Trivendrum from rupees 28 to 22 per kg. The supply has improved. The supply is improving continuously. The supply has improved almost in all the markets...*(Interruptions)*.

As per yesterday's position in Azadpur Mandi 916 Tonne, in Nasik 1550 Tonne, in Bangalore 600 Tonne, in Chennai 680 Tonne onion arrived. The whole scenario depends on demand and supply. The supply is continuously increasing and so prices are coming down. Two years back the onion crop was very good. All this started at that time. I am talking about 1996-97. Normally 40 lakh tonne onion is produced here but in 1996-97 44 lakh tonne onion was produced and in the same year onion was cultivated on 41 lakh Hactare land. Which resulted in the increase production of onion, and price went down and particularly from Nasik mandis the onion was thrown out. This situation arose. Next year people had reduced cultivation from 41 lakh Hectare to 39 lakh Hectare land. Last year onion crop was good and five lakh tonnes of onion was also exported. Despite that prices could not increase but went down. Due to this farmers have suffered losses. It resulted in low cultivation by the farmers and lower yield. The low yield was because of adverse weather. I would like to tell the House about the yield too. In 1996-97 the yield was 10,000 kg. per Hectare but the next year it reduced to 9,436 kg. per Hectare. Bad weather, low yield, less area resulted in low production. These were the reasons for lower production. Similarly a loss of two lakh tonnes of onion was witnessed in August-October due to untimely rains.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

Sir, same happened to potato. In 1996-97 the production of potato was 250 lakh tonne more but in 1997-98 it reduced to 192 lakh tonne. It means that the production of potato declined by 58 lakh tonnes. The prices of potato drastically came down and the farmers had to throw their potatoes. The farmers did not take back the potatoes stored in the cold storages due to the falling prices and more so because they could not afford the storing charges. Therefore, the area under potato shrunk. As per information land under potato cultivation came down by 11 lakh hectare. I would also like to tell about the potato yield due to bad weather. In 1996-97 the production was 18,176 kg. per hectare and in 1997-98 its production was 16000 kg. per hectare. It means three thousand kg. per hectare less production. As I have said the production went down by 58 lakh tonne which resulted in the increase in prices of potato. To increase potato production to stabilize onion production yesterday Shri Sompal had told the steps taken by the Government in this regard. That is why I do not consider it appropriate to waste the time of this House. But I would like to say that these are perishable items which we have exported also. Export was around two lakh tonne. We have exported at the time of expected arrival of new crop. We had to export for the benefit of the farmers.

We are exporting for the benefit of farmers so that they can get money. Devegowda is not present in the House. He was saying that nobody is concerned about the plight of the farmers. I would like to tell him that we are forced to export for the sake of farmers. Our country is the second largest exporter of onion in the world. Every year we export 5-6 lakhs tons of onion. Our country is one of the largest producers and also a big consumer of onion. We exported 2 lakh tons of onion but when we come to know that the prices of onion were increasing, we stopped it we stopped our export and tried to import from wherever it was possible. We negotiated with Pakistan initially we felt that they may supply onion but when they reviewed their stock position they denied for it. Thereafter, we approached Iran and tried to import onion from there. I don't want to go in other matters we stopped the export of onion from our country and tried for supply of it from Iran. We used to export to many countries. 5-6 lakhs tons of onion is not a small quantity those countries where there was shortage of onion, also approached Iran. The countries which used to purchase onion from us they all approached Iran because of this the prices increased in Iran and there was also shortage of onion. When we were not getting onion anywhere in world, we permitted the import of onion under open general Licence (OGL) and made it duty free so that any trader can bring onion into our country by any way but it proved futile.

We might have imported 10-20-50 tons of onion but we could not import it in sufficient quantity because of inadequate quantity of stock for import. We tried to bring onion through Sea, air and by other means, so that it can be made available to the people by anyway. We supplied it on subsidised rates. We supplied it at the rate of 10 rupees per kg. and since then we have been supplying it at the same rate continuously. We tried our best so that this may not become a big issue and this should be solved by any way but due to gap in demand and supply, we are facing problem. We should solve this problem collectively.

The problem in respect of Pulses and oil seeds is the same. There is a significant increase in the agriculture area. We used to import. There was time when we were completely depended on importers but after independence the country has made progress gradually and we have progressed in the field of Agriculture also. Today we are in such a position that we are not only self-reliant but we are in a position to export. Everytime we are exporting, this time also we have exported some items.

I was submitting that there are some incomplete work one of them is regarding pulses. There is still less production of pulses. Everytime there is a shortage of around 20 lakhs tonne of it. We are facing the same situation in the case of oil seeds also. This year the production of oil seeds has declined by 20 Lakh tons. Due to the slow pace of developments this situation is prevailing in the field of Agriculture. We are taking steps in this regard by convening meetings at high level and in those meetings Experts would also be invited. We have agriculture Experts and we can compete with any country in the matter of Agriculture Experts of the world. We have Experts in goods number. We are placed around 11th position, in this field in the world. We have to work unitedly. I am not referring to a particular party which will do this work. All parties have made efforts in this directions. Ruling Party want that production should be more and prices be made stable. We will have to make our effort for a long time, probably for five to seven or ten years, till we attain self-reliance in the matter of these items.

Sir, there was a discussion over cold storage facilities. Storage facility is very much essential for potatoes because method of storage of onion and potatoes is quite different hence a particular type of storage facility be provided for potatoes because the production and consumption of potatoes is very much. Sometimes this production reaches upto 250 lakhs tonnes. A scheme has been formulated for this purpose. Hon'ble Prime Minister has also mentioned about it. Under this scheme a cold storage should be established in every district. State

Government should give its share but the Centre Governments would provide a 50 percent at the same time arrangement be also made for providing loan easily whether it may be made available in Private Sector or Cooperative Sector. There has been reference of sugar also. My friend Shri Deve Gowda said that sugar is being imported. We import and export also. It is a matter of honour that we are the largest producer of sugar in the world. Similarly, we have the largest consumption of Sugar in our country. During particular year we have very good crops we had a very good crops three years, the production was touched upto 160 lakhs tonnes and thereafter, it declined marginally for two year. It was 129 tonnes during a year, last to last year it was 128 lakhs tonnes and for one year it was 127 lakhs tonnes. These were two years when there was less production. We are expecting for good crop this year. 150 lakhs tonnes of sugar is likely to be produced. Sugar year ends in the month of September. Calculation is made in this regard from the month of October. At that time 57 lakhs and 70 thousand tonnes of sugar was available in the stock and the carried over stock of last year was 53.7 lakhs tonnes. This is the good position of stock 150 lakhs tonnes of sugar likely to be produced in future. That is why we should not be concerned about Sugar. We have sufficient stock of it. Here question was raised, why sugar being imported? We are not only importing but we have exported it also. We have imported 14 lakhs tonnes of sugar in year. We have imported it because there was less production during the last five years. For this we will import and export also. We have exported Sugar to Pakistan.

SHRI RAMA NAND SINGH (Satna): You have imported Sugar at double cost.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He is saying Sugar has been imported at double cost. If it is imported at double cost its prices should come down but it has not happened. As per our calculation about 7 lakhs tonnes of sugar has been imported and it is a sufficient quantity. Although the production of sugar was satisfactory yet the prices have not come down having imported such huge quantity the prices should have been come down but it did not had any impact on prices. Its prices have decreased in Chennai only it is being sold there at the rate of 14 rupees per kg and in rest of the places it's rate is 15 to 17 rupees per kg. Its prices are stable. There is no need to be worried about it.

Our friends have been consulting with us in regard to import duty. They are pressuring us and the matter is under the consideration of the Government. In my opinion more duty should be imposed so that more quantity of

sugar could not be imported. We have imported it as per our requirement its production is likely to start. It is my personal opinion.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): Please give a practical opinion don't give any personal opinion.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This matter is under consideration of the Government any decision in this regard is going to be taken. I am not giving my personal opinion. The Government has to take this decision.

We are blamed that we are having nexus with black marketeers, traders and hoarders. This is a baseless allegation. We have taken stringent steps in this matter. I have written my first letter to all the Chief Ministers on 16th of July. Since the Essential Commodities Act is executed by the State Government that is why I have written letter to them, which is as follows:

[English]

'It has come to my notice that there has been an abnormal rise in prices of a few essential commodities particularly onions and potatoes. It appears some unscrupulous traders are indulging in hoarding of these commodities to create artificial scarcity in the market. It is, therefore, imperative that effective and punitive action is taken under the existing provision of law against speculators, hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers indulging in unfair trade practices. I, therefore, request you to alert your efforts and field functionaries to ensure that such hoarding and manipulative tendencies are curbed. I would suggest that you may take recourse to the appropriate action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1988 without any delay.'

[Translation]

The above letter had impact also.

We have to take action in different manner which requires courage. I want to give some country-wide data. In Andhra Pradesh 9128 raids were conducted in which 2060 people were arrested. In the same way 400 raids, in Bihar, 454 in Gujarat and 4675 raids in Kerala were conducted in which a large quantity of items were confiscated. Yesterday there was a mention that goods worth of 8000 crores rupees has been confiscated. In the same way raids were conducted in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. In a small state like Punjab 27859 raids have

[Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala]

been conducted. I feel no trader was left untouched. In Tamil Nadu 1702 raids were conducted and 545 people were awarded with punishment. In West Bengal 555 raids were conducted and many people were arrested. Similarly, 586 raids were conducted in Delhi and 50 people were jailed.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): How many raids were conducted in West Bengal?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: 555 raids were conducted there and 319 people were arrested out of which 279 people were punished.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: These figures are not latest, we can not punish a person under Essential Commodities Act. Whatever figures you have given, are not latest.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This has been done throughout the country.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want that this should be made more stringent.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is what I have been saying.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: What has happened in West Bengal? Raids have been conducted in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Many raids have been conducted in West Bengal.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Our Prime Minister has taken the flowing decision in the meeting of the Chief Ministers:

[English]

"The Essential Commodities Act would be immediately reviewed with a view to examine as to how the State Governments and Union territories can be empowered to take effective action against those who hoard and cause artificial shortages and engage in trade malpractices not only in respect of foodgrains but also in items of mass consumption like vegetables, edible oils etc. A group of Officials under the Cabinet Secretary would be constituted...."

[Translation]

The aforesaid group has been constituted. This is the views of the Prime Minister, I have read it and Action has also been taken in this matter. There is no mention about giving benefits to the traders reference has been made about the Essential Commodities Act. I want to give you some details in this regard. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 was enacted to make certain special provision by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act for a temporary period of five years.

This was initial stage. Thereafter barring special provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. I would like to submit.

[English]

The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1997 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 1.8.97.

This was done by the previous Government and it was done before we came in power. It was for a further period of five years alongwith the amendment.

[Translation]

This was the amendment which was proposed to our Government.

[English]

"Appeal against confiscation of goods ordered by the Collector should lie with the judicial authorities and not with the State Governments. The said Bill could not come up for consideration and later lapsed on dissolution of Lok Sabha. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1997 was promulgated on 3.10.97 on the lines of the Bill, referred to in paragraph 3 alongwith the following two amendments."

[Translation]

Following amendments were made:

[English]

"It would not be mandatory for the Special Court to give an opportunity to the prosecution before deciding the bail application of the accused."

[Translation]

Earlier there was a provision that the prosecution should inform the special court that he has submitted bail application and he wants to say something.

[English]

So, the amendment proposed was this.

"It would not be mandatory for the Special Court to give an opportunity to the prosecution before deciding the bail application of the accused."

[Translation]

They could have stated on the day on which the bail application was received. They could have decided that the following amendment was made in that regard.

[English]

"The contravention of the orders under Clauses (h) and (i) of Section 3(2) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 shall be made bailable."

[Translation]

This we have not done. This was done by the previous Government. It was introduced at that time only.

[English]

"But the same shall be non-bailable for second and subsequent contraventions."

[Translation]

They have introduced these two amendment Bills.

[English]

"On the expiry of the aforesaid Ordinance, the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 1998 was promulgated on 2.1.1998 on the same lines."

[Translation]

This was also done by the previous Government.

[English]

"Following the directions of the Government, an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Consumer Affairs) was constituted in July, 1997 consisting of senior Government officers and representatives from Trade/Industry and consumer organisations to review the laws administered by Department of Consumer Affairs. The Group recommended incorporation of the salient features of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 such as summary trial, special courts, etc. in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The recommendations of the Expert Group include the following:

- (a) Summary trial of all offences under Essential commodities Act by Special Courts to ensure quick disposal of cases.
- (b) The offences relating to violations of orders made under Section 3(2)(h) and 3(2)(i) to be bailable."

It was observed by the Group that a large number of violations reported pertain to the sub-clauses (h) and (i) of Section 3(2). The Group also noted that the violations pertaining to these offences are technical in nature. In view of these reasons, the Expert Group recommended that these offences may be made bailable."

[Translation]

What relaxation they have given to them regarding punishments, I want to tell you about that also.

1653 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

I would tell you the punishment for the offences pertaining to Section 3(2)(h) and (i). What is the existing provision?

[Translation]

What were the provisions prior to this?

[English]

It is imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also fine.

[Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala]

"The proposed punishment is imprisonment which may extend to one year or fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the first offence or with fine not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in the case of second and subsequent offences."

In place of 'and', it is 'or' now.

[Translation]

Now they have amended whether penalty be imposed or imprisoned. It was done at regarding other offences, it is as under:

[English]

"The existing punishment is imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months (for the first offence) and six months (for the second and subsequent offence) but which may extend to seven years and also fine."

[Translation]

Earlier it was existing. Now it has been proposed:

[English]

"It is imprisonment not exceeding two years in view of summary procedure recommended."

[Translation]

They have proposed two years instead of seven years and this was done by an Expert group which was constituted by the previous Government.

[English]

"The Expert Group reviewed the provisions of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and observed that if the amendments proposed to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are carried out, there would not be any need for a separate Act like the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981."

The Expert Group, therefore, recommended that subject to the amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Essential Commodities (Special Powers) Act, 1981 may be done away with.

[Translation]

This was also the recommendation of the Expert Group that it should be done away with it.

[English]

After consideration of the recommendations of the Expert Group, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 was promulgated on 25th April, 1998. We have done this. To replace this Ordinance, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1998 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29th of May, 1998. This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution for examination.

The Committee submitted its report in June, 1998 with two amendments to the Bill which were accepted by the Government.

[Translation]

The amendments were simple.

[English]

It has recommended that power to authorise entry, search and seizure may be given to the Executive Magistrates instead of the Magistrates of the First Class which is a Judicial Authority.

[Translation]

They have told to amend it.

[English]

It also recommended that a copy of the order of permission taken from the Executive Magistrate may be shown to the owner or the representative at the time of entry, search and seizure.

[Translation]

They have told for two amendments. Everywhere they have repeated the same thing in the matter of punishment.

[English]

It is proposed that imprisonment may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000 or both; and secondly, imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to Rs. 20,000 or both. A bit

stringent provision was made in regard to second offence. It is further proposed that imprisonment should be not less than three months and not more than two years and fine not less than Rs. 25,000.

[Translation]

This is for the offence for the second time.

[English]

It is also proposed that all offences under the Essential Commodities Act to be cognizable and non-bailable. This was the provision in the original Act. However, offences pertaining to Section 3(2) (h) and (i) are proposed to be bailable only in the case of first offence. These shall have to be non-bailable in the subsequent offences.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): You are going on reading about bailable and non-bailable offences. We have pointed out a very strong thing that you have diluted the provisions. Are you going to make them strict or not? That is our question. You are reading out the proposed things. That is not our point.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No, we are not ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): You have diluted the provisions. You have reduced the period of imprisonment from 7 years to 2 years and fine from Rupees 1 lakhs to 25,000/-. Withdrawing it ...*(Interruptions)* You have mention two things—our Government has not brought this, the previous Government has brought this ...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have told you the same things. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: These recommendations have been proposed by the Expert Group. Parliament is not interested in the recommendations of the Expert Group. Barnalaji, I am least interested in the recommendation of the Committee. Parliament is interested in what the Government has proposed in the Bill. We have mentioned that you have diluted the provisions. Please answer that part...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

you have diluted the provision you have reduced the period of imprisonment from 7 years to 2 year, and fine from Rupees 1 lakh to 25000/- Kindly withdraw it ...*(Interruptions)* You have mention two points. Our Government has not brought this, previous Government has brought this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Are you going to bring forward further amendments to make the Act more stringent? What is your proposal? Please tell.

[Translation]

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Please listen to me, I am telling to you ...*(Interruptions)* Some hon. Members moved some amendment which were clubbed by the previous Government, but now this is the position.

[English]

I am explaining it to you. Before the aforesaid amendments could be moved in the Lok Sabha, the Bill was referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The matter has been reconsidered by the Government and it is now proposed not to pursue these amendments.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This could have been told earlier.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I was coming to this point but you don't listen...*(Interruptions)* I was giving you the background that we have not done this. This previous Government has did it.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

In the replies of the Ministry to the questionnaire on the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it was made, clear that the reduction of fines, making the offences bailable would make the Act less deterrent.

[Translation]

we have done this. We have decided that we will not accept rather we want to make it as a deterrent. In this regard a clear discussion, has been taken as I was requesting...*(Interruptions)* We have intended to make it stringent and I have said the same thing. I have given a statement in the House that day that we want to make it stringent. As my friends were telling that we will make it stringent and then we will submit to you. We feel that once it is made stringent, we can execute it in a better way.

I thank you very much. I also thank all the members who have participate in this debate ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to use the language in which that question was raised because the hon'ble Minister is quite senior in age. You talked about the price rise but you have not said anything about what we expected from you. If you say it publicly today that prices have not increased people will not believe us. You will have to accept the fact that prices have increased. People all over the country are saying that prices have gone up. We had provided you the data relating to retail prices but you have quoted the prices of Super Bazar whereas the items are not being provided to all the people by Super Bazar. We have no objection if you make arrangements to provide items to the people all over the country through PDS and Super Bazar. But at present our PDS system is not so strong. You will have to accept it whether you or I am sitting in the treasury benches. This is a truth which we will have to accept.

Today, we expected that Shri Barnalaji would give some clarification but the entire country was aware of the facts which Shri Barnalaji has stated that the production reduced land was under cultivated and farmers had to face many problems and in such a situation what could the Government do, we hoped that the Government will clarify as to what it did on ascertaining the scarcity because it is the responsibility of the Government. Being in opposition, while initiating the motion, we had made two allegations against them that neither their policy nor their intention was good. But the hon'ble Minister did not prove that the policy of the Government was good. If their policy was proper then why were they exporting items during the month of June? Was their policy proper when they admitted that the Government was exporting during the month of June? You should have been aware of the facts that the seeds have been shown on 40 lakh acres of land only. All these statistics were available in March when this Government came to power. Keeping in view the apprehension of inadequate production, they should have made a policy and accordingly arrangements should have been made. Neither your policy nor the intention has been proper because the Government wanted to import. It did not make proper policy. We have given an example as to how you cancelled an L.C. costing Rs. 8.70 per Kg. and later you purchased it on higher prices. But you did not clarify as to whether it was right or wrong. You should have refuted it saying that you neither cancelled it nor imported at the rate of Rs. 30 per kg. Then we would have been satisfied to know that we had raised some question which the Government replied properly but you did not even react to it. Shri Devegowdaji and I have quoted in our speeches that the

farmers are facing many difficulties. Yesterday, Shri Somapalji mentioned a bit about it but we expected that you would make a reference about your short term policy so that such crisis may not be repeated again.

My third point is that the Government should make an estimate of future demand and supply. All have accepted the fact that the gap between demand and supply lead to price rise. I also agree to the statement made by Barnalaji that a rumour was spread in the country about the short supply as a result of which prices had gone up. This is the fact and we accept it. A rumour was spread that prices have increased which led to the actual rise in prices but it was also necessary to check the price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*

My last point is that I had requested you to make a statement about the dilution of clauses regarding punishment in the Essential Commodities Bill. You, yourself had said that you were not pursuing it. You make a promise to withdraw those clauses then only the Essential Commodities Act can be useful. The Bill you have introduced has not been initiated by our party. We do not know as to when the Bill was initiated but Barnalaji has brought this Bill and it is the BJP Government's Bill. We can support the Bill only when you withdraw these two clauses regarding the reduction of period from seven years to two years and the amount from Rs. one Lakh to Rs. 25 thousand. So far as Essential Commodities Bill is concerned, you are becoming adamant.

[English]

We will not pursue. We shall not make it more light and we will strengthen it.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)* You will say that you do not agree to it. You make a promise that you will withdraw these clauses. You can give an assurance that these clauses will be withdrawn and the Bill will not be diluted.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have not made an ambiguous statement in this regard. Not only now, I have made it clear earlier also that the Bill would not be diluted...*(Interruptions)* I am not able to understand as to what he has stated. I said that we had no intention to dilute it. We have decided to bring the Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You withdraw it.

[English]

The Bill has already been diluted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister going to withdraw the Bill which he has introduced?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Bill is pending with the committee, let the report come.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You might be remembering that discussion was held in this House and the hon'ble Minister had given an assurance that the Bill would not be allowed to be diluted. Then only the House was allowed to conduct its business.

[English]

Do not bring in the procedures and technical points now.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the report come to us.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already given an assurance to the House to bring another Bill with stringent provisions. What has happened to that assurance? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that on the floor of the House that he is going to bring a new Bill with stringent provisions. I would like to know whether he is going to bring that Bill and if so, when he is going to bring that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the report first come tomorrow.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have certain questions to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, let the Minister first complete his clarification to the points raised by Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the Minister has agreed to withdraw those clauses. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that the hon. Minister's reply does

not deal with the issue, such a burning issue affecting the entire people, particularly the common people, of our country and it seems that the Government has not yet decided what to do in the matter. Even on this controversial Bill, they have not yet made up their mind. He is referring to somebody's amendment and somebody's Bill. But what is the Government's decision? He must come out with that. We have got good respect for the hon. Minister, Shri Barnala. He must make the things very clear.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I have already mentioned it twice.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want a specific assurance from the Minister that there will not be any dilution of the Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: They have already diluted the Bill and he has assured to withdraw that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply first.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Leader of the Opposition is asking is, whether the hon. Minister will give an assurance to withdraw the diluted Bill which he has brought to amend the 1961 Act.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I do not know what they say. But I have already made a statement on the floor of the House. Today also I made a statement and we are not going to deviate from that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: But, he has agreed to withdraw that Bill. That is our point. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The Minister has given a specific assurance that he is going to withdraw it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, we want a categorical assurance from the Minister whether he is going to withdraw the Bill which has been diluted by the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to reply once again.

[Translation]

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have made clear my stand...(Interruptions) All of you stand up and I do not know what you say and what you do not.

[Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala]

[English]

The Leader of the Opposition has very clearly said it. Shri Rajesh Pilot has also very clearly said it. ...*(Interruptions)* I have assured that this Bill would not be diluted. ...*(Interruptions)* We will bring forward the legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): The Bill has already been diluted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He is not answering. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we have given enough opportunity to the hon. Minister to make his position clear. Even on this burning issue, the Government is dithering. It is totally an unsatisfactory reply. Hence, we walk out.

1711 hrs

[Translation]

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You are not listening. ...*(Interruptions)* I said that there won't be any dilution...*(Interruptions)* We are bringing stringent measures...*(Interruptions)*. I said it several times...*(Interruptions)*. We are bringing stringent measures...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: We also walk out.

1712 hrs.

Shri Arif Mohammed Khan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Bill is already in the House. You have to withdraw those provisions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Those we shall withdraw...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): The proposal you had made was one to be diluted. You have talked of

withdrawing it. Otherwise what Shri Rajesh Pilot has said we makes clear your intentions with your coming to power the hoarders have been encouraged and blackmarketing has increased in the country over the last 4-6 month. The whole country is seeing it and you are still finding ways to correct it. We oppose it and we walk out of the House.

Shri Sharad Pawar and some other hon. Members then left the House

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have told you thrice that we are bringing stringent measures and there will be no dilution as we are talking of...*(Interruptions)*. I have said repeatedly...*(Interruptions)* We shall bring the Essential Commodities Bill...*(Interruptions)* There will be stringent measures in that...*(Interruptions)*. We won't accept the amendments suggested by some of our MP's, this we have already said.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, we are dissatisfied with the statement of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* He is going back from the assurance given to the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, we are also walking out.

1714 hrs.

Shri E. Ahamed and some other hon. Members then left the House

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already made that statement while speaking on this subject. So, our statement is very clear on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, on behalf of my party—the Kerala Congress - I am also walking out in protest against the price rise and also in protest against the dilution of the provisions of the Act which had been agreed to be withdrawn. Now, he has diluted the assurance which he had given. ...*(Interruptions)* That is also being diluted. ...*(Interruptions)*

I had also asked about the life-saving drugs and the petroleum products.

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am also walking out on behalf of my party.

1715 hrs.

Shri P.C. Thomas and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Barnala ji, Essential Commodities Act...(Interruptions). The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, that was brought and which was sent to the select Committee,

[English]

I would like to know whether you are going to withdraw the Bill or not. According to the convention in the Constitution, let the Report come. It depends on the Government whether it accepts or withdraws it. So, our request is, do not introduce even that Bill. You get the Report from the Committee. The Essential Commodities Act should be strengthened so as to react against the blackmarketeers and the hoarders. Will he assure us about it in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already admitted, Madam. Let the Report come tomorrow.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We are asking for a comprehensive Bill and not that Bill. ...(Interruptions)

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The point raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee is valid.

[Translation]

This Bill has already been introduced in the House. Some amendments had come up in it. We are not accepting those amendments which was to dilute them. This we have already said. We shall bring this bill in the House as a stringent one. We might bring it in an amended form after the report is submitted. We do not want black-marketing, we do not want hoarding. We shall take action against them. The Prime Minister has taken his stand, I have taken my stand, the Government won't allow blackmarketing and hoarding at any cost. Stringent measures will be taken in this bill.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala): Sir, there was price rise in the whole country and rumours were spread, the Congress created panic. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it was also a cause of price rise.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is one of the reasons of price rise. One day I was in my constituency. I got a news there, I was told on telephone that there is no salt in the markets of Delhi. I was surprised as to where the salt vanished. I left my work there and returned to Delhi and took stock of the situation. I found that salt was in abundance everywhere. There was no shortage of salt. Even shops had plenty of it. I was told that there was a smooth sale of salt, but people had the illusion that salt was in shortage. In fact, there was no shortage of salt and lakhs of tonnes of salt was lying. The country is not going to see a shortage of salt. The men at Super Bazars said—see, people are asking for upto 20 kilograms of salt, should we give them? I said - 'Give each of them 20 kilos. If you give them only one kilo, they will think that you have no salt, so you are giving them only one kilo of salt. The situation remained so and after a couple of days the news spread that salt is available in abundance, and someone had spread a rumour. When the elections are at hand, such things do happen. Such things have always happened.

[English]

DR. SAROJA V. (Rasipuram): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the need of the hour, today, for our country is the cold storage facilities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, within a stipulated time, will all the State Governments be instructed to have cold storage facilities in all the District Headquarters.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We can only make a request to the State Governments. We are providing them facilities and we have taken up a scheme under which we are intending to have cold storage facilities in all the districts throughout the country. That is what we are trying to do.

[Translation]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): Sir, the price of bio-fertilizers have increased sharply. You did not say anything in this regard. The notified price is Rs. 8300 per tonne and it is selling at Rs. 15000 per tonne. There is panic among the farmers. What do you say about it?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the Hon. Member is talking of decontrol on fertilizer on which the Government has no control. DAP and MOP come in it. Shri Devegowda ji also made a mention of MOP. The entire MOP is imported and any body can import it because it is uncontrolled. It would have taken a lot of time, so despite them, I did not discuss it. Regarding this the State Governments should see how much MOP will

[Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala]

be required and then arrange for it. This they did not do and told us that they needed such and such quantity of MOP. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh asked us for it. We tried to supply it after procuring it from wherever possible. To say that it is selling at Rs. 15,000 per tonne is not true. Shri Devegowda ji also mentioned of Rs. 15,000/- but this price is not applicable anywhere. It's price is not even Rs. 8300 per tonne. Subsidy is given by the State Governments, and then it is priced at Rs. 12,700 per tonnes.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The notified price is Rs. 8300 per tonnu.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is an earlier notification, you may think it is subsidy or assistance that would be about Rs. 4400. This will be a kind of subsidy and a total of it amounts to Rs. 12,700.

1720 hrs.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF
ERSTWHILE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI
MANEKA GANDHI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the 30th Report of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1989-91, laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 28th July, 1998."

1721 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Atrocities committed on Minorities in
various parts of the country

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up item no. 15 —Discussion under Rule 193. Now I request Shri Arif Mohammad Khan to raise a discussion regarding atrocities committed on minorities in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN (Bahraich): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an

opportunity to take part in a discussion regarding the incidents of atrocities on minorities in different parts of the country. Technically this discussion was to be started by Mrs. Geeta Mukharjee but I would like to thank her for allowing me to begin the discussion.

Sir, there were news items being published in news papers for the last several months. Particularly several persons belonging to Christian minority were killed, nuns were raped; attempts to desecrate the Churches were made and schools were assaulted; 26 cases of assault and 29 cases of desecration took place during the last three months. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am referring to the incidents of last one and a half month. Besides this our Christian institutions have prepared a long list. Holy books have been burnt. Here, I have a copy of the Bible. At the end of the Bible there is a conversion form. It is said about this form, that the form is meant for conversion and signatures are taken on it for conversion. Levelling these allegations more than 300 copies of the Bible were burnt in Rajkot. Our Christian institutions had those burnt copies of the Bible and I was given one of those burnt copies. the remaining pages of the copies of the Bible are with them. Besides this efforts were made to start an unnecessary dispute regarding Vande Matram and Saraswati Vandana in U.P. and some other parts of the country. The house of famous Islami Alam Maulana Abul Hassan Ali Naqvi, known as Ali Mian was raided his family members were maltreated.

Sir, only four day's before Guru Ram Das Academy was attacked in Dehradun. An attempt was made to insult the holy Guru Grantha Sahib. The long time President of supreme religious institution of Shikhs Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Sardar Gurucharan Singh is a seperatist, it is alleged by a higher official of a sister organization of the ruling party. I am referring to him not as a person but as the president of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. In order to draw the Chair's attention to the seriousness of this issue in this august House, where a request was made to you to allow the discussion. All Mian was referred to. At that time an honourable Member, whose name I do not want to mention, told that you were talking of traitors. This was not told in the House only. Honourable Khuranaji is shaking his head. I am obliged to him because if had he spoken in a loud voice, I would have been compelled to sit down. Even if one admits for a while that this was not stated, I have with me the newspaper in which the statement of the leader of the ruling party is published. I do not know whether to call it the front organisation or sister organization but it was said by their officials that those people who are opposing 'Vande Matram' and Saraswati Vandana are traitors. They are not the Children

of India. In my opinion, the issue which should be condemned more than the issue of initiating unnecessary controversy is the issue of questioning the nationality of a person and deciding as to who the children of India are and who not. If Vande Mataram is a matter of the issue of praying mother India, how can I express my feeling and respect to my mother? Should I get instructions from some one else? Diversity is the law of nature. Do you want a uniform set of law to be followed by all in disregard of nature.

1728 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

Sir, you have touched the feet of your mother ever since you gained your sense. I have neever touched my mother's feet after I gained my sence. I have all respect for her. The person who touches his mother's feet to give her respect and to show his love for her is not the only persons who loves his mother. Do you want to make an allegation that I do not love my mother? If I adopted your method, then I would be considered as a person who loves his mother but if I do not adopt your method, it will be alleged that I am not the son of my mother. What is this attitude? It is my belief and my religion has taught me that heaven lies under the feet of the mother. It is part of my belief, so I would try to reach that heaven but is it necessary for me to adopt the method practised by you to show that I give respect to and love my mother. Today the problem is that the U.P. Government says that it had not raided Ali Mian's house but it was a conspiracy. Even after the lapse of more than three weeks, no action has been taken against anyone. If it was a conspiracy tell us as to who were the persons who had hatched that conspiracy. Vishwa Hindu Parishad has issued a circular.—

[*English*]

"VHP Karnataka Statewide protest against Christian Schools"

[*Translation*]

Our Christian institutions are being attacked and these attacks are being organised by Bajrang Dal. I do not allege that these attacks are being organised by the Government but these attacks are being organised through those organisations of the core party in the Government at Centre. It creates the feeling of insecurity among people. The suffering people begin to think that either the Government or its own people are responsible for making a hell or their lives. They do not want us to live

as equal citizens. They want to make us devoid of our constitutional rights. What is wrong in it if they think so? I could have easily said that after all you are behind them.

Tumhi dilvar, tumhi kateel, tumhi munseef thahra,
Akraba mere Kare Khoon Ka daya Kis par?

The people who are attacking our institutions, are your own people. They are linked with you. The police who raids the house of my religious teacher belongs to your Government. The people who are burning the Bible, have links with you. I think that the people who are burning the Bible or who are attacking the house may not be directly linked with your political organizations but they are definitely members of your sister organizations. In that context, if I do not have a feelings of insecurity and you may say about yourself that you are not involved in it, then I would like to give a rustic example that those people think that they must not be apprehensive as they have their own people in the administration. If the demolition of the Babri Mosque can take place in presence of Advaniji and an insulting incident can happen in front of Ali Mian's house, what is wrong in it, so thinks U.P. police. If the policeman of Rajkot can think that the home Minister of the country was present there and it is not an allegation of mine, then he can also think that the burning of the Bible makes no difference whereas a mosque was demolished there. I would like to tell you that day before yesterday Advaniji delivered a statement which left an impact upon me. It reflected the agony and pain of Advaniji. I am not making an allegation on hon. Advaniji but Babri Mosque was demolished in 1992. The tendency of increased intolerance and the walls of hatred on communal basis were thereafter.

Sir, these things have got themselves rooted so deeply that the agony and pain expressed by hon. Home Minister would have no effect on it. These roots have become very strong and if I am not misunderstood and my justice is not taken as directed towards some other country then I would like to tell that after the movement for division of the country, the country was divided and when we became independent, the initiator of the freedom movement said in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly:—

[*English*]

"Now the Hindus shall cease to be Hindus and the Muslims shall cease to be Muslims" and it declared about this new country that "it will be a secular country".

[Shri Arif Mohammed Khan]

[Translation]

But his declaration made no impact because there was no sense in that declaration as long as those tendencies remained which got strengthened during that movement, but hon. Advaniji is different from him in one respect. He has the reins the Home Ministry of Central Government in his hands. I firmly believe that these tendencies have got strengthened to such an extent that it will not be easy to weaken them, but I have no right to call your agony and pain as "real" as I have neither any reason to disbelieve nor am I an inspector to investigate it. I believe that your agony and pain is real and if it is so, then something more is expected from you. I would expect you to take stern action against them who try to insult Guru Granth Sahib and enter in Guru Ram Das Academy at Dehradun, who burn the Bible at Rajkot, who give all tyes of threats at Lucknow and raid Ali Mian's House. Take stern action against them. It will take time but slowly it would have its impact. I am requesting you to take that action for which there is a provision in the law of this country. My all doubts would be cleared if such action is taken against these forces. However, these tendencies would not be weakened because these tendencies have got strength but an action against such forces would be a good begining in right direction.

Sir, during last week so many times concerns have been expressed in this House about the prevalling situation in the country and the House should express its concern as it is the product of democracy and the concerns of the society should be reflected here and something should be done which is more than just reflection.

These is a need to tell the country of it and infuse new confidence into it because it stands at a strange cross roads today. There is a law to project my rights but there is none to implement it. Therefore this country must know that the administration of this country will not be run by a few influential sections, a few high-ups and a few people who boast of their lineage, but it will be run according to the Constitution of the country. A few influential persons want to dictate their terms. I am coming to the same point. It is my compulsion to use such terminology for the subject being taken up to-day to give it a constitutional and legal validity. It creates an impression that atrocities are being committed by the majority community against the minorities. But I want to make it clear that it is not so at all. Definitely, these atrocities are not committed by the majority community, on the contrary, I agree with hon. Advaniji and other leaders of B.J.P. to some extent that there is minoritism in this country but, it is not religious minoritism rather it

is social minoritism. It is a minoritism practised by those who are proud of their lineage who are influential and authoritarian, who are exploiting upto the hilt the majority of the country for thousands of years. They are controlling the whole system for thousands of years. If we are complaining today, our complain is not directed at the majority community. My complaint is against that social minority, not the religious which exploits even the majority of majority community.

I do not think that there is a conflict between nationalism and secularism in our country; this issue diverts our attention from the real problem. The issue of the conflict is the question whether the administration of the country would be run according to the Constitution and law of the land or, as I have said earlier, by a few influential people. The rule of law will be established in this country. The roots of the conflict between law and constitution are deeply rooted in constitutional values and social values from thousands of years. There are provisions of equality in the Constitution which provide an egalitarian society, in which equal opportunity, the dignity and honour of the people and the right to run and establish one's own educational institutions without any discrimination have been ensured. Article 14 to 30 ensure that the Government will make no discrimination for the establishment of such institutions. Not only the rights of religious majority community but also those of each and every citizen of this country have been ensured Article 25 to Article 30 provides for special provisions for the minority community on the basis of religion or language. The religion based on language based minorities of this country may have no grievances from the law and constitution of this country. The problem is that the ancient system prevalent in this country determine the status of man as unequal; on the basis of brith it is decided who is high and who is low; whatever constitution you may made, whatever you may talk of equality, we will decide on the very day a child is born whether it is high or low. We will decide on the very day whose feet are to be touched and who is to be trampled. We will decide on the same day who is touchable and who is untouchable, we have a system like that. On the basis of this system. I am not ready to accept this. 'Dharma' does not approve of it, 'dharma' speaks for something else. I would like to cite a small example as to what the traditions of this country are. The traditions of this country are:

Ashoka the Great, the scriptures on the rock edict no. 12 have been decoded to read as follows:

[English]

"He who does reverence to his own sect while disparaging the sects of others, wholly from

attachment to his own, with intent to enhance the splendour or his own sect, in reality, by such conduct inflicts the severest injury on this own sect."

[Translation]

The one thing that the four Vedas and six Shashtras propagate is—

"Sukh deene sukh hot hai, dukh deene dukh hoye".

India has a tradition in which it is believed that if I hurt a person of another religion or any of his traditions to exhibit my love, respect and honour for my own religion, then by doing so how much would I hurt him I don't know but I do know that I will certainly hurt my own religion. India has the tradition like this that Swami Vivekananda wrote to King Khatri—

[English]

My son, it is impossible that you hate anybody, that you hate somebody and you live in peace. India's doom was sealed on the day word *Mlechh* was invented. *Mlechh* is the word which was used for Muslims, Christians and non-Hindus.

[Translation]

I am not pronouncing it properly, those can pronounce it better who know this system well.

[English]

He further said, "and stopped communion with others".

[Translation]

Contact with others was snapped and the word *Mlechh* was coined. The same day India's doom was written. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): What about the Hindu when they were called 'Kafir', what is the meaning of it. ...*(Interruptions)*. They were called *Mlechh*, this is wrong, but Hindus were called 'Kafirs'. When was it and why?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Whatever I am speaking I am speaking with source and authority. Hon. Shri Harin Pathak ji should bring the source where it is said. I will tell you but the rumour machine you have installed...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have heard it...*(Interruptions)*
I have heard it in your statements...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I am ready to yield, but this running match cannot go on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: If he discloses the source, I will show my reaction. But the problem here is that you are related to those people who feed milk to Ganeshji all over the world in half an hour. So if you talk like this, there is nothing strange in it. You may say so, at your will. But what I am saying is authenticated and I have with me the books also which, if you challenge me, I can show...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Are you the only person who is speaking with source and, he is speaking untruth. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, do not interrupt. Please take your seat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a very sensitive matter. I think, the House should not be divided between Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or *Isais*. The House should be together. When a Member is speaking, there should not be any running commentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: this is what she is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: He should realise what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: She is saying the same thing in a different way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Khan, please try to conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They have done their duty, you do your duty...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: I will definitely make a mention of the traditions of this country and the relevant Islamic traditions. But since we are talking about the ancient traditions and many things in this country are done in the name of those ancient traditions. I would be dwelling on this point as to what are those ancient traditions of this country. It is the ancient tradition of this country that more than 100 years ago Swami Vivekanand had said in the Parliament of Religions in Chicago that it was a matter of pride for him that he belonged to that country and particularly that religion where there had been no past record of exploitation in the name of religion and it was also a matter of pride for him that he belonged to that culture and religion which had only enunciated the principle of tolerance but also that of Global acceptance. Here I quote, "I not only tolerate but I accept all religions." He further added that he belonged to that country where lakhs of people begin their day with the following prayer:

'Ruchi naam vaichitrya, kil kutil nana path jusham,
tunmeko gemchh vamsi, paysam eva'.

These are the words of their prayer which means 'as various rivers, inspite of their' different origins merge with the sea, similarly, O lord, followers of various religions follow different paths to achieve the same goal. This was said because this is the tradition of this country and I would like to go beyond it. On some other occasion, what Swamiji had said 'I quote.

[English]

'I cannot believe in a God or religion which cannot wipe the tears of a widow and cannot feed the hungry orphans'

[Translation]

There are ancient traditions of India and in the name of these ancient traditions here the proceedings were being obstructed because now-a-days the very mention of ancient traditions is enough to irritate the people because one may find their conduct just the reverse. In fact wiping the tears of a widow was the part of that old tradition whereas in the name of that old tradition they are adding to the number of widows in the society. Is not it a fact that if a person belonging to minority community is killed naturally his wife becomes widow? It

is all being done in the name of that tradition which believes in wiping the tears of a widow and feeding an orphan child. Moreover today the people are being killed in the name of that tradition and their children are left behind as helpless orphans to roam about. Instead of bringing back a smile on the face of women folk they have been indulging in killing their husbands to deprive them of their conjugal happiness. That is not our old tradition. As I have already said that 'Ekam sad viprah bahudha Vadanti.' It means that the truth is one and people know it by different names and they continue to cite examples one after the other. But there is one difference. That difference is between the spiritual principles and social order. Suppose that difference is ignored saying that there is difference between religion and social order because it was an act of religion on the part of Ram Chandra accept leftover fruit of plem by Shabri. Whereas when it comes to the part of governance, king Ramchandra as soon as he was informed by a brahmin that since a person belonging to a lower community was doing ascetic practices in the forest and on that account his son had died in his prime of life which had inturn ruined his family, at once got his chariot ready and left for the forest and shot an arrow to Kill innocent. That is what was done by a person who had tasted earlier the fruit left over the Shabri and later on when he came to hold the reigns of power, killed the innocent Shambook. Dr. Ambedkar has made his comments in this regard that Ramchandra was not doing anything wrong but he was doing his duty. Actually what did the religion mean in this context? Here as per the norms of religion, if a Shudra was found trying to become a Brahman it was the duty of the king to deter him from such an act because his caste could be decided only on the norms laid down for the system of four *varnas* and not on the basis of his present *Karmas*...*(Interruptions)*. It is not that I am saying. It has been so written. When it is your turn you may speak.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: You are trying to divide the whole House into two sects...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram): He is only quoting the traditions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: What is he quoting? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: He is narrating history...*(Interruptions)*
He is narrating the traditions of our culture...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: He is quoting so many things by which he is going to divide the nation into too many sects...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKBAR AHMAD (Azamgarh): What have you been doing all these years?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I am not trying to divide this House. I am only trying to draw a dividing line between the old traditions of this country, the real Hinduism as propounded by Swami Vivekanand and other great leaders of this country and the fake Hinduism which is being propounded by them...(Interruptions) Their 'Hinduism' is nothing but a travesty of the great traditions of this country and I am trying to draw a line there...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: We know tolerance...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKBAR AHMAD: You only know how to demolish mosques...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: In the name of minorities they want to rule this country...(Interruptions) How many times have you come out in the name of ... (Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS: Hon. Member, now, you are doing it...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I am raising a point of order.

I am sure, even the Home Minister would not agree with the statement 'in the name of minority they want to rule this country' made by my friend. That is not a fair statement. Let us not stand by such statements. Let us

*Not recorded.

not generalise things and create problems for us...(Interruptions)

SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Sir, it is irrelevant as far as the spirit of democracy is concerned. It is better that he withdraws his words...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I would go through the records and if there is anything unparliamentary I will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is unfortunate that after 50 years, this House has to discuss this issue...(Interruptions) Therefore, today, we feel a large section of the people are facing problems because they belong to such a religion. It is a matter of great regret. Therefore, I join Ms. Banerjee when she says that let us not create passion and try to divide the House...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): It is emanating from your side, we are listening patiently.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please listen.

[English]

He is speaking out of agony and anguish and let us respect it...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rawat, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: We are listening patiently. Lord Ganesha is being dragged in for humiliation...(Interruptions). We are listening patiently...(Interruptions) Because they are trying to divide...(Interruptions). Lord Ganesha is being ridiculed. ... (Interruptions)

1800 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are exposing themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Lord Ganesha has been insulted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE (Surendra Nagar): All the Hindus have been insulted. The whole country has been insulted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: The persons who are amending the law are talking about the widows...*(Interruptions)*. You are hurting our feelings ...*(Interruptions)* we are listening patiently...*(Interruptions)*. We are listening all this again and again...*(Interruptions)*. You are insulting Lord Ganesha...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should speak when your turn comes...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: No one can be given the opportunity of hurting the religious feelings of other persons...*(Interruptions)*. It can not be allowed...*(Interruptions)* You have insulted Lord Ganesha...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Have we ever insulted their Gods?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR (Mumbai North-East): Sir, we are discussing the subject of atrocities on minorities. We are not discussing about Hinduism here. Let the hon. Member, for God's sake, not bring any religion in to his speech. If he wants to discuss that, we should have a different subject matter before the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: We never spoke against the Gods of other people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: He is insulting Lord Ganesha. What is this drama.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: To my mind his utterances might incite religious fervour?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Has corruption become their tradition?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): We shall not have to learn Hinduism from them?...*(Interruptions)* Would you teach us what is Hinduism...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

Sir, the Motion before the House relates to atrocities on minorities. Let the hon. Member speak on that subject. Why should he unnecessarily bring in matters which are not related to the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Please keep quiet and listen patiently...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Lord Ganesha is being insulted...*(Interruptions)* What is this drama...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, are you going to conclude in five minutes or will you continue tomorrow?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU: They must be taught something...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Basu, please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: We shall not tolerate the insult of Lord Ganesha...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, you may continue tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I will continue tomorrow. But I want to say one sentence. This is very important...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are not permitted. I have already called the hon. Minister. He is laying the paper.

...(Interruptions)

1606 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Kar Vivad Samadhan Scheme (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1998

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Yashwant Sinha, I beg to lay.

A copy of the Kar Vivad Samadhan Scheme (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1998 (Hindi and English versions) together with an explanatory memorandum published in Notification in Gazette of India, dated the 8th December, 1998 under sub-section (2) of section 97 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1998.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T.-1723/98]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, you may continue your speech tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, in the BAC today, it was decided that by tomorrow this discussion should be over. There are a large number of speakers from all sides. So, I am submitting that at least you kindly allow him to conclude his speech today. Otherwise, tomorrow we will be short of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, how much time will you take to conclude your speech?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, I want around 40 minutes to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude within five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Sir, give me time to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They you may continue tomorrow.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: I will continue tomorrow but please let me make a submission...(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, let me first make my point...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: If tomorrow my life is threatened will you take the responsibility? Please let me complete the point...(Interruptions)

[English]

There may be a threat to my life. What do you mean?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

1607 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December, 9, 1998/Agrahayana 18, 1920 (Saka)

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.**
