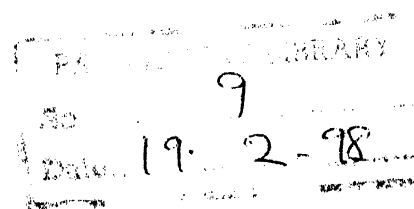


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)



Fourth Session (Part-IV)
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 1 to 12)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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(English Version)

....

Monday, May 12, 1997/Vaisakha 22, 1919 (Saka)

Col./line	For	Read
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192/36	THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
262/38	SHRI NIHAR CHAND CHAUHAN	SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHAUHAN
284/2	THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES
310/29	THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES	THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES
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390/6 395/24	SHRI SUDHIAR GIRI	SHRI SUDHIR GIRI
392/20	Collage	Cottage

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 12, 1997/Vaisakha 22, 1919 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Six Minutes Past
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE TO VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHEASTERN IRAN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : As the hon. Members are aware, many people met with an untimely death on account of a devastating earthquake that struck Northeastern Iranian town of Qaen on 10 May, 1997.

The House expresses its shock and grief at the tragedy which has befallen the Iranian people. On behalf of myself and on behalf of the whole House, I extend heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and wish a speedy recovery to the injured.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in the memory of deceased.

11.07 hrs.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while

11.08 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Committees for Protection of Urdu

*501. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Gujaral and Sardar Jafri Committees set up by the Government for the protection of Urdu;

(b) the details of recommendations implemented so far and the time by which all the recommendations will be implemented; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Gujaral Committee report was tabled in the House on February 21, 1979. This covered a wide range of recommendations for promotion of Urdu through steps in different areas involving Education, Administration, Legislation, etc. The status of implementation of this report was reviewed by Jafri Committee which broadly accepted these recommendations.

Some of the major recommendations in respect of education are setting up of Urdu medium primary schools in areas where Urdu speaking population constitutes 10% or more, opening Urdu medium sections in existing secondary schools wherever necessary, and modifications in Three Language Formula in order to facilitate teaching of Urdu.

(b) and (c) Several recommendations of the Jafri Committee and the Gujaral Committee have already been implemented. These includes :

1. Bureau for Promotion of Urdu has been converted into National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages, (NCPUL), an autonomous body.
2. Facilities provided for promoting research and training of Urdu teachers through Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore.
3. NCERT has brought out Urdu text books.
4. Calligraphy training centres are being assisted by NCPUL. To promote Urdu reference and research work, NCPUL has brought out the first volume of a 10 volume Urdu encyclopedia.
5. Urdu manuscripts and books are being published by NCPUL. Two volumes of Urdu-English Dictionary published.
6. Award for creative writing in Urdu given by Sahitya Academy every year.
7. Urdu version of Constitution of India brought out.
8. Electoral rolls prepared in Urdu in certain constituencies.
9. Several programmes in Urdu being broadcast in the national channel of All India Radio.

10. Daily Urdu news Bulletin being telecast on Doordarshan.
11. Urdu Unit established at the Headquarters/ Regional office of the Press Information Bureau.

In addition, in order to promote the educational development of the educationally backward minorities, the Ministry have undertaken the following measures :-

1. Under the Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities, a total of 436 schools in upper primary/secondary schools have been set up; 22 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary and two high schools to higher secondary schools; teaching-learning material provided in 527 primary/upper primary schools.
2. 810 Madarasas have been assisted under the scheme for modernisation of Madarsa Education.
3. The scheme of coaching students belonging to educationally backward minorities being implemented in 22 Universities and 62 Colleges. 48,856 candidates have availed the facility so far.
4. Forty minority concentration districts covered by the scheme of community polytechnic.
5. Bill for setting up Maulana Azad National Urdu University enacted by Parliament.
6. A Centrally sponsored scheme for appointment of urdu teachers and giving incentive of Girl students is awaiting comments of State Governments before finalisation.
7. National minority committee chaired by HRM constituted to monitor programmes of education for minorities.

Implementation of several recommendations lies in the domain of the State Governments. The recommendation on Three Language Formula necessitates a national consensus. The Government have been in correspondence with State Governments. The Government intend to take whatever steps are required at the earliest in consultation with State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Independent India steps into the Golden Jubilee year, the Gujral Committee Report on Urdu will also soon be celebrating silver jubilee. This Report was presented in 1975, and tabled in the House in 1979. Thereafter another committee under the chairman-ship of Sardar Jafari was

constituted which presented its Report in 1990. More than 200 recommendations have been made in the Gujral Committee Report regarding Urdu whereas only a few recommendations have been mentioned in the today's reply. The recommendations that find mention include the conversion of Bureau for Promotion of Urdu into a National Council etc. I would like to know about the fate of the rest of the recommendations. How many recommendations of the Gujral Committee are still pending. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to unstarred question No. 660 in 1993 it was said that the Sardar Jafari Committee had since submitted its report. As the recommendation made in respect of promotion of Urdu are pertaining to various Ministries and Departments of Central Government, thus a co-ordinated view will be taken and only then action can be taken. This was stated in 1993 and four years have since passed, but now a very disappointing reply has been given. Nothing has been done in respect of rest of the recommendations lying pending out of more than 200 recommendations made by Gujral Committee.

I would like to know whether any consultation was held with the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government after the presentation of Jafri Committee Report ? If so, what were the result thereof ? Now Shri Gujral has become Prime Minister also, hence at least now the process of implementation of the recommendations should be speeded up. I would like to know about the action being taken in this regard

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, a number of recommendations have been made by Gujral Committee. They pertain to Central Government Departments as well as State Governments. So far as the Central Government Departments are concerned, as already stated in the reply in detail, I would like to state that a number of those recommendations have been implemented. In the answer itself it has been stated that a National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has been set up, which is an autonomous body. The facilities have been provided for promoting research and training of Urdu teachers through the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have already mentioned that in your written statement. What about the remaining ones ?

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You have mentioned only 11 recommendation out of total of 200.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : As far as the Central

Government is concerned, major recommendations have been implemented. Some of the recommendations like the one regarding opening of schools where there is more than 10 per cent of Urdu speaking population, the matter pertains to the State Governments and primary education is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. Of course, we provide assistance to them. The Central Government had already notified that the Government of India will finalise the policy regarding appointment of Urdu teachers and also girls learning Urdu will be given a stipend of Rs. 20 per month.

Sir, immediately after this Government assumed office, I wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers on 3.2.97 and again I have written a letter reminding them on 24.4.97. I am hoping to get the information from the States and I am following it up.

So far as the other departments of Central Government are concerned, in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, All India Radio and Doordarshan have programmes in Urdu, Urdu News etc. Doordarshan has Bazmi programmes and other documentaries are also being made.

So far as the Railways are concerned, in some Railways, the name of the station is written in Urban. The Northern Railway has published the Time Table in Urdu. *Employment News* is published in Urdu and also some AIR Bulletins are being issued in Urdu. A Urdu Cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

As far as translation is concerned, the Constitution of India has been translated into Urdu and we are taking steps to translate other Acts also into Urdu.

Then, the NCERT is publishing text books in Urdu. I have already stated that the recommendation regarding appointment of Urdu teachers has been implemented. The Mysore Training Centre, the Lucknow Training Centre and Solan Training Centre are there and more than 3000 students have been trained.

So far as the Central Department are concerned, we are coordinating and I would assure the hon. Member that I will take up the matter again before the Cabinet to take a complete review regarding the implementation of the report.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : At least an assurance has been given for which I thank you. Only a few out of the 200 recommendations have been mentioned. Whereas there is the Post and Telegraph and many other Departments and Ministries of the Government about which the recommendations have been made. Two types of

recommendations have been made. Some are pertaining to the Central Government and some other to the State Governments. At least you may give an assurance regarding the recommendations pertaining to the Central Government that an Urdu Cell will be set up at the Union level. I am not asking for a separate Department. It may keep a close watch on the matters regarding Urdu and the implementation of recommendations regarding Urdu and attend to all such matters. Several such matters came to light. Only recently, 60 Urdu teachers on the rolls of Waqf Board were dismissed. It appears from the announcement made by the Education Minister in U.P. that Urdu is being removed from the three language formulae and Sanskrit is being given the status of compulsory language. Urdu teachers working in Bihar have not got their salaries for quite some time now. I do not wish to make a lengthy speech. if a close watch is to be kept on such matters, whether the Minister would set up an Urdu Cell in his Ministry which could consider such matter and ensure the implementation of the recommendations made in Gujral Committee and Jafari Committee Reports ? So far as the states are concerned, how long will you keep on corresponding with them ? A meeting of the Prime Minister, concerned Ministers and Chief Minister should be held to find a way out. Whether any attention will be paid in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, so far as the Ministry of Human Resource Development is concerned, 36 recommendations concern the Department. There is already a cell in the Ministry which is monitoring the education of minorities.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I was taking of a comprehensive cell which is not merely relating to education but which could look into all the recommendations.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : But my Department is concerned with education.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : But the report of the Gujral Committee is in your Department. I am only saying that now you should have a cell for implementation.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : But implementation pertains to a number of other departments also.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So, will you not do anything ?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Now, we are considering to implement it quickly. When this Government took over, I had written to all the States. I had a meeting of the Minority Cell and we had detailed discussions. I do not know

whether the hon. Member was also present on that day. I had a meeting with Shri Rai Bahadur who is the Vice Chairman and was also a member of the Gujral Committee. He is a learned man. We had detailed discussions and we have been taking steps. We have worked out a plan of action. As far as the implementation of the entire report is concerned, I have assured the hon. Member that I will take up the matter before the Cabinet as early as possible.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the protection of Indian languages is certainly a very important matter. In order to develop all the Indian languages and in order to protect them, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is offering certain facilities to promote the teaching of Indian languages. I would like to know what are these facilities and what achievements have been made ? Has the National council of Education Research and Training taken any special measures for the teaching and Conducting training in Sanskrit and for developing Sanskrit as a contact language of such measures have been taken what are the details thereof ?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Training is being given to both Urdu as well as Sanskrit teachers. This question pertains to Urdu. If the hon. Member asks a separate question by giving due notice, then I will answer it.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Hon'ble Minister has mentioned under Item 5 given in page 2 of the reply that legislation for setting up Maulana Azad National Urdu University has been enacted. The bills for setting up the above mentioned Urdu University and Mahatma Gandhi Hindi University have already been passed. By when the Union Government propose to set up both these Universities and what are the reasons for not any steps in this regard so far ? Similarly it has been mentioned under Item 6 that the Government is waiting for the comments of State Government before finalising a Centrally sponsored scheme for appointment of Urdu teachers and giving incentives to girls school when did the Government write to the State Government and why have they not responded as yet and by when will you be able to complete this process ?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, so far as Urdu and Hindi Universities are concerned, we have provided Rs. 4 crore to each University. I am making an effort to start these Universities in the current year. So far as writing to the State Governments is concerned, I have already said that

I have written two letters one in the month of February and another in the month of April. I am awaiting the reply. As soon as I get the information, I will act upon it.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : The Minister of Human Resource Development in his reply has made two important points regarding Urdu. One is that implementation of recommendations is being taken up where there is 10 percent Urdu speaking population. I fail to understand this criteria of 10 percent. There are two such districts in my own constituency where the Urdu speaking population is around 18-20 percent and no recommendation regarding promotion of Urdu is being implemented there. As for the Railways, I do not know from where do you get such calligraphers who do not have any knowledge of Urdu. All the boards written in Urdu are illegible. My mother tongue is Urdu and I have written a number of books and even I can not identify the language in which it is printed. I do not know whether it is Arabic, Persian or Latin script. Is such a thing done on purpose ? As a result thereof, money is wasted and Urdu speaking people can not even read them. I have noticed that in the U.P. Secretariat, nameplates of Ministers are prepared by such people and in such a manner that those having knowledge of Urdu can not read it. My point is that when the three language formula was implemented it was that made amply clear that the languages spoken by the common man and not the classic languages would be a part of the three languages adopted by the state. It seems that Urdu is being wiped out by including it in the classical languages, as Shri Banatwalla has also pointed out just now.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the point.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Are the classical languages or the languages spoken by the common man are included under the three language formula. So far as the language, Sanskrit is concerned, I have not come across any such person all my life who speaks Sanskrit at home . . . (Interruptions) At least I have not come across any such person . . . (Interruptions) No, I was saying regarding Urdu . . . (Interruptions).

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : There is a colony in my city where all the people speak Sanskrit. . . (Interruptions).

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : There is a village in Karnataka where only Sanskrit is spoken . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : I was asking whether classical language is included in three language formula ? . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked your question, now please listen to the reply.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : The three language formula has been accepted by the country, by all the Chief Ministers and the Union Government, after a great deal of consideration. It is in force since 1966. This is a very sensitive issue. So far as the three language formula is concerned, in the Hindi speaking States, Hindi English and a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern languages, should be taught. In the non-Hindi speaking areas, Hindi, English and regional language are to be taught. This is the formula. Whatever modifications are to be made, we cannot do it without the consultation and the concurrence of the State Government in a federal country like ours. Therefore, a consensus is to be evolved. Up till now, we have not been able to have a consensus on this issue. Therefore, implementation of the Gujral Committee recommendations raises another question. There are many linguistic minorities. There are linguistic minorities in the North-East. In Karanata, there is a Telugu minority. There is also a Konkani minority. This is very complicated and a very sensitive matter and the Government will have to take a very cautious decision in consultation with the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Now that you have clarified your stance on what you had decided regarding the inclusion of modern languages under the three language formula, would you implement the same strictly ?

Blindness

*502. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 42 million blind people in the world, 12 million are in India alone;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Bihar and Eastern States there are largest percentage of blind people;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have been providing assistance to NGOs for undertaking various schemes for treatment of blindness;

(d) if so, the total amount so far provided to NGOs for removal of blindness in the country;

(e) the details of schemes which have been implemented by them; and

(f) other measures being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. More than 12 million persons are estimated to be blind in India with a visual acuity less than 6/60 in the better eye.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Currently five schemes are being implemented under National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) with the participation of voluntary organisations.

(d) and (e) Grant in-Aid is given to non-profit NGOs under the following five schemes:-

- (1) Scheme for free Cataract Surgery through camps.
- (2) Scheme for free Cataract Surgery in fixed facilities.
- (3) Scheme for generating public awareness about Eye Health Care and outreach activities.
- (4) Scheme for setting up/strengthening of eye bank in voluntary sector.
- (5) Scheme for setting up or expansion of Eye Care Units in rural and tribal areas.

An amount of Rs. 9,90,61,758 has been provided by the Centre either directly or through State Government to NGO during the last 5 years under all the five schemes. In addition NGOs are also getting financial assistance through District Blindness Control Societies at District level under Schemes No. 1 to 3 out of a sum of Rs. 44,89,00,000 which has been released to Societies during the preceding 5 years.

(f) Some of the measures taken by the Government to control Blindness in the country are as under:-

- (1) Strengthening of Ophthalmic infrastructure.
- (2) Training Ophthalmic manpower.
- (3) Establishment of District Blindness Control Societies.
- (4) Expanding coverage to rural and tribal areas.
- (5) Creating awareness about the eye care among the masses.
- (6) Increasing financial outlay in the annual budget, and
- (7) Strengthening the monitoring of Eye Care activities at the Central, State and District level.

[Translation]

National Blindness Control Programme

+

*503. SHRI D.P. YADAV :

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

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

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by the Government to make the National Blindness Control Programme more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for this purpose; and

(d) the funds sanctioned by the Government under this Programme ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The on-going National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is being made more effective by proposing changes in the implementation strategies. The proposed changes involve:-

- 1) Strengthening of Medical Colleges and District Hospitals for intraocular lens implants.
- 2) Setting up of a Mobile Eye Care Units in each District
- 3) Upgradation of Sub-district Hospitals/Community Health Centres for eye care.
- 4) Assistance of NGOs for setting up/expanding eye care units in voluntary sector in rural and remote areas.
- 5) Revamping scheme of assistance to eye banks and promoting eye donation.
- 6) Expanding School eye screening Programme.
- 7) Implementing Need based health education activities.

(c) It is proposed to conduct 175 lakhs Cataract Operations during the IX Plan (1997-2002)

(d) An outlay of Rs.550 crores have been made for

National Programme for Control of Blindness for IX Plan.

[English]

SHRI R. L. JALAPPA) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri Saleem Iqbal Shervani, I place the answers to Q. Nos. 502 and 503 on the Table of the House. Q. Nos. 502 and 503 are identical. Therefore, I suggest that you can take up both these questions together.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Q. Nos. 502 and 503 are identical. We can take them up together

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before asking my question, I would like to say that our Ministers go abroad during the session period, such practice should be stopped. Today Jalappaji is replying to these questions and at the time of taking decision some other person will be given charge. I would like to say that portfolio of Ministers should be decided . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Reply is given by the Government.

(Interruptions).

SHRI RAJIVE PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what will be the fate of our questions if Ministers go abroad during the session period . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : There may be urgency and one can go for one or two day but how the Government can function smoothly if Ministers go abroad for 10 or 15 days during the Parliament Session. Some rules should be formulated so that no one can go for more than two days . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister reveals that officials of his department have briefed him very well. He has said that there are 42 million blind persons in the world and 12 million of them are Indians. Sir, I had some figures on this subject which were taken from the survey conducted by W.H.O between 1986-1989. Now it is 1997 and hon. Minister is still referring to figures of 1986. My second question is in this context :

[English]

Whether it is a fact that in Bihar and the Eastern States, there is the largest percentage of blind people. The abrupt answer is 'No'.

[Translation]

The abrupt reply given to my question is 'No Sir', whereas no survey has been conducted after the survey of 1986-89. Whether Bihar and the eastern states have the largest number of blinds in the country? Reply to this question is also 'No Sir'. I could not understand how he said this . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

How do they know that the number of blind people in this country has increased?

[Translation]

It is an important question. As per the reply given by the hon. Minister there are one million blinds in Bihar, 2 million blinds in Uttar Pradesh and 0.5 million blinds in Orissa. As per the Starred question No 314 of 1993, the number of blind persons have not increased in the country. The Government had taken a decision five years back that:

[English]

To reduce the percentage of blindness from 1.49 percent to 0.3 percent by 2000 A.D. and to achieve this target, they should perform at least 25 to 30 lakh contract operations every year.

[Translation]

The Government has fixed a target to bring down blindness to 0.3 percent. In this context I would like to know about the the percentage of increase in the number of blind people. Please tell me the target fixed for 1996-97 under the programme for to control blindness and the percentage reduction in blindness?

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, we have got these figures from the Ministry. I do not know from where they got the figures. A survey was conducted in 1989. No fresh survey has yet been conducted . . . (Interruptions) According to this survey, in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, the figure is 280 lakh. In respect of Rajasthan, it is 224 lakh. In respect of Goa, it is 203 lakh. In respect of Tamil Nadu, it is 265 lakh. In respect of Uttar Pradesh, it is 158 lakh and in respect of Bihar, it is 128 lakh. So, this means that Bihar is not the State which has got the highest number of blind persons. The lowest rates are in respect of Sikkim, Meghalaya and Nagaland. Un those States, the incidence is the lowest.

As far as the expenditure incurred and the targets achieved during the last three to four years are concerned,

I would like to state that in 1993-94, we had conducted 1.9 million operations spending about Rs. 19.70 crore. In 1994-95, 2.16 million operations were conducted and the expenditure was Rs. 37.25 crore. In 1995-96, 2.47 million people were operated upon and the expenditure was Rs. 54.95 crore. In 1996-97, up to February, we had conducted 2.55 million operations and the expenditure was Rs. 59.50 crore. So, the magnitude of this problem is too much. Through 12 million operation have to be conducted now. that is, 12 million people and the operations have to be conducted on 20 million eyes, yet every year only two million are being included. We do not have so many doctors with us because we have only 8,000 doctors including the Government doctors and the doctors working under the NGOs. We are trying our best to see that at least this backlog as cleared is early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 12 million blinds in our country and about 70 million people are above the age of 60 years and gradually losing their eye-sight. This is the position of those states where there is more poverty, malnutrition and lack the facility of electricity. Seven states were chosen for 'Cataract Blindness Control Project' under the World Bank scheme which includes Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu but Bihar was not included. Sir, I would like to know that in view of poverty, malnutrition and economic problems prevailing in Bihar, will the hon. Minister formulate any scheme for controlling blindness in Bihar? In the same way whether the Government propose to set up a national hospital for blind to control blindness in western part of Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, a survey was conducted by the World Bank in these seven states . . . (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mishraji is laughing desirively on Government's attitude towards the problem of blindness in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : Eye-sight of people of Bihar becomes sharp during night . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Everybody is now thinking of Bihar, Sir . . . (Interruptions).

The World Bank had conducted a survey in these

seven States and they have been an assistance of Rs. 554 crore. Unfortunately, Bihar is not included in these seven States. But we are doing our best to improve the conditions in Bihar also. Last year, we could not give anything because there was no claim during that year.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : The poor people of Bihar shall remain blind. . .

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : This has to be done through the State Government and the NGOs. They must come forward.

Now, when you have brought it to our notice, we ourselves will go and attend to these things.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : I would like to ask about the specific proposals for establishing a National Hospital for the Blind in the eastern States or Bihar . . . (Interruptions). I have just requested the hon. Minister to respond to a particular query.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two more people who are listed. I have to call them first.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : I have asked a very specific question. Does the Government have the intention of establishing a National Hospital for the Blind in the Eastern region for helping these poor States ? That is important.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : That question will be taken care of. We will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has said that he did not know as to from where the hon. Member has taken the figures. I would like to tell him that these are from the written reply given to the original question. Is this Government serious about it if so then how this percentage has increased to 1.49 from the earlier 1.38. Besides, the amount of Rs. 550 crore earmarked for controlling blindness is also not sufficient because according to figures every fifth blind person is from India. In the written reply the Government has stated that survey is being conducted in rural areas and people are consulted to effect improvements in the previous Blindness Control scheme. Sir, I also go there but I did not come across even a single person, who could confirm that any such surveyers had come or any committee constituted for this purpose. I would like to know as to whether the Government is serious about it or not ? Today villages are more affected with the problem of visual disability. The reason may be malnutrition or lack of medical facilities supposed to be provided by the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are repeating again and again. Please ask the question.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Villages do not have any authentic record of blind people. No such register is maintained by any department. I would like to know whether the Government propose to launch any programme in this regards so that blinds could be benefited ?

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Prevention of increase from 1.2 to 1.49 unfortunately was not possible due to paucity of funds. Now the position is different. I agree with the hon. Member that we have a quarter of the total blind people of the entire world. Even as compared to the country's position, these seven States have two-thirds of the total blind people of the country. That is why for these seven States the World Bank has given us Rs. 554 crore. This time we have requested the Finance Ministry to allocate more and more funds so that we can try to solve the problem. But I may tell you that it is not so easy immediately to do it because there is a backlog of eight thousand doctors. In some of the States they have been assigned some other work than doing operations. Some people are put as Superintendents of hospitals. Some are put in executive posts. So, we are not getting all these eight thousand doctors. We have written to the State Governments to see that those people are taken out from these executive posts and put on the operation task.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a small question regarding setting up of mobile eye care units. I would like to know whether these units are functional even today. I have not seen such units functioning. Will these really be made functional or continue like this ? Whether the Government has any programme or method to reorganise these units or to make them functional or any such policy has been formulated so far. I would like to say that the Government should ensure that the Rs. 550 crore earmarked for this purpose should not be misused and blinds should get its benefit. I would like to know as to whether the Government has formulated any plan or propose to make amendments in this procedure ?

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Just to decentralise this we have now set up District Blindness Control Societies under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner or collectors, as the case may be. They are taking up this issue. I am not very

very happy. The Health Ministry also is not very very happy we know our short comings. We will try to cope up with these things.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue regarding the problem of blindness among tribals and people living in the forest areas. There Children do not get nutritious food at their early age and thus blindness has increased among them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any scheme has been formulated to provide nutritious and balanced diet to them. Whether the Government propose to demarcate such areas for setting up special hospitals there.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : We are strengthening the taluk hospitals and NGOs also. For every operation conducted we are paying them Rs. 250 if they do not use Government facilities. If they use the Government facilities it is Rs. 175. In addition to that, in tribal areas, we are giving Rs. 50 more.

We are supporting them in the purchase of spectacles also.

In the villages, the people put up with their diseases and do not go to the hospitals at all. Only when they find that they cannot see anything, they would go to a hospital. We are now encouraging the motivators to go and bring such people to the hospitals. We are spending Rs. 25 on each individual. We want to enhance it.

This is due to malnutrition. Proper care is not taken when children are born. All these problems are there. It is really vexed problem. We will see to it that this is reduced as much as possible.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to know the main strategy of the Government in dealing with blindness. Naturally, strategies differ from disease to disease. Is it the camp approach ? Is it the domiciliary approach ? Or, is it the school health approach, where you start by catching them young and see that blindness is prevented as far as possible ? Which of these approaches is being followed ? May be, if all of them are followed, which is the main approach ?

If there is a camp approach, how many camps have been held so far ? What are the details of a camp ? How many doctors will be there ? How many patients can they take up ? Is it for cataract only or for other diseases also ? Some of these details, if the Minister could tell us at least briefly, we can go into further details later, but this is perhaps what hon. Members would very much like to know.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : We are also encouraging these camp activities. In schools also, we are asking the NGOs and Governmental organisation . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not talking of 'also'. What is the main approach ?

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I cannot understand what he means by 'main approach'.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The main approach is the approach by which the largest number of patients are treated, statistically.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : We have got mobile units in about 301 districts . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You can say that there is no change in the approach.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : How can be advise the Minister ? Has he become an Adviser, within the House, to the Minister ? . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : We have about eighty Central mobile units and about 301 district mobile units. All the districts have not been covered. So, wherever we have these facilities, we are sending them. They are going round the villages to find out the blind, bring them to the hospital and try to cure them . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : You can ask the concerned Minister to answer the question.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the most important method that the Ministry is following to tackle this problem of blindness ? It cannot be only one method, but what is the main method ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I suggest that the hon. Minister gets a note prepared on all these matters because these are statistical details which are needed by every Member. Just saying that they are serious will not do. Of course, the Government is serious. It is supposed to be serious. But what is the result of the seriousness from time to time, from month to month and from year to year ? This is what we would like to know. So, if he is not in a position to find it readily with him, he can send a detailed note on all these aspects.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I think, he can send a note.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I will do that.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 504; Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria – absent.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have only ten minutes left. We have been in the same question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 505; Shri N.S.V. Chitthan – absent.

Question No. 506; Shri Ayyanna Patrudu – absent.

Question No. 507; Shri R. Sambasiva Rao – absent; Shri Rajkeshar Singh – absent.

Performance of National Immunisation Programme

*508. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of the National Immunisation Programme during 196-97;

(b) if so, the details of the major achievements under the programme in terms of targets set – State-wise;

(c) names of the States, where outstanding perfor-

mance has been achieved; and

(d) the details of funds provided for 1997-98 under the programme for implementation State-wise and the strategies worked out to make up for deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I showing the state-wise percentage coverage of immunizations among infants and pregnant women during 1996-97 under the programme is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) States of Andhara Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have achieved more than 90% coverage during 1996-97 in respect of all the five vaccines. Under Pulse Polio Immunization more than 100% target has been achieved for the country as a whole.

(d) Statement-II showing state-wise allocation for cash assistance during 1997-98 is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. The immunization programme has been successfully implemented. There has been dramatic decline in all diseases covered under the programme and also in infant mortality.

Statement-I

Achievement under Universal Immunisation Programme 1996-97

Name of the State/UT	Percentage					Pulse Polio	
	DPT	OPV	BCG	MSL	TT(PW)	7/12/96	18/1/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Larger States							
Andhra Pradesh	99.02	99.11	103.48	91.61	97.39	109.60	111.07
Assam	68.25	68.58	79.56	67.13	62.76	93.71	108.89
Bihar	45.43	53.96	71.11	46.80	31.94	94.32	97.56
Gujarat	* 82.36	83.51	85.42	79.16	78.08	112.14	114.87
Haryana	* 85.65	84.83	97.78	77.14	74.27	109.00	116.54
Karnataka	96.55	96.70	102.17	91.52	97.82	100.83	108.23
Kerala	93.42	94.11	97.11	78.73	77.03	94.80	100.24
Madhya Pradesh	89.30	89.15	95.06	84.20	84.12	102.93	99.61
Maharashtra	* 79.94	80.29	87.19	75.38	68.23	94.69	96.7
Orissa	93.06	93.23	98.16	86.12	78.87	99.48	102.57
Punjab	* 87.72	93.47	98.84	91.51	85.63	108.27	111.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	92.71	92.81	94.66	87.11	80.04	101.37	107.24
Tamil Nadu	104.16	105.20	117.00	105.50	99.14	99.31	108.35
Uttar Pradesh	101.17	101.44	101.67	84.41	82.70	103.31	117.58
West Bengal	80.65	82.82	89.24	69.08	72.29	90.05	91.06
Smaller States/UTs							
Himachal Pradesh	94.13	94.82	98.67	94.33	89.28	106.69	110.6
Jammu & Kashmir	** 63.69	64.37	76.24	54.39	32.73	104.89	111.28
Manipur	* 73.27	73.35	89.07	59.74	62.45	104.96	108.74
Meghalaya	** 50.04	44.12	58.61	34.88	39.53	83.84	95.47
Nagaland	* 49.22	49.25	41.92	28.00	48.14	95.75	96.37
Sikkim	* 74.91	72.94	84.60	69.60	43.32	110.52	109.31
Tripura	82.84	83.37	93.70	73.21	63.04	93.78	101.72
A&N Islands	* 90.13	90.13	96.47	83.33	74.60	98.85	99.46
Arunachal Pradesh	* 31.57	32.24	36.91	25.28	23.21	105.68	98.52
Chandigarh	* 123.81	74.08	93.36	65.01	123.52	100.00	106.07
D&N Haveli	* 83.34	83.06	89.96	83.85	85.03	105.31	104.51
Delhi	** 77.07	78.98	105.19	57.16	52.73	100.40	108.02
Goa	108.20	112.20	125.51	107.04	89.51	96.67	98.58
Daman & Diu	137.04	145.37	103.48	104.78	98.67	105.18	107.28
Lakshadweep	** 60.53	60.53	48.40	54.13	65.44	100.00	100.26
Mizoram	74.87	74.44	75.68	70.66	62.12	101.76	106.59
Pondicherry	* 104.75	104.75	157.59	91.14	99.41	124.60	126.09
India @	85.73	87.21	93.68	78.48	75.06	100.28	106.08

Note : Figures are provisional.

* : Achivement upto Feb' 97.

** : Achivement upto Jan' 97.

@ : All India figures include performance under Ministry of Defence and Railways.

Statment-II

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation of Cash Assistance during 97-98	Funds released during PPI 1996-97 for	
			IEC activities	POL & Tpt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.30	46.00	55.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.50	6.50	35.75

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	70.90	11.50	57.25
4.	A&N Islands	6.90	1.00	5.50
5.	Bihar	153.90	27.00	111.50
6.	Chandigarh	4.80	0.50	4.00
7.	D&N Haveli	4.60	0.50	2.75
8.	Daman & Diu	5.00	1.00	5.50
9.	Gujarat	91.50	9.50	45.75
10.	Goa	7.20	1.00	4.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	36.50	6.00	30.00
12.	Haryana	55.00	8.50	32.00
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.10	7.00	37.75
14.	Karnataka	103.50	10.00	45.75
15.	Kerala	69.00	7.00	31.50
16.	Lakshadweep	4.20	0.50	2.75
17.	Madhya Pradesh	177.00	22.50	103.25
18.	Maharashtra	166.50	15.00	75.50
19.	Meghalaya	17.00	3.50	16.25
20.	Manipur	23.20	4.00	22.00
21.	Mizoram	13.00	2.00	11.00
22.	Nagaland	22.40	3.50	19.25
23.	Orissa	73.90	15.00	69.50
24.	Punjab	54.00	8.50	34.00
25.	Rajasthan	121.10	15.50	71.75
26.	Sikkim	9.40	2.00	10.25
27.	Tamil Nadu	127.10	12.50	5.00
28.	Tripura	12.10	2.00	11.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	261.00	34.00	172.25
30.	West Bengal	98.00	9.50	46.00
31.	Delhi	17.90	4.50	20.00
32.	Pondicherry	10.50	2.00	8.00
India		2000.00	299.50	1253.25

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister reveals that performance of Pulse Polio Immunization Programme under the National Immunization Programme was quite good but performance of the immunization programme for Diptheria, measles, whooping cough and T.B. was not upto the mark. I would like to know the reasons for the poor performance of immunization programme in Bihar, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, may I accept that I was not prepared for this question ? It may be taken up next time Sir . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You should be ready for everything on Mondays and Fridays.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may try to answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I have some reply . . . (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Business of the House cannot be conducted in this way. Questions are already listed. As you have mentioned just now and I also admit the fact that it is collective responsibility of the Government. If another Minister has to reply to these questions because the concerned minister is out of the country, he must be well prepared for it. This is a wrong practice and insult to the house if questions are answer in this way . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You may answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Sir, you did not allow us to put supplementaries for the earlier Question; and ultimately, that resulted in nobody putting any supplementaries now . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He will answer. Please listen to him.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : This immunisation programme is successful to the extent of 90 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh. In these States, this immunisation programme

is successful up to 90 per cent. In other States, it is successful between 78 and 93 per cent. We are taking up this type of a programme during next December-January also. We are going to repeat this programme once again . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Athawalay, you can put the second supplementary. Please ask slowly.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked especially about Bihar Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. The figures given in reply to this question reveal that except the B.C.G. vaccine the performance of immunization programme for other vaccines has been below 50 percent. What are the reasons for it shortage of funds or the man power.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have sufficient funds as well the man power for this programme.

[English]

The State Government has to take or initiate action

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the government has formulated a national immunization programme. I would like to say that treatment through vaccine has failed in case of several diseases, especially in case of T.B. all the vaccines have failed and the use of this disease has increased in the country during the last 5 years. Whether the department has decided to spend the time in discovering vaccine for T.B. or whether any arrangements have been made for prevention of T.B. if there is no treatment of T.B. in Allopathy whether the Government proposed to control T.B. by applying the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, there are so many other ways of curing T.B. It has not come to our notice that there is an increase in T.B. in spite of injecting this vaccine. Supposing a child is already suffering from T.B., this vaccine will be of no use to him. But it has not come to our notice that this vaccine has failed. If it comes to our notice, we would definitely take action. Now we have got other methods also to tackle incidents of T.B.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now while replying to the question hon. Minister has stated

that proper help was not given to certain states, especially to Bihar. What is this concept of proper help? It has not been clarified that whether the Government or commonman of Bihar, have not shown interest in this programme. I have not only visited West Bengal but other states also. I found that people were confused and there is commotion about immunisation programme. My state is just adjacent to Bihar and as per my information a large number of people participated in this programme. But our people lack awareness. I would like to know as to whether the Government propose to revise this scheme and before revising the scheme or taking any step in this regard whether the Government propose to create awareness among people; and if so how?

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, we have tried our maximum to create awareness among the public through the electronic media, Press and putting up posters and other things. We have done our best in that regard. That is why, we could achieve 90-95 per cent success.

In Bihar, infrastructural facilities may be lacking and that is why, the progress is not to the extent as we expected. When we would be taking up immunisation programme in the coming December and January, we will see that the existing backlog is covered.

[Translation]

DR. RAM KRISHNA KUSMARIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to ask about serious diseases like T.B. or cancer but I would like to know as to what measures are being taken by the Government to check the growing menace of manquitos. Mr. Speaker, Sir, mosquitoes are in Parliament also and bite us. What measures are being taken for their eradication.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, the subject has to be tackled by the State Government. We will subsidize and support them by giving whatever help they require. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I am not asking any supplementary. I am only submitting that, for quite some time, the subject of health has not come in for detailed discussion in the House. I would very much like the matter to be taken up in some form or the other. This matter has not really been taken up seriously and in all detail that is necessary. There are so many schemes all over the world. We are running against a particular deadline, 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.'. Where is it? So, we have to see where the country stands at the moment healthwise and for that, I would request for a detailed debate.

MR. SPEAKER : In fact, I myself suggested in the BAC this time that this should be one of the Ministries which should be taken up for discussing the Demands for Grants. Unfortunately, the Minister was away in an interantional conference and that is how, we could not include it.

12.00 hrs.

But I also feel very strongly that we should have a discussion – I do not know in what form we can discuss it –on this, subject to the availability of time.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Not, now. I do not think we can discuss it in this Session because there is no use discussing it for half-an-hour or for an hour. There has to be a full day's debate, may be in the next Session, because there are so many aspects of health which have not really come up in all its details before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I do agree with it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Rural Sanitation Programme

*504. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance being provided by the Union Government for Rural Sanitation Programme during the year 1996-96;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to provide additional Central assistance for attaining the targets fixed by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 60.51 crore was provided by the Central Government to the implementing agencies under Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the year 1996-97.

(b) and (c) The Central allocation under Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme for 1997-98 is Rs. 100.00 crore.

[English]

Birth Rate

*505. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of programmes being chalked out to bring down the birth rate in the country;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target to bring down the birth rate for every thousand population during the next five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have directed the State Governments to impart advice to people for controlling the birth rates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) The Family Welfare Programme provides counselling and medical services for better health of mothers and children to influence people's reproductive behaviour. It also provides information and services for different method of contraception, to bring down the Birth Rate in the country.

(b) and (c) No demographic goals have been fixed so far for the IX Plan.

(d) and (e) The Family Welfare Programme includes motivating the people to accept family planning methods appropriate to them. Such counselling is done in the PHCs and rural sub-Centres through doctors and health workers as well as through media and NGOs.

Geo-Synthetics

*506. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the geo-synthetics, the new construction material is being successfully used for various civil engineering works including construction of roads in U.S. and other countries;

(b) whether India has started its research and technology in the field of geo-synthetics;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken for setting up of geo-synthetic manufacturing industries in India especially in hill areas & natural disaster prone areas ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Considerable research has been carried out by various Institutions in India. Geo-synthetics has been used in construction of reinforced soil wall, drains, overlay and erosion prevention measures, etc. in limited cases because of its high costs.

(d) Setting up of manufacturing units in private sector depends upon market economy and demand for the material. There is no proposal on the part of the Government to start any such unit.

Linking of Rivers

*507. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level 9-Member National Commission has been constituted to link all big and small rivers of the country;

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

(c) whether the experts and scientists have also been included in the proposed National Commission;

(d) by what time the Government have asked them to submit their report;

(e) whether the Government have also conducted a survey to use the contaminated ground water in various States;

(f) whether the Government are committed for development of ground and surface water resources and whether any amount has been earmarked for these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the provision of funds made therefore alongwith names of rivers to be taken up for inter linking ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) A National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development Plan was set up by the Ministry of Water Resources vide O.M. No.2/11/96-BM/645-661, dt. 13.9.1996 with Dr. G.V.K. Rao as the Chairman. However, he resigned on health grounds. Subsequently Shri C.H. Hanumantha Rao was appointed as the Chairman vide O.M. No.2/11/96-BM/965-985, dt. 22.11.1996. He also expressed his inability to continue on account of other preoccupations. Thereafter, Dr. S.R. Hashim, Member, Planning Commission was appointed as the Chairman of the Commission vide O.M. No.2/11/96-BM/182-206, dt. 14.2.1997.

The present Composition of the Commission is as under :-

1. Dr. S.R. Hashim	:	Chairman
Member,		
Planning Commission		

2. Shri V. Ramachandran : Member
Ex-Chief Secretary
Govt. of Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram
3. Dr. V.S. Vyas (Economist) : Member
Director,
Institute of Development
Studies, 8-B Jhalana
Institutional Area,
Jaipur- 302004.
4. Dr. D.N. Tewari, : Member
Ex-Chancellor,
F.R.I. (Deemed University)
Dehradun (UP).
5. Shri S. Prakash, : Member
Ex-Engineer-in-Chief,
Delhi Water Supply &
Sewage Disposal Undertaking
6. Shri C.C. Patel : Member
Ex-Secretary (WR)
Govt. of India
7. Dr. Bharat Singh : Member
Vice-Chancellor (Retd.)
University of Roorkee
8. Shri S.P. Caprihan : Member
Engineer-in-Chief (Retd.)
Government of M.P.
9. Director General, : Member
National Water Develop- Secretary
ment Agency (NWDA),
New Delhi.

Other experts are being co-opted as Members or being associated with nine Working Groups, as required to assist the Commission.

The terms of reference of the Commission are as under :

- (i) To prepare an Integrated Water Plan for development of water resources for Drinking, Irrigation, Industrial, Flood Control and Other uses;
- (ii) To suggest modalities for transfer of surplus water to water-deficit basin by inter-linking of rivers for achieving the above objectives;
- (iii) To identify important On-going Projects as well as New Projects which should be completed on priority basis together with phasing;

- (iv) Identify a technological and interdisciplinary research plan for the water sector with a view to maximise the benefits;
- (v) To suggest physical and financial resource generation strategies for the water sector;
- (vi) Any other related issue.

The Report is likely to be submitted in two years time.

(e) The Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water quality in the country through a network of about 15000 existing hydrograph stations and additional about 2,000 stations to be constructed, to determine the usability of water for various purposes and tests the quality of water in bore holes sunk during exploration.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Apart from giving technical advice through various organisations, several schemes are being implemented by the Government for development of ground and surface water.

National Water Development Agency, an organisation of the Ministry of Water Resources has identified 17 water transfer links under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component and 19 under the Himalayan Rivers Development Component for study. They are as under :-

Peninsular Rivers Development Component :

1. Mahanadi-Godavari link
2. Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar link
3. Pennar (Gandikota)-Palar-Cauvery link
4. Cauvery-Vaigai link
5. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link
6. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link
7. Krishna (Almati)-Pennar link
8. Pennar (Somasila)-Palar-Cauvery (Coleroon) link
9. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link
10. Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link
11. Par-Tapi-Narmada link
12. Damanganga-Pinjal link
13. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link
14. Bedti-Varda link
15. Netravati-Hemavati link
16. Ken Betwa link
17. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link

Himalayan Rivers Development Component :

1. Kosi-Mechi
2. Kosi-Ghagra
3. Gandak-Ganga
4. Karnali-Yamuna
5. Sarda-Yamuna
6. Yamuna-Sirsa branch of Western Yamuna canal (Rajasthan)
7. Ganga-Sirhind canal
8. Tajewala-Bhakra
9. Harike-Tailend of Rajasthan canal
10. Extension of Rajasthan canal to Sabarmati
11. Chunar-Sone Barrage
12. Sone Barrage-Kiul
13. Sone Dam-Southern Tributary
14. Brahmaputra - Ganga (Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga)
15. Farakka-Sunderbans
16. Farakka-Durgapur
17. Durgapur-Dwarkeshwar
18. Durgapur-Subernarekha
19. Subernarekha-Mahanadi

Dengue Fever

*509. SHRI R. DEVADASS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether grant and financial assistance for research on Dengue Fever has been provided to the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (C.C.R.U.M.);

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned in this regard;

(c) whether the medicines for Dengue Fever were distributed in the public through Unani dispensaries or other-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) and (b) The Government of India permitted the Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine to utilise an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to undertake medicare oriented research work on Dengue fever out of the budget provision of the

Council for the year 1996-97 and no separate grant or financial assistance was provided to the Council for the purpose.

(c) and (d) The Council distributed the medicines for Dengue Fever to the public through its research Units and 'Majedia Hospital' in Delhi.

Three Tier System of Medical Services

*510. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA :
SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have suggested rationalisation of medical services in the country and to adopt a three-tier system for providing medical facilities to the people at the village and district levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have examined the suggestions made by the AIIMS; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to implemented these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) to (d) The three -tier system of rural health infrastructure in the village level has been adopted from the 5th Five Year Plan onwards. The system comprises of Sub-centres. Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres established on the basis of population norms. The services provided by the infrastructure include preventive, promotive and curative health care to the people dwelling in the area. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has not made any specific suggestion in this regard.

Infant Mortality

*511. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the large scale infant mortality in Andhra Pradesh and certain other States;

(b) if so, the action taken to check infant mortality in the States;

(c) the proposal received from those States to improve and augment the existing Family Welfare Programmes; and

(d) action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI. R.L. JALAPPA)
: (a) As per the information available through the sample Registration system of the Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate for Andhra Pradesh has consistently been lower than the National average. While the Infant Mortality Rate of the country for 1995 was 74 per 1000 live births, for Andhra Pradesh it was 66 per 1000 live births. A statement giving the Infant Mortality Rates for the States is attached.

(b) to (d) : The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme launched in 1992 was implemented in all districts of the country in a phased manner. The Programme aimed at reducing infant mortality through Immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases, Care of acute respiratory infection cases, provision of essential newborn care and Prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency.

The family welfare programme is being continuously augmented depending on the availability of additional resources to the Department.

Statement

I. Infant Mortality Rates India and Major States, 1995 (Provisional)

India	74*
Andhra Pradesh	66
Assam	77
Bihar	73
Gujarat	62
Haryana	68
Himachal Pradesh	21
Karnataka	62
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	99
Maharashtra	55
Orissa	103
Punjab	54
Rajasthan	85
Tamil Nadu	56
Uttar Pradesh	86
West Bengal	59

(* Exclude Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram)

II. Provisional Estimates of infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the period 1993-95 for Smaller States/ Union Territories

Arunachal Pradesh	63
Goa	14
Manipur	27
Meghalaya	45
Nagaland	6
Sikkim	47
Tripura	45
A&N Islands	32
Chandigarh	42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78
Daman & Diu	36
Delhi	39
Lakshadweep	37
Pondicheery	25

(Source : Sample Registration System)

Ground Water Level

*512. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether ground water levels in various parts of the country have gone down to an alarming low level; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the preventive and corrective steps proposed to be taken in this direction, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Long term observations of ground water levels made by the Central Ground Water Board have shown gradual decline in the level of ground water in some pockets of some States in the Country.

(b) The fall in ground water level is mainly due to exploitation of ground water in excess of annual recharge as well as variation in the amount and distribution of rainfall. The steps taken by the Union Government to prevent decline in the level of ground water include :

(i) Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(ii) Circulation of a Manual on artificial recharge of

ground water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

- (iii) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme on recharge of ground water by Central Ground Water Board in Maharashtra, Karnataka, NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh in coordination with concerned State Governments.
- (iv) Formulation of a Centrally Sponsored Schemes to assist the State Government in artificial recharge of ground water. The scheme is at consultation stage.
- (v) Constitution of the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

Shortage of Officers in Army

*513. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total shortage of officer cadre in the Army;
- (b) the number of applications for premature retirements pending in the Army Headquarter; and
- (c) the efforts made by the Government to make up this shortage in the officer cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) The total shortage of officer cadre in the Army is 12,972.

(b) 144 as on 30.4.1997.

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction include introduction of University Entry Scheme, Direct entry for NCC 'C' certificate holders without going through the UPSC examination, enhanced recruitment of permanent Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers, and induction of women as officers in the service. A new scheme for induction of personnel below officer rank as commissioned officers has also been approved. A campaign through the media for highlighting the advantages of a career in the army is also being launched.

Analysis of Tobacco Products

*514. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any scientific analysis of the Pan Masala Tobacco Product "Gutka" to know its adverse effects on consumer health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to ban production and sale of such products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) to (e) A high level Technical Committee of expert constituted by the Government has recommended that systematic, clinical/epidemiological studies should be carried out to ascertain the co-relation between consumption of pan masala and gutka and their adverse effects. Two proposals for carrying out such epidemiological and animal based studies to be conducted over a period of two to three years are under consideration.

According to the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 packages of pan masala and chewing tobacco products are required to carry out a statutory warning on the label. Further with effect from November, 1990, the advertisement of pan masalas and tobacco have been banned on Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Development of Primary Education

*515. SHRI SURENDRA YADAV :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that primary education in the country is being neglected for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage of allocation of funds made for the development of primary education during the last three years as well as current years, till-date; and

(c) steps taken for the development/improvement of primary education ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) Government of India attaches the greatest importance to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). In pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986, as revised in 1992, concerted efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments to achieved the goal of UEE before we enter the twenty first century.

According to available information the percentage of funds allocated to Elementary Education in the Central and State/UT Budgets of Education Departments during the last three years is as follows :

1993-94	46%
1994-95	47%
1995-96	47%

This pattern is likely to be maintained during the current year.

(c) The Centrally sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard Non-formal Education, National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education (commonly known as Mid-Day Meals Programme) and District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) have augmented the efforts of the State Governments for promotion and development of primary education. The introduction of Minimum Levels of Learning at the primary level is expected to bring about an improvement in achievement levels of learners.

Adult Education

*516. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

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

(a) the States where Adult Education Scheme is being implemented at present;

(b) the expenditure incurred under the above scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding misappropriation of funds;

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

(f) whether the Government have increased the allocation of funds therefor during 1997-98; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) The particulars of States where the National Literacy Mission is implementing various schemes under Adult Education and the amounts released during the last three years are given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) A statement II is attached.

(d) and (e) No established cases of misappropriation have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(f) and (g) The allocation for Adult Education Programmes for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 127.00 crores. There is no proposal to increase the allocation at present.

Statement-I

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1370.68	884.21	1081.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.56	25.63	20.72
3.	Assam	1159.04	361.09	194.29
4.	Bihar	1628.87	1977.84	1062.52
5.	Goa	11.59	5.95	3.32
6.	Gujarat	884.50	262.98	458.78
7.	Haryana	243.01	175.31	57.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	109.15	26.43	49.18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	190.40	132.70	50.47
10.	Karnataka	1041.84	319.58	350.16
11.	Kerala	57.32	7.00	537.97
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2821.52	977.67	548.58
13.	Maharashtra	1024.55	1153.63	432.83
14.	Manipur	72.67	17.62	20.63
15.	Meghalaya	29.08	127.74	112.45
16.	Mizoram	16.42	2.29	0.57
17.	Nagaland	39.73	47.81	56.90
18.	Orissa	606.36	801.36	310.13
19.	Punjab	277.61	370.34	135.00
20.	Rajasthan	1745.00	1681.76	1304.62
21.	Sikkim	11.22	—	11.22
22.	Tamilnadu	1594.58	1212.48	261.21
23.	Tripura	6.77	0.10	4.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2505.58	889.01	943.27
25.	West Bengal	1583.69	308.40	728.11
26.	Chandigarh	25.62	20.12	41.37

1	2	3	4	5
27. Delhi	120.77	322.58	158.57	
28. Pondicherry	—	—	—	
29. Daman & Diu	0.56	0.56	—	
30. Andaman & Nicobar	12.15	8.12	12.56	
31. D&N Haveli	0.83	—	—	
32. Lakshadweep	7.41	1.62	4.32	
Total :	19032.31	12121.93	8852.66	

Statement-II

S.No.	State/UT	Persons made literate
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7641434
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59612
3.	Assam	1080861
4.	Bihar	4273168
5.	Goa	71237
6.	Gujarat	6013535
7.	Haryana	285743
8.	Himachal Pradesh	511070
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	163892
10.	Karnataka	3963218
11.	Kerala	1560152
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4542980
13.	Maharashtra	5067075
14.	Manipur	67371
15.	Meghalaya	84225
16.	Mizoram	61919
17.	Nagaland	63123
18.	Orissa	2107023
19.	Punjab	553922
20.	Rajasthan	2566498
21.	Sikkim	13604
22.	Tamilnadu	5974839
23.	Tripura	174130

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5911311
25.	West Bengal	8625496
26.	A&N Islands	14492
27.	Chandigarh	40404
28.	D&N Haveli	7293
29.	Daman & Diu	3451
30.	Delhi	378754
31.	Lakshadweep	986
32.	Pondicherry	99965
Total :		61982783

Purchase of Artifacts

*517. DR. M. JAGANNATH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Dubious Artifacts worth crores find way into National Museum' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated March 15, 1997;

(b) if so, the details and the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In this news item, a number of allegations have been made against the National Museum regarding the purchase of art objects. The National Museum acquires art objects for its collection only on the recommendations on an Art Acquisition Committee, constituted by Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development, consisting of eminent experts of national and international repute in the field of art and culture.

The National Museum has a fully equipped conservation laboratory with expert conservators and scientists. While acquiring the art object, scientific examination is always conducted by them recommendation regarding the genuineness of the art objects, they are acquired.

Besides, after the acquisition, a detailed study of the art objects is always undertaken by the Curators of the National Museum. Most of them are experts in their

respective fields. They also take help from various scholars visiting the Museum or locally available experts in studying these objects academically and historically. Further, there is a provision in the purchase procedure that if anything is found wrong in any of the objects within three years of purchase, the same is returnable to the sellers/dealers and the money paid, if any, is recovered from them. An agreement to this effect is invariably made with the sellers/dealers when their art objects are purchased. While resorting to the procedure, a Committee of experts examines the art objects in question for the purpose.

Since no irregularities have so far been noticed in the purchase of artefacts, no additional steps are required to be taken by the Government in this regard.

[Translation]

Sale of Banned Drugs

*518. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that banned medicines are being sold on a large scale in the country and the drug sellers are playing with the health of the countrymen;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government against the persons manufacturing and selling of such drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) No such report about the sale of banned drugs has been received from the State Drug Control Authorities or any official source.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Sharing of Krishna River Water

*519. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to convene an inter State conference to sort out the issue of sharing surplus waters of river Krishna between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard; and

(c) the response of the respective State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Upgradation of CGHS Dispensaries

*520. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for upgradation of the CGHS Dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details of facilities likely to be provided in these dispensaries; and

(c) if not, the steps to be taken by the Government to upgrade these dispensaries during the Ninth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) to (c) The Ninth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. Although upgradation of some CGHS dispensaries has been envisaged in the Ninth Five Year Plan, this would depend on the resources made available and also on the outcome of the fresh SIU study on CGHS dispensaries.

Report of British Medical Journal

5550. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has since studied the reports published in 'British Medical Journal';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to reduce the incidence of diseases reported in the above Journal in both the manual and non-manual workers, particularly the poorer people who are more vulnerable to diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) The report titled "Life time socio economic position and mortality prospective observational study" published in British Medical Journal of 22nd February, 1997, has been seen. The key findings of the report are :-

- Health and risk of premature death are determined by socio-economic factors acting throughout life.
- Socioeconomic influence on particular causes of death

may have different critical times.

—The risk of premature death from cardiovascular disease is particularly sensitive to socioeconomic influences acting in early life.

— Studies with data on socioeconomic circumstances at only one stage of life are inadequate for fully elucidating the contribution of socioeconomic factors to health.

(c) and (d) Several important National Programmes are under implementation which include those for the prevention and control of AIDS, Leprosy, TB, Malaria, Cancer and Iodine Deficiency Disorders. The Government have also launched several pilot projects including those on control of Cardio-vascular diseases, control of Micro-nutrient deficiencies, diabetes control medical rehabilitation etc. The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme has inter-alia covered diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections among children and includes Prophylaxis scheme for anaemia prevention/control among pregnant women and prevention/control of vitamin A deficiency among children.

Health being a State Subject, the implementation of these programmes is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government provides the technical guidance, material support, IEC materials etc. and also carries out monitoring and coordination of these programmes. The implementation is through a large network of sub-centres Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

Population Control

5551. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal of create awareness about population control by declaring 1997 as the year of children;

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

(c) whether Government are planning to provide some incentives to make the proposal successful; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) Under Reproductive & Child Health Programme, improvement of infrastructure, training, counselling of health workers, strengthening of IEC activities, quality upgradation in delivery of Family Welfare Service and inter mentions like provisions of drug equipments, etc.

have been placed. Government is not relying on individual incentives for the success of the programme.

Funds for Water Supply Scheme

5552. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise quantum of funds given during the Seventh and Eighth Five year Plan period for the various rural water supply schemes; and

(b) whether the funds given to States are adequate to meet their requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA) : (a) The information regarding the State-wise amounts released during the Seventh and the Eighth Five Year Plans are given in the attached Statement-I and II.

(b) The funds given to the States were adequate keeping in view the physical targets set by the State Government.

Statement-I

Amount released during VII

(Rs. in crores)

State/UT	Release
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	108.380
Arunachal Pradesh	4.738
Assam	71.120
Bihar	108.722
Goa	1.160
Gujarat	75.784
Haryana	32.336
Himachal Pradesh	44.580
Jammu & Kashmir	100.089
Karnataka	95.446
Kerala	55.068
Madhya Pradesh	145.080
Maharashtra	126.638
Manipur	17.780

1	2
Meghalaya	17.203
Mizoram	8.708
Nagaland	21.063
Orissa	58.819
Punjab	29.038
Rajasthan	171.710
Sikkim	16.426
Tamil Nadu	95.510
Tripura	17.805
Uttar Pradesh	199.600
West Bengal	66.509
A & N Islands	1.650
Chandigarh	0.000
D & N Haveli	0.060
Delhi	0.130
Lakshadweep	0.050
Pondicherry	0.980
Daman & Diu	0.240
Total	1692.422

Statement-II*Amount released during VIII Plan*

(Rs. in crores)

State/UT	Release
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	248.675
Arunachal Pradesh	43.420
Assam	92.878
Bihar	161.704
Goa	11.234
Gujarat	158.750
Haryana	98.227
Himachal Pradesh	62.287

1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	150.567
Karnataka	237.264
Kerala	116.727
Madhya Pradesh	265.222
Maharashtra	307.496
Manipur	18.046
Meghalaya	21.656
Mizoram	13.543
Nagaland	12.501
Orissa	137.080
Punjab	49.820
Rajasthan	411.690
Sikkim	22.487
Tamil Nadu	203.196
Tripura	31.630
Uttar Pradesh	440.498
West Bengal	156.173
A & N Islands	0.000
Chandigarh	0.000
D & N Haveli	0.580
Delhi	0.269
Lakshadweep	0.400
Pondicherry	1.220
Daman & Diu	1.185
Total	3476.425

Renovation of Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta Caves

5553. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- whether the Government are aware that Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves in Maharashtra are in very bad shape;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the remedial action the Government propose to

take to renovate these caves ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The centrally protected monuments at Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves are in fairly good state of preservation. In addition to annual upkeep and maintenance, structural repair, chemical conservation and environmental development are carried out as per their actual need, depending on archaeological norms.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Posting of Doctors

5554. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to transfer of doctors, who have been working at one hospital/dispensary in Delhi for more than ten years, to rural areas/remote areas irrespective of their seniority during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) to (c) Transfers of doctors, posted in CGHS dispensaries, are generally effected on rational basis. Hospital doctors and specialists are transferred keeping in mind interinstitution deficiencies.

There are hardly any rural dispensaries in Delhi.

Employment Assurance Scheme

5555. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of districts in Assam where Employment Assurance Scheme is in operation;

(b) the name of districts which are likely to be included in this scheme during 1997-98; and

(c) the amount of grant provided for this purpose during 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) All the Districts of Assam have been covered under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

(c) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 10,820.00

lakhs has been released to Assam during 1996-97 under EAS.

AID to Maharashtra for Family Planning Programme

5556. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Grant-in-aid given to Maharashtra in the year 1996-97 for the family planning programme;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has not utilised the Grant-in-aid in full; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) A sum of Rs. 11734.71 lakhs (in cash and kind) has been provided to State Government of Maharashtra during 1996-97.

(b) and (c) The expenditure/utilisation reports are normally received from the State Government after 2 to 3 months from the close of the financial year and therefore, report for 1996-97 is expected to be received around June 1997.

Laboratory Staff Federation Demands

5557. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation was received in November, 1996 from University and College Laboratory Staff Federation of India urging for inclusion of entire Laboratory Technical Staff of Universities and colleges under University Grants Commission Pay Scale;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jurala Project

5558. SHRI SHIVANAND H. KOUJALGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has increased the Dam height of Jurala;

(b) if so, whether the clearance of the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission has been obtained;

(c) whether the Maximum flood discharge capacity of Jurala Project is less than the upstream project located in Karanataka; and

(d) if so, whether it is safe when such flood is discharged by the upstream project and the remedial steps contemplated by CWC ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constructed Jurala Project with Full Reservoir level (FRL) of 318.516 metres with reference to the Bench Mark at Gadwal, Mahaboobnagar district. However, as per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh in joint survey carried out by the Engineers of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka on 7.10.95 with reference to GTS Bench Mark at Raichur, the FRL of the Jurala Project works out higher.

(b) The project has been found acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee in April, 1988 with certain conditions. The project has not been given clearance by the Planning Commission from investment angle.

(c) No, Sir. The maximum Flood Discharge Capacity of Jurala Project is 42,476 Cumec whereas the maximum Flood Discharge Capacity of Upper Krishna Project at Narayanpur which is upstream of Jurala Project is 37,945 Cumec.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance for Rural Development

5559. SHRI K.P. NAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought Rs. 135 crores assistance for rural development of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken to assist the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir. No request has been

received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the Ministry for sanction of Rs. 135 crores for the rural development.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Projects under CAPART

5560. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects sanctioned under CAPART in Kerala since its inception districtwise;

(b) the names of agencies in Kerala to which assistance has been provided through CAPART alongwith the locations thereof;

(c) the amount allocated, sanctioned and released so far to each of these agencies; and

(d) other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) Statement giving details of number of projects sanctioned, number of voluntary organisations assisted and amount sanctioned by CAPART to voluntary organisations in Kerala, district-wise, since its inception and up to 31.3.1997, is attached. The amount released to the voluntary organisations in Kerala for the sanctioned Projects up to 31.3.1997 is about Rs. 13.52 crores.

Statement

Details of number of projects sanctioned number of voluntary organisations assisted and amount sanctioned by CAPART to voluntary organisation in Kerala, district-wise, since its inception and upto 31.3.1997.

Sl. No.	District	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of voluntary organisations Assisted	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	225	116	772.70
2.	Wayanad	25	12	131.66

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kollam	50	25	172.15
4.	Alleppey	24	14	163.11
5.	Palghat	10	9	24.42
6.	Kottayam	60	22	304.13
7.	Idukki	33	14	147.37
8.	Channanore	6	6	9.58
9.	Eranakulam	19	14	61.44
10.	Kozhikode	9	9	26.38
11.	Pathanthitta	50	20	208.07
12.	Trichur	52	26	276.88
13.	Malapparam	4	3	8.73
14.	Kasaragod	1	1	1.30
Total		568	291	2307.92

Note : Provisional.

Compulsory Administration of Energerix B Vaccine

5561. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make compulsory the administration of the Energerix B vaccine for children;

(b) whether any specific age group of children or any vulnerable area is intended to be covered first;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not bringing the vaccine under the Universal Immunisation Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Incomplete epidemiological data on Hepatitis-B carrier stage in the country, less than 2% liver cancer due

to Hepatitis-B infection, very high cost of imported vaccine for immunizing 25 million new-borns every year with three requisite doses of vaccine (approx. Rs. 1 crore per district per year) and many more priority health problems in the country do not indicate inclusion of Hepatitis-B vaccination in National Immunization Programme.

Long Term Action Plan

5562. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the origin annual plan projections for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 for the different sectors under the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP), for the development of undivided districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, and Koraput (KBK) of Orissa;

(b) whether the Union Government of India propose to continue the LTAP in its original form or revise it or abandon the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Committee of Secretaries of the various Departments of the Government is monitoring the LTAP; and

(d) if so, how many times and when the Committee has met and what are the findings of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The annual action plan for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 for the different sectors under the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the development of undivided districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) as prepared by Government of Orissa may please be seen at attached Statement I and II

(b) The Government of Orissa prepares Annual action Plan for each year under LTAP. The Government of India proposes to support LTAP subject to availability of resources and capacity of the implementing machinery at the field level in the districts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee of Secretaries met seven times to formulate and review LTAP on the following dates - 11th March '93, 24th March, 1993, 24th January 1994, 21st April 1994, 1st June 1995, 20th July 1995 and 10th October 1996.

Statement-I

Annual Action Plan for 1995-96 under LTAP for KBK Districts

A. Rural Employment Sector

(Rs. in Crores)

	Funds in Sight			Additional Requirement		Total
	State Share	Central Share	Sub-Total	Amount	Item	
1. JRY (including IJRY, IAY & MWS)	20.18	80.73	100.91	14.41	IAY	115.32
2. EAS	14.99	59.97	74.96	43.04		118.00
3. IRDP etc.	10.39	10.39	20.78	2.88	Administrative infrastructure including Mini ITIs	23.66
Total	45.56	151.09	196.65	60.33		256.98

B. Sector II Programmes

Name of Sector	State Plan		Central Plan		Total
	Normal	Addl.	Normal	Addl.	
1. Agriculture	1.4824	3.1964	2.3125	13.7823	20.7792
2. Horticulture	0.4430	—	0.8341	1.6569	2.9340
3. Soil & Water Conservation	3.4238	—	8.5539	3.6547	15.6324
4. Animal Husbandary	0.9350	1.0371	—	5.5000	7.4721
5. Fisheries	0.4715	0.3712	0.3460	0.3712	1.5599
6. Forestry	4.0341	—	2.3272	—	6.3613
7. Renewable Rural Energy	0.1430	—	0.8770	—	1.0200
8. Cottage Industries & Handicrafts	0.3532	0.0950	—	—	0.4482
9. Sericulture & Handloom	0.5346	0.0127	1.1728	0.6306	2.8097
10. Rural Housing	5.2800	—	—	—	5.2800
11. Minor Irrigation (Flow)	10.9039	—	—	—	10.9039
(Lift)	0.7836	—	—	—	10.7836
12. Rural Water Supply	6.5083	—	6.5083	—	13.0166
13. Rural Sanitation	0.5500	—	0.5500	—	1.1000
14. Health	9.6080	—	11.8310	—	2.14390
15. Roads	8.2890	—	—	—	8.2890
16. Rural Roads	3.8479	—	—	—	3.8479
17. PS & GP Roads	0.5095	—	—	—	0.5095
Total	58.1008	4.7124	35.8528	25.6013	124.2673

Grand Total

Statement-II

Annual Action Plan 1996-97

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	State Plan & State Share of C.S.P.			Central Plan & Central share of C.S.P.			Total		
		Normal Flow to Distt.	Addi- onality	Total	Normal Flow to Distt.	Addi- onality	Total	Normal Flor to Distt.	Addi- onality	Total
1.	Agriculture	142.97	282.99	425.96	720.11	956.47	1676.58	863.08	1239.46	2102.54
2.	Horticulture	47.49	20.39	67.88	99.86	405.82	505.68	147.35	426.21	573.56
3.	Soil Conservation	390.05		390.05	1670.61	867.00	2537.61	2060.66	867.00	2927.66
4.	Animal Husbandry	154.55	172.28	326.83	338.61	50.00	388.61	493.16	222.28	715.44
5.	Fisheries	62.33		62.33	20.06	0.06	20.06	82.39		82.39
6.	Forestry	397.04		397.04	503.59		503.59	900.63		900.63
7.	Rural Employment	2843.72	1440.84	4284.56	11374.85	5200.16	16575.01	14218.57	6641.00	20859.57
8.	Water Resource	13085.90		13085.90				13085.90		13085.90
9.	Rural Renewable Energy	13.71		13.71	99.45		99.45	113.16		113.16
10.	Handicrafts & Cottage Industries	37.34	36.36	73.70		241.86	241.86	37.34	278.22	315.56
11.	Handloom & Sericulture	122.87		122.87	335.55		335.55	458.42		458.42
12.	Health	699.90		699.90	1372.30	20.00	1392.35	2672.35	20.09	2092.25
13.	Emergency Feeding	150.00		150.00				150.00		150.00
14.	Rural Watersupply & Sanitation	636.99		636.99	958.09		958.09	1595.08		1595.08
15.	Welfare of S.C. & S.T.	1134.52		1134.52	247.59	1659.88	1907.47	1382.11	1659.88	3041.99
Grant Total		19919.38	1952.86	21872.24	17740.72	9401.19	27141.91	37660.10	11354.05	49014.15

(Dated 06.10.1996)

30% of Quota for M.Ps.

5563. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been urged

by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide 30 percent quota for M.Ps under IAY;

(b) If so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Andhra

Pradesh has also urged the Union Government to clear various schemes relating to Krishna District which are pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have cleared them; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the State Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Hearing Deficiency Due to Pollution

5564. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether growing noise pollution in both the urban and rural areas is an important cause of increasing hearing deficiency in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary/preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Community based data regarding noise-induced hearing deficiency in India is not available. However, certain studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in industries have reported noise-induced hearing deficiency.

(c) In addition to the overall pollution control strategies, noise attenuators such as ear plugs and ear muffs have been found effective as protection devices.

[Translation]

Research Centre set up by United Service Institution

5565. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a research centre has been set-up or proposed to be set-up by the United Service Institution to promote research and to hold discussion on defence issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the total number of benches of the centre proposed to be set-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) United Service

Institution Centre for Research (USICR) was set up in 1995.

(b) The aims and objectives of United Service Institution Centre for Research are to conduct independent specialised research and study into policy problems and provide options relating to National Security issues and matters concerning the Defence Forces in an objective and non partisan manner taking into account the economic, social, political and technological factors as obtaining in India.

(c) The USICR at present awards three fellowships annually.

Codification of Laws

5566. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to codify various laws relating to land in the country is under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal to codify various laws relating to land under consideration of the Government of India.

Proposal for CGWB

5567. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the Central Ground Water Board an autonomous institution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the stand of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, the Government have constituted the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

Konar Canal Irrigation Project

5568. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the initial projected cost of the ambitious Konar Canal Irrigation Project (1978) of North Chhotanagpur in Bihar and the revised cost thereof at present;

(b) whether the construction work of the said canal is not being undertaken at present;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to complete the Konar Canal Irrigation Project at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the time limit fixed for it ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) The initial estimated cost of the project in 1971 was Rs. 11.43 crores. The revised cost as in 1988 was Rs. 187.67 crores.

(b) to (e) An amount of Rs. 77.90 crores has been spent upto March, 1994 without creating any irrigation potential so far. As the State Government has not complied with the observations of all the Central appraising agencies, the project has not been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. The completion of the project will depend upon the priority attached to it by the State Government.

[English]

Posts Lying Vacant

5569. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of vacancies in group 'D' post in the reserved categories of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes have been lying vacant in All India Institute of Medical Sciences since long;

(b) if so, the details of all such vacancies which are to be filled up through direct recruitment; and

(c) the action taken by the concerned authority to fill up the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) to (c) There are about 119 posts reserved for SC/ST and OBC in Group 'D' lying vacant in the institute. Out of these, 84 posts are of Sanitary Attendant Gr. II and Hospital Attendant Gr. III. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has informed that action is under process to fill up the posts as per the prescribed procedure.

Irrigated Area

5570. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of irrigated area of land in the country during each of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plan period alongwith the target fixed for Ninth Plan State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : Land Use Statistics are brought out by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. These statistics show only yearwise figures of irrigated areas through various sources. However, details of potential created for irrigation through major & Medium and Minor Irrigation projects during Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans are given in attached statement.

The targets for Ninth Five Year Plan have not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Statewise Irrigation potential created during Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans

		(In thousand Hectares)			
		V	VI	VII	VII
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	543.00	666.0	545.00	487.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	*	15.0	17.0
3.	Assam	47.0	112.0	192.0	28.0
4.	Bihar	862.0	1182.0	1203.0	1025.0
5.	Goa	—	45.3	14.9	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	379.0	281.0	320.3	245.0
7.	Haryana	326.0	284.0	199.0	117.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.0	26.5	11.6	10.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.0	62.0	24.3	29.0
10.	Karnataka	301.0	325.0	350.4	511.0
11.	Kerala	68.0	185.0	116.4	311.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	544.0	747.4	612.4	496.0
13.	Maharashtra	466.0	854.0	661.1	425.0
14.	Manipur	2.0	46.7	26.9	44.0
15.	Meghalaya	8.0	11.3	5.4	11.0
16.	Mizoram	—	6.4	3.1	3.0
17.	Nagaland	—	9.0	11.7	3.0
18.	Orissa	302.0	430.0	216.2	316.0
19.	Punjab	314.0	172.0	170.7	276.0
20.	Rajasthan	219.0	352.0	477.2	434.0
21.	Sikkim	7.0	5.0	6.4	4.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	110.0	145.0	148.4	84.0
23.	Tripura	6.0	19.0	24.5	12.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3008.0	3485.0	4955.0	5104.0
25.	West Bengal	395.0	233.0	981.6	624.0
	Total Status	7945.0	9664.5	11293.2	10691.0
	Total Uts	7.0	2.4	17.1	11.0
	Grand Total	7952.0	9667.2	11310.3	10702.0

*Included under UTs.

Review of Land Reforms

5571. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently reviewed the implementation of land reforms in the States;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made regarding the targets set by each State during the last three years ending on March 31, 1997;

(c) whether the performance of most of the States in implementation of land reforms still continues to be

lagging much behind the desired levels; and

(d) the details of fresh initiatives taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The implementation of land reforms in the States was reviewed in the Revenue Ministers Conference held on 28th January, and subsequently in the Revenue Secretaries Conference held in New Delhi on 28th and 29th April, 1997.

(b) The targets for distribution of ceiling surplus land are fixed by this Ministry. State-wise targets and achievements on the subjects for the last three years are given in the statement attached.

(c) As evident from the statement enclosed as Annexure-I the performance of the States/UTs in distribution of ceiling surplus land is quite poor.

(d) The details of fresh initiatives taken in this regard are the time Bound Programmes for :

- (i) Completion of distribution of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan Land and Government Wasteland,
- (ii) Constitution of land tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution and or setting up such

Benches for hearing and expeditious disposal of land ceiling cases pending in the respective High Courts,

- (iii) Creation of a legal cell at Tehsil/sub-divisional headquarters/block headquarters for early disposal of pending tribal alienation cases.
- (iv) The States which do not have legislation for protection of tenants for recording their rights in the official documents may do so to protect the rights of tenants and the sharecroppers.
- (v) Panchayat Raj Institutions be assigned the responsibility of managing the common property resources, assist revenue officials in unearthing the surplus land, concealed tenancy and unrecorded sharecroppers etc.

Statement

State Name	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97 (Feb. 97)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	103180	13002	7578	10773	9000	2280
Assam	57280	8359	38040	3228	28570	579
Bihar	94000	4156	4515	5816	3300	1068
Gujarat	40270	4499	1600	1530	1600	1014
Haryana	2380	285	4483	189	1460	65
Himachal Pradesh	1970	0	4183	0	NIL	NIL
Jammu & Kashmir	6000	0	5575	0	NIL	NIL
Karnataka	32000	717	NIL	NIL	8160	328
Kerala	9230	239	1992	171	2520	165
Madhya Pradesh	50000	200	922	85	9260	7
Maharashtra	14250	739	238	471	520	421
Manipur	50	0	3	0	NIL	NIL
Orissa	5680	1069	696	833	870	900
Punjab	15180	96	80	50	50	0
Rajasthan	35750	6579	8190	8898	5050	2769
Tamil Nadu	5330	5346	102	3354	1320	3124
Tripura	60	0	NIL	NIL	10	0
Uttar Pradesh	56970	11249	947	5624	5000	4716

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	32990	5267	98	10788	NIL	NIL
D & N Haveli	690	125	343	76	340	0
Delhi	460	0	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pondicherry	140	0	31	0	100	0
Grand Total	563860	61927	79616	51886	77230	17436

[Translation]

Monuments and Temples

5572. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the condition of monuments and temples of archaeological importance in Ghatampur, Jehanabad and Vithur in Uttar Pradesh is in bad shape due to poor maintenance;

(b) whether the Government propose to take appropriate steps for their maintenance and conservation in near future; and

(c) if so, the project-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) There is no centrally protected monuments at Jahanabad in U.P. The monuments at Vithur and Gatampur are in Good state of preservation, maintained as per their actual need and archaeological norms by Central and State Govt. of U.P.

[English]

Inter-state Road Projects

5573. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the project of inter-state Chamba-Bhaderwah road was taken up to link Ebaderwah/Doda areas with adjoining Himachal Pradesh, the amount spent on the Project and the length of the road on either side;

(b) whether the road has been opened to traffic, if not, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to complete the task and starting of the vehicular traffic; and

(c) when the Bhaderwah Basolhi Road project was taken up and amount spent so far and when this road project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Govt. of Himchal Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Rural Sanitation Programme

5574. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT :
SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals submitted by Madhya Pradesh State Government for rural sanitation programme;

(b) the number of proposals out of them which have been accepted for 1996-97; and

(c) the details of proposals regarding rural sanitation being implemented in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No proposal was submitted by the Madhya Pradesh State Government for rural sanitation programme during 1996-97.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Computer and Allied Technology institute in Kerala

5575. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set-up an institute of computer and allied technology in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up alongwith the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land in Culcutta and Haldia Ports Area

5576. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received any representation from Haldia-Calcutta Port and Dock Shramik Union, Calcutta for allotment of land in Calcutta and Haldia Ports area;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have allotted land to all the trade unions either at Calcutta or at Haldia with the sole exception of Haldi-Calcutta Port and Dock Shramic Union; and

(c) if so, the reasons for its exclusion particularly in view of its affiliation to Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh – the largest central trade union in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Highway in Tamil Nadu

5577. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the National Highways passing through the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct a new National Highway connecting Madurai and Tiruchirapalli via Melur;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from any quarter in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VANKATRAMAN) : (a) The State of Tamil Nadu is served by 9 National Highways viz. 4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 46, 47 and 49 having an aggregate length of 1896 km.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to accept the proposal.

Performance of HAL

5578. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has improved its performance; and

(b) if so, the details of the profit earned by HAL during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Profit Before Tax (PBT) earned by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 were Rs. 69.62 crores, Rs. 85.64 crores and Rs. 105 crores (provisional) respectively.

[Translation]

Water in Bhagirathi in Tehri

5579. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the quantum of water being flowed at Tehri;

(b) if so, the monthly average of quantum of water in the Bhagirathi in Tehri between January, 1995 to December 1995 and the quantum of water from January, 1997 till date; and

(c) the quantum of water in the Bhagirathi in Tehri from June 15, 1995 to September, 1995 and the quantum of water from June 15, 1996 to September, 1996 ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is considered as classified.

[English]

Employment Guarantee Scheme

5580. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the districts of Haryana where Employment Guarantee/Assurance Scheme is being implemented;

(b) the number of districts likely to be included in the said scheme during 1997-98; and

(c) the grant-in-aid provided for the said purpose during 1996-1997 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA) : (a) and (b) All the districts of Haryana have been covered under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) with effect from 1.4.1997.

(c) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 2680.00 lakhs have been released to Haryana during 1996-97 under EAS.

[Translation]

Modernisation and Expansion of Hospitals in Bihar

5581. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hospitals in Bihar which have been modernised and expanded during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any proposal has been revised from the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether new hospitals/dispensaries have been set up in the state with the assistance of World Bank; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Missing of Historical Belongings

5582. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the historical belongings of Mahatma Gandhi and late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru namely Pocket Watch and Wrist Watch, respectively, have been stolen/missing while they were at display at the Nehru Pavilion, Pragati Maidan, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether investigations were ordered into the matter;

(c) whether the missing articles have been recovered;

(d) whether the culprits responsible for 'missing' stealing of historical articles have been apprehended; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) No, Sir. According to the information made available by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (Ministry of Commerce), the historical belongings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were never displayed at the Nehru Pavilion, Pragati Maidan; it was only the replicas of these items which were on display.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Malaria

5583. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that incidence of Malaria is rising in the States of Meghalaya;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) the number of Malaria related deaths taken place in the State during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the spread of the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) As per the available reports, there was a decrease in the incidence of Malaria during 1996 as compared to the year 1995 in the State of Meghalaya. Hence there was an increase in reported death cases.

As per the reports received from the State of Meghalaya the deaths attributable of Malaria were as under:-

Year	No. of Deaths
1994	38
1995	39
1996	45

(d) The following steps have been taken to control the spread of the disease :-

- 100% Central Assistance is being provided to the seven North Eastern States including Meghalaya since December, 1994, under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP), a centrally sponsored Scheme;
- Early diagnosis promot treatment of Maleria cases through Primary Health Care System, Hospitals/Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. and Drugs Distribution Centres, Fever Depots at the village level;
- Vector Control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment.
- Intensification of information, education and communication activities and reliance on community participation;
- Supply of adequate quantities of insecticides and anti-malaria drugs to the States;
- As technical support, expert teams from the Centre are deputed from time to time to the affected areas to suggest remedial action to combat the situation;
- Action Plan (Broad Guidelines) for observance of anti-malaria month in June every year beginning from June 1997 has been provided to the States for implementation.

Essentials List

5584. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi have drawn up 'Essentials' list, hospital-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether almost half of the drugs mentioned in the 'essentials' list are not available whereas as per rule all those medicines should always be available in the hospital; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the medicines included in 'essentials' list not being available in the hospitals and the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Introduction of Career Oriented Programmes in Universities

5585. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce career oriented bachelors degree programmes in all the universities of the country as being done by the Delhi University from 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount to be spent thereon during 1997-98; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a Scheme for Vocationalisation of Education at the first degree level. 31 Universities and 692 colleges have already introduced Vocational courses in Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Commerce & Economics, Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences under the above Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 crores has been earmarked for implementation of the Scheme during 1997-98.

(c) Does not arise.

Awarding of Projects of Civil Engineering Deptt. of IIT

5586. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that some consultancy projects of the Civil Engineering Department of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi continued to be handled by one of the Senior Professors of the Institute who has retired from service few years back and shifted out of Delhi;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that lakhs of rupees are spent on travelling, boarding, lodging etc. by this professor which are borne from the project fund;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to award these proejects to some serving professors of IIT, Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Professor of Civil Engineering Department of IIT Delhi retired recently has three pending consultancy projects to be completed in phases which are currently in progress. A retiring faculty is permitted to complete the pending projects even after his retirement. There is no provision for travelling, boarding and lodging etc. under the projects.

[Translation]

Women Development Corporation

5587. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where women development corporations have since been set up;

(b) the names of districts where it has been functioning, State-wise; and

(c) the works undertaken by these corporations so far, corporation-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Pondicherry.

(b) These corporations are working in the entire respective State and Union Territory.

(c) A statement showing the works undertaken by each of these corporation is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Women Development Corporation	Activities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing marginal loans to small scale women entrepreneurs. - Undertaken variety of training programmes for women under DWCR and NORAD Programme. - 11 Working Women Hostels. - Advancing loans under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. - Publicity of Mahila Samridhi Yojana.
2.	Bihar State Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Corporation given margin money assistance to women. Besides, a Training-cum-Production Centre for Handloom sari and bags was organised at Deoghar and at Bansjora a tassar weaving and reeling centre is being run presently. - Every year on the occasion of the International Women's Day a "Mahila Samridhi Utsav" is organised in which sale of articles produced by women and women groups, exhibition, daily workshops, cultural programmes and free medical check-up camps are also organised. - Corporation has taken up Training-cum-Employment Centre in the trade of Office Management.
3.	Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Running a bankable scheme under which loan is provided to the extent of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporation organised shivirs and opened accounts under Mahila Samriddhi Yojana. - Margin money to small entrepreneur. - Running Training-cum-Production-Centre for women, organise Sale-cum-Exhibition from time to time. - Upgradation of skills of women in the trade of handicrafts under the Support-Training-cum-Employment Prog.
4.	Haryana Women Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing marginal loan to small entrepreneurs. - Running various Training units in the trades of Beauty culture and Computer under the Employment-cum-Income Generation Programme. - Implementing Women Dairy Project under Support to Training Employment Programme for Women. - Undertaking publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
5.	Himachal Pradesh Mahila Vikas Nigam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisting women in getting loan at concessional rates of interest from the financial institutions. - Undertaking training courses in the trades of Beautician, Screen Printing and Office Management under the Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Programme. - Publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marginal loans to small women entrepreneurs. - Training-cum-Production Centres for Women.
7.	Karnataka State Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manebelaku Scheme. - Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme. - Training for Women Entrepreneurs. - Training Programmes. - Corporation Loan Scheme. - Exhibition-cum-Sale Workshops. - Publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
8.	Kerala State Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-Employment Scheme for Women below Poverty Line - Self-Employment Scheme for Backward and Minority Communities.

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of Working Women Hostels. - Job Oriented Training Programme for Women. - Production-cum-Training Centre for Women.
9.	Madhya Pradesh Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing GRAMYA scheme under which women desirous of undertaking small business are given an interest-free loan of Rs. 500/- by the Nigam. - Implementing PHOTOCOPIER MACHINE SCHEME under which women setting up a photocopier machine through Bank loan are given a subsidy of 10%, not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-. - Implementing SAMARTH scheme under which training expenses in recognized institutions of widowed, divorced and deserted women are borne by the Corporation. - Implementing TYPING TRAINING scheme under which free training with stipend is imparted to women in District Headquarters and other bigger towns of the State. - Implementation of NORAD Schemes like Computer Training assigned to the Corporation. - Nodal Agency for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. - Implementation Agency for STEP project. - Implementing agency of World Bank-IFAD funded centrally sponsored Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Programme for 6 Districts (Hoshangabad, Dewas, Sehore, Betul, Tikamgarh and Chatarpur) of the State. - Arranging sale of goods produced by DWCRA groups by holding Mela. - Organising training of women for income generating activities.
10.	Maharashtra Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Running various Training units under the Training-cum-Employment Programme for women. - Undertaken publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana. - Construction of Hostels for working women.
11.	Manipur Women Development Corporation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing loans to marginal women entrepreneurs. - Conducting training courses in the trades of mosquito net-making, typing and shorthand under Training-cum-Production Centre for Women.

1	2	3
		Publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
12.	Orissa Women Development Corporation.	Running a Subsidiary Unit at Khurda where women assemble watches under the franchise of HMT.
		Publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
13.	Punjab Women Development Corporation.	Provides loan with capital subsidy through various Banks for economic upliftment of women.
		Undertaken Training Programmes in Hosiery, Stationary, Shawl Weaving under Training-cum-Production Centre for Women.
		Running Vocational and Rehabilitation Centre at Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur.
14.	Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation.	Formation of Self-Help Women Groups in collaboration with NGOs under Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project.
		Skill Development Training Programme for benefitting women below the poverty line to get employment.
		Training-cum-Production Centre for Women.
		Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
		Implementing Mahila Samriddhi Yojana Publicity Programme.
15.	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam.	Rural Women Development & Empowerment Project.
		Running Training Units for Women under Training-cum-Production Centres for Women's Programme.
		Margin money loan provided at concessional rates of interest.
		Providing Marketing facilities to women entrepreneurs.
		Undertaking construction of Working Women Hostels.
16.	West Bengal Women Development Corporation.	Running Training units under the Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women.
		Undertaken publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.
17.	Chandigarh Women Development Corporation.	Set up recently.
18.	Pondicherry Women Development Corporation.	Running Training units under the Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women.
		Undertaken publicity of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana.

[English]

Declaration of Road as NH

5588.SHRI MADHABA SARDAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are planning to declare the road connecting Raurkela to Panikoi (in the district Jaipur) via Keonjhar as National Highway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan

5589.PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rajasthan Government has sent some proposals to the Union Government for declaration of some roads as National Highways and for maintenance of existing highways etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the amount sent on the maintenance of roads during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the 8th Plan, Govt. of Rajasthan had forwarded 5 proposal aggregating to a length of 1709 km. for declaration as now National Highways, but none of the proposals could be considered due to resource crunch. Funds for maintenance of national highways are allocated to State Governments every year based on norms and having regard to the factors such as traffic, climatic conditions, terrain, soil, etc. and overall availability of funds.

(d) the following amounts were allocated for maintenance & Repair of National Highways during the last three years to the State of Rajasthan.

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1994-95	1810.83
1995-96	1860.72
1996-97	2669.08

[English]

Promotion in I.R.C.C.

5590.SHRI ANCHAL DAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 5651, 5662 & 6677 on 2.5.94 and 9.5.94 on grievances in Indian Road Construction Corporation and state :

(a) whether information has since been collected;

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

(c) the action taken against IRCC officers who have sold Agricultural Land but not submitted documents, taken loan for D.D.A. SFS flats without mortgage/submitting documents and drawn lease rent and their wives, H.R.A. in same station;

(d) the details of instruction of M/O Law, Justice and Company Affairs to IRCC on letter dated May 1, 1996; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Health Care Schemes

5591.DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored Health Care Schemes being operated through N.G.Os in the country, particularly in Assam; and

(b) the amount allocated/released/utilised for these schemes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Permanent Lease

5592.SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of providing permanent lease to the forest encroachers are lying pending with the State Governments for many years;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments for disposal of these cases without any delay; and

(d) whether the Government will review periodically to ensure that the pending cases of above nature are disposed of by the revenue departments of the States speedily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and shall be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the Revenue Ministers, Conference held on 28th January, 1997, the States were advised to take appropriate action for regularisation of the encroached forest land in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

[English]

Visit of Indian Air Force Officers Team to Russia

5593. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Indian Air Force Officers has been sent to Russia for training in Sukhoi-30 jets;

(b) if so, when the training was commenced and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the arrangements made to obtain spares and spare parts for these fighter planes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The training commenced in January 1997 and was completed in April 1997.

(c) The Su-30 contract binds the Supplier to ensure the supply of spare parts and additional equipment. For the first time, the contract provides for establishment of a Service Support Center which would lead to setting up of a dedicated warehousing facility to provide prompt spares support for the maintenance of the aircraft.

[Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana

5594. SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families in Gujarat having no plot or house at present on the basis of survey conducted recently;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to the Government of Gujarat under Indira Awas Yojana during the year 1996-97;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the central assistance in future under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) As per the 1991 census, the number of houseless households in Gujarat is 2,64,805.

(b) The amount of Central assistance provided to the Government of Gujarat under IAY during 1996-97 is Rs. 33.08 crores.

(c) to (e) The Central assistance given to the States under IAY is dependent on the total quantum of budgetary support provided under the scheme. As and when the budgetary support increases, commensurate increase is made in the central assistance provided under IAY to the States.

[English]

Reemergence of Disease

5595. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the capital is in the grip of chicken-pox, malaria and dengue;

(b) if so, the precautions the Government has taken to meet the threat; and

(c) the main reasons for increase to these diseases and to what extent the Government has been able to control the spread of these disease ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) So far no confirmed dengue case has been reported in the capital during the year. There is no significant increase in the incidence of chickenpox. However, in case of Malaria increased incidence has been reported.

Chickenpox occurs primarily in children under the age of 10 years. In most cases chickenpox is mild and self limiting. The only precaution is to avoid contact with a

patient of chickenpox as it is transmitted from person-to-person through the air. The measures for control of Dengue & Malaria include :

- intensification of surveillance activities;
- vector control measures;
- strengthening of Hospital services for Proper management of cases;
- intensification of information, education and communication activities;
- Source reduction;
- Organisation of training programme and mass awareness campaigns by the local bodies.

An action plan for control of Malaria & Dengue has been drawn up and provided to all the state governments including Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Uniformity in Education

5596. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the syllabus in education followed by different states is not common at all;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have chalked out any policy to introduce a common syllabus in education;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as adopted by both the Houses of Parliament) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex have access to education of a comparable quality. It envisages a common educational Structure, which has resulted in acceptance of 10+2+3 structure almost all over the country. The NPE, visualises the National System of Education as one based on a National Curricular Framework containing a common core along with other components that are flexible.

Maintenance to a broad uniformity in all the schools of the country has been sought to be achieved by (i) making available to all the schools, a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi/textbooks designed on the basis of National Curricular Framework for elementary, secondary

and higher secondary education brought out by the NCERT and (ii) requiring all the schools sending their students for Board Examinations to be affiliated to the concerned State Boards, the CBSE or the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, as the case may be and thereby to follow the syllabi/textbooks prescribed by the respective Board designed on the basis of National Curricular Framework.

Damage of National Highways and Bridges

5597. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total extent of damage on National Highways and Bridges since June, 1996; and
- (b) the steps taken in this regard and also the funds sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) There were extensive damages to National Highways and Bridges in 1996 on account of rains/floods. Due to resource constraints, repair estimates amounting to Rs. 57 crores only could be sanctioned. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 30 crores released during 1996-97.

Health Schemes

5598. SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names and details of the health schemes started in North-Eastern Region States with the World Bank assistance, state-wise;
- (b) the extent to which the said schemes have proved to be successful, separately; and
- (c) whether the Government have taken steps to include more schemes for the World Bank assistance and what are those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The World Bank assisted India Population Project-IX is being implemented in the entire State of Assam w.e.f. 16th June, 1994 for a period of seven years at a total cost of Rs. 101.22 crores. The main objective of the project is to provide area specific Health and Family Welfare services to the rural population in the State of Assam to achieve reduction in birth rate and maternal and infant mortality levels.

(c) It is proposed to take up projects at the district level in the State of Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram as a part of the National Reproductive and Child Health Project with the assistance of the World Bank.

A proposal for World Bank assistance from Assam for strengthening of secondary level hospitals in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 113.94 crores was received in February, 1997. The project has been posed for external assistance to the World Bank.

The process of obtaining World Bank assistance as per their procedures takes approximately eighteen to twenty four months, based on the capacity of the States to design and formulate the projects within the ambit of the external agency.

[Translation]

Scheme for Employment in Gujarat

5599. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented in Gujarat for creating employment opportunities to all;

(b) the funds allocated to Gujarat for this purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the target fixed and achieved in this regard during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are major employment schemes being implemented by the Centre throughout the country including the state of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated, target fixed and achieved under above schemes during last three years for Gujarat are given attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing details of funds allocated, targets fixed & achieved during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 for Gujarat.

Year	Amount Allocated/ available (Rs. in Crores)	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
	<i>JRY</i>	<i>(lakh mandays generated)</i>	
1994-95*	138.35	240.49	258.48
1995-96*	147.54	213.23	209.42
1996-97@	63.76	109.14	105.20

1	2	3	4
	<i>EAS</i>	<i>(Lakh mandays generated)</i>	
1994-95	49.35	—	35.26
1995-96	118.38	—	92.45
1996-97	133.98	—	104.73
	<i>IRDP</i>	<i>(No. of families assisted)</i>	
1994-95	30.62	61262	72418
1995-96	30.59	—	55686
1996-97	30.59	—	41741

Note :

JRY : * Includes IJRY

@ Provisional

EAS : It is a demand driven scheme and as such no targets are fixed.

IRDP : No physical targets are fixed since 1995-96.

[English]

By-Pass on National Highway No.3

Madhya Pradesh

5600. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for the construction of by-pass road on the National Highway No.3 running via Gwalior city in Madhya Pradesh have been approved;

(b) if so, the quantum of the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Against the survey investigation estimate for Rs. 3.61 lacs sanctioned for the Gwalior bypass on NH 3, an expenditure of Rs. 2,98,000/- has been incurred upto 3/97 and the work is targetted for completion by June, 1997. The alignment for the bypass has been approved and a plan provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 1997-98 or acquisition of land.

World Bank Assistance for NHS

5601. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has offered to invest 1 billion to rebuild and improve National Highways in India;

(b) if so, whether any proposal had been sent to the World Bank in this regard;

(c) if so, the time by which the assistance is likely to be received; and

(d) the details of National Highways to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Sardar Sarovar Project

5602. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government with regard to provide 100 crore rupees for the completion of Sardar Sarovar Yojana during the year 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said amount would be provided; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or being taken so as to complete the scheme as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Central loan assistance of Rs. 95 crores was approved for Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 1996-97. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 71.25 crores was released and the said amount was fully utilised by the State Government.

(c) State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are to contribute their share of funds from their budgets for scheduled completion of the project. In addition, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme is being continued in 1997-98 also.

Committee for Shipping Policy

5603. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a High Powered Committee to formulate New Shipping Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof with composition, terms of reference etc. of the committee;

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to complete the assignment; and

(d) the details of major policy decision taken during 1996-97 on Surface Transport Policy and proposal under consideration for 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to consider the issues raised by the shipping industry from time to time and to formulate a National Shipping Policy, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Shipping has been formed which will submit its report by the end of June, 1997. Its composition and terms of reference are given in the attached statement.

(d) During 1996-97, procedure for acquisition of vessels was further simplified. In the current year (1997-98) 10 categories of ships viz. bulk carriers, tankers, dredgers etc. have been brought under the Open General Licence (OGL) from the restricted category.

Statement

Government of India
Ministry of Surface Transport
(Shipping Wing)

No.SD-11018/20/96-MD

3-31997

Office Memorandum

Subject : Constitution of National Shipping Policy Committee.

In order to consider the issues raised by the Indian Shipping Industry from time to time and to formulate a national Shipping Policy, it has been decided to constitute a National Shipping Policy Committee to be headed by Director General (Shipping). The composition of the Committee and terms of reference would be as under :-

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) Shri M.P. Pinto, | Chairman |
| DG (Shipping) | |
| (ii) Shri A.K. Rastogi, | Member |
| Joint Secretary (Shipping) | |
| (iii) Shri K.V. Rao, | |
| Joint Secretary (Ports) or his representative. | |
| (iv) Shri T.V. Shanbhag, | Member |
| Chief Controller of Chartering | |
| (v) Shri P.K. Srivastava, | Member |
| C.M.D., SCI. | |
| (vi) Shri B.L. Mehta, President INSA. | Member |
| (vii) Shri Rohit Tolani, | Member |
| Tolani Shipping, Mumbai, | |

- (viii) Shri N.C. Singhal, Member
Former Vice Chairman, SCICI Ltd.
- (ix) Shri Mohan Rao, Member
Executive Director,
Vipur Shipping & Treasurer
Shipyards Association of India (SAI)
- (x) Dr. Leo Barnes, Member
General Secretary, NUSI, Mumbai
- (xi) Shri Praveen Agarwal, Member
Deputy Director General (S) Secretary
- (xii) Any other member may be co-opted
by the Chairman

2. Terms of Reference :

- (1) To define and evaluate the role of shipping in the transport infrastructure of the country;
- (2) To identify measures for developing the national merchant fleet with special reference to the fiscal and other incentives, cargo and allied support mechanisms/required for Indian flag vessels.
- (3) To details the measures called for the modernisation of the national fleet having regard to developments in the international maritime field.
- (4) To recommend methods for integrating the growth and development of the shipping industry with the development of ports infrastructure.
- (5) In the context of the increasingly important role envisaged for the shipping industry in the overall development of the economy, to detail a strategy for manpower development, marine education and training which would ensure adequate manpower both for Indian Shipping as also to meet the increasing demands of the world maritime industry.
- (6) To recommend measures to increase the employment of Indian seafarers would-wide through suitable placement agencies that would insulate them from exploitative employment practices.
- (7) To consider and recommended measures for development of coastal shipping and study of the investment aspect for creating requisite capacity and deployment of suitable type of vessels for coastal shipping.
- (8) To recommend any changes that may be

required in existing legislation relating to shipping to ensure the balanced and all round development of the industry.

(9) Any other matter of importance.

3. The Chairman of the Committee is requested to submit the report within two months.

Sd/-

(R. MUKUNDAN)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Promotion of Sanskrit

5604. SHRI R.B. RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals sent by the Government of West Bengal for the propagation and promotion of Sanskrit, Hindi, Nepali and Padri languages and literature of approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Transfer of Property and Royalty for Defence Forces

5605. SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those persons who have transferred their property and royalty on their books and other writings in the name of defence forces of the country;

(b) the income being accured by the forces therefrom;

(c) whether the Government has been authorised to sell the copy rights of any of the individuals to a private company for a certain amount; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by the Government therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Increase in Mess Security Charges in JNU

5606. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of Mess Security and Mess Advance has been increased in Jawahar Lal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Students' Union of Jawahar Lal Nehru University has severely opposed the move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Rashtriya Samajik Arthsahay Yojana

5607. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister had announced a Prime Minister's Rashtriya Samajik Arthsahay Yojana on August, 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds provided by the Union Government to various State Governments under this Scheme;

(d) whether the scheme has not been implemented by all the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) On 28th July, 1995, the Prime Minister had announced the National Social Assistance Programme which came into effect from 15th August, 1995.

(b) The NSAP has three components; these are :-

- I. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS);
- II. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS);
- III. National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

The specific conditions for each component are as follows :

I. NOAPS : Central Assistance under the National Old Age Pension is available subject to the following conditions :

- 1) The age of the applicant (male/female) shall be 66 years or more.
- 2) The applicant must be destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. If the criteria adopted by State/UT Governments to determine destitution prior to the introduction of NDAPC are more liberal than those prescribed by the Central Government, the State/UT Government are free to adopt them.
- 3) the amount of Old Age Pension shall be Rs. 75/- per month.
- 4) The total number of old age pensions should not exceed the numerical ceiling prescribed for States/UTs.

II. NFBS : Central Assistance under the National Family Benefit Scheme is available to households below the poverty line in the event of death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family subject to the following conditions :

- 1) the primary breadwinner is the member of the household whose earnings contribute the largest proportion to the total household income.
- 2) The death of such primary breadwinner should have occurred while he or she in the age group 18 to 64 years i.e. more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age.
- 3) The bereaved household qualifies as one below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.
- 4) Rs. 5000/- in the case of death due to natural causes and Rs. 10,000/- in the case of death

due to accidental causes will be the ceilings for the purpose of claiming Central assistance.

- 5) The number of such cases should be within the numerical ceiling prescribed.

III. NMBS : The Maternity Benefit is available as lumpsum cash assistance to women of households below the poverty line subject to the following conditions :

- 1) The benefit is restricted to pregnant women upto the first two live births provided they are 19 years of age and above.
- 2) The beneficiaries should belong to household

below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

- 3) the ceiling on the amount of benefit is Rs. 300/-

- 4) the number of such cases should be within the numerical ceiling prescribed for the State/UTs.

(c) The State-wise information in relation to release of funds is given in the attached Statement.

(d) and (e) : All the three schemes under NSAP are being implemented by the State/UT Governments.

Statement

Statement showing releases in relation to Three Schemes of NSAP during 1995-96 and 1996-97

Sr.No.	States/UTs	NOAPS		NFBS		NMBS		TOTAL
		1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2593.74	4315.02	1334.93	2238.12	746.75	1205.32	12433.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	2.02	1.71	2.03	1.95	0.06	12.45
3.	Assam	195.83	340.17	188.21	212.30	87.79	145.47	1169.77
4.	Bihar	2109.72	4275.06	1090.36	583.17	572.00	679.55	9309.86
5.	Goa	6.09	9.94	3.37	10.19	2.60	0.08	32.27
6.	Gujarat	441.19	828.57	222.33	7.26	118.25	3.74	1621.34
7.	Haryana	209.75	349.48	45.72	36.52	35.72	64.14	741.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	64.56	85.55	11.95	11.57	13.42	8.00	195.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	147.86	255.45	27.30	62.48	30.80	36.05	529.94
10.	Karnataka	870.28	3873.75	383.69	12.49	237.96	7.54	5385.71
11.	Kerala	354.55	1045.08	90.57	205.51	64.88	86.35	1846.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2736.86	3650.81	823.85	2246.62	457.60	400.74	10316.48
13.	Maharashtra	1380.46	128.27	606.69	36.74	361.76	11.44	2525.36
14.	Manipur	9.65	48.98	3.42	14.41	4.07	20.41	100.94
15.	Meghalaya	9.06	63.27	3.27	2.61	3.74	3.17	85.12
16.	Mizoram	3.86	18.85	1.70	5.78	1.58	8.01	39.78
17.	Nagaland	13.31	42.88	3.53	8.64	5.59	19.99	93.94
18.	Orissa	784.08	2578.35	510.69	224.11	240.08	435.53	4772.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Punjab		202.23	338.35	37.38	124.62	25.48	28.11	756.17
20. Rajasthan		552.07	976.28	266.89	24.97	202.67	6.51	2029.39
21. Sikkim		3.85	11.30	1.67	2.26	0.94	1.53	21.55
22. Tamil Nadu		2179.81	2573.19	1130.00	1357.93	563.60	571.21	8375.74
23. Tripura		29.47	73.49	10.40	25.90	12.34	30.62	182.22
24. Uttar Pradesh		5727.83	9019.54	3147.28	2221.30	1777.92	2416.16	24310.03
25. West Bengal		976.31	2404.54	531.09	966.50	274.49	529.17	5682.10
26. A & N Island		1.68	0.05	1.69	0.06	0.69	0.02	4.19
27. Chandigarh		3.59	9.79	1.72	1.36	1.57	0.05	18.08
28. D & N Haveli		0.85	1.43	1.69	5.78	0.29	0.95	10.99
29. Daman & Diu		0.52	0.95	1.48	2.92	0.18	0.24	6.29
30. NCT Delhi		52.40	90.63	18.85	32.06	21.85	37.68	253.47
31. Lakshadweep		0.30	0.48	1.62	2.81	0.22	0.01	5.44
32. Pondicherry		4.16	0.13	1.68	0.06	1.78	0.06	7.87
Total		21670.61	37381.65	10506.68	10689.08	5870.56	6757.91	92876.53

Waste Disposal*[Translation]*

5608. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to implement the order passed by the Apex Court about installing incinerations in all city hospitals and in nursing homes with over 50 beds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. in order to implement the directives of the Supreme Court, orders for installation of an incinerator for Dr. Ram Manohar Loha Hospital have been issued. Action has also been initiated to provide additional incinerator for Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi to supplement the incinerators already installed. Government of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council are also taking action to implement the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Activity of Quack

5609. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to adopt any policy to prevent activities of quacks throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) Provision already exists under the Indian Medicine Council Act, 1956, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1972 to take action against unqualified practitioners.

(b) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Transfer of Oriented Central Schemes**

5610. SHRI RAJABHAU THAKRE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision about transfer of various Employment Oriented Central Schemes to the State Governments alongwith allocation of funds during 1997-98;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme proposed to be transferred for formulation, approval and implementation to the State Governments during 1997-98 and fund likely to be available to the States from Central Kitty;

(c) the details of review of performance of Central Schemes in rural sector for 1996-97, State-wise and scheme-wise and physical targets achieved and employment generated during 1996-97 and target for 1997-98; and

(d) the details of financial allocation likely to be made for Maharashtra during the current year under the

schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The State-wise details of physical targets and achievements under major employment oriented schemes viz. i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1996-97 are given in the attached Statement. State-wise targets for 1997-98 have not yet been made.

(d) The State-wise allocation has not been finalised for 1997-98.

Statement

Details of physical Targets & Achievements under IRDP, JRY & EAS during 1996-97.

State/UT's	IRDP (no. of families)		JRY (Lakh mandays)		EAS (lakhs manday)	
	Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Targets are	130549	373.67	184.85	Targets are	164.08
Arunachal Pradesh	not fixed	4956	4.42	1.76	not fixed	20.72
Assam		23062	98.77	67.58		89.92
Bihar		190010	489.25	354.71		256.46
Goa		974	4.39	4.95		NR
Gujarat		41741	109.14	105.20		104.73
Haryana		14660	15.73	13.08		19.18
Himachal Pradesh		6794	7.63	8.38		8.29
Jammu & Kashmir		7929	47.27	23.20		62.28
Karnataka		97280	255.74	250.94		231.47
Kerala		40150	59.73	55.45		18.02
Madhya Pradesh		86444	444.97	217.21		189.57
Maharashtra		128118	469.32	455.08		211.31
Manipur		4029	3.20	3.01		11.90
Meghalaya		4120	4.35	6.61		3.40
Mizoram		1360	2.29	1.89		20.62
Nagaland		2915	6.54	4.18		30.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa		61235	321.32	259.84		329.15
Punjab		6781	15.62	1.89		NR
Rajasthan		53010	162.92	125.66		169.83
Sikkim		1483	1.46	2.57		2.43
Tamil Nadu		103883	406.90	488.60		258.15
Tripura		4996	6.35	14.85		42.51
Uttar Pradesh		313783	603.21	658.18		227.56
West Bengal		82077	221.86	144.29		116.06
A & N Islands		276	1.25	0.75		0.26
D & N Haveli		41	0.65	1.02		0.38
Daman & Diu		178	0.85	0.44		0.00
Lakshadweep		30	0.80	0.88		1.89
Pondicherry		1112	1.74	0.20		NR
Total		1413976	4141.37	3458.25		2591.51

NR. – Not Reported.

* EAS being a demand driven scheme., hence targets are not fixed.

Tariff Rates of Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust

5611. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust has increased port tariff by 33%

(b) if so, the main reasons for increasing tariff;

(c) the total revenue likely to be generated by increasing this tariff;

(d) when the tariff was revised last time;

(e) whether Government have also revised Pilotage and port dues under Indian Port Trust Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of commissioning of the port operations, the port tariff was kept on lower side and except a very small increase of 15% in January 1994, there was

no increase in tariff since commissioning of the port in May, 1989. The main reasons for increasing tariff are :

i) to cope up with increased operational cost; and

ii) to meet at-least partially the heavy debt service burden towards repayment of loans taken from the Government and payment of interest.

(c) The additional revenue likely to be generated during 1997-98 comes to Rs.90.00 crores approximately.

(d) The tariff was last revised in January, 1994.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The rates for Pilotage and Port Dues under Indian Ports Act, 1908 have also been revised for the reasons stated in reply to part (b) of the Question with effect from 19.3.97 and 18.4.97 respectively.

Integrated Scheme for Women and Child Development

5612. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any

assessment regarding the progress made under the integrated scheme for women and child development in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Financial assistance given by the Union Government for implementing various welfare schemes for women and children in the State during 1994, 1995 and 1996;

(d) whether State Government has asked for some more funds to introduced some new schemes; and

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b) As regards the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) is generated by the Department on the basis of Monthly Progress Report received from ICDS Projects in the States. As per QPR for period ending December, 1996, there are 486 projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh out of which 335 are operational and are providing supplementary nutrition to 21,47,780 beneficiaries. A nation-wide evaluation study of ICDS scheme is also being undertaken by National Council for Applied Economic Research for the implementation and impact of ICDS.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of financial assistance given by the Union Government for implementing major welfare schemes for women and children operated by the Department of Women and Child Development in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Year	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Intergrated Child Development Services (ICDS).	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	4088.10 3902.20 3898.16

	1	2	3
2.	Aganwadi Training Programme	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	54.54 23.23 13.63
3.	World Bank Assisted ICDS.	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	3300.00 2851.00 4260.00
4.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP).	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	182.00 Nil 330.00
5.	Working Women Hostel.	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	14.05 12.86 20.51
6.	Employment-Cum-Income Generation-Cum-Production Units (NORAD).	1994-95 1995-96 1996-97	37.03 28.35 26.98

Engine Ghotala

5613. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :
SHRI I.D. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bareilly mein karoron ke engine ghotale ka pardaphas" appearing in the "Dainik Jagaran" dated March 11, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken to proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether some bank employees have been found involved in the fraud; and

(e) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) As per information received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh a verification of Boring pump sets was carried out in which a total of 12728 number of Pump Sets were covered. Out of the total, 2187 Number of Pump Sets were not available in the field and hence misutilisation was confirmed.

The recovery of the Banks laon and subsidy has been started against the beneficiaries. Provision for back-end

subsidy has been imposed in the IRDP cases.

Bank employees of U.P. Co-operative Rural Development Bank (Ltd.) have been found involved.

One employee has suspended and departmental proceedings have been started against the two.

[Translation]

Wasteland Development Scheme

5614. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRIMATI PURNIMA VERMA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of the Integrated Wasteland Development Schemes;

(b) the state-wise targets fixed under this scheme during the last two years and the extent of which success has been achieved in this regard;

(c) the state-wise extent of assistance given by the Union Government of this purpose during this period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make this scheme a success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The main object of the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme is to develop non-forest wastelands on the guidelines for watershed development.

(b) and (c) State-wise targets are not fixed under Integrated Wastelands Development Scheme. Under this Scheme, project proposals are prepared by the DRDA/Zilla Parishads and sanctioned on project to project basis. During the last two years i.e. 1995-96 and 96-97, an amount of Rs. 101.80 crores were released to the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads for the development of 1,42,000 ha. of wastelands.

(d) For successful implementation of programme requires a high level participation of the community. Watershed Association, Watershed Committee, User Groups, Self -Help Groups have been constituted. Programmes are being monitored & inspected at the State and Central level.

[English]

Tactical Weapon System

5615. SHRI RAMBAHADUR SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tactical weapon system developed years back for deployment on submarines is yet to be put to practice;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure incurred on the development of the tactical weapon system;

(c) the reasons for its non-utilisation; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to utilise the tactical system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Tactical Weapon Control System, developed by DRDO as a part of PANCHENDRIYA System has already been installed on-board a submarine. So far, an amount of Rs. 6.8 crore (approximately) has been spend on this work.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Sea evaluation of the system will be completed by end 1997 after which it will be exploited for operational use.

Ships at Visakhapatnam

5616. SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two ships – which had reached at Visakhapatnam port trust (VPT) for cargo were detained on March 24, 1997;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to whom those ships belong and the action, if any, taken against the ship owners ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

By Pass and Bridge in Varanasi, U.P.

5617. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHA :
DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ :
SHRI MANOJ KUMAR SINHA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI :
KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH :
SHRI RAM SAGAR :
SHRIMATI SHUBHAWATI DEVI :
DR. BALIRAM :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the date, when the construction work of by-pass of G.T. Road from Mohan Sarai to Mughal Sarai in Varansi (U.P.) and bridge over Ganga river was started and the target date of completion fixed at that time;

(b) the amount earmarked initially for this project and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) the details of progress made in this project in terms of percentage;

(d) the action taken against the officials responsible for non-completion of this project as per schedule and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the final date fixed for the completion of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Dates of start of construction work and completion of this project were as under:-

	Date of start	Target date fixed
1. Road work of by-pass	10/1987	04/1991
2. Ganga Bridge	12/1988	12/1992

(b) A sum of Rs. 49.92 crores was initially earmarked for this project. An expenditure of Rs. 104.46 crores has been incurred upto March, 1997.

(c) 60% and 97% progress has been achieved in respect of road and bridge works respectively.

(d) Delay in the completion of the project was caused due to the following factors:-

- (1) Slow progress of work achieved by the contractor.
- (2) Rescinding, including re-award of road work.
- (3) Litigation.
- (4) Change in specification and re-design of the bridge structure taking into account supplemental measures for long term durability and increased serviceability, issued subsequently.

(e) Target date of completion is December, 1997, subject to the availability of funds.

[English]

National Social Assistance Programme

5618. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister

of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned required funds to the National Social Assistance Programme in West Bengal;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned and yet to be released under this scheme in West Bengal; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) The allocation based on Qualifying Financial Entitlement (QFE) and released made to the state of West Bengal for the last 2 years are given below :

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Allocation		Release	
	95-96	96-97	95-96	96-97
NOAPS	1971.02	3334.35	976.51	2404.54
NFBS	1071.36	1824.90	531.09	966.50
FMBS	558.14	911.61	274.49	529.17

The release of Central funds to the States is conditional upon substantial utilisation of funds already released to them. The releases shown above are in accordance with the utilisation of funds released earlier, as per the information received from the State Government.

Committee on Rights of Child

5619. SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether UN has agreed to provide top priority for rights of the child;

(b) if so, whether the UN Committee on rights of child has set up a 10 members independent expert committee to analyse the progress made by the Signatory States and in enforcing the convention;

(c) whether India is also a Signatory and has agreed to abide by all the resolutions passed by the UN on rights of the child;

(d) if so, whether all the recommendations made by the UN General Assembly have been fully implemented; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, the time by which all the recommendations are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly on 20th November, 1989.

(b) A ten (10) Member Committee known as the Committee on the Rights of the Child has been established by the UN Centre for Human Rights under the provisions of Article 43(1) and (2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to examine the progress made by State Parties in achieving the realisation of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention.

(c) to (e) India ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 2nd December, 1992 with a declaratory statement that while fully subscribing to the objectives and purposes of the Convention, rights of the child pertaining to, the economic, social and cultural, can only be progressively implemented subject to the extent of available resources and within the framework of international cooperation, specially with reference to provisions of Article 32, 2(a) which provides for minimum ages for admission to each and every area of employment.

Each State Party is required to submit periodic reports on the implementation of the CRC. India's initial countr report on the status of and progress acheived in the implementation to the CRC has been deposited with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva in March, 1997.

[Translation]

Bhagirath Magazine

5620. SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) wether the Government purpose to discontinue the publication of Hindi 'Bhagirath' magazine;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government, have abolished the posts of editors of this magazine and some regular staff members have been declared surplus;

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

(e) steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) On post of Assistant Editor (Bhagirath-Hindi) was abolished on 4.11.1996 consequent upon filling up the post of Editor (Bhegirath-Hindi). The post of Editor (Bhagirath-Hindi) was created on the condition that the post of Assistance Editor was created on the condition that the post of Assistant Editor (Bhagirath-Hindi) would stand abolished once the post of Editor (Bhagirath-Hindi) was filled up on a regular basis. The incumbent to the post of Assistant Editor (Bhagirath-Hindi), who was not found suitable by Union Public Service Commission for the Editors post, on two different occasions, has been transferred to the surplus cell of Central Water Commission.

Child Development Schemes

5621. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether child development schemes are being launched by the UNICEF and the Union Government in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the places in uttar Praddesh particularly in Agra and Mathura districts where these Schemes are proposed to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Private Institutions in Delhi

5622. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of those private institutions in Delhi which are recongnised by AICTE and issuing MBA, BBA certificates;

(b) Whether the Government are aware that some private institutions have admitted more students then their capacity by violating Government norms;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against them;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any effective steps to prevent irregularities in these private institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (e) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) gives approval for conducting MBA programmes only in the Universities or Institutions which are affiliate to a University. There is only one such institution in the private sector in Delhi which is approved by the AICTE for conducting MBA programme. As a matter of policy AICTE does not approve any BBA programme. As per the information furnished by AICTE no incidence of irregularity in terms of admissions has come to their notice.

Irregularities in Potable Water Management

5623. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have found irregularities while analysing the data of potable water management;

(b) if so, the details of those irregularities; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Unemployed Rural Youths

5624. DR. HARI SINGH :

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the unemployed youths residing in rural areas are not getting employment under various schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise details of the employment provided during the last three years; and

(d) the amount allocated for this purpose this year and the manner in which the district rural development agencies have spent this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) To generate additional employment in rural areas, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are major employment schemes being implemented in the rural areas of the country by the Centre. To provide assured wage employment to the people in rural areas, EAS has been extended to all the blocks of the country w.e.f. 1.4.1997. The primary objective of EAS is to provide wage employment during lean agricultural seasons to the persons who get themselves registered with Panchayats for seeking employment.

(c) and (d) The amount allocated and utilised during 1996-97 and the State-wise details of employment provided during last three years are given in Statement I, II and III.

Statement-I

Statement showing amount allocated, utilised during 1996-97 and Employment generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

State/UT's	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) 1996-97		Mandays Generated (Lakh Mandays)		
	Allocated	Utilised	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	17372.39	10147.96	812.25	701.57	184.85
Arunachal Pradesh	178.30	141.27	5.58	8.24	1.76
Assam	5718.18	3373.29	263.29	179.08	67.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	34075.58	23548.64	986.88	1197.03	354.71
Goa	192.65	235.53	6.45	8.38	4.95
Gujarat	6376.25	6280.49	258.48	209.42	105.20
Haryana	1531.81	1371.79	33.96	33.50	13.08
Himachal Pradesh	612.16	493.53	28.87	21.45	8.38
Jammu & Kashmir	1243.93	708.46	88.04	48.23	23.20
Karnataka	11665.34	12015.31	499.67	524.89	250.94
Kerala	4244.16	4458.15	101.01	127.75	55.45
Madhya Pradesh	22014.51	11961.01	1075.25	759.46	217.21
Maharashtra	18937.58	18664.14	1100.73	1014.47	455.08
Manipur	228.53	141.46	07.16	9.34	3.01
Meghalaya	267.40	322.39	8.50	4.86	6.61
Mizoram	112.65	110.12	5.72	5.20	1.89
Nagaland	286.64	164.41	8.47	5.76	4.18
Orissa	14093.11	11909.28	604.51	678.31	258.84
Punjab	1089.39	162.55	24.36	6.44	1.89
Rajasthan	9146.40	6208.92	545.58	361.72	125.66
Sikkim	104.36	176.86	7.03	9.27	2.57
Tamil Nadu	15704.96	18040.03	1027.66	1069.75	488.60
Tripura	296.83	662.00	29.02	18.43	14.85
Uttar Pradesh	42334.91	42123.49	1395.94	1532.46	658.18
West Bengal	15569.34	10334.00	580.82	414.75	144.29
A & N Islands	84.41	49.74	2.59	2.59	0.75
D & N Haveli	45.81	49.75	2.07	0.64	1.02
Daman & Diu	26.99	23.24	0.55	0.11	0.44
Lakshadweep	42.32	49.22	1.91	1.05	0.88
Pondicherry	82.64	99.35	4.72	3.10	2.20
Total	233679.53	184006.36	9517.07	8958.25	3458.25

* Information till Feb., 97.

Statement-II

Statement showing amount allocated, utilised during 1996-97 and Employment generated under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

State/UT's	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) 1996-97		Mandays Generated (Lakh Mandays)		
	Allocated/Released	Utilised	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	25137.50	9155.25	277.24	252.42	164.08
Arunachal Pradesh	2126.25	1220.26	20.84	50.67	20.72
Assam	13525.00	5244.41	95.50	181.82	89.92
Bihar	26556.25	16708.89	193.72	254.44	256.46
Goa	100.00	NR	0.00	0.00	NR
Gujarat	7312.50	6284.27	35.26	92.45	104.73
Haryana	3350.00	1954.22	34.64	52.11	19.18
Himachal Pradesh	1987.00	670.84	3.20	6.86	8.29
Jammu & Kashmir	4825.00	3330.39	59.85	129.96	62.28
Karnataka	14450.00	10513.58	177.45	268.73	231.47
Kerala	3562.50	1404.87	27.64	32.47	18.02
Madhya Pradesh	28337.51	11577.30	363.78	388.02	189.57
Maharashtra	8412.50	8267.71	233.89	293.23	211.31
Manipur	1350.00	798.65	28.60	31.21	9.96
Meghalaya	612.50	197.94	1.39	8.30	3.40
Mizoram	1500.00	943.76	41.71	40.91	20.62
Nagaland	3482.50	1143.18	28.81	49.00	30.74
Orissa	20534.44	15012.06	281.24	311.06	329.75
Punjab	1225.00	NR	0.00	0.00	NR
Rajasthan	12987.50	9520.58	273.11	288.02	169.85
Sikkim	275.00	163.82	8.50	16.01	2.43
Tamil Nadu	18406.25	9284.42	141.29	211.35	258.15
Tripura	2700.00	1889.00	60.35	43.20	42.51
Uttar Pradesh	26630.94	13077.64	165.63	318.23	227.56
West Bengal	12712.50	8767.82	184.79	143.08	116.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
A & N Islands	0.00	19.65	0.57	0.11	0.26
D & N Haveli	60.00	30.62	0.10	0.23	0.38
Daman & Diu	40.00	0.00	0.12	0.36	0.00
Lakshadweep	140.00	89.67	0.34	1.02	1.89
Pondicherry	60.00	NR	0.00	0.00	NR
Total	242399.34	137270.80	2739.56	3465.27	2589.57

* Information till Feb., 97

Statement-III

Statement showing amount allocated, utilised during 1996-97 and families benefitted under IRDP during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

State/UT's	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) during 1996-97		No. of families benefitted during		
	Allocated	Utilised	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	8336.41	9019.44	159988	122863	130549
Arunachal Pradesh	623.43	249.26	18764	14381	4950
Assam	2743.50	3600.68	62584	59030	23062
Bihar	16218.24	10228.77	224736	265525	190010
Goa	141.87	124.36	2192	1486	974
Gujarat	3059.22	2564.39	72418	55686	41741
Haryana	735.33	982.66	28285	29771	14660
Himachal Pradesh	239.78	452.66	7355	6606	6794
Jammu & Kashmir	999.09	556.17	13545	13189	7929
Karnataka	5594.91	4836.74	125810	119685	97280
Kerala	2036.15	2096.13	46294	43357	40150
Madhya Pradesh	10565.39	7291.89	218629	210692	86444
Maharashtra	9087.73	7223.71	196677	161597	128118
Manipur	449.59	256.01	7658	6077	4029
Meghalaya	477.57	276.03	6828	4534	4120
Mizoram	201.82	101.81	3345	5085	1360

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	335.69	211.52	2251	2531	2915
Orissa	6763.85	4520.55	139837	120669	61236
Punjab	521.53	514.92	22701	11786	6781
Rajasthan	4388.01	3094.04	187799	92818	53010
Sikkim	55.95	108.44	1281	2843	1483
Tamil Nadu	7537.14	4990.48	281221	183895	103883
Tripura	641.42	570.11	21818	14657	4996
Uttar Pradesh	20316.50	17633.46	369725	355916	313783
West Bengal	7472.20	4047.06	159722	161724	82077
A & N Islands	70.94	17.73	1126	832	276
D & N Haveli	14.99	6.91	382	274	41
Daman & Diu	27.97	11.32	97	310	178
Lakshadweep	6.99	3.45	100	18	30
Pondicherry	51.95	49.17	1221	1563	1112
All India	109721.1	83639.21	2215421	2089400	1413976

[English]

Use of Army for Flood Control In Assam

5625.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether army was called to rescue persons maronned during flood in few districts of Assam;

(b) if so, whether army could not adequately respond to such calls by District Administration last year including Lakhimpur District due to inadequate numbe of rubber boats and trained army personnel fit to the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of the Plan to deal with such situation in future considering the recurring nature of the problem and heavy current flood water in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of meeting situations arising due to floods is that of the State

Government. The assistance of the Army is always available, should the situation be beyond the capcity of the State Administration. The scale of Army's assistance in terms of equipment and manpower is dependent upon over all availability of resources and other priority commitments.

National Programme for Blindness, Leprosy and T.B.

5626.SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the activites being undertaken is regard to the National Blindness, Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Tuberculosis Control Programme during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed for the said programme during the said years, and the achievements made as against the said targets;

(c) whether there has been increase in the cases

of blindness and in the number of leprosy patients and T.B. patients respectively; and

(d) if so, whether any special action plan is being implemented by the Government to control these diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) The details of activities being undertaken programme-wise is given below :

Blindness : The main activity of the National Blindness Control Programme is to perform Cataract operations through various Govt. Eye care units viz. Medical Colleges, Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, District Hospitals, District Mobile Units, Central Mobile Units, Eye camps and through NGOs. A statement-I indicating the State-wise details of targets for cataract operations and achievements made during the last three years is attached.

Leprosy : The main activities under NLEP is detection of Leprosy cases, treatment and discharge after cure. The details of the targets fixed and achievements made during the last three years are given in the attached Statement-II.

T.B. : The main activity of the National T.B. Control

is to detect and to cure T.N. patients. The Programme is being implemented through a network of 446 District T.B. Centres supported by T.B. Clinics in cities and major Towns. The target and achievement in respect of detection of new cases for the last three years are given in the attached statement-III.

(c) : *Blindness* : According to the National survey conducted in 1986-89, there were about 12 million blind people in the country. No nation-wide survey has been undertaken thereafter to estimate changes in the number of blind persons in the country.

Leprosy : No, Sir.

T.B. : T.B. incidence rate has not increased. However, with the increase in population the absolute number have increased.

(d) In the case of National Blindness Control Programme and National Leprosy Eradication Programme no special action plans are being implemented, but revised strategies to make the programme more effective are being introduced. In the National T.B. Control Programme the revised strategy of Directly observed treatment is being implemented in pilot project sites and will be expanded to 102 districts in the next three years under the World Bank funded project on T.B. Control.

Statement-I

National Programme for Control of Blindness Performance of Cataract Surgery during 1994-95 to 1996-97

State	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	210000	181375	220000	245985	220000	269623
Arunachal Pradesh	1000	251	800	341	600	360
Assam	50000	18314	50000	19519	50000	13688
Bihar	175000	80193	175000	138892	175000	127450
Goa	4500	3591	5000	4238	5000	4093
Gujarat	150000	187332	168000	227450	168000	228646
Haryana	80000	70979	80000	67161	80000	56607
Himachal Pradesh	10000	8669	10000	8806	10000	6259
Jammu & Kashmir	7500	4780	9000	4938	9000	16233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	140000	148274	145000	134665	150000	134533
Kerala	70000	44565	55000	61075	55000	50140
Madhya Pradesh	200000	161563	220000	174731	250000	182742
Maharashtra	250000	257381	272000	314000	300000	357407
Manipur	1500	602	1500	574	1500	541
Meghalaya	1500	731	1500	715	1500	939
Mizoram	500	325	500	342	500	203
Nagaland	200	184	300	171	300	430
Orissa	80000	40536	88000	46835	100000	39980
Punjab	100000	125000	100000	121752	120000	119354
Rajasthan	150000	93874	150000	120676	160000	136103
Sikkim	800	429	600	607	600	603
Tamil Nadu	220000	251791	250000	267491	276000	251407
Tripura	5000	4790	5000	5620	5000	5249
Uttar Pradesh	350000	295878	350000	322008	350000	370690
West Bengal	150000	133226	150000	142800	150000	134355
A & N Islands	500	01	400	364	4000	5056
Chandigarh	2750	2973	2750	3009	400	358
D & N Haveli	200	69	200	141	2750	2187
Daman & Diu	200	222	200	239	200	226
Delhi	35000	42504	35400	35382	200	273
Lakshadweep	60	9	60	10	60000	30126
Pondicherry	4000	4213	4000	5917	50	18
E.S.I.A.F.C.R.		1580		4176		6804
INDIA	2450000	2166524	2550000	2470590	2694600	2552643

Statement-II

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Target and Achievement in respect of case Detection, Treatment and Discharge Statewise and yearwise (1994-95 to 1996-97)

S.No	State/Sector	1994-95						1995-96	
		Detection		Treatment		Discharge		Detection	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30000	52311	30000	52311	60000	77532	30000	49933
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	186	800	186	1000	654	800	170
3.	Assam	100	1251	100	1251	100	1774	100	1262
4.	Bihar	18000	36927	18000	35753	42000	97090	18000	51265
5.	Goa	200	356	200	356	200	445	200	390
6.	Gujarat	5000	10278	5000	10278	8000	12925	5000	11514
7.	Haryana	100	180	100	180	150	144	100	241
8.	Himachal Pradesh	200	159	200	159	300	274	200	165
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	252	200	252	200	143	200	343
10.	Karnataka	9000	24019	9000	24019	30000	27533	9000	21886
11.	Kerala	4000	7379	4000	7379	5500	10604	4000	6452
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18000	26998	18000	26998	38000	41413	18000	34538
13.	Maharashtra	28000	69340	28000	69340	60000	103123	28000	41621
14.	Manipur	50	110	50	110	100	676	50	220
15.	Meghalaya	50	23	50	23	100	1091	50	28
16.	Mizoram	50	17	50	17	100	48	50	31
17.	Nagaland	100	30	100	30	100	0	100	100
18.	Orissa	20000	42408	20000	42408	30000	49089	20000	45865
19.	Punjab	600	839	600	839	800	1100	600	812
20.	Rajasthan	700	1273	700	1273	1000	723	700	1249
21.	Sikkim	50	29	50	29	100	39	50	59
22.	Tamil Nadu	45000	68850	45000	64910	50000	72710	45000	60623
23.	Tripura	100	206	100	206	100	417	100	160
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28000	57107	28000	57107	66000	84205	28000	59016
25.	West Bengal	16000	25018	16000	25018	30000	49219	16000	34000
26.	A & N Islands	100	125	100	125	100	172	100	114
27.	Chandigarh	50	64	50	64	50	89	50	219
28.	D & N Haveli	50	72	50	72	50	94	50	159
29.	Daman & Diu	50	15	50	15	50	69	50	25
30.	Delhi	100	2942	100	2926	100	1064	100	1291
31.	Lakshadweep	50	37	50	37	200	54	50	1
32.	Pondicherry	200	746	200	746	300	743	200	647
Total		224900	429547	224900	424417	424700	635256	224900	424399

1995-96				1996-97					
Treatment		Discharge		Detection		Treatment		Discharge	
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30000	49933	60000	55084	30000	48866	30000	48866	60000	51077
800	170	1000	216	700	74	700	69	1000	67
100	1262	100	2994	100	2174	100	2174	100	7234
18000	50988	42000	86364	20000	83139	20000	82326	42000	79792
200	390	200	422	200	372	200	372	200	397
5000	11514	8000	11828	4500	14475	4500	14472	8000	12346
100	241	150	382	100	216	100	216	150	170
200	165	300	566	200	312	200	312	300	783
200	343	200	2275	200	277	200	277	200	324
9000	21886	30000	24298	8000	19589	8000	19589	30000	20994
4000	6452	5500	10116	4000	5273	4000	5217	5500	9150
18000	34538	38000	42709	18000	33357	18000	33357	38000	33015
28000	41621	60000	58561	25000	40983	25000	40983	60000	36705
50	220	100	247	50	270	50	270	100	365
50	28	100	120	50	37	50	37	100	68
50	31	100	35	50	14	50	14	100	20
100	100	100	644	100	21	100	21	100	42
20000	45865	30000	54300	18000	35574	18000	35574	30000	45421
600	812	800	538	600	1138	600	1138	800	969
700	1249	1000	1292	700	6363	700	6363	1000	3519
50	59	100	116	50	39	50	39	100	32
45000	56497	50000	67941	40000	48139	40000	44899	50000	45235
100	160	100	338	100	212	100	212	100	413
28000	59016	66000	93029	32000	64640	32000	65405	66000	76028
16000	34000	30000	96838	15000	23375	15000	23375	30000	22190
100	114	100	132	80	89	80	89	100	95
50	204	50	44	50	258	50	234	50	32
50	159	50	125	50	114	50	114	50	94
50	25	50	100	50	65	50	65	50	0
100	1289	100	757	100	1328	100	1313	100	651
50	1	200	3	30		30		200	
200	647	300	736	180	522	180	522	300	528
224900	419979	424700	613150	218240	431305	218240	427914	424700	447756

Statement-III

National Tuberculosis Control Programme Statement showing the States & Union Territory-Wise Targets & Achievements with regard to detection of New TB Cases during the Year 1994-95 to 1996-97

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98,200	68,111	69.36	78,620	65,999	83.95	78,620	65,680	835
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,200	3,567	111.47	1,500	3,296	219.73	1,500	2,880	1920
3.	Assam	42,300	14,963	35.37	23,500	15,757	67.05	23,500	20,108	856
4.	Bihar	217,000	64,294	29.63	153,000	113,409	74.12	153,000	112,710	737
5.	Goa	4,160	3,245	78.00	2,000	3,432	171.60	2,000	2,974	1487
6.	Gujarat	162,000	151,572	93.56	73,000	157,074	215.17	133,900	116,158	867
7.	Haryana	33,400	—	—	29,000	21,751	75.00	29,000	35,267	1216
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,500	12,756	62.22	9,000	16,079	178.66	9,000	12,084	1343
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,000	14,203	83.55	6,240	7,302	117.02	6,240	11,014	1765
10.	Karnataka	92,500	68,713	74.28	68,370	67,311	98.45	68,370	71,776	1050
11.	Kerala	50,200	27,340	54.46	33,800	27,972	82.76	33,800	36,829	1090
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133,200	76,942	57.76	87,220	72,803	83.47	87,220	90,858	1042
13.	Maharashtra	25,700	134,893	52.49	140,000	204,569	146.12	140,000	190,630	1362
14.	Manipur	4,600	4995	108.59	2,700	3,959	146.63	2,700	6,645	2461
15.	Meghalaya	2,800	2,115	75.54	2,560	2,614	102.11	2,560	4,618	1804
16.	Mizoram	1,100	910	82.73	1,000	1,067	106.70	1,000	1,223	1223
17.	Nagaland	20,000	1,348	67.40	1,250	1,192	95.36	1,250	1,350	1080
18.	Orissa	44,100	29,873	67.74	36,860	29,871	81.04	36,860	40,850	1108
19.	Punjab	47,000	37,576	79.95	36,000	42,341	117.61	41,900	48,260	1152
20.	Rajasthan	50,000	36,284	72.57	45,000	36,228	80.51	45,000	69,344	1541
21.	Sikkim	1,740	1,255	72.13	1,000	2,220	222.00	1,000	2,800	2800
22.	Tamil Nadu	129,200	102,935	79.67	99,000	98,665	99.96	99,000	104,823	1059
23.	Tripura	2,300	2,067	89.87	2,880	2,107	73.16	2,880	2,528	878
24.	Uttar Pradesh	325,600	268,862	82.57	247,000	265,079	107.32	247,000	279,789	1133
25.	West Bengal	98,700	74,921	75.91	69,000	67,817	98.29	69,000	74,352	1078
26.	Pondicherry	5,000	4,553	91.06	1,500	3,311	220.73	3,200	3,401	1063

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27. A & N Islands		460	472	102.61	500	1,954	390.80	500	635	1270
28. Chandigarh		2,800	1,746	62.36	1,000	1,383	138.30	1,000	1,711	1711
29. D & N Haveli		380	209	55.00	250	725	290.00	250	300	1200
30. Delhi		51,000	37,534	73.60	17,000	51,603	303.55	42,000	42,951	1023
31. Lakshadweep		240	154	64.17	100	194	194.00	100	160	1600
32. Daman & Diu		320	731	228.44	150	611	407.33	150	244	1627
Total		1,900,000	1,249,139	65.74	1,270,000	1,389,695	109.42	1,363,500	1,454,952	1067

*Figures are provisional.

Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kerala

5627. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land has been handed over for the construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya building at Kottarakkara Kollam Distt. Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any problem for construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya building; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) The District Administration has handed over 10 acres of land for construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya building at Kottarakkara, District Kollam Kerala against the requirement of 30 acres of land for establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya. Since Navodaya Vidyalayas are fully residential institutions it would be difficult to properly lay out all buildings and facilities within 10 acres of land.

Career Profile in Armed Forces

5628. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Career profile in the Armed Forces is becoming less attractive;

(b) if so, whether a recent study conducted by the Army Training Command has made recommendations to remedy and situation;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to appoint any commission to review the career opportunities in the Armed Forces; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V. N. SOMU) : (a) It is correct only to the extent that for those looking for jobs, there are various other options available today, some of them with better pay and service conditions.

(b) No such study has been conducted by the Army Training Command.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

DFRL Technology for Preservation of Tender Coconut Water

5629. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Food Research Laboratories, Mysore, has developed technology for preservation of tender coconut water;

(b) if so, whether the Coconut Development Board has offered any aid for developing for above technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether DFRL has any proposal to transfer the above technology to private food canning units and especially exporters; and

(e) if so, the estimated revenue to be earned from such technology transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Coconut Development Board sponsored development of this technology with financial assistance of about Rs. 2.80 Lakh.

(d) and (e) DFRL, Mysore plans to transfer this technology to private industry on non-exclusive basis. Transfer of technology to each industrial unit will fetch a revenue of Rs. 300 lakh, which will be shared equally between Coconut Development Board and DFRL, Mysore.

Malaria

5630. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have promised to provide assistance to Haryana Government to combat malaria in the Mewat region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of assistance provided;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) During the visit on 23rd November, 1996, to the Mewat area of Gurgaon District of Haryana, the then Prime Minister had directed that assistance to combat malaria should be provided to the area. As per the technical assessment of the conditions prevailing in the affected blocks and the population to be covered, insecticides, microscopes, fogging machines and general medicines including from tablets and Jeeps and Trucks costing around Rs. 3.54 crores have already been supplied to the State or under the process of supply.

Apart from this, special medicines and anti-TB drugs have also been sanctioned for use in the affected areas.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

AIDS

5631. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of AIDS due to Blood provided by some Blood Banks have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and preventive measures

being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA)

: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per reports available HIV transmission by transfusion of blood and blood products ranges between 6-8 per cent.

2. Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules provide mandatory testing of blood for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

3. Establishment of a network of HIV testing facilities in the form of 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres with linkages provided to blood banks located in the government, voluntary and public sector.

4. The blood Safety component of National AIDS Control Programme presently under implementation provides assistance in the form of cash and commodity towards modernisation of 315 blood banks and 40 Blood component Separation Facilities.

5. At presentation of the voluntary blood donation programme.

Improvement of National Highways

5632. SHRI SHYAM LAL BANSHI WAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to improve the condition of National Highways in the country during 1997-98; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1997-98, 14 Road Works (estimated cost Rs. 20.00 crores) and 7 Bridge Works (estimated cost Rs. 12.00 crores) are purposed to be sanctioned in respect of Rajasthan.

Rural Water Supply

5633. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total allocation of funds under Rural Water

Supply Programme and under minimum needs programmes;

(b) whether the funds allotted by the Government are not fully utilised by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, details thereof, State-wise and year-wise ?

RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The total allocation during the Eighth Five Year Plan under the central sector was Rs. 4215 crore; and under the State/UT sector Medium Needs Programme as Rs. 5288.75 crore.

(b) The State-wise and year-wise details of the unutilised amount are given in the statement attached.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unutilised amount at Beginning of each year of the Eighth Plan as on				
		1.4.92	1.4.93	1.4.94	1.4.95	1.4.96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	500.000	1079.000	1432.260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.000	0.000	228.440	128.150	529.450
3.	Assam	12.000	620.000	328.930	304.930	704.930
4.	Bihar	1728.000	643.770	3278.030	2242.260	3297.890
5.	Goa	0.000	0.000	6.990	0.000	170.000
6.	Gujarat	206.000	47.980	1145.580	0.000	759.490
7.	Haryana	395.700	134.900	384.140	317.650	653.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.000	7.070	269.330	176.480	115.880
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.600	1970.680	990.920	689.450	483.510
10.	Karnataka	723.000	23.320	23.230	363.900	1028.670
11.	Kerala	0.000	55.550	866.070	1512.080	1247.760
12.	Madhya Pradesh	90.000	21.460	151.600	239.120	841.350
13.	Maharashtra	1814.000	1265.820	2379.730	2618.320	0.000
14.	Manipur	77.000	155.420	158.830	99.070	169.480
15.	Meghalaya	50.000	201.320	388.200	431.710	40.910
16.	Mizoram	79.000	5.390	5.390	1.420	32.710
17.	Nagaland	297.400	358.860	656.990	633.320	664.270
18.	Orissa	237.00	56.570	254.090	54.090	182.570
19.	Punjab	0.000	81.930	0.000	0.000	259.720
20.	Rajasthan	0.000	29.000	685.140	781.760	313.220
21.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.890

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	379.250	342.180	1713.430
23.	Tripura	134.000	201.840	103.450	223.700	0.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	460.000	61.000	1462.000	2672.040	390.270
25.	West Bengal	237.000	554.670	1272.280	190.590	190.970
Total		6570.700	6496.550	15918.610	15101.220	15222.630

[Translation]

Modern Gadgets in Bilingual

5634. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dozen of modern gadgets such as computers, telexes, teleprinters with Roman Script installed in his Ministry are being made bilingual;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the discussions and notings etc. on the budgetary projects of his Ministry are done in English as a result of which the Hindi speaking States are also compelled to send their budgetary projects in English, despite facility of English translation, which causes delay;

(d) if so, whether the Chairman and Members of the official language Implementation Committee, who are entrusted with the task of implementation of Hindi, at all levels in his Ministry, do not use Hindi in their official work, if so, the manner in which the use of official language Hindi will be encouraged; and

(e) the reasons for allowing use of English in his Ministry, where cent-percent work is supposed to be done in Hindi since it falls under 'A' region and the time up to which this system will continue ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) The facility of working in Hindi is available in a number of modern gadgets available in the Ministry and the same are being used for working in Hindi also. Additional softwares are also purchased from time to time for making the existing computers bilingual. About 90% of the electronic typewriters in the Ministry are already equipped with facility of working in Devanagari & Roman scripts.

(c) Discussions and notings etc. of the Budgetary matters of the Ministry are done both in English and Hindi.

Necessary documents relating to Budget are also prepared bilingually. The Defence Budget mainly relates to the Central Budget and no material, etc. is required to be received from the States.

(d) The Chairman & Members of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry use Hindi in their day-to-day official work.

(e) The utmost effort is being made in this Ministry to train the staff at various levels to work in Hindi. However, it is stated that recruitment at various levels being a continuing process, coupled with the fact that a large number of personnel from the non-Hindi speaking states also get recruited, some allowance is required to be made to allow them to work in English during the period they are being trained to learn and work in Hindi.

[English]

Espionage activities by Armed Officers

5635. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a racket in espionage activities including an officer of the Indian Army was recently identified by the BSF and intelligence agencies at Rajasthan's Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the enquiry, if any, conducted by the Government in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) In a case of espionage detected in Jaisalmer, in which certain defence-

related documents were being handed over to a Pakistani national, on the night of 12th/13th March, 1997 at the Indo-Pakistan border, one Army Naik (not an officer) and five civilian suspects including the Pakistani national have been arrested.

Further investigations are in progress, and action will be taken in accordance with the law.

[Translation]

Drinking Water

5636. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have ascertained the number of villages facing the problem of potable water;

(b) if so, the number of such villages during 1990-91 and at the end of 1995-96, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages where arrangements for potable water was made during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) the minimum and maximum distance for the consumers from the source of water under this potable water supply arrangement; and

(e) the final target date fixed by the Government to get potable water problem resolved in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Safe drinking water facilities were provided in 103711 'Not Covered' (NC) and 208925 Partially Covered (PC) habitations during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97 upto Feb'97).

(d) As per norms, safe drinking water sources are provided within 1.6 Kms. in the plains and 100 meters elevation difference in the hilly areas.

(e) It is proposed to provide Safe drinking water at the level of 40 LPCO to all the habitations by 2000 A.D.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of problem villages (PVs) as on 31.3.1991	No. of Not covered (NC) habitations as on 31.3.1997
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	880
3.	Assam	88	11560
4.	Bihar	7	8375
5.	Goa	0	50
6.	Gujarat	52	717
7.	Haryana	75	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	797	5086
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	662	743
10.	Karnataka	0	4200
11.	Kerala	0	863
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83	5724
13.	Maharashtra	42	22
14.	Manipur	0	391
15.	Meghalaya	1015	860
16.	Mizoram	0	12
17.	Nagaland	19	354
18.	Orissa	1101	7417
19.	Punjab	784	5403
20.	Rajasthan	139	11597
21.	Sikkim	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	154
23.	Tripura	10	232
24.	Uttar Pradesh	449	9295
25.	West Bengal	0	0
26.	A & N Island	0	11
27.	Chandigarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
28.	D & N Haveli	0	128
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0
Total		5323*	74073**

* Out of 161722 problem Villages (PVs) identify in 1985 Survey.

** Status based on coverage of Not Covered habitations identify during 1994 validated survey.

Expansion of Water Ways

5637. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any new schemes for the expansion of waterways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) The development of Waterways is an ongoing process. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group for IWT sector, the Ninth Five Year Plan proposals have been formulated for the development of the Inland Water Transport which include ongoing schemes and new schemes. The following waterways have been identified for declaration as National Waterways subject to Techno-Economic Feasibility and availability of resources :-

- (i) The Sunderbans
- (ii) The Godavari
- (iii) D.V.C. Canal
- (iv) The Mahanadi
- (v) The Mandovi, Zuari rivers and Cumberjua canal in Goa.

(vi) The Narmada

(vii) Barak

(viii) East Coast Canal

(ix) Kakinada-Madras Canal

No time frame can be indicated at this stage.

[English]

World Bank Aid for AIDS

5638. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI :
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :
SHRI L. RAMANA :
DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHARA REDDY :
SHRI VIJAY GOEL :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA :
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :
SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN :
SHRI B.L. SHANKAR :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

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

(a) whether the dreaded disease AIDS and HIV infected cases are growing at an alarming rate and the World Bank aid of Rs. 100 Million remain only half spent at the end of Five Years span for the contemplated AIDS prevention and control programme; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for such heavy under utilisation of World aid committed for the scheme, indicating the precise details of the contemplated scheme and how far it remained unimplemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) and (b) In 1986 only 18 HIV positive cases were reported, whereas 52.802 HIV positive cases have been reported till 31st March, 1997. HIV/AIDS cases have now been reported from all States and Union Territories.

A comprehensive scheme for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India was launched in September, 1992 with World Bank credit of US \$ 84 million. The approved scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 222.6 crores for period 1992-97. The actual expenditure on

implementation of the scheme during this period is Rs. 275.22 crores.

The non-utilization of a part of the credit is primarily due to appreciation of the US \$ vis-a-vis INR and the fact that only 84% of actual expenditure is eligible for disbursement under the World Bank credit agreement. The programme is proposed to be further intensified during the 9th Five Year Plan.

Death of Female Infants in Bihar

5639. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial 'Ek Sharmnaak Kureeti' published in the Dainik Jagran and other newspapers to the effect that 14 lakh female infants are done to death every year in Bihar and if so, the facts thereof; and

(b) the legislative and other steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the manace ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Meeting of Bihar Official

5640. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held in New Delhi on January 24, 1997 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Water Resources in connection with floods, soil erosion and development of water resources in Bihar, in which other concerned officials of the Bihar Government and Union Government were also present; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the above meeting and the action being taken to implement the said decision ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issues discussed in the meeting and follow-up action taken are as under :

- (i) In the meeting of Joint Team of Experts of Nepal and India held in January, 1997, the two sides have agreed to examine and assess the workload required for carrying out detailed studies

leading to Detailed Project Report to be prepared for Sapta Kosi High Dam.

The matter is being pursued with the Government of Nepal.

- (ii) Government of Bihar would re-submit their estimate for undertaking counter protective measures in Bihar territory that would be necessitated due to the proposed implementation of Lalbakeya embankment in Nepal territory.

The revised estimate duly complying with the observations of Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) is awaited from Bihar.

- (iii) The scheme to prevent the erosion problem in Madhurapur-Mahendrapur area would be re-submitted through GFCC for reconsideration of Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry.

Government of Bihar is yet to take further action in the matter.

- (iv) The reimbursement claims of Bihar for 1996-97 towards maintenance of Kosi Flood Protection works in Nepal could be released early.

Rs. 69.78 lakhs have been reimbursed to Government of Bihar in February, 1997.

- (v) The Drainage scheme for "Construction of sluice gate at Topra-Chaukiya-Paharpur embankment" would be put up for consideration of Steering Committee on Flood Proofing for its inclusion under Flood Proofing Programme.

In the meeting of the Steering Committee held in February, 1997, approval has been accorded for inclusion of this scheme under Flood Proofing Programme.

- (vi) Central assistance for erosion problems by river Ganga near village Jhawa on Sonapur-Chapra National Highway could be considered during 9th Plan provided Planning Commission allocates adequate funds for the scheme.

The 9th Plan proposals are still under finalisation.

- (vii) The issue of sharing of cost of Piprasi-Pipra ghat Embankment (between Bihar and U.P.) and Mahananda Embankment (between Bihar and West Bengal) would be discussed in the next meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Board.

Ganga Flood Control Commission is initiating action to convene the meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Board.

- (viii) Inter-state disputes including those on Damodar Valley project would be discussed in the forthcoming inter-state meeting.

Action is being initiated.

- (ix) Bihar Irrigation Commission's report dealing with the availability of water in Ganga at different locations would be examined by Central Water Commission.

These studies are being taken up.

[English]

T-72 Tank

5641. SHRI ADSUL ANANDRAO VITHOBA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether materials, and machines/plants worth crores of rupees are lying unused for the last three years;

- (b) whether the cost of items which are used in maintenance has been lying unused;

- (c) if so, whether a large number of items costing about 55 crores have been utilised only once in the past three years as also a robotic welding machine as well as the painting plant which cost about 65 lakhs and 1.8 crores respectively has never been put to use;

- (d) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to put to use these unused materials/machines thereby minimising cost of the T-72 tank; and

- (e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (e) T-72 tanks are produced on regular basis utilising inputs and installed facilities. Some components procured for manufacture of the earlier versions of tanks need to be drawn upon. A committee has been constituted to secure the utilisation of these material worth about Rs. 27 crores which have been in stock for the last 3 years.

Consumables are duly drawn for operations maintenance. Critical items of unforeseen breakdown maintenance require to be held in reserve as an insurance to meet contingencies in accordance with established practice.

Use of the robotic welding machine has been impeded

by variation in characteristics of input materials. Readjustment of the regimes of the machine is under way. The painting plant has been partially utilised and in relation to the load.

Navigational Route via Brahmaputra connecting Calcutta

5642. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been a navigational route via Brahmaputra river connecting Calcutta with various North East States, more particularly Assam;

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

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Dhubri to Sadiya stretch of 891 Kms. of river Brahmaputra was declared as National Waterway No.2 in September, 1988. For development and maintenance of the fairway, conservancy works like bandalling, channel marking are being taken up on year to year basis. Floating terminals exist at Dhubri, Jogighopa and Pandu. A scheme sanctioned for additional floating terminals at Dhubri, Joghigopa, Tezpur, Neamati and Dibrugarh is under implementation. The waterway with 45 m width and 2 mtr. LAD is being maintained from Dhubri to Neamati. Cargo services between Calcutta and Pandu are run regularly through Inland Water Transport.

- (c) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

5643. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of ex-servicemen in Kerala who have not got any job after retirement from the services; and

- (b) the action being taken by the Government to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) As on 31st December, 1996 26,142 ex-Servicemen were registered for employment with the Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala.

- (b) Government have taken various steps to provide gainful employment opportunities to the ex-Servicemen. These, inter alia, comprise reservation of posts in the

Central and the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks and relaxation in the prescribed maximum age limits and educational qualifications for appointment. The State Government of Kerala has exclusively reserved vacancies for ex-Servicemen in National Cadet Cops (NCC) and Sainik Welfare Departments. A variety of training programmes are conducted for ex-Servicemen to improve their employment potential. Several schemes are also in operation to provide assistance to the ex-Servicemen in self-employment ventures.

Port Facilities

5644. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by the Government to develop additional facilities to meet the demand of increasing exports by various ports in the country;

(b) names of ports where additional facilities have been developed and work commenced; and

(c) the items for which such additional port facilities have been created ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) During 9th Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 8011 crores has been proposed for development of port facilities to meet the growth of import/export traffic in the country.

(b) and (c) During the 8th plan (1992-97) additional facilities have been created at various major ports for handling various commodities like, containers at Calcutta and Cochin, *POL at Cochin and general cargo at Mormugao, Paradip, New Mangalore, Visakhapatnam and Haldia.

*Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants.

[Translation]

Test Fire of Arjun and Prithvi Missiles

5645. SHRI VINAY KATDIYAR :

SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI VIJAY GOEL :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Arjun and Prithvi Missiles were test fired during the last three years;

(b) whether any pressure has been put on the

Government to stop launching of these missiles;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government intend to continue the test firing of the above missiles irrespective such pressure tactics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) ARJUN is a main battle tank. After extensive user trials, ARJUN has been accepted by the Army and it has entered production phase.

Seven flight trials of PRITHVI missile have been undertaken during last three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Developmental and user's trials of 150 km. version of PRITHVI missile have already been completed.

Further, developmental flight tests for the 250 km. version for the Air Force have also been completed and its user trials will be carried out shortly.

[English]

Derecognition of Degree

5646. SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI LAL BABU PRASAD YADAV :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) whether Medical Council of India has recommended that degrees from Medical institutions in the erstwhile USSR be derecognised after 1997;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether fresh inspection of Medical institutions in the former USSR is necessary because of their autonomy after breaking of USSR in 1990;

(d) the number of Indians likely to be affected due to this decision; and

(e) the steps taken to review this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The General Body of Medical Council of India (M.C.I.) at its meeting held on 25-8-1994

considered the changed status of institutions in former USSR and the criteria being followed for importing medical education and intership to students and recommended to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to extend the recognition of Medical qualification, "M.D. Physician" granted by 29 institutions of the erstwhile USSR upto 31-12-1997.

(c) The M.C.I. has also recommended that fresh inspection of all the Medical institutions which have gained autonomy status be carried out to consider fresh recognition of the said institution.

(d) and (e) Notification limiting recognition of "M.D. (Physician)" degree granted by 29 institutions in former USSR has not yet been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as per the provisions of Section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Desert Development Programme

5647. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shelter-belt Plantation and Road Side Plantation were executed in Rajasthan under Desert Development Programme during last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CAZRI, Jodhpur has established that Road Side Plantation and Shelter-belt Plantation are useful in technical point of view and in desert areas due to execution of these works, spread of sand dunes towards main roads has also been checked;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to reconsider such works and has sent proposals for Shelter-belt Plantation under Desert Development Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shelter-belt Plantation and Road side plantation were taken up in Rajasthan as part of Core Sector activity of "Afforestation and Pasture Development" under Desert Development Programme.

(c) and (d) CAZRI, Jodhpur has recommended Road side Plantation and Shelterbelt Plantation as useful

techniques for cheking the spread of sand dunes.

(e) and (f) Shelter-belt Plantation and Road side Plantation are already permitted as an integral component of Watershed Project under the new Guidelines for Watershed Development for implementing Desert Development Programme. However, the Government of Rajasthan's proposal to allow these activities outside Watershed Project Area was not agreed to by the Ministry.

Diversion of Flood Water

5648. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study was conducted to explore the possibilities to divert flood waters of Ganga to Rajasthan, in a time bound manner;

(b) whether the said study has been completed;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A study was conducted by Central Water Commission to explore the possibilities to divert flood waters of Ganga near Haridwar and Bijnore for use in Rajasthan. The study revealed that sufficient water was not available in Ganga near these two places for more than 20-30 days in a year for diversion to Rajasthan. It was concluded that running the proposed large size diversion canals, more than 100 km. in length, for such a short period will result in damages and their maintenance was likely to be very expensive thereby making the proposal highly uneconomical.

(d) On further request from Rajasthan, Central Water Commission has requested Government of Uttar Pradesh to furnish some more data to review the study.

Pension Cases of Civilian Defence Personnel

5649. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pension cases of some civilian defence personnel are pending with the Ministry since long;

(b) if so, details and reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early disposal of such cases; and

(d) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N SOMU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are about 934 pending cases which include cases of family pension, service pension, premature retirement, pro-rata pensionary benefits etc. Final disposal of these cases are dependent on fulfilment of conditions stipulated in various Government orders and compliance of existing rules and regulations. These case are pending due to delay in submission of pension papers, dispute of nominees and on-availability of required documents.

(c) and (d) All efforts are being made to ensure speedy finalisation of the pension cases notwithstanding the constraints mentioned above. Officers are also detailed to CCDA(Pen) Allahabad to expedite these cases regularly. As soon as the requisite information/documents are made available by the individual/organisation concerned, the cases are decided immediately.

[Translation]

Below Poverty Line

5650. CHAUDHARY RAMCHANDRA BENDA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by this Ministry so far to impart training to the families living below the poverty line and to improve the lot of freed bonded labourers, criminals who have completed their sentences, the displaced persons affected by big projects, cured patients, helpless girls, widows, handicapped persons and unemployed youth after implementation of self-Employment Training Programme;

(b) the state-wise details thereof;

(c) the role of his Ministry in imparting training to the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the above programme and the State-wise details thereof;

(d) the details of expenditure incurred after implementation of the said scheme so far, State-wise, Year-wise; and

(e) the ratio in which the expenditure is borne by the Centre and the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) Under Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) skill upgradation, Vocational/Technical training is imparted to rural youth living below the poverty line including the categories such as SC/ST, women and physically handicapped. Certain safeguards to ensure due coverage to certain disadvantaged groups have been given. Accordingly, 50% of the total trained youth should be drawn from SC/STs. The women and physically handicapped beneficiaries are given 40% and 3% benefits respectively. No reservation is specified under TRYSEM for categories of people such as freed bonded labourers, criminals who have completed their sentences, the displaced persons affected by big projects, cured patients, helpless girls, widows. However, the upper age limit of 35 years is relaxable to 45 years in case of widows, freed bonded labourers, scavengers, freed convicts, persons displaced due to large development projects and cured leprosy patients for receiving TRYSEM Training. The coverage of freed bonded labourers, criminals completing their sentences, widows, cured patients is not monitored under TRYSEM. However, a statement indicating total, youth trained the coverage of ST youth, women and physically handicapped persons during 1996-97 (Upto February, 1997) may be seen in the Statement attached.

(d) A Statement indicating State-wise utilisation of funds during 1996-97 (upto February, 1997), under TRYSEM recurring expenditure is at col. 5 of Annexure.

(e) TRYSEM is a centrally sponsored programme shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States.

Statement

Physical and Financial progress under TRYSEM during 1996-97

S.No.	State	Total Youth trained	SC/ST (in Nos)	No. of handicapped youth trained	Women	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67530	26322	1094	44426	1318.350
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	410	410		272	14.500
3.	Assam	1674	362	5	866	89.240

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	30013	12685	59	15119	803.470
5.	Goa	3826	15	13	2450	52.570
6.	Gujarat	5751	2927	12	2766	210.300
7.	Haryana	2801	1488	33	1669	105.700
8.	Himachal Pradesh	585	194		276	13.847
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1416	264			90.000
10.	Karnataka	4819	1698	80	2380	425.090
11.	Kerala	4160	1757	20	2521	100.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28905	13183	43	7495	895.710
13.	Maharashtra	15312	6269	46	3680	618.040
14.	Manipur	220	119		98	4.264
15.	Meghalaya	310	310	1	163	20.720
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	7.892
17.	Nagaland	486	486	2	313	15.050
18.	Orissa	13138	6373	19	6250	438.560
19.	Punjab	1125	649	12	606	31.515
20.	Rajasthan	2798	1509	4	1520	167.760
21.	Sikkim	288	57		204	7.430
22.	Tamil Nadu	4787	2384	101	2982	371.400
23.	Tripura	1723	901	1	1000	20.310
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50440	27363	163	36137	1304.840
25.	West Bengal	19326	5509	86	9681	527.850
26.	A & N Islands	320	73		163	5.690
27.	Daman & Diu	75	13		62	2.427
26.	D & N Haveli	12	12		2	1.070
29.	Lakshadweep	12	12		2	2.170
30.	Pondicherry					6.660
	Total	262862	113344	1784	143103	767243

[English]

**Development of Medical Education and
Para Medical Training**

5651. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to develop country's
medical education and para medical training system;

(b) if so, the strategies proposed to be adopted in
that regard for Ninth Plan;

(c) whether the Government have identified the

areas where there is shortage of doctors and health care needed most; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) Professional Council like Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India and Indian Nursing Council ensure maintenance of minimum standard of medical and para-medical education in the country through periodical inspections of the educational institutions.

(c) and (d) There is shortage of doctors in rural areas. As per information available, 26930 doctors were working as on 30.6.1996 in Primary Health Centres in rural areas. The State/UT Governments have been advised to consider introducing regional decentralised recruitment policy for doctors for filling up vacancies of doctors in rural areas and reserving a certain percentage of post graduate seats for Medical Officers who have put in two to three years of service in rural areas.

Seabird Naval Base

5652. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of proposed Seabird Naval Base at Karwar in Karnataka;

(b) by when it is scheduled to be completed as per the original plan;

(c) the extent of work completed so far and whether the work is behind schedule;

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

(e) the total funds provided by the Government for the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (e) The first phase of the Project Seabird is scheduled to be completed by the year 2005. Most of the land required for Seabird Naval Base at Karwar has been acquired and the acquisition process is in Progress for the balance land. Tenders for the civil work have been invited. The work of the project is progressing as per schedule. The total amount of Rs. 1294.41 crores has been sanctioned for the project.

Rural Sports in Andhra Pradesh

5653. SHRIMATI SARADA TADIPARTHI : Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have released any funds during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far for encouraging sports in rural areas and also for construction of stadia in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the funds released year-wise and the number of stadia, location-wise for which it was released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN R.) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds released under the Department's scheme of Grants to Rural Schools, during 1994-95, 1996-96 and 1996-97 for procurement of non-consumable sports equipment and development of playfields in Schools located in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

1994-95	Rs. 9,91,533/- (10 schools)
1995-96	Rs. 3,51,499/- (4 schools)
1996-97	Rs. 3,81,173/- (4 schools)

Further, funds released under the Department's scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, for construction of stadia, location-wise in Andhra Pradesh are as under :-

1994-95	NIL
1995-96	
1. Sports Complex at Gudivada, Distt. Krishna.	: Rs. 10,00,000/- (2nd & final instt.)
2. Indoor Stadium at Hindupur, Distt. Ananthapur	: Rs. 2,50,000/- (2nd & final instt.)
1996-97	: NIL

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

5654. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of a mount spent on the renovation and modernisation of Nursing Home and other buildings in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the authority under whose directive such renovation and modernisation work was undertaken;

(c) whether the hospital authorities have misappropriated huge quantum of funds in the name of modernisation of the hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) The details of the amount spent on renovation and modernisation of Nursing Home and other Buildings by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital during last three years is as follows :

CPWD (Civil)	Nursing Home	Other Buildings
Under 4210	Rs. 19,20,827/-	Rs. 30,77,600/-
Under 2210,	Rs. 5,17,483/-	Rs. 54,20,637/-
CPWD (Electrical)	Nil	Rs.4,65,959/-

The approval of competent authority was obtained for execution of above works.

Regarding modernisation of the nursing home and other buildings, an ultra-sound machine and a cardiac monitor purchased under German Aid, through Procurement Cell of DGHS, were added in addition to other equipment supplied in various Department i.e. ICU, CCU, etc.

(c) There is no such report.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Manpower

5655. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN :

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence forces are facing deficiency in the field of Man Power and equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tide over this contingency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The Government are conscious of the shortage of officer cadre in the Army and the need for strengthening and modernising of the equipment and weaponry of our armed forces.

(b)(i) The steps taken by the Government to address the problem of shortage of officers include introduction of University Entry Scheme, Direct entry of NCC 'C' certificate holders without going

through the UPSC examination, enhanced recruitment of permanent Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers, and introduction of women as officers in the service. A new scheme for induction of personnel below officer rank as commissioned officers has also been approved. A campaign through the media for highlighting the advantages of a career in the army is also being launched.

(ii) The strengthening and modernisation of the weaponry of our Armed Forces is attended to by the Government on a continuing basis to maintain the required level of defence preparedness.

UGC Scale in Government Medical Colleges

5656. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for implementing the UGC scales of pay in Government Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to make jobs in medical service more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) to (c) University Grants Commission scales of pay have not been made applicable to the teaching cadre of medical colleges under the control of Central Government. Service matters of Central Health Service doctors including those in the teaching cadre of medical colleges, are reviewed from time to time and time-bound promotions have been allowed in the cadre.

Constitution of Empowered Committee by UGC

5657. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any empowered Committee has been constituted by the University Grants Commission to examine various issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Petitions in High Courts

5658. SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petitions filed by the serving and retired defence personnel in High Courts during the last five years and the number of petitions out of them lying pending;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up a tribunal to redress the grievances of the defence personnel who are not satisfied with the decision given under the service rule and institutional as well in house remedy system; and

(c) if so, by when the tribunal is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved, in principle, setting up of an Armed Forces Administrative and Court Martial Tribunal in respect of armed forces personnel. No time frame has been set up by the Government to set up the Tribunal.

[Translation]

Monosodium Glutamate

5659. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that chemicals like Monosodium Glutamate are being used by the companies manufacturing eatables and fast food in the country which is not safe and proper from health point of view; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, permit use of Monosodium Glutamate in food provided the total Glutamate content of the ready-do-serve food does not exceed 1 percent. Its use in food meant for infant below twelve months is not permitted. Food packets have to indicate the presence of monosodium Glutamate on the label. Use of Monosodium Glutamate upto the prescribed limit is considered to be safe.

Single Rural Development Scheme

5660. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the

Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a Single Rural Development Scheme by integrating the schemes of rural development so that Government funds may not be misutilised and it may be properly monitored; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) there is no such proposal under consideration with the Ministry to formulate a single rural development scheme at present.

However, there exists a comprehensive system of monitoring of all the schemes being implemented by the Centre in addition to the necessary safeguards that have been provided in the schemes to prevent misutilisation of funds. Further, cases of misutilisation of funds are appropriately dealt when brought to the notice of the Centre.

[English]

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

5661. SHRI V. PRADEEP DEV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government run schools located in inaccessible remote and hilly areas in particular are finding difficulty in implementing mid-day meal scheme in the absence of any provision of money for transporting the grain from the stores;

(b) whether no money is paid to the cooks and the job is to be carried out by the teachers and they have to spend more time on cooking, arranging utensils instead of teaching;

(c) whether this exercise is affecting the education of children; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in the matter to safeguard the interests of the children and teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) According to the guidelines for central assistance under National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education, popularly known as Mid-day Meal Scheme, the Central Government reimburses transportation costs for moving the foodgrains from FCI godowns to the schools/villages @ Rs. 25/- per quintal as applicable under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). It has further been decided

that in case of States where hill transport subsidy is being provided under RPDS the actual transportation cost of the foodgrains would be met by the Central Government.

(b) to (d) According to the guidelines of the scheme expenditure on conversion of foodgrains into cooked food, such as remuneration for cooks/helpers is eligible for coverage under the poverty alleviation scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development. On the basis of discussions with Education Secretaries, State/U.Ts have been advised that teachers should not be called upon to devote time for cooking hot meals in the schools at the expense of their primary duty of teaching.

Initial reports from a few States indicate that the Mid-day Scheme has had a positive impact in attracting children to schools.

Bridges in M.P.

5662. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bridges over National Highways in Madhya Pradesh which have collapsed during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of bridges out of them repaired and the time by which the remaining bridges are likely to be repaired; and

(c) The total expenditure likely to be incurred on the repairing works ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) :

(a)	Year	Number
	1994-95	1
	1995-96	Nil
	1996-97	1

(b) 1994-95 :- One span of arch bridge (Maccha) on NH-6

1995-96 NIL

1996-97 : The bridge at NEWAJ river in Km.23/8-10 on NH-12

(c) Yearwise expenditure incurred on the repair works is as follows :

	1994-95	Rs. 14.38 lakhs.
	1995-96	Rs. Nil
	1996-97	Rs. 39.42 lakhs.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Mission

5663. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the schemes being run under Rajiv Gandhi Mission in Madhya Pradesh have since been implemented;

(b) whether all the districts of Madhya Pradesh have been included in this scheme;

(c) if so, the number and the names of such districts and amount provided from 1996 till date district-wise; and

(d) whether employment is being given to labourers under this scheme and the details of criteria fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Implementation of the Schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is a continuous process of completion of earlier schemes and taking up of new schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number and the names of districts and amount spent under the Accelerated Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during April to September, 1996 are given in the statement. Districtwise details are monitored on quarterly basis.

(d) Rural Water supply is not an employment generating Programme and therefore Employment given to labourers is not worked at the level of the Central Government.

Statement

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Expenditure incurred during the year upto September 1996 (ARWSP)
1	2	3
1.	Bhopal	28.86
2.	Raisen	39.60
3.	Sehore	56.68

1	2	3
4.	Rajgath	29.39
5.	Vidisha	48.43
6.	Betual	22.67
7.	Hoshangabad	36.26
8.	Indore	15.48
9.	Khandwa	17.37
10.	Dhar	33.59
11.	Jhabua	28.44
12.	Khargone	27.83
13.	Ujjain	53.29
14.	Ratlam	23.51
15.	Mandsore	58.58
16.	Dewas	29.32
17.	Shajapur	27.17
18.	Gwalior	21.95
19.	Datiya	11.91
20.	Guna	20.65
21.	Shivpuri	42.09
22.	Morena	70.06
23.	Bhind	52.82
24.	Sagar	26.65
25.	Damoh	27.31
26.	Chhatarpur	07.99
27.	Panna	25.99
28.	Tikamgaph	22.42
29.	Powa	85.17
30.	Satna	49.80
31.	Shahdol	17.56
32.	Sidhi	54.66
33.	Jabalpur	139.48
34.	Narsingnour	45.38
35.	Balaghat	69.42
36.	Manda	30.03
37.	Senoi	34.23

1	2	3
38.	Chhindwara	26.65
39.	Raipur	108.49
40.	Durg	23.30
41.	Rajnandgaon	26.88
42.	Bilaspur	57.87
43.	Surguja	35.78
44.	Raigarh	29.23
45.	Bastar	69.27
Total		1791.71

[English]

Burns Ward

5664. SHRI K.S. RAYADU :

SHRI L. RAMANA :

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 "low priority to burns ward" in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 8, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) In the News-item, it has inter-alia been alleged that low priority is being given to the Burns Wards in the hospitals in Delhi and there was lack of preparedness during Diwali festival for burns patients.

(c) In Central Government hospitals namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital, the Burns Ward is not given low priority. The Government has in fact taken several steps for upgrading the Burns Ward of Safdarjung Hospital such as sanctioning procurement of essential equipments; creation of posts of various categories; and sanctioning of various civil/electrical works; renovation to toilets; remodelling and augmentation of water supply; improving of sewerage system of Burns Ward; and providing air conditioners in ICU & disaster room and 37 window type air conditioners in various other areas of the Burns Ward.

Promotion of Indian System of Medicine

5665. SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any guidelines to different Central Government departments to promote and encourage Indian system of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that doctors of Indian system of medicines are not getting same benefits being received by the doctors of modern systems of medicine;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) and (b) The Government have set up a new Department of Indian System of Medicine in March, 1995 for the development and promotion of these systems including Yoga and Naturopathy in the country. The fifth conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held on 8-10 January, 1997, 1st Conference of Ministers of health dealing with Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy held on 18th February, 1997 adopted certain Resolutions for implementation. The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy is taking steps to implement the Resolutions adopted by both the Conferences through State Government and Central Government Departments. A copy of the Resolutions adopted has been sent to the concerned Ministries/Department of Government of India for taking necessary action. A copy of the same is attached as Statement.

(c) and (d) Except for time-bound promotions from medical Officer to the level of Senior Medical Officer and from Senior Medical Officer to level of Chief Medical Officer, all the benefits such as Non-practising Allowance, Post-Graduate Allowance, Conveyance Allowance and Book Allowance are at par with these of the Allopathic doctors.

(e) The Department had already recommended to the Fifth Central Pay Commission to give parity to ISM & H doctors with their allopathic counter parts in all service matters. The recommendations of the Pay Commission are under examination of the Government.

Statement

Conference of the State Health Ministers on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy

WORKING GROUP I

Medical Education in ISM & H

1. HFM, West Bengal	Chairman
2. MOS, Himachal Pradesh	Co-Chairman
3. Secretary (Health) West Bengal	Member
4. Secretary (Health) Himachal Pradesh	Member
5. Director (ISM&H) Rajasthan	Member
6. Director (ISM&H) Andhra Pradesh	Member
7. Vd. Sriram Sharma President, CCIM, Bombay	Member
8. Dr. S.P.S. Bakshi President CCH, New Delhi	Member
9. Dr. S.K. Bhattacharya Director I/C, National Inst. of Homoeopathy, Calcutta	Member
10. Dr. I. Sanjeeva Rao Hyderabad	Member
11. Dr. O.P. Tiwari (Y&N) Lonawala, Maharashtra	Member
12. Dr. B. Radha Krishnan Jr. Specialist Govt. of Pondichery	Member
13. Dr. S.M. Arshad Principal, Unani College, Mumbai	Member
14. Dr. Ravi M. Nair Principal, Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College, Trivandrum	Member
15. Dr. S.K. Sharma Advisor I/C (Ayurveda)	Convenor
16. Dr. (Mrs.) Alia Aman Deputy Adv. (Unani)	Co-convenor
17. Dr. M.L. Sharma Dy. Advisor (Ayurveda)	Co-convenor

WORKING GROUP II

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN ISM&H

1. HFM, Kerala	Chairman
2. MOS, Madhya Pradesh	Co-Chairman
3. Secretary (Health) Madhya Pradesh	Member
4. Director ISM&H, Gujarat	Member
5. Director ISM&H, Himachal Pradesh	Member
6. Vd. Balendu Prakash, Dehradun	Member
7. Dr. Jai Prakash Narain Bangalore	Member
8. Dr. B.N. Chakraborty Howrah, Calcutta	Member
9. Dr. V.T. Augustine Ex. Adv. (Homoeopathy), GOI New Delhi	Member
10. Dr. Khalid Siddiqui Dir., CCRUM	Member
11. Hakim Mobin Khan Mumbai	Member
12. Dr. G. Veluchamy Dir., GRIS, Chennai	Member
13. Dr. Naresh Kumar Dir., CCRYN	Member
14. Dr. H.R. Nagendra (Y&N) Bangalore	Member
15. Dr. D.P. Rastogi Director CCRH	Convenor
16. Dr. Eswara Das Assistant Adv. (Homoeopathy)	Co-convenor

WORKING GROUP III

**Drug Standardisation and Availability of
Raw Material in ISM&H**

1. HFM, Orissa	Chairman
2. M(H) Gujarat (Dr. Anil Joshiava)	Co-chairman
3. Secretary (Health) (Mr. Poormalingam) Tamil Nadu	Member
4. Secretary (Health) (VRS Cowlagi) Gujarat	Member

5. Director ISM&H Madhya Pradesh	Member
6. Director ISM Kerala	Member
7. Dr. S.K. Mishra Delhi	Member
8. Dr. A. Namjoshi Chairman APC, Mumbai	Member
9. Dr. Khaleefattullah Chairman, UPC, Chennai	Member
10. Dr. R. Kannan Chairman SPC, Trichy	Member
11. Dr. R.U. Ahmed Director, PLIM	Member
12. Vikramaditya Director, I/C HPL	Member
13. Dr. R.S. Madan (Homoeopathy) Allahabad	Member
14. Hakim Saifuddin Ahmad Honorary Adv. (U), GOI	Member
15. Dr. Nayanappa Chief Botanist Tampcol, Chennai	Member
16. Dr. L.K. Diwedi MD, IMPCL	Member
17. Dr. H.R. Goyal Director CCRAS	Convenor
18. Dr. S.P. Singh Deputy Adv. (Homoeopathy)	Co-convenor

WORKING GROUP IV

**Information, Education & Communication,
Budgeting and Organisation of ISM&H**

1. HFM, Haryana (Smt. Kamla Verma)	Chairman
2. M.O.S. (H) Manipur (Dr. Chattonlieu Amo)	Co-chairman
3. Secretary (Health) Delhi	Member
4. Secretary (Health) Manipur	Member
5. Director, ISM&H Haryana	Member
6. Director, ISM&H Maharashtra	Member

7. Director, Homoeopathy Kerala	Member
8. Vd. Devendra Triguna New Delhi	Member
9. Dr. K.P. Mazumdar Mumbai	Member
10. Dr. V. Subramanian TAMPCOL, Chennai	Member
11. Dr. R.K. Manchanda Delhi	Member
12. Sh. I.S. Nagrani Dir., NIM, Pune	Member
13. Shri Kanwar Rajinder Singh Director (ISM&H)	Convenor
14. Shri O.S. Veerwal Director (ISM&H)	Co-convenor

WORKING GROUP V**Role of ISM&H in National Health and Family Welfare Programmes**

1. HFM, J & K	Chairman
2. MOS, Rajasthan	Co-chairman
3. Commissioner & Secretary (Health) Bihar	Member
4. Secretary Ayurved and FW Rajasthan	Member
5. Director ISM&H Karnataka	Member
6. Director, ISM, U.P.	Member
7. Director (Homoeopathy), U.P.	Member
8. Vd. Nanak Chand Sharma Delhi	Member
9. Dr. Jugal Kishore New Delhi	Member
10. Hakim Madan Swarup Gupta Delhi	Member
11. Dr. Anand Kumar Chennai	Member
12. Dr. J.R. Krishnamoorthy Chennai	Member

13. Director ISM&H Govt. of T.N. Chennai	Member
14. Dr. C.H.S. Shastri Director NIA, Jaipur	Convenor
15. Dr. M.A. Kumar Asst. Adv. (Siddha)	Co-convenor

WORKING GROUP I**Medical Education in ISM & H**

Recommendations on Action Plan to implement the CCH&FW Resolutions dated 8-10 January, 1997, relating Education in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeo-pathy.

A. Resolutions of Action Plan relating Education and Training in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

1. Relating Minimum Standards of Education

- (i) Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) & Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) should organise required meetings, workshops of various sub-committees of the Councils in order to rationalise minimum standards for UG and PG education which could be implemented throughout the country. CCIM and CCH should complete this activity within a period of three months.
- (ii) CCIM and CCH should draw guidelines/plan of Action of enforcing these minimum standards in a phased manner for newer and older colleges. This should include the infrastructure required for completion while admitting the students for first professional, second professional and third professional so that at the end of final year, the minimum standards are achieved in a college.
- (iii) After getting the recommendations from the CCIM and CCH regarding standards, the Government of India will notify within a period of 2 months.
- (iv) State Governments will draw up phased Plan of Action to achieve the minimum standards in all government/non-government Colleges within the period of 9th Plan. The phased manner development will be equally applicable to Government/Semi-Governments of private Bodies which will be submitting the progress Report of the development of standard every year to the

State Governments, CCIM/CCH & Government of India.

2. Mushroom growth of sub-standard of ISM & H Colleges.

- (i) CCIM and CCH will submit a draft amendment in their Act to check the substandard mushroom growth of colleges on the pattern of MCI. These amendments should include heavy penalties for non-compliance to persons and institutions.
- (ii) To open a new college or to extend permission to admit students in the existing colleges, for prior permission of state governments, concerned universities and CCIM/CCH should be made essential. Provision to withdraw the permission to admit students in ISM&H college should also be incorporated in the amendments of CCIM and CCH Acts.
- (iii) Government of India will notify the amendment within a month after getting it from the CCIM/CCH
- (iv) Government of India, State Governments, Universities, Boards, CCIM/CCH, all should work in coordination and ensure that only those new colleges are allowed to run which fulfil the requirement of minimum standards.
- (v) Proper guidelines should be formed for opening new colleges clarifying the requirements while admitting students in 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year and 4th year. The second batch of students should not be allowed till the requirement of earlier year is completed. CCIM/CCH should formulate the guidelines within three-months. Till the new guidelines are notified by Government of India, no new college should be allowed to admit students.

3. Separate admission test for Ayurveda, Unani Siddha & Homoeopathy Colleges.

- (i) Admission test/Entrance Test for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy colleges should be conducted separately. This will help in selecting candidates with an interest in the systems. State Governments who are admitting students on merit-basis may continue the existing procedure. Both these alternatives should be implemented for admission in ISM&H colleges from the coming academic year.

- (ii) To provide opportunities for post-graduate studies for the candidates throughout the country, a Joint Entrance Test for admitting students in National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, Faculty of Ayurveda, BHU, IPGTR, at GAU Jamnagar, should be conducted from the coming academic year.

4. Allocation of more resources for UG and PG colleges.

- (i) State Governments should allocate separate resources for UG and PG colleges of ISM & H in their respective States.
- (ii) The UG and PG institutions should generate their resources by evolving a suitable fee structure, hospital charges by improving the facilities to the patients, procuring research projects on different issues. This will improve the infrastructure as well as standard of teaching and training in the institution.
- (iii) Central Government should formulate a proper scheme to support certain UG and PG institutions which could be brought to a certain level of standards decided by CCIM/CCH. Provisions for PG trainees from the states where there is no PG College of ISM&H should also be made in the PG Scheme.

5. Reorientation training to teachers, physicians and private practitioners, researchers and para-medical persons.

- (i) Reorientation training programmes for Inservice/ Govt. semi-Governments teachers, Research physicians and private practitioners should be organised in a big way by State and Central Government. For teachers it should be made essential to undergo reorientation training periodically.
- (ii) State Government should also allocate some funds for these training programmes.
- (iii) State Government/Societies, running teaching institutions should grant leaves/TA, etc. for their staff while undergoing the training. Permissions/leave etc. should be granted without much delay.
- (iv) The good teaching institutions having required infrastructure and teaching faculty should be identified where regular training programmes could be imparted. Some selective good

institutions for training should formulate the modules of training and explicit course contents, guidelines for the training programmes. The Schedule of training period, etc. should be circulated well-in-time to all the teaching institutions, Directors of ISM & H and professional associations to get the suitable candidates for this purpose.

- (v) Department of ISM & H should also approach the Department of Family Welfare and other funding agencies to get funds for imparting training in mother and Child Health and Family Welfare Programmes for ISM & H Doctors.
 - (vi) Directors, Deputy Directors, Managers, Hospital Superintendents and Principals of ISM & H colleges should be given management training of suitable duration to improve their managerial skills. The State Governments will spare their Officers with TA/DA and the Government of India will incorporate this scheme in the re-orientation training programme decided by the Department of ISM & H.
 - (vii) CCIM/CCH should make it mandatory that every teacher below the rank of Reader must reorient himself/herself once in 5 years. This should be recorded as a plus point in their Confidential Records.
- 6. Opening of Pharmacy and Nursing Colleges of ISM & H.**
- (i) State Government/Central Government should open separate degree level colleges of pharmacy and Nursing, Diploma in Pharmacy, etc., affiliation with Pharmacy Council of India in Nursing Council of India should also be sought, otherwise some alternative arrangement should be made.
 - (ii) Department of ISM, GOI has started some action in this regard to formulate the syllabi and course contents for these courses.

7. Development of National Institutes of ISM & H.

National Institutes like National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, Institutes of Postgraduate Training and Research, Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar, Faculty of Ayurveda, Banaras Hindu University, Faculty of Unani, Aligarh Muslim University and Hamdard Faculty of Unani be strengthened as apex teaching institutions in the country. The National

Institute of Unani Medicines at Bangalore, National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, should be strengthened. National Institutes of Siddha, Chennai and National Institute of Yoga, Delhi should be established in 9th plan.

8. Teachers of ISM & H Colleges.

Teaching cadres for teachers of ISM & H be separated from the general cadre of the Physicians of ISM & H in the state Governments.

All State Governments/Colleges running bodies should formulate a separate teaching cadre for teachers with requisite qualifications. The post-graduate qualification in the concerned subject/allied subject should only be allowed as teacher which will have long-term effect to improve the standard of teaching.

9. Pay-scales/promotional avenues of teachers for ISM & H

Pay-scales/promotional avenues of teachers for ISM & H colleges should be on the UGC pattern to attract talented persons.

State Governments/Private bodies running the UG and PG colleges should revise the pay-scales and promotion avenues of the teachers on the pattern of UGC. Teaching should be non-practicing (with NPA).

10. Arrangements of States for those colleges and UTs where there are teaching institutions of ISM & H.

- (i) There are States like – Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh etc. and UTs like – Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, etc. where there is no provision of ISM & H institutions. North-East States as well as J&K have strong beliefs in Indian medicines and traditional folk medicines. Therefore, these State Governments should allocate some funds and make arrangements to sponsor the students for undergoing various training courses in other states where the facility is available.
- (ii) State Governments should earmark seats in their better colleges for those States where there is no ISM & H colleges.

11. Inclusion of the Fundamental concepts of Ayurved, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Naturopathy components in various graduate level course of each other systems/therapies.

There are number of similarities in the Ayurveda,

Unani, Siddha systems of Medicines, and therapies of Yoga and Naturopathy. There is need to incorporate the fundamentals of these systems in the degree courses contents of other Indian Systems of Medicines. After having the knowledge about these Indian Systems of Medicines, there is a scope that a practitioner of Ayurveda may prescribe or adopt some of the popular and potential therapies of Unani, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy also and vice-versa. CCIM may consider this issue while deciding the course contents.

WORKING GROUP II

Research and Development in ISM&H

1. Resolved that there is need to consolidate and strengthen the Central Research Councils i.e. CCRAS, CCRUM & CCRH. keeping in view the availability and the requirement of the individual project, adequate staff and resources, that this may be implemented before 31.12.1997.
2. Resolved that the Central Research Councils may take up research studies on National Health and Family Welfare Programmes urgently.
3. Resolved that Universities, public and Private Research Organisation at National and International level who have requisite infrastructural facilities., be associated in R & D through time bound extra-mural projects from Research Councils/Departments of ISM & H.
4. Resolved that research may be carried out in the following important areas
 - a. Drug proving (including clinical verifications and Pharmacological basis of therapeutic uses).
 - b. Drugs safety, standardisation/pharmacopoeial standards.
 - c. Research relating to various National Health Programmes.
 - d. Work on those diseases for which modern therapy have no cure
 - e. Preventive and curative role of ISM & H in various epidemics.
 - f. Research work relating to promotive health and preventive and social medicines.
 - g. Literary research/translation and publication of rare books especially in ISM.
 - h. Research work on folk/tribal community oriented medicinal plants as well as non medicinal plants as of today.
- i. Agronomy/Agro techniques of medicinal plants etc.
- j. Pharmacognosy/phytochemistry of medicinal plants.
- k. Research on maintenance of good physical and mental health/personality development.
5. Resolved that in order to carry out the research on scientific lines and to have uniformity, the research guidelines of WHO for evaluating the safety and efficacy of herbal medicines may be followed.
6. There should be a directory to institutes of engaged in research in government, non-government and private sectors with their specialities, field to interest and achievements of develop a harmony among these institutes.
7. There should be annual research awards for outstanding contribution in all the field of ISM&H.

WORKING GROUP III

Drug Standardisation and Availability of Raw Material

A. Recommendation on Drug Standardization and Availability of Raw Material

1. Resolution of CCH

There is need to evolve pharmacopoeial standards for ISM & H. Public sector research institutions should be associated in this work on project basis. Efforts be made to complete this work within the 9th Plan period.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

Resolved that the Group III is of opinion that there is need to evolve pharmacopoeial standards for ISM & H – single and compound drugs in addition to strengthening the existing PLIM and Homoeopathic pharmacopoeial Laboratory. Government should take the assistance of other Government research organisations/laboratories in private and public sector as also the appropriate University Departments and Departments in the affiliated Institutions (colleges) involving the Postgraduate guides and P.G. students for working standards for the drugs. Further, the ISM & H Pharmacopoeia Committees should process and data so produced taking assistance of PLIM and HPL. Having taken this decision, the necessary amendments be made in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act accordingly.

i). Pharmacopoeial Work :

ACTIONS

- (i) Deptt. of ISM & H, Ministry of Health & F.W. for identification of scientific institutions.
- (ii) Survey units of CCRAS, CCRUM, CCRH for supply for authentic raw drug samples.
- (iii) IMPCL, Mohan (U.P.) for supply for standard compound formulations of ISM.

2. Resolution of CCH

Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Ghaziabad should be strengthened by providing adequate funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Group recommends that the PLIM and HPL at Ghaziabad be adequately strengthened by providing infrastructure consisting of buildings, equipment and adequate additional staff besides the fillingup of present vacancies.

Action : Deptt. of ISM&H, Ministry of Health & F.W.

3. Resolution of CCH :

"State Govt. Should develop their own drug testing laboratories.

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends that the State Governments should take steps to develop their own separate ISM & H Regional Drug Testing Laboratories providing adequate funds and technical staff.

Development of state drugs testing laboratories.

All the State Govt. Should develop their own testing laboratories for ISM & H drugs on the pattern of existing PLIM and HPL.

Action : State Govts.

4. Resolution of CCH

To maintain quality control of ISM&H drugs, State Govts. should appoint more Drug Inspectors having qualifications and training in these systems of medicines.

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends that the steps should be taken in all major States to establish separate Drug Control

Department having a Drug Controller, Deputy Drug Controller and other necessary administrative staff and headquarters having atleast one Drug Inspector with proper background of the system and who will work under the Asstt. Drug Controller appointed on Zonal basis. In smaller States Deputy and Asstt Drug Controllers and requisite number of Drug Inspectors may be appointed and attached with the existing Drug Controllers in the States.

The Group also recommends that the fresh Drug Inspectors of ISM & H be provided with a crash course/ training for a period of three months in Drug Regulation and Quality Control of ISM & H Drugs at PLIM and HPL, Ghaziabad.

5. Resolution of CCH

"The Drug Control Cell in the Deptt. of ISM & H should be strengthened.

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends that the "Drug Control Cell" in the Department of ISM & H should be headed by an officer of the rank of joint Drug Controller (ISM & H) and should have the following staff :-

1. Deputy Drugs Controller (ISM & H)
2. Asstt. Drug Controller . . 4

(1 each from the discipline of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy)

3. Drug Inspectors . . 8

(2 from each of the disciplines of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy)

6. Resolution of CCH

Need to formulate a National Policy of ISM & H drugs,

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends that the Government should formulate and publish its National Policy on ISM & H which may serve as a reference source for the pharmaceutical industry of ISM & H explaining its stand on the following:-

- (1) Status of health care system and role of ISM & H.
- (2) Protocol of Standardization & Quality control.
- (3) Protocol of Research & Development work
- (4) Rational Policy in consumer interest.

- (5) Source of availability of raw material i.e. herbs, minerals, metals, marine and animal products.
- (6) Import & Export of raw drugs.
- (7) New inventions/New ISM&H drugs, provisions to include new drugs under ISM&H.
- (8) Intellectual property right/patent.

Action: Deptt. of ISM & H, Ministry of Health & F.W.

7. Resolution of CCH

"The Departments may consider introducing a scheme on the pattern of Agmark. 'Ayush' may be considered for this purpose. Only those products which are manufactured in accordance with the standards laid down and prescribed in the official pharmacopias and formularies be granted permission to use "Ayush". Existing staff for the Govt. Of India, Deptt. Of ISM & H and State Govt.. should be given power to make inspections for ensuring minimum standards of ISM & H.

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends that with a view to display the source of standard of a drug marketed, the name of authentic source of the standard of the drug, the name of the Pharmacopoeia/Formulary in abbreviation ought to be mentioned after the name of the drug/formulation such as :-

Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia	=	A.P.
Ayurvedic Formulary of India	=	A.F.I.
Siddha Pharmacopoeia	=	S.P.
Siddha Formulary of India	=	S.F.I.
Unani Pharmacopoeia	=	U.P.
Unani Formulary of India	=	U.F.I.
Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia	=	H.P.I.
Homoeopathic Formulary of India	=	H.F.I.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT/PATENT CELL OF ISM & H.

Resolution of CCH

Some plant products like Haldi powder, derivatives of Neem and Brahmi are being patented in United States. The work of applying for patents is highly technical. Scientists working in the field of ISM & H

are not conversant with the procedures. Therefore, a "Patent cell" be established in the Department which could take care of the country's heritage in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION

The Group recommends to the Government to establish a PATENT CELL under the Department of ISM & H within a period of three months which should be entrusted with the work of establishing the heritage of several of the ISM drugs. In the meantime the Government should take immediate steps without any further loss of time and challenge the originality of the therapeutic properties of the drugs invogue in India for thousands of years and being exploited by the patenting countries.

Implementation of Measures for increasing availability of raw materials used in ISM & H

- (1) The Conference resolves to recommend that the Central Government/State Governments shall take immediate steps for :
 - (i) Listing of Medicinal Plants/animals & other substances used in ISM & H and their distribution mapping;
 - (ii) survey and collection of medicinal substances, live and dry, their Germ Plasm, Folklore;
 - (iii) In-situ conservation through protection from exploitation, through cultivation, propagation and introduction in natural habitats.
 - (iv) Ex-situ conservation through preservation of Germ plasm & propagation in other viable agroclimatic areas;
 - (v) Introduction of exotic genera & species for medicinal purposes;
 - (vi) Creation of conservation Reserves and cultivation Centres in collaboration with Forest Department/Universities/Scientific organisations;
 - (vii) Cooperative farming, Making suitable cheap and fertile waste land available for the purpose, in suitable agroclimatic zones by state Govts.
 - (viii) Creation of National data base and a Germ plasm centre on ISM & H drug substances;
 - (ix) In service training for personnel engaged in programme for implementation of National Policy on Medicinal substances;
 - (x) Creation of a Central Arboreum;

- (xi) Monitoring, evaluation & Implementation of the Policy.
2. The conference resolves to recommend that the Central Govt. as well as the State Govts. Shall take immediate steps to evolve proper agrotechniques for propagation of medicinal plants and Tissue culture techniques for mass propagation. State Govt. will help in making available fertile land/waste land for cultivation purposes for cooperative farming and cultivation centre and scientific organisations for the purpose.
 3. The Conference resolves to recommend that the Central Govt./State Govts. shall take immediate steps for rearing of animals used for preparation of drugs used in ISM&H.
 4. The conference resolves to recommend that the Central Govt. as well as the State Govts. shall take immediate steps for setting up of Medicinal Plants Gardens as well as Vanaspati Vans.
 5. Realistic date on availability of medic* plants and their quantity be made available and* with in 3 months.
 6. Herbal cultivation be started urgently.
 7. Help of NGOs and private agencies be also sought.

WORKING GROUP IV

Information, Education & Communication, Budgeting and Organisation of ISM & H

Working Group on Information, Education & Communiatiion, Budgeting and Organisation of ISM & H under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Kamala Varma, Minister of Helath & Family Welfare, Govt. of Haryana and under the Co-Chairmanship of Dr. Chaltonlien Amo, Minister of State for Health, Manipur made the following recommendations for adoption as Resolutions.

1. The conference of Ministers of ISM & H resolves to recommend to the Central Govt. to have a separate Advisor for ISM & H in the Planning Commission.
2. The Conference of Ministers expressed its concern about the meagre funds made available by Planning Commission to the Deptt. ISM & H for the year 1997-98. The Conference therefore resolves to recommend to the Planning Commission to make additional resources available to the Deptt. of ISM & H at the Revised Estimates stage for the year 97-98 and for the remaining period of 9th Plan and that additional resources shall also be made available by the Planning

Commission to the State Govts. as well during the 9th Plan.

3. The Conference resolves that the State Govts. out of their total budget allocation for the Health Sector, shall separately earmark budget for the development of ISM & H Homoeopathy.
4. The Conference resolves that the Central Govt. as well as the State Govts. shall set aside adequate funds for IEC of the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
5. The Conference resolves to recommend that the Central Govt. shall prepare Centrally Sponsored Scheme for IEC for Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy.
6. The Conference resolves to recommend that the State Govts. shall hold at least 2 health Melas in a year especially in rurual areas highlighting the strengths of ISM & H.
7. The Conference resolves to recommend that the State Govts. shall prepare in the local language pamphlets etc. for free distribution.
8. The Conference resolves to recommend that in those States where separate Directorate of ISM & H has not been set up action shall be taken up to set up the same at the earliest and that as per the acceptability of a particular system in the respective State each State shall have separate Director for such a system.

WORKING GROUP V

Involvement of ISM&H Practitioners in National Health Programmes

Recommendations on Involvement of ISM&H Practitioners in National Health Programmes

The working Group unanimously makes the following Resolutions :

1. There are about six lakhs paractitioners of ISM&H at grass root level mostly in rural areas where they command respect among the population. A majority of them are institutionally qualified and trained and they have some modern knowledge of the diseases, theiir prevention, etc. Their services can be utilised in executing various National Health Programme by giving them a short term training and by making them acquainted with the National Health Programmes.

For various activities under Family Welfare Programme,

a six day package course is being made available in various District Training Units. Similarly, for Malaria, Filariasis, Kala Azar, Encephalitis, Cataract, TB, Dengue, Yellow Fever, etc. a short term training course for a week is available at District Malaria Offices.

By Providing a combined package of these two programmes, the ISM&H Practitioners can be trained in educating the public about these diseases, their prevention and diagnosis by clinical examination and by blood smear examination etc. wherever necessary. Doubtful and positive cases may be referred to proper referral Centres. They can also supervise the spray squads for controlling vector in identified areas. They can also be trained in IUCD insertion and in the use of other contraceptive devices. They can well be utilised in various immunisation programmes.

Wherever necessary, if separate trainings are felt required for such, programmes from ISM&H doctors, the services of District Hospitals, NICD, New Delhi, NIN, Hyderabad, AIH, Calcutta, NIHF, New Delhi etc. can also be utilised.

It is also recommended that Government of India may consider use of :

- a. Ayush 64/HE4 as presumptive treatment in NMEP.
- b. Cineraria in preventions of Cataract.
- c. Use of scientifically evaluated medicines found effective in Siddha, Homoeopathy and Ayurveda in AIDS Control Programme.
- d. In case the effective drugs for prevention and treatment of diseases and measures for promoting Health, are not available under ISM&H, the standard drug regimens under the national programmes be allowed to be used by the practitioners of ISM&H. If there are legal hurdles, the legislation be suitably amended.

WORKING GROUP V

Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy

The Vth Working Group of the Central Council for Health & Family Welfare held on 8th to 10th January, 1996 concerning Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy under the Chairmanship of Shri Partha De, Minister of Health & Family Welfare, West Bengal and Co-Chairmanship of Dr. Harshwardhan, Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. Of NCT, Delhi made the following recommendations for adoption as resolutions for CCH&FW.

A. Issues relating to education and Training in Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy

1. Minimum standards formulated by Council of Medicine and Central Council of Homoeopathy require rationalisation and thereafter strict enforcement in all the teaching institutions in the country.
2. To check the mushroom growth of sub-standard ISM & H Colleges, the CCIM and CCH Acts need to be amended. Guidelines, with penalties for non-compliance need to be issued for the period from the stage of an application for setting up a college to the stage of recognition and qualification. Project Report for new college should be approved by GOI in addition to the prior approval of the CCIM/CCH and the University concerned.
3. Admission tests/Entrance tests for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Yoga Colleges should be conducted separately. This will help in selecting candidates with an interest on these systems. State Governments who are admitting students on the merit basis may continue the existing procedure.
4. Minimum qualifications for admission to Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha/Homoeopathy Colleges for the Graduate courses should be 10+2 with Science (Biology Group). Other provisions should be deleted. Provisions to teach Sanskrit for Ayurveda, Urdu or Persian or Hindi for Unani and Tamil for Siddha may be incorporated in the main course of 4,5 years.
5. Existing Graduate and Post Graduate Colleges of ISM&H may be strengthened by allocating more resources to meet the standards of CCIM and CCH.
6. Reorientation training programmes for in-service/semi-Govt. Teachers, physicians and private practitioners should be organised in a big way by State and Central Govt. For teachers it should be made essential to undergo reorientation training periodically.
7. State/Central Government should open separate degree level Colleges in Pharmacy and Nursing, Diploma in Pharmacy should also be started. Affiliation with Pharmacy Council of India and Nursing Council of India should also be sought otherwise some alternative arrangement should be made for registration.
8. National Institutes like National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, Institute of Postgraduate Training and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, Faculty of Ayurveda, Banaras Hindu University, Faculty of Unani,

Aligarh Muslim University and Hamdard Faculty of Unani be strengthened as apex teaching institutions in the country. The National Institutes of Unani Medicines at Bangalore, National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, should be strengthened. National Institute of Siddha, Chennai and National Institute of Yoga, Delhi should be established in 9th Plan.

9. Teaching cadres for teachers of ISM&H separate from the general cadre of the Physicians of ISM&H in the State Governments.
10. Pay scales/promotional avenues of teachers for ISM&H colleges should be on the UGC pattern to attract talented persons.

B. Research and Development in Indian systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy

1. There is a need to restructure and reorganise the Central Research Councils i.e. CCRAs, CCRUM & CCRH by amalgamating the smaller units to form larger institutes at least one in each State with adequate staff and resources.
2. R&D is urgently required on national health and family welfare programmes by the Research Councils.
3. Universities, public and private sector research organisations need to be associated in R&D through extra-mural projects from Research Councils/Department of ISM&H
4. Some of the areas of research may be :-
 - a. Drug proving (including clinical verifications and Pharmacological basis of therapeutic uses).
 - b. Drugs standardisation/pharmacopoeial standards
 - c. Research relating to various National health programmes.
 - d. Work on those diseases for which model therapy have no cure.
 - e. Preventive and curative role of ISM&H in various epidemics.
 - f. Research work relating to promotive health and preventive and social medicines.
 - g. Literary research/translation and publication of rare books especially in ISM
 - h. Research work on folk/tribal community oriented medicinal plants etc.

- i. Agronomy/Agro techniques of medicinal plants
- j. Pharmacognosy/phyto-chemistry of medicinal plants
- k. Research on maintenance of goods physical and mental health/personality development etc.

C. Issues relating to Standardisation of Drugs and Quality Control.

1. There is need to evolve pharmacopoeial standards for ISM&H. Public sector research institutions should be associated in this work on project basis. Efforts be made to complete this work within the 9th Plan period.
2. Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeial Laboratory at Ghaziabad should be strengthened by providing adequate funds.
3. State Government should develop their own drug testing laboratories.
4. To maintain quality control of manufacturing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs, State Govts. should appoint more Drug Inspectors having qualifications and training in these systems of medicines.
5. The Drug Control Cell in Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy should be strengthened.
6. Need to formulate a National Policy on ISM&H drugs.
7. The Departments may consider introducing a scheme on the pattern of Agmark". AYUSH may be considered for this purpose. Only those products which are manufactured in accordance with the standards laid down and prescribed in the Official pharmacopoeias and formularies be granted permission to use AYUSH.

Existing staff for the Govt. Of India, Deptt. Of ISM and State Govt. should be given power to take inspections for ensuring minimum standards of ISM&H Drugs.

D. Increasing Availability of Raw Material of Plant, Mineral Metal, Marine and Animal Origin use in ISM&H Drugs by:-

- a. Formulation of a National Policy on raw material used in ISM&H products.
- b. Development of agro-techniques of various plants used in ISM&H products.
- c. Increasing supply of marine and animal products, minerals and metals.

- d. Establishment of medicinal plants gardens in various agro-climatic zones.
- e. Establishment of "Vanaspati Vans" of bigger areas of a few hundred acres in denuded forests and other areas.
- f. Setting up of germ plasm banks of the medicinal plants used in ISM&H medicines.
- g. Publicity and propagation about the uses of medicinal plants and cultivation techniques to the common masses and farmers.

All State Government as well as Central Government Departments are requested to formulate schemes to implement the above programmes by allocation of more resources for the purposes.

(E) Effective use of IS&H Systems for "Health for All" and for better health care through various promotional programmes of ISM & H

The Indian concepts of health promotion like dincharaya (daily routine), ritucharaya (seasonal behaviour), dietary practices, yoga practices, concepts of Sadvritta (good code of conduct), and the concepts of Hifzane-Sehat need to be propagated in the masses for health promotion and prevention of diseases.

All State Governments and Central Governments should utilise services of ISM&H practitioners for the propagation of these concepts by formulating proper schemes/programmes for the purpose.

(F) National Programmes & Curative Medicine

- (i) With a view of utilising the wealth of knowledge of ISM&H and the six lakh practitioners of these systems, it is necessary to earmark an ISM&H component in all national Health and F.W. Programmes. These funds be utilised for R&D and the execution of these programmes through ISM&H personnel.
- (ii) Through a net work of private and Government dispensaries exists in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country, there is a shortage of referral hospitals.

State/Central Government should establish block level and district level referral hospitals for Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy. Similarly, referral hospitals at State and National level should also be established. This gap need to be filled up in the successive five year plans, but the beginning in big way should started from 9th plan itself.

There was concern expressed about the fact the Allopathic Doctors are reluctant to serve in rural PHCs. Consequently, the areas covered by the PHC concerned is bereft of health services. It was proposed, as an experimental measures that ISM&H doctors be posted in such PHCs alongwith paramedical staff and adequate resources for procurement of medicines. If successful, it could be adopted as a standard practice.

NGOs/private sector having credibility in establishment the hospitals of Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy should also be supported to establish specialized hospital in these systems. State Governments and Central Government should keep tract while granting financial assistance to the potential NGOs.s. This gap need to be filled up in the successive five year plans starting from the 9th Plan. NGOs/Private Sector be associated in this task.

- (iii) Presently there are 242 Allopathic and 74 CGHS Dispensaries/Units of ISM&H. There is a need to open ISM&H. There is need to open ISM&H in the remaining 168 CGHS dispensaries.
- (iv) ISM&H dispensaries should be opened in Railways/ P&T Departments. Similary, specialised clinic should be opened in Army/Air Force Hospitals.
- (v) The conditions of the buildings of the ISM&H dispensaries in the various States are very poor. The State/Central Government should allocate resources to construct proper buildings. The assistance of funding agencies should also be sought for the purpose. These dispensaries being serving the far flung areas financial provisions to provide sufficient medicines should be made to serve the poor people.
- (vi) Pay scales and service conditions of the doctors of the ISM&H should be equal to the doctors of Allopathy as has been implemented by the Central Government in CGHS, ESI etc.

(G) Intellectual Property Right (IPR) Cell of ISM&H

- (i) Some plant products like Haldi powder, Derivatives of Neem and Brahmi are being patented in United States. The work of applying for patents is highly technical scientists working in the field of ISM&H are not conversant with the procedures. Therefore, a "patent cell" be established in the Department which could take care of the country's heritage in this regard.
- (ii) Interest has been evinced by various foreign countries regading education, drugs material and techniques of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga, and Naturopathy etc. There is a need to promote inernational exchange

programmes, increase the export of ISM&H drugs & other materials.

(H) Funds for Development of ISM&H

- (i) Need for ensuring adequate flow of funds for the ISM&H sector by the Central Government and by the State Governments.

I. Involvement of NGOs & The Private Sector.

In veiw of financial involvement and to increase the flow of funds and utilise expertise available in NGOs/Private Sector, their association in all the programmes of the Department of ISM&H shall be encouraged, particularly in the fields of R&D, extension services in preventive and promotive health, in the field of curative medicine by encouraging these to set up private hospitals, teaching sector, cultivation of medicinal plants etc. in accordance with the presented rules/regulations.

(J) Publicity for Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy

1. The council stressess the need for making use of mass media for incresing public awareness about the treamtment etc. available under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy and resolves that Central Government as well as State Government shall have separate bedget provision for publicity of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy and steps shall be taken to :
 - (i) Prepare short films, doucmentaries, slogas and spots on various treatments available lunder Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy for televising over Doordarshan.
 - (ii) Prepare films on Yoga as a system to develop the individual which would be separately distributed to various primary health centres, schools etc.,
2. Various Research Councils under the Central Govern-ment shall prepare pamphlets, booklets and documen-taries to highlight the research work done by them in their respective fields.
3. Special efforts shall be made to popularise the goods dietary habits and in the ante-natal and post-natal periods and safe and simple methods to protect new-born children from various ailments.
4. Seminars, Workshops and Health Melas especially in rural areas, shall be organised.

5. Publish success stories of Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy.

6. Pamphets be prepared in local languages for local distribution.

(K) Yoga & Naturop – ATHY

Keeping in view the global recognition of the science of yoga and drugless therapy of naturopathy, the Central Council of Health & Family Welfare recommends that the Department of ISM&H should examine the feasibility of amending the Indian Medicine Central Council Act., 1970 so as to bring the practice of yoga and naturopathy under the perview of this Act.

L. Separate Budget and organisational set up of ISM&H

All the State Governments/UTs should allocate separate budget for the development of ISM&H. In those States where there is no separate Department of ISM&H, should establish the Directorates of ISM&H and fill up the necessary posts with technical personnel.

Chairman	Co-Chairman
Working Group on	Working Group on
ISM & H	ISM & H

Setting up of Pre-Sea Training Institutes

5666.SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to allow private sector to set up pre-sea training institutes;
- (b) if so, the details of the private sectors organisations selected to set up such training institutes for seamen;
- (c) the number of pre-sea training institutes pro-posed to be set up in the private sector; and
- (d) the details of the liberalisation proposed to be made in the training policy for sea-men ?

THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Private Sector has been permitted to set up pre-sea training institutes. The approval would be granted by the Director General of Shipping after verifying the existance of minimum standards as laid down from time to time.

In order to train large number of seamen so as to tap the vast potential in domestic and international market, admission to pre-sea training course has been liberalised and also issuance of Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC), which would be freely issued to those who successfully completed training in approved institutes.

Financial Assistance

5667.DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance to the state Government for Health and Family

Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to States during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the total financial assistance the Union Government propose to give to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) to (c) A statement showing financial assistance provided to States during the last three years, year-wise, and proposed financial assistance to be provided to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1997-98 in respect of major national health programmes is attached.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided to the States during 1994-95 to 1996-97 and proposed Financial Assistance to be provided to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1997-98

Name of the Programme	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (for Madhya Pradesh only)
National Malaria Eradication Programme	110.00	128.64	145.00*	8.07
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	89.10	64.36	66.39	3.84
National Tuberculosis Control Programme	32.15	41.20	52.07	3.49
National Programme for Control of Blindness	17.33	25.06	17.37	Not yet finalised.
National AIDS Control Programme	28.72	35.52	78.46	2.77
National Family Welfare Programme	1428.45	1390.24	1326.26	63.16

* Final adjustments awaited.

Purchase of Cashew Kernels

5668.SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government purchase good volume of cashew kernels for the use of defence service personnel;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted by the Government to purchase cashew kernels for defence forces;

(c) whether the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation intends to sell their Kernels of defence services; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to purchase the same from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The annual requirement of cashew kernels of consumption by Defence service personnel is about 40 MT.

(b) Cashew Kernels are procured on the basis of open tender system.

(c) and (d) Open tenders were floated by Army Service Corps, Northern Command in January, 1997. A tender set was sent to M/s Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Quilon (Kerala) on their specific request, on 28th January, 1997 for soliciting their participation in tender enquiry, but no response was received from them.

[Translation]

Shortage of Blood

5669.SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of patients die untimely due to the shortage of blood in Delhi;

(b) the quantity of blood donated by the blood donors during 1996;

(c) the estimated demand for blood in Delhi vis-a-vis the availability thereof;

(d) whether the Government have mooted any scheme to encourage the voluntary blood donors to meet the shortage of blood in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) No instance of a patient dying due to shortage of blood in Delhi has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) 2,72,028 units of blood were donated during 1996.

(c) The estimated demand for blood in Delhi is almost 3,50,000 units per year.

(d) and (e) Government of NCT of Delhi under the Blood Safety Scheme have taken a number of steps to encourage Voluntary Blood Donation. The steps taken are:

1. State Blood Transfusion Council has been set up to coordinate all the activities of blood banks including blood donation programme. Regional Blood Transfusion Centres have been established with territorial demarcation to meet the demand of various hospitals in the region by organising voluntary blood donation camps.
2. Newspaper advertisements are released from time to time on voluntary blood donation.
3. Computerised animated hoardings emphasising voluntary blood donation have been put up from time to time.
4. NGOs have been encouraged to set up blood donation camps in coordination with blood banks.

[English]

Godrej Hair Dyes

5670. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD :
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

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

(a) whether the popular brands like Godrej Hair dyes which are potentially dangerous and gravely affect the health of users are freely sold in the Indian market without testing on the human beings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of studies made in India and abroad have indicated that use of hair dyes has been causing breast cancer among women and other serious ailments among men; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban such beauty products ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) Hair dyes sold in India have to adhere to specification laid down in the Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The State of Maharashtra has reported that ingredients in the active hair dyes are within permissible limits in the case of Hair Dyes manufactured in the state, including by Godrej.

(c) and (d) Major independent studies conducted inter-alia by the International Agency for Research on Cancer and the International Commission for Protection Against Cancer and the International Commission for Protection Against Environmental Mutagens and Carcinogens, have concluded that there is inadequate evidence to link hair dye use to cancer.

CGHS Facility

5671. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are still a large number of cities in the country which are not covered by CGHS facility;

(b) if so, whether there is any panel of private doctors approved by CGHS for the areas not being covered by CGHS facility like Gurgaon, Rohtak and Faridabad Sector 22, 23, 24 which are not covered by CGHS dispensary No. 70 there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) to (c) The CGHS network currently covers 18 cities.

The Central Government employees who are not covered under the C.G.H. Scheme can avail of medical facilities under CS (MA) Rules, 1944, through the Authorized Medical Attendants (AMAs) who are appointed by the concerned parent Ministries/Departments of employees.

Multi purpose Irrigation Project

5672. SHRI NELAVALA SUBRAHMANYAM :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have earmarked Rs. 900 crores to assist the multi-purpose irrigation projects which got delayed due to financial constraints by the States;

(b) whether the Union Government have identified such projects and given financial assistance under the Union Government sponsored under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes;

(c) if so, whether there are a number of irrigation projects from Andhra Pradesh pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount released to Andhra Pradesh under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) with a budget provision of Rs. 900 crores during 1996-97 for providing loan assistance to the States for accelerating implementation of Irrigation projects. Out of Rs. 900 crores, Rs. 800 crores were for Irrigation/multipurpose projects each costing Rs. 1,000 crores or more and are beyond the resources capacity of the States and Rs. 100 crores were for other major and medium projects which are in advanced stage of completion and benefits could accrue from them in the next four agricultural seasons. At the R.E. stage, the budget provision was revised to Rs. 500 crores.

(b) The Union Government identified 52 projects and approved Rs. 818.50 crores and released Rs. 500 crores to the State Governments as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP during 1996-97.

(c) to (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for CLA for 3 projects namely, Sriram Sagar Stage-I Cheyyeru and Yeluru project. The Yeluru Irrigation Project was not considered for CLA as it was not given investment clearance by the Planning Commission. The Sriram Sagar Stage-I and Cheyyeru projects were

considered and CLA of Rs. 63 crores was approved for Sriram Sagar Stage-I Project and Rs. 7.50 crores was approved for Cheyyeru project. The total amount released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under AIBP during 1996-97 is Rs. 35.25 crores – Rs. 31.50 crores for Sriram Sagar Stage-I and Rs. 3.75 crores for Cheyyeru Project.

Apollo Hospital

5673. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have given any facility and concession in setting up the Apollo Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any agreement with the Apollo Hospital regarding the treatment of the poor people in that hospital;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Apollo Hospital has not yet started running a free out-patient department for the poor people and not reserved the assured number of beds for them till date;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) The number of private hospitals and charitable trusts in the country to whom the Union Government and the State Governments have given financial assistance and allotted land free of cost, but those hospitals and trusts have not provided the desired help to the poor so far; and

(h) the details of such hospitals and charitable trusts in Uttar Pradesh and the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that following the signing of an agreement in March, 1988 the Administrator Delhi and M/s. Apollo Hospital decided to jointly promote and get registered a Public Limited Company under the name of "Indraprastha Medical Corporation Ltd." (IMCL) with the objective of setting up a hospital in Delhi. The total subscribed capital of the joint venture is Rs. 91.67 crores. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has contributed 26% of the total paid up capital. An area of 15 acres was also placed at the disposal of the joint venture company at concession rates for construction of the building.

(c) and (d) It was agreed that the company should provide free facilities of medical diagnostic and other necessary care through not less than one third of total capacity of 600 beds in the multispeciality hospital. The hospital will also provide free of cost full medical, diagnostic and other necessary attending facilities to 40% of patients attending the OPD of the hospital.

(e) and (f) Free treatment facilities for the poor have not started. Government of Delhi has taken up the matter of commencement of free treatment facility with the management of the hospital. The Board of Directors of Indraprastha Medical Corporation Ltd. are considering to commence extending free treatment facility.

(g) and (h) 'Health' being a State subject, it is generally the State Governments who provide concessions to private hospitals and charitable trusts etc. according to their rules/regulation and policy including land use laws.

The information of such hospitals/charitable trusts has not been compiled.

[Translation]

Employment Guarantee Scheme

5674. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in Uttar Pradesh covered

under Employment Guarantee Scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Rural Development Programme and other such schemes sponsored by the Central Government;

(b) the total amount spent State-wise to implement such scheme during the last three years and the amount utilised alongwith the achievements made with regard to mobilisation of assets;

(c) the number of employment opportunities generated under these schemes, State-wise; and

(d) the number of proposals lying pending, State-wise specially relating to Khurja Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh and the reasons for rejection/pending of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) All the districts in Uttar Pradesh are covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) sponsored by the Centre.

(b) and (c) The total amount spent/utilised and employment opportunities generated under these schemes are given in the attached statement I to III.

(d) Information on pending proposals constituency-wise is not monitored at the centre. However, number of project pending statewide is given in the attached statement IV.

Statement-I

The amount spent and employment generated under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UTs	Amount spent/utilised during			No. of families benefitted		
		94-95	95-96	96-97	94-95	95-96	96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11287.12	8424.01	9019.44	159988	122863	130549
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	342.92	582.56	249.26	18764	14381	4956
3.	Assam	3105.55	3409.02	1600.68	62584	59030	23062
4.	Bihar	8015.32	10784.51	10228.77	224736	265525	190010
5.	Goa	96.74	116.30	124.36	2192	1486	974
6.	Gujarat	3265.37	3077.68	2564.39	72418	55686	41741

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Haryana	1351.32	1663.74	982.00	28285	29771	14660
8.	Himachal Pradesh	376.81	412.28	452.66	7355	6606	6794
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	620.55	701.26	556.17	13545	13189	7929
10.	Karnataka	4354.35	5574.60	4836.74	125818	119685	97280
11.	Kerala	2401.23	2268.90	2096.13	46294	43357	40150
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10237.74	11305.57	7291.89	210629	210692	86444
13.	Maharashtra	7573.07	9837.30	7223.71	196677	181597	128118
14.	Manipur	315.82	312.64	256.01	7658	6077	4029
15.	Meghalaya	352.05	301.54	276.03	6828	4534	4120
16.	Mizoram	199.12	288.74	101.81	3345	5085	1360
17.	Nagaland	215.52	221.48	211.52	2251	2531	2915
18.	Orissa	6034.80	7266.29	4520.55	139837	120669	61235
19.	Punjab	1125.75	731.71	514.92	22781	11786	6781
20.	Rajasthan	4624.81	4730.24	3094.04	187799	92818	53010
21.	Sikkim	42.19	129.25	108.44	1271	2843	1483
22.	Tamil Nadu	8418.21	8515.03	4990.48	281221	183895	103883
23.	Tripura	1049.70	766.73	570.11	21818	14657	4996
24.	Uttar Pradesh	19335.12	19266.98	17633.46	369725	355916	313783
25.	West Bengal	5747.45	6693.99	4047.06	159722	161724	82077
26.	A & N Island	480.03	49.92	17.73	1126	832	276
27.	D & N Haveli	14.70	13.68	6.91	382	274	41
28.	Daman & Diu	4.72	16.67	11.32	97	310	178
29.	Lakshadweep	9.35	4.38	3.45	188	18	30
30.	Pondicherry	40.03	49.20	49.17	1221	1563	1112
Total		100831.66	107716.20	83639.21	2215421	2089400	1413976

Statement-II

The amount spent and employment generated under EAS during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

S.No.	State/UTs	Expenditure						Employment generated					(Lakh Mandays)
		93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total		93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2566.02	13787.18	12249.54	9155.25	37757.99		62.42	277.34	252.42	164.08	756.16	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.17	862.81	1956.55	1220.26	4175.79		3.64	20.84	50.67	20.72	95.87	
3.	Assam	963.09	4115.31	9822.98	5244.41	20145.79		31.75	95.50	181.82	89.92	298.99	
4.	Bihar	1608.36	9639.54	12901.12	16708.89	40857.91		31.44	193.72	254.44	256.46	736.06	
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	146.21	1809.97	5751.65	6284.27	13992.10		6.75	35.26	92.45	104.73	239.19	
7.	Haryana	993.85	2901.53	3814.72	1954.22	9664.32		15.20	34.64	52.11	19.18	121.13	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47	115.02	455.55	670.84	1243.88		0.05	3.20	6.86	8.29	18.40	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	133.75	2338.55	6715.49	3330.39	12518.18		3.46	59.85	129.96	62.28	255.55	
10.	Karnataka	678.26	8024.38	12144.91	10513.58	31361.13		32.12	177.45	268.73	231.77	709.77	
11.	Kerala	171.20	1901.38	2241.90	1404.87	5719.35		2.60	27.64	32.47	18.02	80.73	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.49	17959.01	22951.66	11577.30	54991.46		51.26	363.78	388.02	189.57	992.63	
13.	Maharashtra	430.10	7617.01	10295.49	8267.71	26610.31		31.53	233.89	293.23	211.10	769.96	
14.	Manipur	116.89	1327.52	1337.11	566.14	3347.66		3.06	28.60	31.21	9.96	72.83	
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	6508.00	499.80	197.94	763.62		0.00	1.39	8.30	3.40	14.09	
16.	Mizoram	470.98	2206.36	2023.87	943.76	5644.96		8.52	41.71	40.91	20.62	111.76	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Nagaland	975.15	1124.87	1800.70	1143.18	5043.90	33.92	28.81	49.00	30.74	142.47
18.	Orissa	1280.35	11655.94	13133.80	15012.06	41082.15	31.43	281.24	311.06	329.75	953.48
19.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	926.99	10876.32	14770.06	9520.58	36093.95	50.00	273.11	288.02	169.83	780.96
21.	Sikkim	20.27	243.04	778.31	163.82	1205.44	0.82	8.50	16.01	2.43	27.76
22.	Tamil Nadu	319.48	4409.34	7581.23	9284.42	21594.47	10.96	141.29	211.35	258.15	621.75
23.	Tripura	659.35	2375.65	2085.78	1889.00	7009.78	16.14	60.35	43.20	42.51	162.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	647.68	89078.28	16731.98	13077.64	39365.58	15.00	165.63	318.23	227.56	726.42
25.	West Bengal	2621.00	9220.72	9929.18	8767.82	30538.72	52.53	184.79	143.08	116.06	496.46
26.	A & N Island	2.41	42.11	10.28	19.65	74.45	0.10	0.57	0.11	0.26	1.04
27.	D & N Haveli	1.51	3.16	20.17	30.62	55.46	0.04	0.10	0.23	0.38	0.75
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00	3.46	13.05	0.00	16.51	0.00	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.48
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.94	44.23	89.67	144.94	0.00	0.34	1.02	1.89	3.25
30.	Pondichery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		18375.03	123545.28	172061.21	137038.29	451019.81	494.74	2739.56	3465.27	2589.57	9289.14

Statement-III*The amount spent and employment generated under JRY during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Amount spent/utilised during			(Lakh mandays generated		
		94-95	95-96	96-97	94-95	95-96	96-97**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36264.38	34556.90	10147.94	812.25	701.57	184.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.22	357.12	141.27	5.58	8.24	1.76
3.	Assam	10386.94	9583.33	3373.29	263.29	179.08	67.58
4.	Bihar	50731.49	62281.95	23548.64	986.88	1197.03	354.71
5.	Goa	372.24	363.47	215.53	6.45	8.38	4.95
6.	Gujarat	14166.06	12824.42	6280.49	258.48	209.42	87.68
7.	Haryana	2583.42	304.78	1371.79	33.96	333.50	10.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1150.10	1001.19	493.53	28.87	21.45	8.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3813.23	2534.38	708.46	88.04	48.23	23.20
10.	Karnataka	23746.02	24908.76	12015.31	499.67	524.89	178.74
11.	Kerala	7234.60	8888.24	4458.15	101.01	127.75	37.92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50503.16	42377.25	11961.01	1075.25	759.46	217.21
13.	Maharashtra	36760.33	39801.56	18664.14	1100.73	1014.47	300.39
14.	Manipur	370.54	506.22	141.46	7.16	9.34	3.01
15.	Meghalaya	407.31	200.28	322.39	8.50	4.86	5.06
16.	Mizoram	336.38	284.56	110.12	5.72	5.20	1.89
17.	Nagaland	410.70	264.07	164.41	8.47	5.76	4.18
18.	Orissa	25542.96	28671.48	11909.28	604.51	678.31	258.84
19.	Punjab	1673.48	408.38	162.55	24.36	6.44	1.89
20.	Rajasthan	19009.03	18204.39	6208.92	545.58	361.72	125.66
21.	Sikkim	189.21	618.83	176.86	7.03	9.27	2.57
22.	Tamil Nadu	33982.35	39415.70	18040.03	107.66	1069.75	352.64
23.	Tripura	1131.61	788.23	662.00	29.02	18.43	14.85
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74606.88	83562.16	42123.49	1395.94	1532.46	550.82
25.	West Bengal	29856.99	30492.80	10334.00	580.82	414.75	144.29
26.	A & N Island	161.26	161.26	49.74	2.59	2.59	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	D & N Haveli	91.41	33.18	49.75	2.07	0.64	0.67
28.	Daman & Diu	27.36	55.02	23.24	0.55	1.11	0.44
29.	Lakshadweep	80.27	40.86	49.22	1.91	1.05	0.57
30.	Pondicherry	121.21	199.85	99.35	4.72	3.10	2.20
Total		426833.14	446690.62	184006.36	9517.07	8958.25	2948.03

Statement-IV

The details of pending projects under JRY & ARWSP

State	No. of Pending Project	
	JRY	ARWSP
	95-96	1996
Andhra Pradesh	1	3
Assam	—	1
Bihar	9	—
Gujarat	3	—
Haryana	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	3	—
Kerala	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	16	—
Maharashtra	—	—
Manipur	—	—
Mizoram	—	1
Orissa	4	1
Rajasthan	—	—
Sikkim	—	—
Tamil Nadu	5	—
Tripura	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	5	—
West Bengal	—	—
Total	48	9

Monitoring Committee

5675.DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute any monitoring committee to monitor various programme being run in rural areas by panchayats;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) the authority entitled to nominate persons on the monitoring committee; and

(d) the time by which the said committee is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry has issued instructions to State Governments to set up a monitoring and vigilance committee at block, district and state level to monitor, supervise and exercise vigilance over implementation of various rural development programmes. The Chief Ministers of States are also reviewing from time to time the progress of various programme with MPs/MLAs and Senior Officers of State Governments.

Implementation of 73rd Amendment in Panchayat

5676.SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the provisions/rights made after the 73rd amendment in the Constitution have been implemented in Panchayats of all the States; and

(b) if not, the names of the States who have not implemented the provisions of the amendment and the action being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) All the States and Union

Territories where the provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 on Panchayats are applicable have passed necessary State Legislations and have initiated necessary steps to implement them. Elections to Panchayat Raj Institutions have also been completed in almost all the States/UTs except Bihar, Goa (at Zilla Parishad level), Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. The Ministry has already requested these States/UTs Govt's to complete the action immediately.

[English]

Merger of Visakhapatnam Port

5677. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Visakhapatnam dock labour board and Visakhapatnam port trust are being merged;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) its likely repercussions on other dock labour boards ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bridge in Delhi with Japan Collaboration

5678. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the present status of Nizamuddin bridge which is being constructed in Delhi with Indo-Japan, collaboration;
- (b) by when the construction of this bridge is likely to be completed; and
- (c) the estimated cost likely to be incurred thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Work on all foundations has been completed, substructure and superstructure work is in progress. Overall progress is about 60%.

(b) March, 1998.

(c) Rs. 106.84 crores.

Amount for Rural Development Scheme

5679. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHLE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for Intensive Employment Scheme and National Rural Employment Programme, separately;
- (b) the amount provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98, year-wise and the detail in this regard;
- (c) the details of works for which the said amount is being utilised by the State Government;
- (d) whether the said amount was fully utilised by all the State Governments; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The amount provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) may please be seen in the attached Statement I & II respectively. The Scheme of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was merged into JRY w.e.f. 1.4.1989.

(b) The amount provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1995-96, 1996-97 & 1997-98 for EAS & JRY may please be seen in the attached statement-III.

(c) The State Governments utilise funds given for EAS & JRY for the works as mentioned in the attached statement-IV.

(d) The funds utilised by the State Governments during 1996-97 may please be seen in the attached statement I & II.

(e) The employment under EAS is to be provided during the lean agricultural season which does not coincide with financial year in every district. EAS is a continuing scheme, i.e., the district can apply for next instalment of EAS funds after utilising fifty percent of the available funds. Therefore, the States/Districts is not expected to fully utilise the funds given in a particular year. Under JRY 25% of the allocated funds in a financial year are permitted to be carried over to the next financial year. Carried over funds are utilised in the next financial year.

Statement-I

Financial Performance under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs) (as on 24-04-97)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Month Code	Unspent Funds As on 1.4.96	Centre Release	State Matching Share	Total (C+S)	Total Available Funds	Expenditure	%age Exp. to Total Avail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	7072.26	20110.00	5027.50	25137.50	32209.76	9155.25	28.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	858.72	1701.00	425.25	2126.25	2994.47	1228.26	40.75
3.	Assam	2	3501.12	10820.00	2705.00	13525.00	17026.12	5244.41	30.80
4.	Bihar	2	15013.48	21245.00	5311.25	26556.25	41569.73	16708.89	40.19
5.	Goa		NR	80.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	NR	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2	6085.92	5850.00	1462.50	7312.50	13398.42	6284.27	46.90
7.	Haryana	2	1689.90	2680.00	670.00	3350.00	5039.90	1954.22	38.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	658.21	1590.00	397.50	1987.50	2645.71	670.84	25.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3968.46	3860.00	965.00	4825.00	8793.46	3330.39	37.87
10.	Karnataka	2	4577.45	11560.00	2890.00	14450.00	19027.45	10513.58	55.25
11.	Kerala	2	423.02	2850.00	712.50	3562.50	3985.52	1404.87	35.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	10549.59	22670.17	5667.54	28337.71	38887.30	11577.30	29.77
13.	Maharashtra	2	8316.15	6730.00	1682.50	8412.50	16728.65	8267.71	49.42
14.	Manipur	2	405.98	1080.00	270.00	1350.00	1755.98	798.65	45.48
15.	Meghalaya	1	746.82	490.00	122.50	612.50	1359.32	197.94	14.56
16.	Mizoram	2	0.00	1200.00	300.00	1500.00	1500.00	943.76	62.92
17.	Nagaland	12	1149.28	2786.00	696.50	3482.50	4631.78	1143.18	24.68
18.	Orissa	2	3444.91	16427.55	4106.89	20534.44	23979.35	15012.06	62.60
19.	Punjab		NR	980.00	245.00	1225.00	1225.00	NR	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2	7914.13	10390.00	2597.50	12987.50	20901.63	9520.58	45.55
21.	Sikkim	1	0.00	220.00	55.00	275.00	275.00	163.82	59.57
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	4448.70	14725.00	3681.25	18406.25	22854.95	9284.42	40.62
23.	Tripura	1	0.00	2160.00	540.00	2700.00	2700.00	1889.00	69.96
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	10407.37	21304.75	5326.19	26630.94	37038.31	13077.64	35.31
25.	West Bengal	12	4470.35	10170.00	2542.50	12712.50	17182.85	8767.82	51.03
26.	A & N Island	2	35.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.20	19.65	55.82
27.	D & N Haveli	1	30.16	60.00	0.00	60.00	90.16	30.62	33.96
28.	Daman & Diu	12	8.49	40.00	0.00	40.00	48.49	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	2	169.73	140.00	0.00	140.00	309.73	89.67	28.95
30.	Pondicherry		NR	60.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	NR	0.00
All India			95954.90	193979.47	48419.87	242399.34	338354.23	137270.80	40.57

NR—Not Reported.

May 12, 1997

to Questions

Statement-II

Financial & Physical Progress under JRY during 1996-97

S.No.	State/UTs	Code	Balance As on 1.4.96 (Derived)	(Lakh Mandays)								
				Central	State	Total	Centre	State	Total	Available (U.B. + Release)	Utilised	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	5873.90	13897.91	3474.48	17372.39	14594.96	3648.74	1824370	24117.60	10147.94	42.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-6.35	142.64	33.66	178.30	103.88	25.97	129.85	123.50	141.27	114.39
3.	Assam	02	2543.37	4574.54	1143.64	5718.18	3186.93	796.73	3983.66	6527.03	3373.29	51.68
4.	Bihar	01	22518.94	27260.46	6815.12	34075.58	22856.07	5714.02	28570.09	51089.03	23548.64	46.09
5.	Goa	02	83.98	154.12	38.53	192.65	116.98	29.22	146.10	230.08	215.53	93.68
6.	Gujarat	03	3086.87	5101.09	1275.25	6376.25	4419.33	1104.83	5524.16	8611.03	6280.49	72.94
7.	Haryana	03	697.75	1225.45	306.36	1531.81	1195.38	298.85	1494.23	2191.98	1371.79	62.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01	488.35	489.73	122.43	612.16	388.12	97.03	485.15	973.50	493.53	50.70
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	301.24	995.14	248.79	1243.93	1199.75	299.94	1499.69	1800.93	708.46	39.34
10.	Karnataka	03	2125.89	9332.27	2333.07	11665.34	8873.18	2218.30	11091.48	13217.37	12015.31	90.91
11.	Kerala	03	306.62	3395.33	848.83	4244.16	3273.11	818.28	4091.39	4398.01	4458.15	101.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	8877.66	17611.61	4402.90	22014.51	15420.15	3855.04	19275.19	28152.85	11961.01	42.49
13.	Maharashtra	03	7775.90	15150.04	3787.51	18937.55	14338.51	3584.63	17923.14	25699.04	18664.14	72.63
14.	Manipur	02	246.28	182.92	45.71	228.53	129.92	32.48	162.40	408.68	141.46	34.61
15.	Meghalaya	02	750.73	213.92	53.48	267.40	106.95	26.74	133.69	884.42	322.39	36.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Mizoram	02	1.73	90.12	22.53	112.65	84.21	21.05	105.26	103.53	110.12	106.36
17.	Nagaland	12	705.69	229.31	57.33	286.64	210.66	52.67	263.33	969.02	164.41	16.97
18.	Orissa	02	5581.19	11274.49	2818.62	14093.11	10693.28	2673.32	13366.60	18947.79	11909.28	62.85
19.	Punjab	02	2440.53	871.51	217.88	1089.39	809.26	202.32	1011.58	3452.11	162.55	4.71
20.	Rajasthan	02	275.59	7317.12	1829.28	9146.40	7231.81	1807.95	9039.76	9315.35	6208.92	66.65
21.	Sikkim	02	-2.35	83.49	20.87	104.36	81.37	20.34	101.71	99.36	176.86	177.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	03	-2006.81	12563.97	3140.99	15704.96	12088.51	3022.13	15110.64	13103.83	18040.03	137.67
23.	Tripura	12	114.92	237.46	59.37	296.83	237.45	59.36	296.81	411.73	662.00	160.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	03	12319.87	33867.93	8466.98	42334.91	32442.69	8110.67	40553.36	52873.23	42123.49	79.67
25.	West Bengal	02	4799.57	12455.47	3113.87	15569.34	9554.06	2388.52	11942.58	16742.15	10334.00	61.72
26.	A & N Island	03	17.08	84.41	0.00	84.41	42.21	0.00	42.21	25.13	49.74	197.93
27.	D & N Haveli	03	60.06	45.81	0.00	45.81	44.57	0.00	44.57	104.63	49.75	47.55
28.	Daman & Diu	02	30.87	26.99	0.00	26.99	26.99	0.00	26.99	57.86	23.24	40.17
29.	Lakshadweep	03	33.65	42.32	0.00	42.32	21.16	0.00	21.16	54.81	49.22	89.80
30.	Pondicherry	02	109.22	82.64	0.00	82.64	64.68	0.00	64.68	173.90	99.35	57.13
Total			80114.32	179000.00	44679.46	223679.48	163836.03	40909.11	204745.14	284859.46	184006.36	64.60

Statement-III*Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Funds Provided (C+S)	Utilisation
1995-96	44014.56	42377.25
1996-97	19275.19	11961.01 (Upto Dec. 96)
1997-98	24597.22 (Tentative)	-

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

Year	Central Funds	Utilisation
1995-96	22940.00	22951.66
1996-97	22670.00	11577.30 (Upto Feb. 1997)
1997-98	2300.00	Not Reported

Statement-IV

Illustrative list of works to be taken up under J.R.Y.

- (i) Social forestry works on government and community lands belonging to panchyats etc., road side plantation, along canal banks or on waste lands, on sides of railway lines etc. involving planting of fuel, fodder and fruit trees, distribution/sale of samplings for plantation on private lands, provided the sale proceeds are credited to respective DRDAs and the same are polughed back to JRY works.
- (ii) Soil and water conservation work, water harvesting structures.
- (iii) Minor irrigation works such as construction of community irrigation wells, construction of intermediary and main drains and field channels etc. and their improvements, deepening etc.
- (iv) Flood protection, drainage and water logging works.
- (v) Construction/renovation of village tanks for providing water for human use or cattle use or for irrigation or pisciculture.
- (vi) Irrigation wells and field channels on individual

holdings of members of SC/ST and allottees of ceiling surplus land, bhoodan land and Government lands.

- (vii) Construction of institutional sanitary latrine in rural areas and institutional rural sanitation works like drains/soakage pits near hand-pumps/stand posts on community/institution basis.
- (viii) Construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers.
- (ix) Construction of rural road subject of prescribed standards and specifications and in accordance with the MNP criteria.
- (x) Land development and reclamation of wasteland or degraded land with special emphasis on ecological improvement in hill and desert areas.
- (xi) Augmenting existing ground water resources through micro-level ecological planning involving afforestation, soil and moisture conservation and water management.
- (xii) Construction of community worksheds for target group beneficiaries, community centre, panchayat ghars, DWCRA centres, market yards in areas with concentration of population of weaker sections etc.
- (xiii) Works of a purely social and community nature such as, dispensaries, panchayat ghars, community centres, creches, anganwadis, balwadis etc.
- (xiv) The primary school buildings will be constructed only in those revenue villages which have sanctioned school without building of their own. The building will have two large rooms of approximately 30 sq., metres each with a deep verandah and lavatories/urinals separately for boys and girls in a separate corner. If any construction works is proposed to add to expand the existing school buildings it would be limited to bridging the gap between the existing building and the two room building envisaged under these guidelines.
- (xv) Construction of buildings for the Jana Shikshan Nilayams.
- (xvi) Development of play fields in the schools.

List of work to be taken up under EAS

1. Watershed Development/Water and Soil Conservation including afforestation, agro-horticulture and Silviculture.

2. Minor Irrigation Works.
3. Link roads featuring in the Master Plans developed in the respective districts for this purpose.
4. Public Community Buildings in rural areas as per the felt needs of the districts.

[English]

Expansion Plan by Mormugao Port Authorities

5680. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mormugao Port Authorities have drawn up a massive expansion plan so as to cope with the fast growth in traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the Government's reaction in respect thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major projects proposed to be taken up for expansion of port facilities at Mormugao include Construction of West of breakwater berths, FRH Master Plan berths, realignment of old berths, Deepening of Oil Berth No. 8 and Ore Berth No. 9, Construction of floating berths, Modification to the existing ore handling plant, Procurement of a tug, Replacement of barge unloaders etc.

(c) The above schemes have already been proposed for being taken up during 9th Plan 1997-2002.

Areas under Irrigation in U.P. and Rajasthan

5681. PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land brought under irrigation in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during 1995-96 and 1996-97; and

(b) the total areas in those states proposed to be brought under irrigation during 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Provisionally estimated areas of land that could be irrigated with the created additional potential of Major, Medium and Minor irrigation sources in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are as under :

(In thousand hectares)

	1995-96	1996-97
Uttar Pradesh	1053.36	1054.00
Rajasthan	103.58	88.49

(b) The targets for 1997-98 have not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Public Libraries in Karnataka

5682. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal to start public Library in every village in Karnatak with the Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposed project and the number of villages to be covered; and

(d) the steps taken on proposed to be taken to sanction Central assistance for the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMALI) : (a) to (d) The Director of Public Libraries, Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to establish Panchayat Libraries in 4149 Gram Panchayats by the year 2000 A.D. i.e. 1000 Gram Panchayat Libraries per year.

The estimated cost of the proposed project is Rs. 10 crores per year and Rs. 40 crores for 4 years.

The proposal cannot be approved in its entirety due to constraint of funds. However, Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, an autonomous body of the Department of Culture can assist the development of public libraries within the resources available and within the frame-work of the approved on-going schemes.

Norms for Accommodation to Teachers of KVS

5683. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has set any norms in regard to teachers accommodation in project sector and defence sector Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) As per norms for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya under Project Sector, the sponsoring authority is required to provide 100% staff quarters. So far as Defence Sector is concerned sponsoring authority is required to provide 50% staff quarters initially till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan constructs its own staff quarters.

[Translation]

Potable Water

5684. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reports have been received regarding flouride and other poisonous material in potable water;

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

(c) the percentage of persons getting pure potable water in the country and the percentage out of the total potable water having salinity;

(d) whether the Government contemplate of launch a comprehensive scheme or set up any mission for supplying pure potable water; and

(e) by when potable water is likely to be made available to all people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) In order to assess the problem of rural drinking water supply in term of quantity and quality a Nation-wide survey was carried out during 1991-93 and the validation study was conducted during May-July, 1994.

As per the information received from the States, there are 28005 fluoride, 29557 brackish, 2700 arsenic and 71576 excess iron affected habitations in the country. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Up to 1.4.1997, 84.91% rural population (based on 1991 census) has already been covered. However 29557 habitations are effected by salinity.

(d) The quality problem of drinking water is tackled under the following sub-mission :-

- Sub-Mission on Control of Fluorosis
- Sub-Mission on Control of Brackishness
- Sub-Mission on Removal of Excess Arsenic
- Sub-Mission on Removal of excess Iron
- Sub-Mission on Conservation of Water and recharging of Ground wates aquifers.
- Sub-Mission on Eradication of Guineaworm

State Governments are also utilising the funds under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and the assistance provided by Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for tackling the quality problem of drinking water.

The project proposal received from the State Governments on the above sub-mission are supported by the Union Government on cost sharing basis of 75 : 25 (GOI & State Government).

(e) The State Governments have been requested to prepare Action Plan for coverage of safe drinking water supply to all the habitations having water quality problem by 2002 AD.

Statement

No. of Habitations Affected with

S. No.	State Name	Fluoride	Arsenic	Salinity	Iron
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2858	—	3977	441
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	12	—	—	18669
5.	Goa	—	—	—	569
6.	Gujarat	2400	—	1000	—
7.	Haryana	350	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	488	—	106	450
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	860	—	769	274
11.	Kerala	287	—	26	422

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Madhya Pradesh	201	—	87	1928	
13. Maharashtra	39	—	—	—	
14. Manipur	—	—	—	157	
15. Meghalaya	33	—	—	1267	
16. Mizoram	—	—	—	52	
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	
18. Orissa	1138	—	304	42835	
19. Punjab	1113	—	5087	—	
20. Rajasthan	16560	—	14475	440	
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	
22. Tamil Nadu	527	—	300	173	
23. Tripura	—	—	—	—	
24. Uttar Pradesh	1072	—	3426	3720	
25. West Bengal	21	2700	—	179	
26. A & N Island	—	—	—	—	
27. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	
28. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	
29. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	
30. Delhi	46	—	—	—	
31. D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	
32. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	
Total	28005	2700	29557	71576	

(—) = Means Data not received from the States/UTs.

[English]

Restriction on Indian Brain Drain

5685. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to put restriction on Indian Brain Drain in view of economic

reforms leading to requirement of large number of professionals to start and expand Indian industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the strategy being finalised in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to put restriction on Indian Technical Personnel going abroad. In the present situation of global interdependence, interaction of institutions in one country with institutions and academics in another country is not only inevitable but desirable. Government have, however, taken steps to ensure the retention of scientific and technical talent in the country which include increase in Science and Technology outlays, creation of new scientific departments/organisations, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to Science, Technology Institutions and temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scientists pool etc.

[Translation]

Medical Colleges

5686. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy being adopted by the Government to set up more medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether the Government have received any requests from the West Bengal Government for opening of Medical colleges in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) State Government/Union Territories, Autonomous bodies promoted by Central/State Governments/ Universities, registered societies and Public Trusts are eligible to set up a Medical College.

(b) No application has been received from the West Bengal Government under Section 10 (A) of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1983, to set up a new Medical College.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for JRY

5687. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of funds allocated for the current financial year to Punjab under the various employment schemes like JRY;

(b) the details thereof, Scheme-wise;

(c) the details of employment opportunities likely to be generated through these schemes; and

(d) the steps taken to increase allocations under these schemes for Punjab with a view to generate more employment opportunities in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) an Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are the major employment schemes being implemented throughout the country, including State of Punjab. The total tentative allocation to Punjab under JRY during the financial year 1997-98 is Rs. 1217.19 lakhs and the employment generation target is 17.45 lakh mandays. EAS is a demand driven scheme and as such no targets are fixed under the scheme. Under IRDP Rs. 269.39 lakh have been allocated to Punjab during 1997-98. From 1995-96, under IRDP no targets are fixed.

(d) Under JRY and IRDP allocation to the States/ Union Territories are made on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State to the total rural poor in the country. Funds under EAS are released on the basis of population of the block.

Irrigation Project on Panchanan River (Bihar)

5688. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from State Government of Bihar about an irrigation project in Bihar sharif on Panchanan River/ Tributaries in Nalanda district in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No such proposal has been received in Central Water Commission from the State Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Accelerated Water Supply Scheme

5689. DR. G.R. SARODE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Jalgaon of Maharashtra covered under Rural Accelerated Water Supply Scheme during the current year and the extent of success achieved in this regard; and

(b) whether any proposal for increasing the pre-determined target is under consideration of this Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) According to the Quarterly Progress Report for the period ended 31st December, 1996, 29 habitations were covered with safe drinking water facilities during April, 1996 to December, 1996 under the Rural Water Supply Programme benefiting a population of 2.045 lakh.

(b) No, Sir. The District-wise targets are fixed by the State Governments.

[English]

Drought Threat in Maharashtra

5690. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra has been facing the threat of drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) According to the information

received from the Government of Maharashtra, 1906 villages in six districts are affected by drought conditions in varying degrees due to deficient rainfall during South-West Monsoon, 1996. The details of the districts and the affected villages are given below :

Sl. No.	District	No. of Affected Villages
1.	Raigarh	2
2.	Dhule	89
3.	Ahmednagar	150
4.	Bhandara	1097
5.	Chandrapur	355
6.	Gadchiroli	213
Total		1906

(c) The State Government undertakes necessary relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 51.15 crores as Central share of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for 1996-97 and Rs. 9.00 crores from the Central share of CRF for 1997-98 in order to enable the State Govt. to undertake necessary relief measures in the affected areas.

White Paper on Defence Preparedness

5691.DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHARA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the alarming reports appearing in various newspapers, journals etc. regarding India's defence preparedness;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by his Ministry to allay the fears and apprehensions of the people in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to issue a White Paper on defence preparedness; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government continuously assess possible threats to national security, and ensure the maintenance of

adequate defence preparedness.

(c) and (d) There would be no particular advantage from the publication of such a White Paper.

AIDS Control Programme

5692. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : 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 "World Bank fumes over inept use of AIDS" as reported in the Economic Times dated March 11, 1997;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of the action plan work out for 1997-98 for control of AIDS in the country

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the period ending 30th April, 1997, 1,118 HIV positive and 12 AIDS cases have been reported from Goa.

A comprehensive scheme for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS with World Bank committed credit of US \$ 84 million was launched in September, 1992. The scheme was approved at Rs. 222.6 crores during the period 1992-97. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 275.22 crores has been incurred as on 31-3-1997. Under the World Bank Loan agreement approximately 84% of the expenditure is eligible for disbursement. The less utilisation of the credit in dollar terms is owing to appreciation of dollar vis-a-vis INR. It is not a fact that World Bank "fumed over inept use of AIDS funds". In fact, in the latest review by the World Bank mission in November, 1996, the project performance has been rated as satisfactory.

(d) The scheme for the prevention and control of AIDS in India is being implemented as a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme in All State and Union Territories including Goa. Funds are released to them on the basis of their Annual Action Plans. A statement indicating provisional allocation of funds to States/UTs during 1997-98 is attached.

Statement

Tentative Statewise Allocation of Funds Under Various Components National AIDS Control Programme 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Cash Grant							
		Reference Centre	Surveillance Centre	Approved Sentinel Sites	District Level Blood Banks	Major Blood Banks	ZBTC	BCSF	STD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		5.460	1.052	61.790	48.400	12.000	11.220	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		1.365	0.526		2.420	1.000		2.000
3.	Assam		1.365	0.526		7.260	3.000		5.000
4.	Bihar		0.000		70.140	21.780	9.000	33.660	17.000
5.	Goa		1.365	1.052	16.70	4.840	2.000		4.000
6.	Gujarat		1.365	1.052	68.470	31.460	6.000	44.880	15.000
7.	Haryana		1.365	0.526	18.370	9.680	4.000	11.220	8.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh		1.365	0.526	6.680	7.260	2.000		66.000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		2.730			16.940	2.000	11.220	7.000
10.	Karnataka		2.730	4.208	48.430	31.460	8.000	11.220	30.000
11.	Kerala		1.365	1.052	25.050	33.880	5.000	33.660	24.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh		2.730	0.526	66.800	21.780	9.000	336.00	50.000
13.	Maharashtra		13.650	2.630	60.120	72.600	16.000	56.100	38.000
14.	Manipur	1.365	1.365	2.630		7.260	1.000		9.000
15.	Meghalaya		1.365			2.420	1.000		6.000
16.	Mizoram		1.365		3.340	2.420	1.000		4.000
17.	Nagaland		2.730	1.052	3.340	2.420	3.000		7.000
18.	Orissa		1.365	0.526	33.400	14.520	4.000		19.000
19.	Punjab		1.365	0.526	23.380	16.940	3.000	11.220	7.000
20.	Rajasthan		1.365	1.052	18.370	16.940	5.000	11.220	14.000
21.	Sikkim		1.365	0.526	1.670	2.420	1.000		1.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.365	2.730	2.630	103.540	65.340	12.000	33.660	47.000
23.	Tripura		1.365	0.526	3.340	7.260	1.000		3.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh		1.365	2.104	78.490	50.820	11.000	56.100	44.000
25.	West Bengal	1.365	0.000		98.530	33.880	9.000	11.220	30.000
26.	A & N Islands		1.365	1.052		2.420	1.000		1.000
27.	Chandigarh		0.000	0.526		2.420			1.000
28.	D & N Haveli		0.000						0.000
29.	Daman & Diu		0.000	1.052					0.000
30.	Delhi		2.730	1.052	1.670	16.940	3.000	11.220	6.000
31.	Lakshadweep		1.365	1.052					0.000
32.	Pondicherry		1.365		1.670				3.000
Total		4.095	61.425	29.982	798.260	554.180	135.000	381.480	498.000

Statement*Tentative Statewise Allocation of Funds Under Various Components National AIDS Control Programme 1997-98**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Programme Manage- ment	Cash Grant				Commodity Grant				Grand Total
	IEC	NGOs & Councils	Training	Total	Blood Bank	Hivkits	Other Commodity	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.000	50.000	8.000	20.000	262.922	15.000	36.00	450.000	501.000	763.922
14.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	39.311		1.20		1.200	40.511
14.000	20.000	5.000	8.000	64.151		6.00		6.000	70.151
15.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	181.580		13.00		13.000	194.580
14.000	5.000	3.000	5.000	41.927		7.00		7.000	48.927
15.000	50.000	5.000	15.000	253.227	38.750	25.00	100.000	163.750	416.977
14.000	8.000	5.000	8.000	88.161		20.00		20.000	108.161
14.000	8.000	8.000	10.000	123.831		3.00		3.000	126.831
20.000	2.000	3.000	5.000	69.890		2.00		2.000	71.890
15.000	20.000	8.000	15.000	194.048	8.750	36.00	150.000	194.750	388.798
14.000	20.000	5.000	10.000	173.007	18.750	10.00		28.750	201.757
15.000	50.000	7.000	20.000	276.496		8.00	300.00	308.000	584.496
16.000	100.000	12.000	50.000	437.100	15.000	260.00	450.000	725.000	1162.100
14.000	15.000	8.000	8.000	67.620		2.00		2.000	69.620
15.000	8.000	3.000	5.000	41.785		2.00		2.000	43.785
14.000	15.000	8.000	8.000	57.125	2.500	1.60		4.100	61.225
14.000	20.000	8.000	8.000	69.542	2.500	2.40		4.900	74.442
15.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	102.811	12.500	5.00		17.500	120.311
14.000	25.000	5.000	15.000	122.431		15.00		15.000	137.431
15.000	50.000	5.000	20.000	157.947		3.40	100.000	103.400	261.347
14.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	39.981	1.250	0.60		1.850	41.831
16.000	100.000	25.000	50.000	459.265	11.250	92.00	550.000	653.250	1112.515
14.000	10.000	3.000	5.000	48.491	2.500	0.40		2.900	51.391
15.000	100.000	15.000	50.000	423.879		25.00	274.728	299.728	723.607
16.000	100.000	20.000	50.000	369.995	5.000	47.00		52.000	421.995
14.000	5.000	2.000	3.000	30.837		1.50		1.500	32.337
14.000	5.000	2.000	3.000	27.946		9.00		9.000	36.946
14.000	5.000	2.000	3.000	24.000		1.00		1.000	25.000
14.000	5.000	2.000	3.000	25.052		1.00		1.000	26.052
15.000	80.000	10.000	50.000	197.612		160.00		160.000	357.612
14.000	5.000	2.000	3.000	26.417		1.00		1.000	27.417
14.000	5.000	3.000	3.000	31.035		7.00		7.000	38.035
470.000	916.000	208.000	473.000	4529.422	133.750	804.100	2374.728	3312.578	7842.000

[Translation]

Laxmibai Reservoir in U.P.

5693. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on lift canal of the Laxmibai Reservoir in U.P. has been suspended;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work will be started and the areas of M.P. and U.P. that will be benefited therefrom; and

(c) the policy of the Government to protect the future of the employees engaged in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The construction work of the Canal is being carried out by the State Governments. No such information has been reported to the Central Government.

[English]

Sidhmukh Canal Irrigation Project

5694. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had cleared Sidhmukh Canal Irrigation Project in Churu Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan;

(b) the reasons for the delay in making the irrigation project operational and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the amount allocated by the Union Government for this project, so far; and

(d) the latest position with regard to its construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) Sidhmukh & Nohar Projects have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission in July, 1990 for an estimated cost of Rs. 103 crores and Rs. 40.59 crores respectively. The projects are to benefit the districts of Hanumangarh and Churu.

The State Government of Rajasthan has combined both the projects for the purpose of smooth implementation. The works on Sidhmukh and Nohar Project commenced in Annual Plan 1990-92 and is scheduled to

be completed by 2000-01. The Project is receiving external assistance from European Economic Community of Rs. 135.00 crores. The plan funds allocated to this project upto March, 1997 are Rs. 146.00 Crores.

The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 235.00 crores and the anticipated expenditure upto 3/97 is Rs. 173.53 crores. The Physical Progress on the project is as under :-

Sidhmukh	Command	Total quantity (Km)	Quantity Executed upto 3/97 (KM)
Sidhmukh Feeder		20	20
Rasana Disty		64	36.6
Dishmukh Disty		52	—
Minor network in Nohar Command		251	42.3
Nohar Command			
Jasna Major Feeder		3	3
Khanania Disty		25.5	25.1
Nohar Distributory		22.6	22.5
Jasna Disty		30.5	27.3
Minor network in Nohar Command		121	95.3

Barshi Cancer Hospital

5695. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : 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 "Cancer is no more a horror to those villagers" as reported in the Times of India dated November 4, 1996;

(b) if so, whether Barshi Cancer Hospital is working in very interior part of rural Maharashtra;

(c) if so, whether the said hospital is providing cancer treatment facilities to poor farmers and rural people; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide financial as well as other support to the said hospital ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Such proposals will be considered on their merits as and when received.

Toll Tax in Gujarat

5696. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue earned from toll tax on National Highways in Gujarat during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the total revenue generated in Kutch-Saurashtra region during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) the total allocation made out of this for the road sector of Kutch region; and

(d) the criteria fixed for allocation of funds in the road sector for each district ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI I.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) No toll tax has been levied on National Highways so far. However, fee on permanent bridges on National Highways is collected. An amount of Rs. 15.83 crores was collected during the last three years in the State of Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The total amount of Rs. 15.83 crores was reallocated to the State of Gujarat for the development of National Highway in that State. However, Government of India is not concerned with regard to region-wise/district-wise allocation.

Diversion of Funds

5697. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Rural Development Agency have diverted Government funds to fixed deposits and incurred huge loss of interest in M.Ps. Account which has been highlighted in the Report of the Deputy Accountant General (Central) of Kochi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Kerala, the funds are deposited in Nationalised Banks on short term fixed deposits for 30

and 45 days there by gaining interest at 8 to 10 percent on these deposits. There is no loss of interest on M.P. Funds in DRDA, Kochi. State Government of Kerala has also intimated non receipt of the report of the Deputy Accountant General (Central) Kochi.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure made in Defence Ministry

5698. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by his Ministry/ Departments and subordinate offices under his Ministry during the year 1996-97;

(b) the extent to which it compared to the expenditure incurred during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(c) the details of economy measures taken to curtail the expenditure during the last three years; and

(d) to what extent expenditure incurred during 1997-98 is likely to be curtailed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) A net expenditure provision of Rs. 33,402.42 crores, including Pensions, have been made in RE 1996-97. Expenditure incurred during preceding 3 years is as under :

Year	Rs. in crores
1993-94	24571.30
1994.95	26154.38
1995-96	30248.63

(c) and (d) There has been a constant endeavour to effect economy as well as optimise existing resources utilisation in all spheres of Defence expenditure. Measures taken to economise the Defence expenditure is an ongoing process which will continue in 1997-98.

Rehabilitation of Sardar Sarovar Project Oustees

5699. SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Sardar Sarovar Project Oustees have returned to their villages because of dissatisfaction with their rehabilitation package;

(b) if so, the number of the Oustees families that have returned to their villages;

(c) their grievances about the rehabilitation package offered by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The details regarding number of Project Affected Families of Sardar Sarovar Project who have returned to their native villages in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, their grievances and steps taken by Government of Gujarat in the matter are given as under :-

Submergence Village	Name of Resettlement & Rehabilitation site in Gujarat	Number of families returned	Grievances	Steps taken by Government of Gujarat
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh				
Kukra	Miyagam	46	Water logging in field	Drainage has been provided
Sondul	Sonipura	25	Grazing by cattles of nearby villages	Alternate land is made available in Dabhoi taluka.
Gujarat				
Morkhadi	Ambawadi-9 Chikada-4 Pipervati-2 Simla-2 Kakarpada-1	18	Poor quality of land and personal reason like cultivation in original land at their native villages which they are entitled to till actual submergence takes Place.	Alternate land is available and one choice is given alternate land can be allotted.

[Translation]

Loan to States under A.I.B.P.

5700. SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY :
SHRI SANAT MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of states which have fully utilised the funds sanctioned by the Union Government under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme;

(b) the names of states who could not utilise the same so far and the amount of funds remained unutilized, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor and reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the names of States who have applied for loan under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have fully utilised the funds released by the Union Government during 1996-97 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) and (c) The States who could not utilise the funds released by the Union Government under AIBP during 1996-97 and the funds remaining unutilised by them are:-

States	Unutilised fund (Rs. crores)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	13.94
Assam	2.55
Bihar	13.29
J&K	1.3

1	2
Kerala	1.55
Manipur	4.30
Orissa	2.43
Tripura	0.30
Tamil Nadu	15.67
West Bengal	1.59

These States could not utilise the funds due to slow progress of works on the projects due to variety of reasons.

(d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal have applied for loans under the above scheme during 1997-98.

[English]

Opening of Dispensary

5701. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no C.G.H.S. dispensary functioning in Mangolpuri area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to open a C.G.H.S. dispensary in the said area ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) to (c) At present, the Central Government pensioners residing at Mangolpuri are attached with the nearest dispensary for CGHS facilities. The serving Central employees residing there are covered under the CS (MA) rules, 1944 till such time as a regular dispensary can be established. While there are please to establish new dispensaries, this depends on the overall availability of resources.

[Translation]

Old Age Pension

5702. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons provided old age pension and the number of pregnant women provided grants under the social security scheme in various States so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of families provided assistance under the above scheme whose sole bread-earner has died;

(c) whether the amount of grants and pension provided by the Union Government to the beneficiaries is in addition to the amount provided by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the amount provided to each family/ person, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) The number of beneficiaries benefited as reported by the State Governments under National Old Age Pensions Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The NSAP Guidelines clearly stipulate that it should be ensured that central assistance does not displace States own expenditure on Social Protection Schemes and these are in addition to the benefits the States are currently providing or might provide in future. The scales of benefit under the NSAP which are uniform throughout the country are as follows :-

- (i) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) : Rs. 75/- per month per beneficiary.
- (ii) National Family Scheme (NFBS) : Rs. 5000/- in case of death due to natural causes and Rs. 10,000/- in case of accidental death of the primary breadwinner to the bereaved household.
- (iii) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) : Rs. 300/- per pregnancy up to the first two live births.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under three scheme of NSAP during 1996-97

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NOAPS	NFBS	NMBS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	514946	28461	199399
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	224	4	57

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	38922	2356	13522
4.	Bihar	643749	4975	95740
5.	Goa	657	100	31
6.	Gujarat	50970	9	552
7.	Haryana	37700	496	10619
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10618	139	2387
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22503	595	5087
10.	Karnataka	498670	27	8819
11.	Kerala	45595	1321	7350
12.	Madhya Pradesh	493012	23037	79246
13.	Maharashtra	19150	527	1830
14.	Manipur	1806	11	216
15.	Meghalaya	3699	12	217
16.	Mizoram	1204	42	733
17.	Nagaland	2074	61	2029
18.	Orissa	271745	4470	58608
19.	Punjab	35429	1395	3562
20.	Rajasthan	53176	1243	117
21.	Sikkim	800	NR	NR
22.	Tamil Nadu	314069	23396	75297
23.	Tripura	5070	198	4269
24.	Uttar Pradesh	659566	17820	419337
25.	West Bengal	353900	4070	57391
26.	A & N Island	NR	NR	NR
27.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
28.	D & N Haveli	297	45	134
29.	Daman & Diu	78	17	22
30.	NCT Delhi	10253	168	629
31.	Lakshadweep	98	16	10
32.	Pondicherry	1500	1	559
Total		4091480	115012	1047769

NR : Not Reported.

[English]

Maternity and Health Care Centres

5703.DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

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

(a) the number of Maternity and Health Care Centres functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be set up during the year 1996-97;

(c) whether external assistance is being provided for setting up of the Maternity/Health care/Family Welfare Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) Maternal & Health Care is provided through Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Post Partum Centres. State-wise number is given in the attached statement.

(b) Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are opened by the State Governments concerned. The Deptt. of Family Welfare does not give assistance to States for opening these.

(c) and (d) The assistance is not currently available under any of the externally assisted projects in this Department for opening of new PHC/CHC. However, under the World Bank assisted project applicable to all States and under various area projects, maternity and health care facilities in a large number of PHCs and CHCs are being strengthened in all the States.

Statement*Number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Post Partum Centres*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sub-centres	PHCs	CHCs	PECs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7894	1283	46	93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	223	47	9	1
3.	Assam	5280	619	105	41
4.	Bihar	14799	2209	148	91
5.	Goa	175	21	5	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	7284	957	185	88
7.	Haryana	2299	397	63	33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1908	246	50	33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1700	335	45	17
10.	Karnataka	7993	1459	224	103
11.	Kerala	5094	959	54	82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11936	1376	190	122
13.	Maharashtra	9725	1695	295	121
14.	Manipur	420	72	16	4
15.	Meghalaya	337	88	10	4
16.	Mizoram	261	38	6	6
17.	Nagaland	244	33	5	2
18.	Orissa	5927	1056	157	79
19.	Punjab	2852	484	105	54
20.	Rajasthan	8692	1572	256	135
21.	Sikkim	147	24	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	8681	1436	72	119
23.	Tripura	537	63	11	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20153	3761	262	219
25.	West Bengal	7873	1556	89	82
26.	A & N Island	96	17	4	1
27.	Chandigarh	12	-	1	2
28.	D & N Haveli	34	6	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	19	4	2	-
30.	Delhi	42	8	-	14
31.	Lakshadweep	14	7	3	-
32.	Pondicherry	79	26	4	3

[Translation]

Development of Villages

5704. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration had formulated any scheme for the development of villages in 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for that purpose;

(c) the amount spent on various development work in 1996-97 and the items of the development work completed and the number of the items yet to be started; and

(d) the details of the schemes and the proposals proposed for the year 1997-98 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PARSAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

NSAP Scheme

5705. SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any programme to provide Old age pension to those who are above 65 and have not relations;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and programme thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will consider any such programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) under National Social Assistance Programme is being implemented with effect from 15th August, 1995.

(b) The Central Assistance under the National Old Age Pension Scheme is available subject to the following conditions :

(i) The age of the applicant (male/female) shall be 65 years or higher.

(ii) The applicant must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members of other sources. If the criteria adopted by State/ UT Governments to determine destitution prior

to the introduction of NOAPS are more liberal than those prescribed by the Central Government, the State/UT Governments are free to adopt them.

- (iii) The amount of Old Age Pension shall be Rs. 75/- per month.
- (iv) The total number of old age pensions should not exceed the numerical ceiling prescribed for States/UTs.
- (c) Does not arise.

Medical Equipments

5706. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of equipments costing 10 thousands and more purchased by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether the rules of purchasing such equipments were grossly violated by the hospital authorities;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to probe the purchases made by the hospital authorities through CBI; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) The list of the equipments purchased/procured by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia during 1994-97 is given in the attached Statement.

(b) There is no such report.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

List of equipments purchased during the year 1994-97.

Name of equipment procured at hospital level :-

1. ENT Tympanometer (1)
2. Semi Automatic Heamotology Counter (1)
3. Blood Gas Analyzer (1)
4. Deep Freezer Plasma (1)
5. Sterilizer/Eutoclaves (8)

6. Electrolyte Analyzer (1)
7. Nebulizer with kits (4)
8. Hyper Hypo Thermia System (1)
9. Nebulizer Model Handyneb Ultrasonic (1)
10. Dental X-Ray Unit (1)
11. ENT Micromotor Drill (1)
12. Automatic Slide Projector (1)
13. Surgeon Operating Chair (Hydraulic) (2)
14. Oxygen Pipe Line System
15. Shortwave Diathermy machine (6)
16. Head Lights (2)
17. Photocopier Machines (2)
18. Laser Printer (3)
19. Defibrillator A Monitor (1)
20. Microprocessor Radiant Heat Warmer (2)
21. Nebulizer (1)
22. Gross Lab (1)

Name of equipments procured under German Aid Programme by DGHS (P.O.)

23. Biochemistry Analyzer (Express Plus) (3)
24. Fractoscan Junior (1)
25. Multihead Binocular Microscope (1)
26. Pulse Oximeter (10)
27. Non-Invasive Blood Pressure (2)
28. Obstetric Chair/Bed Hydraulic (1)
29. Fiberintimer (1)
30. Defibrillator Montor (4)
31. Central Station (1)
32. Bed Side Monitor (4)
33. VIP Bird Ventilator (2)
34. Aneasthesia Machines (6)
35. C-Arm Images BV-29 (1)

36. ECG Machines 12 leads (2)
37. Electronic Surgical Cautery Machines (2)
38. ICU Beds (2)
39. O.T. Tables Hydraulic (2)
40. Arthroscope (1)
41. Martin O.T. light mobile portable (2)
42. Al Systeme cell counter (2)
43. Respirator Ventilostor (2)
44. Cystoscope/Resesctroscope (1)
45. Suction Machines (4)
46. Baby Warmer Bed (2)
47. Baby Incubator (2)
48. Operating Microproseepex (2)
49. Colposcope (1)
50. Operative Video Labroscope (1)
51. O.T. Celing light (2)
52. Intra Operative ultrasound (1)
53. Computerised automatic cell counter (1)
54. Ultrasound Sonoline (1)

Name of equipments procured by the Proc. Cell of DGHS :-

1. Ventilator (1)
2. Lifepak Defibrillator/Monitor (4)
3. Electrosurgical Cautery (4)
4. O.T. Light Philips (2)
5. E.M.G. Machine (1)
6. EEG Machine (1)

Name of equipments procured by Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India (HSCC) :-

1. Ventilator (1)
2. Multiparameter Autoanalyzer (1)

Name of equipments received free of cost from WHO :-

1. Ambulatory Blood Pleassure Monitor (1)

Name of equipments procured through DGS & D :-

1. Portable Defibrillator with Monitor (4)

Plastic Lung

5707.DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Govenment has been drawn to certain reports indicating that London Scientists have developed a plastic lung to save the lives of thousands of people who face death because of shortage of transplant organs;

(b) whether these reports have also been mentioned about implantation of such a lung in a pig and proposal to test the same on sheep in preparation for trials on human beings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to send a team of Senior Specialists of medical science to London to study the development alongwith the process of its implantation in the interest of country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The report indicates that a team of researchers implanted a plastic lung in a pig keeping it alive for twenty four hours and that it is proposed to be teated on sheep in preparation of human trials.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal as the studies undertaken are at a preliminary state only.

Strengthening of Canals in Haryana

5708.COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provide financial assistance to State Governments for strengthening of Canals;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided to various States during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the items on which the Haryana Government have spent this amount and the achievements made ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State

subject and irrigation projects are planned, funded/ executed by State Governments concerned and Central Assistance is normally given in block loans/grants and is not tied to any individual project. However, the Ministry of Water Resources has provided Central Loan Assistance

(CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to Extension, Renovation and Modernisation projects and Water Resources Consolidation projects during 1996-97. The details of CLA provided to various States for such projects under AIBP during 1996-97 are :-

S. No.	State	Name of Project	Amount of C.L.A. (Rs. in Crores)	
			Approved	Released
1.	Haryana	Water Resources Consolidation Project	40.00	30.00
2.	Rajasthan	Jaismond Modernisation Project	1.85	.925
3.	Tamil Nadu	Water Resources Consolidation Project	40.00	20.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Upper Ganga including Madhya Ganga Canal	20.00	15.00

(c) The Haryana Government has spent this amount on Water Resources Consolidation Project and the potential likely to be created during 1996-97 through this project is 20.38 thousand hectares.

Revision of MBBS Curriculum

5709. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Council of India propose to revise the MBBS curriculum from the next academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the norms relating to private practice by the Government doctors are also going to be revised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) and (b) The Medical Council of India Recommendations on Graduate Medical Education containing curriculum of M.B.B.S. course has been approved by Central Government as a regulation under section 33 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and this has been conveyed to M.C.I. on 4.3.1997.

(c) and (d) The Central Government doctors are not allowed to do private practice. As a measure of compensation, Non-Practice Allowance is being given to such doctors.

[English]

Institutes of Medical Sciences at Bellary

5710. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council team had visited Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences at Bellary;

(b) if so, the details of the main observations of the team; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per report of the team of the Medical Council of India, there is shortage of 5 Professors, 32 Associate Professors/Readers, 30 Assistant Professors/Lecturers and 55 Tutors/Demonstrators/Registrars. In addition, there are deficiencies in respect of accommodation, equipment and beds in the various departments/units. The Institute has been asked to rectify the deficiencies.

Yachting Centre in GOA

5711. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Yachting Centre has been established in Goa;

(b) if so, when it was established and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the reasons for which it has not been commissioned as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds to Madhya Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Prathmic Shiksha Mission Scheme

5712.DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details regarding the total amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for literacy during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 under the Rajiv Gandhi Prathmic Siksha Mission Scheme;

(b) the district-wise amount allocated for Bhind, Datia and Muraina Parliamentary constituencies during the above mentioned period;

(c) whether the Government had conducted any survey through any agency regarding the physical verification of the number of people made literate and the expenditure incurred on these scheme, if so, when;

(d) whether it is a fact that excess expenditure and paper work is being done and that the actual work done is negligible; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Govt. in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Prathmic Shiksha Mission Scheme is the name given to the State Implementation Society for implementing District Primary Education Programme in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

National Literacy Mission (NLM) does not release grant to Rajiv Gandhi Prathmic Shiksha Mission. Funds are released by NLM for eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years directly to Zila Saksharata Samiti (ZSS), which is a society registered under the Chairmanship of District Collector at the District Level. The grants released by the NLM for literacy to Zila Saksharata Samitis of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are as under :

Year	Grants released
1994-95	Rs. 25,11,99,010/-
1995-96	Rs. 6,37,00,000/-
1996-97	Rs. 3,81,84,000/-

(b) The District-wise grant released to Bhind, Datia and Muraina is as under :-

Bhind	Rs. 65.00 lakhs
Muraina	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
Datia	Rs. 43.75 lakhs

(c) Literacy survey is not conducted by the Government. The Zila Saksharata Samiti, before launching the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), conducts a literacy survey identifying the number of people to be made literate in the age group of 15-35 years. On completion of the Total Literacy Campaign a sample based evaluation study to determine the literacy competencies acquired by the learners is conducted through an external agency. The campaigns are still in progress in the three Districts mentioned above.

(d) and (e) The grants under the scheme are released to the ZSS for specific items of expenditure and the ZSS is expected to incur expenditure only on those items within the limits of the grants sanctioned for the purpose. The question of incurring excess expenditure by the ZSS, over and above the sanctioned grant, therefore, does not arise. The accounts of the ZSS are audited by a Chartered Accountant. In Madhya Pradesh as against the target of making 125.25 lakh persons literate in the age group of 15-35 years, 84.67 lakh persons have been enrolled under literacy campaigns. Of these, 32.60 lakh persons have been made literate upto March 1997.

Supreme Court Judgement

5713.SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court had given a judgement that a doctor would give treatment only as per the system of medicine under which he gets his degree if so, the details of this decision;

(b) whether any machinery has been constituted at Tahsil and district level to conduct enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which such machinery is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) The Supreme Court in its a judgement dated 10-5-96 in CA No. 8856 of 1994 filed by Poonam Verma Vs. Ashwin Patel & others directed that the practitioners of Homoeopathy system of medicine cannot practise in Allopathy system of medicine as he was not qualified in that system. These

issues are being agitated before the Supreme Court under Civil. Appeal No. 836/37, WP (C) 5/87, 1082/88, 359/91, SLP No. 8421, 8422/95, Dr. Mukhtiar Chand and Others Vs. State of Punjab. The matter is under judicial examination before a 3 member bench, as such the matter is subjudice.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Girls Education

5714. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deteriorating condition of girls education at Secondary and Senior Secondary level;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of girls education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) There is no empirical evidence to show that the condition of girls education at secondary and senior secondary level is deteriorating. As per the provisional statistics of the 6th All India Educational Survey being conducted by the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), the overall enrolment of girl students has increased by 51% at the secondary level and 54% at the senior secondary level from 1986 to 1993. Education being on the Concurrent List necessary steps are being taken by the State Governments to improve the standard of girls education. This is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Land Under Cultivation

5715. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the area of waste land utilised and brought under cultivation after setting up of Wasteland Development Department in July, 1992, till date;

(b) the present status of the watershed projects

started under Integrated Wasteland Development Project in non-forest wasteland and the future thereof; and

(c) the future schemes and programmes of the Government for the development of wasteland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA) : (a) The mandate of the Wastelands Development Department is to develop non-forest wastelands for sustainable use for increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder. The Department of Wastelands Development does not have the mandate to bring the wasteland under cultivation. However, assistance have been provided to the Projects under the schemes namely Integrated Wastelands Development Project, Grant-in-Aid & Technology Development, Extension & Training involving Rs. 238.19 Crores for development of 3,08,700 ha. of wastelands.

(b) and (c) 32 Integrated Wastelands Development Projects (IWDP) have been sanctioned for the development of wastelands on watershed basis. The projects are under implementation. The existing schemes of the Department of Wastelands Development are presently continuing.

[English]

Dabur Gripe Water

5716. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI DINSHA PATEL :
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

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 "CANADA warns against Dabur Gripe Water" as appearing in Hindustan Times dated March 12, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether sample tests have indicated the presence of glass particles in the Dabur Gripe Water; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to impose a ban on the Dabur Gripe Water till facts are brought to the light so that small infants could be saved from the dangerous consequences of the consumption of this deadly liquid ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The investigation carried out by the Government at the premises of M/s Dabur (India) Limited, Sahibabad (Uttar Pradesh) did not reveal on visual examination presence of glass particles in different batches of the product manufactured and maintained as 'Control Samples' by the said company.

(d) In view of reply to (b) and (c), does not arise. However, surveillance on this product has been strengthened.

Unused Equipment

5717. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that equipment are lying unused at university services and several other centres; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Employment Guarantee Scheme

5718. SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cabinet has sanctioned the proposal for implementation the Employment Guarantee Scheme in all the blocks of the country;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed youth from poor families who are likely to get employment under the scheme; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Union Government for the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) The Cabinet has approved the proposal for implementing the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in all the rural blocks of the country.

(b) The primary objective of the EAS is to provide wage employment during lean agricultural season to rural poor who get themselves registered with Panchayats for seeking employment. So far more than 2.41 crores people

have got themselves registered under the scheme.

(c) Rs. 1970 crores have been allocated for the scheme during 1997-98.

[English]

Road projects to Private Sector in Orissa

5719. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sought approval of Union Government for handing over Road Development Projects to Private Sector;

(b) if so, the details of each project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development Work

5720. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether development works are not being undertaken in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh and in other parts of the State but the same are being shown in the paper; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Rural Development works are undertaken by the Ministry, through out the country including Allahabad as well as all parts of the Uttar Pradesh as per laid down guidelines.

[Translation]

Ban on Old Vehicles

5721. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to impose a ban on plying of vehicles that are more than 10 years old, on the roads specially in the metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

HOFU Disease

5722. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a patient of HOFU a very rare blood related total disease, has been found in Jabalpur city of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the government propose to initiate action to check the spread of this total disease ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hofu is a mildly unstable haemoglobin variant. This is a rare haemoglobin disorder and is not a fatal disease. Subjects with this abnormal haemoglobin generally remain healthy and no preventive steps have been advised by experts.

[Translation]

Training to Pilots

5723. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on providing training to an aircraft pilot by the Air Force;

(b) the number of pilots in the Air Force as on date and the extent to which it is less than the prescribed number;

(c) the number of the pilots killed in different aircrashes during the last three years and the loss suffered by the nation as a result thereof;

(d) whether the payment of compensation has been made to the family members of each pilot killed in the aircrashes; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) The training cost per pilot for each of the sub-streams is as given below :-

- (i) Fighter : Rs. 5.2 crores
- (ii) Transport : Rs. 1.7 crores
- (iii) Helicopter : Rs. 1.0 crores

(b) Against an authorised establishment of 3,347 pilots, the actual strength as on 30th April 1997 is 2,884.

(c) The number of pilots killed in the last 3 years is 26. Provisional loss to the IAF is Rs. 170.23 crores.

(d) and (e) Barring for two pilots killed in air accident on 24.12.1996, death benefits have been sanctioned to the next of kins of all the pilots. In the case of these two pilots the documents from the next of kin are awaited.

[English]

AWHO

5724. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether army officers on deputation to any organisation relating to the welfare of ex-servicemen are paid by the ministry;

(b) the name of the agency which deals with acts of misconduct or irregularities if any, by such officials;

(c) whether government have received complaints regarding corruption in the Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO); and

(d) if so, action taken against persons found responsible for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) to (d) There is no Army Officer on deputation with Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) and Army Group Insurance Fund (AGIF). Some Officers are however, on Extra Regimental employment with these organisations which deal with welfare of Army as well as retired personnel. These officers are paid by the respective organisations through the procedure of book debit and continue to be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence in disciplinary and vigilance matters.

AWHO is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act. A complaint against AWHO alleging use of substandard material in the construction of dwelling units and over costing of the dwelling units constructed by it was considered by the State Consumer Forum and dismissed.

Plantation on National Highways from Rourkela to Sambalpur

5725. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact

that hundreds of trees on both the sides of National Highway from Rourkela to Sambalpur were cut down as part of the development work of the National Highways;

(b) if so, the number of the trees cut down and the amount received out of the sale of such trees; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to plant new trees on both sides of the National Highways, the name of the organisation entrusted with plantation programme and the time Schedule fixed for such plantation ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected from the State Government.

[Translation]

Implementation of Wasteland Projects

5726. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had organised a conference of the representatives of states in the last months to consider the implementation of wasteland projects;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of projects were reviewed in that conference;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of the projects satisfactorily in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A meeting was convened by the Department of Wastelands Development to review the various Plan schemes of the Department and also to get a feedback from the States in regard to the difficulties being faced by them at the field level in implementation of the wastelands development projects and as to how to overcome these difficulties. State Secretaries have been asked to ensure implementation of the projects with active participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local people in accordance with the provisions contained in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development. Close monitoring and inspection of the projects have also been emphasised.

[English]

Expenditure on National Highways in Maharashtra

5727. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on widening of National Highways and strengthening of the existing double lane carriageway in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(b) the details of the proposals proposed to be executed during the current year and the expenditure proposed to be incurred in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) The funds allocated for National Highway (Original) works including widening/ strengthening in the Maharashtra State is as under :

1995-96	:	Rs. 28.99 crores
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1996-97	:	Rs. 19.70 crores
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(b) Works worth Rs. 68.00 crores are proposed to be taken up during 1997-98 in Maharashtra State. However, it is too early to indicate the expenditure to be incurred for these works at this stage.

Inter-State Water Dispute

5728. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to utilise the services of Inter-State Council to settle Inter-State water dispute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) No Inter-State water dispute has been referred to the Inter-State Council Secretariat so far.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Budget Allocation for Irrigation

5729. SHRI NIHAR CHAND CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the budget allocated for irrigation during the First Five Year Plan and the area of irrigable land;

(b) whether the area of irrigable land has increased to a large extent during the 8th Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for increasing the budget allocation on irrigation and the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the budget allocated for irrigable land during the First and Eighth Five Year Plan so far, respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) During the First Five Year Plan, the expenditure incurred from the Central and States budgets on creation of irrigation potential through Major, Medium and Minor irrigation projects was Rs. 441.86 crores and the areas which could be brought under irrigation was 3.66 million hectares.

(b) The area brought under irrigation facilities during Eighth Five Year Plan is provisionally estimated to be 10.70 million hectares.

(c) and (d) The expenditure/outlay on creation of irrigation facilities is increasing steadily over Five Year Plans as indicated in the table below :

Five Year Plan	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
I Plan	442
II Plan	522
III Plan	904
IV Plan	1755
V Plan	3147
VI Plan	9348
VII Plan	14226
VIII Plan	28382 (Outlay)

[English]

Dry Docks At Calcutta Port

5730. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the private firms to which Netaji Subhash Dry Docks at Calcutta Port were leased out in June, 1994;

(b) the broad terms and conditions of the lease agreements; and

(c) the reasons for the resumption of the Dock by the Calcutta Port Trust, from the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Calcutta Port Trust has leased out Dry Dock 1 & 2 along with adjacent land and land for wet berth at Netaji Subhash Dry Docks to M/s. Chokhani Shipyard (Bengal) Ltd. (CSBL) in June, 1994.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by CPT and CSBL on 1st June, 1994, which includes following broad terms and conditions :-

1. The lease shall be for the purpose of ship repair activities only as per the relevant Acts, Rules, Regulations and other statutes framed in this behalf by appropriate authority as per the law of land.
2. The period of lease shall be for 30 years and shall not be renewable.
3. The rate of rent payable by CSBL for the wet berth shall be Rs. 12,500/- per day for 365 days which shall be payable on completion of berth by CSBL or on completion of 24 months from the date of signing an MOU/agreement whichever is earlier.
4. A monthly sum of Rs. 1768.00 per 100 sq. metres per month shall be payable by M/s. CSBL for the land adjacent to N.S. Dry Docks 1 & 2.
5. A non-refundable premium equivalent to four years rent i.e. Rs. 79,73,592 shall be payable by M/s. CSBL in respect of land adjacent to dry docks in two instalments.
6. A monthly rent at the rate of Rs. 1456.00 per 100 sq. metres per month shall be payable by CSBL for the land adjacent to the proposed wet berth.
7. A non-refundable premium equivalent to four year's rent i.e. Rs. 46,29,981.00 shall be payable by M/s. CSBL in respect of land adjacent to the wet berth in two instalments.
8. All payments regarding dry dock charges, wet berth charges and rents including Municipal Taxes for lands adjacent to dry docks and wet berth shall be payable every month in advance within 10th day of month.
9. Sums of Rs. 23,97,072.00 and Rs.13,91,708.00 being equivalent to one year rent and taxes in

respect of adjacent lands in N.S. Dry Docks No. 1 & 2 and wet berth respectively will be payable by CSBL as security deposit for payment of rent & taxes.

10. In case of any default in making payment within the specified due date, an interest of 18% shall be payable by M/s. CSBL on all outstanding dues.
11. In case of any breach of terms and conditions by the lessee it shall be lawful for CPT to stop operations of CSBL, re-enter and resume the demised premises after giving three months notice.

(c) M/s. CSBL had been defaulting in payment of dues to them as per the terms and conditions of the MOU and the dues worth over Rs. 7.42 crores accumulated besides the interest amount thereupon till Feb. 1996. M/s CSBL failed to clear the outstanding dues even during the period of 3 months of which a notice was issued to them by Calcutta Port Trust during November, 1995. As a result, ultimately, possession of premises demised to M/s. CSBL was resumed on 1.3.1996.

Financial Assistance

5731. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the financial assistance provided to Maharashtra

for undertaking various Health & Family Welfare Programme during last three years, separately;

- (b) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to Maharashtra during 1997-98;

- (c) whether financial assistance has been provided as per the target fixed;

- (d) if not, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be provided;

- (e) whether the State Government has utilised the said amount;

- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (g) the achievements of the State in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) to (f) A statement showing financial assistance provided to Maharashtra for major National Health Programmes during last three years and proposed financial assistance during 1997-98 is given in the attached Statement-I. Financial assistance to the States are provided keeping in view the funding norms and targets to be achieved in respect of each programme.

- (g) A statement showing achievements of the State in respect of major National Health and Family Welfare Programmes during last three years is given in the attached statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement showing Financial Assistance to Maharashtra under Major National Health Programmes during 1994-95 to 1997-98

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (proposed)
1.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	11.22	13.63	20.07	21.07
2.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	3.51	2.76	4.71	2.57*
3.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	2.26	3.70	1.18	Not yet finalised
4.	National T.B. Control Programme	6.10	9.16	N.A.	10.50
5.	National AIDS Control Programme	2.93	3.00	9.00	4.37
6.	National Family Welfare Programme	99.94	127.18	117.35	69.87**

*In addition District Leprosy Society will be provided funds based on their expenditure.

** Excluding Area Project as the State-wise allocations for this project have not yet finalised.

Statement-II

Statement showing achievements under Major National Health and Family Welfare Programmes for the State of Maharashtra during 1994-95 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievements		
		1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme				
(i)	No. of positive cases	330699	368796	315343
(ii)	No. of P.F. cases detected	103616	132841	84016
(iii)	ABER	13.36	14.29	15.02
(iv)	Spray coverage (Population in million)	5.98	14.08	Report awaited
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme				
	New cases detected	69340	41621	33494
	Cases brought under treatment	69340	41621	33494
	Cases discharged	103123	58561	32046
3. National T.B. Control Programme				
	New cases detected (in lakhs)	1.35	2.05	1.88 (Provisional)
4. National Programme for Control of Blindness				
	Cataract operations performed	257381	314000	357407
5. Family Welfare Programmes				
(i)	Immunization coverage*	Coverage level (%)		
	D.P.T.	101.1	97.14	79.94
	Polio	102.15	97.83	80.29 Upto
	B.C.G.	107.03	101.57	87.19 Feb.
	Measles	93.17	90.95	75.38 97
	T.T. (Pregnant women)	88.32	85.64	68.23 (Prov.)
(ii)	Family Planning Coverage**	Coverage (in lakhs)		
	Sterilisation	5.82	5.66	3.76 Upto
	I.U.D.	4.76	4.71	3.21 Jan.,
	C.C. Users	13.57	13.61	9.51 97
	O.P. Users	4.18	4.35	3.52 (Prov.)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	National AIDS Control Programme	The Programme management capabilities have been strengthened by establishing State AIDS cell and State Empowered Committee. 38 STD clinics have been strengthened. 16 Zonal blood testing centres have been established and 71 blood banks have been modernised. Training programmes for medical and para-medical personnel have been conducted on a large scale.		

*Immunization coverage figures for 1994-95 to 1996-97 are all provisional.

**F.P. Coverage figures for 1995-96 to 1996-97 are all provisional.

Recruitments in I.I.T. Delhi

5732. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment of Faculty members in various Departments and centres in the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi is made from common interviews;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether absorption of Faculty members of centres to the Departments of IIT, Delhi is legally permissible;

(d) whether other IITs in the country are also following the same procedure as that of IIT, Delhi with regard to absorption; and

(e) the details of such absorption in all the IITs during the last five years, Department-wise, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. In accordance with the Statutes of the institute, the Selection Committees are constituted Department-wise/ Centre-wise for recruitment of faculty. The transfer of faculty from a Centre to a Department is made with the approval of Board of Governors of the institute.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The details of faculty members transferred from Centres to Departments in IIT Delhi during the last Five Years are as under :

Physics : 4

Applied : 4

Mechanics

By-pass in Namakkal, Tamil Nadu

5733. SHRI K. KANDASAMY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSFER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is an urgent need for a by-pass road in Namakkal, Rajaji district in Tamil Nadu and for this engineering survey had been made for a long time; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said by-pass is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Land acquisition for the Namakkal By-pass has been done. The construction of this by-pass is being taken up on BOT basis.

Mullapperiyar Dam

5734. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a dispute between Kerala and Tamil Nadu regarding the Mullapperiyar Dam;

(b) if so, the major issues underlying the dispute between the two states;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has made any representation regarding the dispute; and

(d) if so, the action Union Government propose to take to redress the grievances of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has not agreed

for raising the existing water level to the designed FRL of 152 feet apprehending the safety of the dam.

(d) It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu to resolve the issue.

Assistance for Rural Sanitation Programme

5735. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sought central assistance under the Rural Sanitation Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount provided so far for the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of Assam has not sought central assistance under the Rural Sanitation Programme for the current year. However, State Government has an opening balance of Rs. 136.65 lakh as on 1.4.1997 as unutilised funds under the CRSP.

Illness Assistance Fund

5736. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to finalise a New Health Policy to provide medical care to all;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far in the implementation of illness Assistance Fund Scheme, State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) :

(a) and (b) The present Health Policy was adopted in 1983. An exercise has commenced which seeks to review past achievements and address current priorities in the health sector.

(c) National Illness Assistance Fund has been setup vide Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Resolution dated 13-1-1997, which has been published in the Gazette of India (Extra-ordinary) (Part-I Section-I) (No. 9). It has been provided in this scheme that every State/UT (with legislature) may set up an Illness Assistance Fund, as a registered society. This fund would release financial assistance to patients, below poverty line, living in India,

Suffering from life threatening diseases for undergoing medical treatment at any of the superspeciality hospitals/institutes or other Government/private hospitals, participating in the scheme. Some States have set up these illness assistance funds and during 96-97 grant-in-aid as admissible under the scheme has been released to the status of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the Delhi Arogya Nidhi. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crore has been made for grant-in-aid to State Illness Assistance Funds during 1997-98.

Arjun Tank

5737. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU :
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Regiments of Indian Army are equipped with Sufficient 'Arjun Tanks'

(b) whether any inadequacy of 'Arjun Tanks' are experienced to cope with the need of Indian Army;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the production of 'Arjun Tanks' for the use by Indian Army;

(d) whether there is any proposal to purchase new Tanks from any other country for the use of Indian Army; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) Two Regiments are proposed to be equipped with Arjun Tanks during the Ninth Plan.

(b) Pre-Production series of Tanks are undergoing User Trials.

(c) Matching numbers of Tanks are slated for production in the Ninth Plan.

(d) and (e) It will not be in the interests of national security to given any information at this stage.

National Highways in Maharashtra

5738. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are inadequate number of National Highways and their maintenance is poor in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has made several representations for adequate allocation of funds for new projects and repairs of National Highways; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government on the representations ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. The kilometerage of National Highways length in Maharashtra State is 2918 km. which is the third highest in the country after Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. They are being kept in the traffic worthy conditions within the available funds.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Funds for maintenance and repair as made available for the country as a whole is about 40 to 45% of the requirement. Accordingly, works worth Rs. 27.70 crores have been sanctioned under maintenance & Repairs including F.D.R. (Flood Damage Repairs in the State during 1996-97.

Schemes for Employment

5739.DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for the poor as directed by Prime Minister to the financial institutions for employment generation;

(b) whether any special employment generation programmes have also been taken up for the unemployed youths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Out of various employment schemes being implemented by the Ministry, Integrated Rural Development Programme is the one where term credit is advanced by financial institutions for self employment and income/generating activities in the rural economy.

(b) and (c) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1993. The scheme aims at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor including youths during lean agricultural season who got themselves registered with Panchayats for seeking employment. However, no special employment generation programme has recently been taken up for the unemployed youths by the Ministry.

CGHS Dispensaries

5740.SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the CGHS dispensaries in the capital are not sufficient to serve the patients and its beneficiaries;

(b) the action taken on the complaints regarding non-availability of doctors and other staff during working hours which put the patients to difficulties;

(c) the total number of existing vacancies which are not filled so far; and

(d) the number of recruitments made during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) At Present, beneficiaries of CGHS Delhi are served through 87 Allopathic dispensaries and 13 Ayurvedic, 13 Homoeopathic, 4 Unani and 1 Siddha units/dispensaries and also a Maternity and Gynaecological Hospital at R.K. Puram and Ayurvedic Hospital at Lodhi Road. The CGHS network is periodically augmented subject to availability of resources.

(b) to (d) : By and large, doctors are available at the CGHS dispensaries. In the event of non-availability of doctors in any particular dispensary, an alternative arrangement is made by arranging for the service of a doctor from the nearest dispensary.

The vacancies existing are 8% in the case of Medical Officer 10% in the Group C category; 6% in the group D Category.

These vacancies are being filled up by the ongoing process of recruitment, 25 Medical Officers, 132 Group 'C' staff and 171 Group 'D' staff having joined CGHS during the last three years.

Plan to increase Defence Production

5741.SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plans for increasing indigenous defence production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds made for such project

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) A ten year plan for self-reliance in Defence Systems has been evolved with an aim to increase the ratio of expenditure on

indigenously produced systems to the total expenditure on acquisitions in a year from the present level of 0.3 to 0.7 by the year 2005. The thrust towards self reliance will be made along three lines (i) sustaining existing systems through indigenisation of spares, (ii) upgrading viable existing systems and stretching their life and capability and (iii) inducting indigenised systems progressively and minimising import of major systems. A Self-reliance Implementation Council (SRIC) has been formed with two sub-groups, namely Joint Planning Group and the Joint Action Group. The sub-groups have identified and prioritised the strategic systems.

2. The major systems like MBT Arjun, various missiles under Integrated Guided Missiles Development Programme (IGMDP), Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) after extensive flight trial type certification (FOC) and Electronics warfare systems, etc. are planned to be inducted progressively from Ninth Plan onwards. In 1997-98, a budget of Rs. 1678 crores has been proposed against an allocation of Rs. 1458 crores in 1996-97.

Acquisition of Ships

5742 SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India Limited has formulated a massive expansion plan to acquire 44 ships in the next five years.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and capacity addition-both by public and private sector proposed during 1997-98 and next five years and estimates of investment;

(d) the details of funding arrangement worked out/tied up for addition of new ships to Indian fleet; and

(e) the details of phasing out plan of old/Aged Ships for 1997-98 and next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of vessels proposed to be acquired by SCI during 1997-98 and during 9th Five Year Plan 1997-98 to 2001-2002 are given in statements I and II attached.

Such data, in respect of private sector is not maintained by the Govt. However, the Working Group on Ninth Five Year Plan has projected an acquisition of 3.7 million Gross Registered Tonne (GRT) (2 Million GRT on additional account and 1.7 Million GRT on replacement

account) at an indicative investment of Rs. 15,000 crores by both private and public sectors during the 9th Plan.

(d) These acquisition will be financed by SCI through its internal resources, external commercial borrowings and other methods like GDR issue, bonds, debentures, equity capital, etc. as per requirement of each individual project.

(e) The working group on Ninth Plan (1997-1998 to 2001-2002) has assessed for replacement of 110 vessels aggregating to 1.70 million GRT during Ninth Plan period by both public and private sectors.

Statement-I

Vessels Proposed to be Acquired/Ordered by SCI during 1997-98

Sr. No.	Projects/Proposals	No. of Units	Approx Cost (US\$ million)
1.	Aframax Crude oil tanker (S/H)	1	37.50
2.	Project tanker of 30,000 DWT (S/H)	1	17.50
3.	Liner Combis (S/H)	1	15.00
4.	Feeder Ship (S/H)	1	7.00
5.	Bulk Carrier of about 45,000 DWT (S/H)	1	25.00
6.	Liner Combis (N/B)	2	35.00
7.	Cellular Container (N/B)	1	50.00
Total		9	187.00

Note : N/B = New Building
S/H = Second-hand

Statement-II*Acquisition/Ordering by SCI during 9th Five Year Plan Period*

Type	No. of Units	Total GRT Lakhs	Total DWT Lakhs	Total Invest USD MIL
A. Crude Oil Tankers				
Aframax/LR-II Tankers (N/B)	2	1.38	2.40	100.00
Aframax/LR-II Tankers (S/H)	2	1.38	2.40	60.00
LR-I/Medium Range (N/B)	2	0.81	1.40	80.00
B. Product Tankers				
Medium Range (S/H)	2	0.54	0.90	60.00
G.P. Range (N/B)	2	0.36	0.60	70.00
G.P. Range (S/H)	2	0.36	0.60	40.00
C. Bulk Carriers				
Panamax (N/B)	2	0.90	1.50	70.00
Panamax (S/H)	2	0.90	1.50	50.00
Handymax (N/B)	4	1.05	1.80	120.00
Handymax (S/H)	2	1.54	0.90	40.00
Handysize (N/B)	2	0.36	0.60	45.00
Handysize (S/H)	2	0.36	0.60	35.00
D. Liners				
Combis (N/B)	6	0.84	1.20	150.00
Combis (S/H)	6	0.84	1.20	60.00
Feeder (S/H)	1	0.08	0.12	7.00
Cellular (N/B)	3	0.90	1.20	150
E. Special Vessels				
Chemical/Acid Tankers (N/B)	2	0.42	0.60	100.00
Total For 9th Plan	44	12.05	19.52	1237.00

Note : N/B = New Building

S/H = Second Hand

Drinking Water

5743. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have given top priority to drinking water supply in the State;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme of action has been undertaken by the Government during 1997-98;

(c) whether any water supply scheme was submitted to the Union Government with cost involvement of Rs. 1,200 crores; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and provided by the centre so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No Water supply scheme with cost involvement of Rs. 1200 crore has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sunderban as National Waterway

5744. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government approached the Union Government some time back for declaring the portion of Ganga passing through Sunderbans area in that State as "National Waterway"

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter, when it has already declared the cauvery National Waterway; and

(c) The difficulties which lie in the way of Government in doing the needful, particularly when this area is poverty-ridden and the declaration of National Waterway could provide some means of livelihood to its residents ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Kaveri river has not been declared as National Waterway. The proposal for declaration, of the steamer route in Sundarbans from Rangafala channel to Beharighal-Raimangal river confluence, as National Waterway has been formulated and is under process. The Environmental Impact assessment and Environment Management Plan studies have been completed. The clearance from authorities concerned of West Bengal Govt. is being obtained.

Malpractices in Technical Institutions

5745. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some of the educational institutions approved by all India Council of Technical Education are indulging in malpractices;

(b) Whether the Government are aware that hotel management courses are offered by three categories of educational institutions – institutions run by National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, self-financing colleges affiliated to respective Universities and Institutions which do not fall under above categories

but simply 'approved' by AICTE (for infrastructural facilities) and no affiliated to universities or recognised by State Technical Boards;

(c) if so, whether the Government would like to have a through checking and save the time and money of our young generation being given to these institutions which are not approved by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no incidence of any malpractices in any institute approved by it has come to its notice. The performance of these approved institutes is periodically monitored by the Council. Existing Hotel Management and Catering Technology Institutions are affiliated either to concerned University, State Technical Board or National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology. All self-financing colleges approved by AICTE fall under categories only.

[Translation]

Memorandum by Nurses Union

5746. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some memoranda or representations, from the nurses and the office bearers of their Unions working in various Government hospitals of the Capital, regarding the acceptance of their demands during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their demands;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in this regard and the time by which these demands are likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The demands of nurses inter-alia include change of colour of uniform from white to camel colour, better promotional avenues, filling up of vacant posts, accommodation facilities etc.

(c) and (d) A High Powered Committee under the Chairpersnship of a retired Delhi High Court Judge has been constituted to look into the matter of change of colour

of uniform. For meeting the requirement of residential accommodation, construction of a housing colony for nurses at Srinivaspuri, New Delhi has been entrusted to the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd., a Government of India undertaking. Career progression and staffing pattern of Government employees including nurses are governed by Government rules.

[English]

Indira Awas Yojana

5747. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded a proposal to get Rs. 2500 crores for 12 fluoride affected Districts and Rs. 242 crores for construction of 1.5 lakhs houses under the Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, whether after Review meeting with the State Panchayat Raj Minister and the A.P. Government the Union Minister had examined the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Vishwabharti

5748. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific proposal was received from Vishwabharti for its expansion and development during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated and utilised for the purpose; and

(e) the progress made in expansion of Vishwabharti?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) to (c) A proposal for establishment of 'VISVASIA', a Centre for the study of Asian Civilisations, was received from Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, during January, 1996. As the

proposal was silent about the specific aspects of the proposed Institute and the requirement of funds for the project, Visva-Bharati was advised to have a detailed project report prepared to enable the Government to take further action in the matter. A blue print of the project report 'envisaging an estimated expenditure of Rs. 35.00 crore during Phase-I, coterminous with the 9th Plan period, has been received by the Government only on 24th April, 1997. No assistance for the project could, therefore, be allocated during the 8th Plan.

Import of AIDS Drugs

5749. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : 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 "Import of AIDS drugs not allowed" appearing in the Sunday Observer dated March 3, 1997;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lamuvidine and Saquinavir are 'new drugs' which require safety and efficacy studies to be conducted in the country before registration as per Schedule 'Y' of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1948 and Rules thereunder. Import of these drugs is allowed on personal licence issued on the basis of prescription of the doctor AZT is available within the Country.

Drinking Water Facility in M.P. and Gujarat

5750. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing facilities provided for supply of drinking water in rural areas and prominent cities in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are inadequate;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been received in this regard from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposal of be taken for providing funds for this purpose particularly for rural areas, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Schemes for full coverage of not covered (NC) and partially covered (PC) habitations in rural areas are approved by the States under powers delegated to them. Central assistance of Rs. 9958.71 lakhs and Rs. 5703.60 lakh has been released to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat respectively under the Accelerated Water Supply Programme during 1996-97 and 1997-98 so far.

The information in regard to the proposal for Urban Areas is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Appointment of Teachers

5751. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Shikshakon Ki niyukti ki prakriya sandehaspad", appearing in the 'Jansatta' Delhi edition dated, March 4, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The News item refers to issues such as recruitment of Post Graduate Teachers centrally and cut off marks for different regions, etc.

(c) Recruitment of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya is made in accordance with rules and procedure prescribed for the purpose.

[English]

Incentives for Small Family

5752. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to give incentives to Government employees observing two children norm; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) A set of incentives, as follows, is already in operation for Central Government employees (within the specified age limits) having one, two or three children, who or their spouse undergoes sterilisation :-

- (i) Special increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increases of pay;
- (ii) ½% rebate in rate of interest on House Building Advance; and
- (iii) Special Casual Leave for undergoing sterilisation/ IUD insertion.

Institute for Inland Water Transport

5753. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to setup a Training Institute for personnel working in the field of Inland Water Transport in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details with locations thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) to (c) A proposal to set up one training Institute at Thevara (Kochi) for training of personnel working in IWT sector received from Government of Kerala is under consideration.

World Bank AID

5754. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of World Bank aid Rs. 313.71 crore sodic land reclamation Pilot Project in U.P. is very tardy as on day;

(b) while it is also a fact that this slow progress of the sodic land reclamation project has blocked World Bank aid for another comprehensive project in U.P.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps being taken to step up progress of the Pilot Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No, Sir. Upto December, 1996, an area of 20,603 hectares has been reclaimed against a

target of 15,000 hectares, which is higher than the target fixed for the purpose.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Joint Ventures for Road Projects

5755. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any private parties have approached the Government for forming Joint Ventures to road projects in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of States where such projects have been indentified;

(d) the amount of total investment estimated for the projects and the share of contribution of each of them; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give any sops for private participation ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No, such proposal for Joint Venture with Government is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) To attract Private Sector, various fiscal concessions have been announced including liberalisation of ECB procedure and automatic approval to foreign equity participation upto 74%.

State Social Welfare Advisory Boards

5756. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated December 19, 1996 had been received from All India Federation of Social Welfare Employees Association, P.O. Bandwan, District Purulia, West Bengal regarding various problems, grievances and demands of employees of different cadres working in both Central as well as State Social Welfare Advisory Boards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision regarding the status of the State boards has been taken. Amalgamation of State Boards with respective Department and other issues cited

in the Memorandum is linked to the status of State Boards.

AIDS

5757. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding rising incidence of HIV and AIDS in the States of Manipur, Aurnachal Pradesh and Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check its spread ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The States of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have been included in the surveillance activity, for HIV infection. As of March, 1997 the details of HIV positive and AIDS cases are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of State	HIV Positive	AIDS cases
1.	Manipur	3843	232
2.	Meghalaya	57	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

(c) In order to prevent and control spread of HIV/AIDS in India a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country. The strategies of the Programme consist of creation of awareness among high risk behaviour group and general public about HIV/AIDS, Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Blood Safety and rational use of blood, strengthen the surveillance and diagnosis and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

[Translation]

Expansion/Maintenance of National Highways in Gujarat

5758. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of national highways in Gujarat on which widening/expansion and maintenance work has been undertaken since February 1997 till date and the time by which this work is likely to be started on the rest of the national highways passing through Gujarat; and

(b) the details of the estimated cost involved therein and the actual expenditure there incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) During the current (1997-98) financial year, it is proposed to take up certain developmental works (viz. widening/expansion/repairs etc) on National Highway Nos.8 and 8A in the Gujarat State. Further, funds to the tune of Rs. 35.00 crores are proposed to be allocated keeping in view various factors including the availability of funds. It is, however, not possible to indicate the extent of expenditure incurred for new works during the afore-said period at this stage.

[English]

Projects by World Bank

5759. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned funds for works on various projects like, road, shelter, watershed management in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the total sum sanctioned for the purpose and the works to be carried out and the time by which these works are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank assistance for Andhra Pradesh Hazard Management and Emergency Cyclone Recovery Project includes several components such as road, shelter, watershed management in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The total project cost is about Rs. 730 crores. The World Bank assistance is US \$ 150 million. The project closing date is 31st January, 2000.

Fake Universities

5760. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certificates are being issued by fake universities in the country in exchange of huge money from the candidates; and

(b) if so, the names of such universities and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) So far 20 institutions, not being Universities, using the word "University" in their title have come to notice. The names

of these institutions appear in the attached statement. While associating the word "University" by an institution, which is not a University and conferment of degrees by such institutions is punishable with the fine under Section 24 of the UGC Act. UGC also refers such cases to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for action under the MRTPC Act. UGC, from time to time, issues public notice/warning about the existence of such unauthorised and unlawful "Universities". Similar exercises have also been carried out through the State Government and the Universities for wider notification.

To make the penal provisions more stringent, a Bill to provide for imprisonment and enhanced fine under Section 24 of the UGC Act has also been introduced in the Parliament.

Statement

List of Fake Universities

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)/ Jagat Puri, Delhi.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj Delhi.
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.).
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
9. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai, (U.P.).
10. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
11. Bharatiya Shiksha Parishad (U.P.) Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow (U.P.)
12. Arya University, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).
13. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala.
14. National University, Nagpur.
15. United Nations University, Delhi.

16. Vocational University, Delhi.
17. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (U.P.).
18. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, (U.P.).
19. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.
20. Urdu University, Motia Park, Bhopal.

Re-Orientation of Higher Education

5761.DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-orient higher education to make it more effective to so to utilise the human resources relevant to the practical aspect of life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a Scheme for Vocationalisation of Education at the first degree level. 31 Universities and 692 colleges have already introduced vocational courses in Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Commerce & Economics, Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences under the above Scheme.

By-Pass on National Highway No.4

5762.SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the dusty four K.M. stretch on the Mumbra-Kausa area of National Highway No.4 has claimed 108 lives in six years;

(b) whether Government are also aware that as far back as 1982 the National Highways Authority had planned to build a by pass from the railway overbridge near Muohra to the Bharat Gears factory which could have prevented flow of traffic; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not constructing the proposed by pass so far ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

B.Ed. Courses

5763.SHRI JAYSINH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision under which Primary School Teachers, who are graduates and post graduates and teaching in Government and recognised schools can do B.Ed. through correspondence or any other Government provision for their promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such universities and colleges from where the Primary School teachers can do B.Ed. through correspondence State-wise and location-wise;

(d) the number of Primary School Teachers who have been provided B.Ed degrees by these Universities and Colleges during each of the last three academic sessions and the current academic session;

(e) the target fixed for the year 1997-98 in this regard;

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the said number in future;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) and (b) Primary school teachers in Government and recognised schools may pursue B.Ed. Courses of their choice for purposes of career advancement subject to their eligibility and relevant rules of States/Union Territories concerned.

(c) The names of universities in different States offering B.Ed. Correspondence Courses are given in the attached statement along with their location.

(d) The Universities do not specifically allocate seats for primary school teachers in B.Ed. courses.

(e) to (h) Do not arise.

Statement**List of Universities offering B.Ed. Correspondence Courses**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	Visakhapatnam
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya University	Warangal
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Osmania University	Hyderabad
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara University	Tirupati
5.	Gujarat	North Gujarat University	Patan
6.	Haryana	Kurukshetra University	Kurukshetra
7.	Haryana	Maharshi Dayanand University	Rohtak
8.	Jaumm & Kashmir	University of Jammu	Jammu
9.	Jaumm & Kashmir	University of Kashmir	Srinagar
10.	Karnataka	University of Mysore	Mysore
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	Bhopal
12.	Maharashtra	YCM Open University	Nashik
13.	Orissa	Berhampur University	Berhampur
14.	Punjab	Punjabi University	Patiala
15.	Rajasthan	Kota Open University	Kota
16.	Tamil Nadu	Allagappa University	Karaikudi
17.	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University	Annamalainagar
18.	Tamil Nadu	Bharathiar University	Coimbatore
19.	Tamil Nadu	Barathidasan University	Tiruchirapalli
20.	Tamil Nadu	University of Madras	Chennai
21.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Kamraj University	Madurai
22.	Tamil Nadu	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	Tirunelveli
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Ch. Charan Singh University	Meerut

[English]**Guest Houses and National Highways in Andhra Pradesh**

5764. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the

Government to improve the position of Guest Houses and National Highways, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous activity. During the last three years a sum of Rs. 201.64 crores

has been allotted to state of Andhra Pradesh for development and maintenance of National Highways. Some Rest Houses along the National Highways are being maintained from Maintenance Fund for the use of Inspecting Officers. However, there is no scheme apart from above for improving the position of Guest Houses.

Land Acquired by Army in Tripura

5765. SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land acquired by the army in Tripura so far;

(b) whether the compensation has been paid to the owners;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any plans to raise the army strength to the Brigade level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) An area measuring 1782.135 acres of land has been acquired by the Army in Tripura so far.

(b) Compensation as awarded/assessed by Collector has been paid to land owners or deposited in the Court while preferring appeal.

(c) and (d) There is key Location Plan for one Artillery Brigade in Tripura. There are no plans for locating any additional forces permanently in Tripura at present.

Maintenance of Parts of National Highways

5766. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are responsible for the development and maintenance of parts of National

Highways falling in Urban areas;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) and (b) Consequent upon the Amendment of National Highways Act, 1956 in January, 1997, the Central Government is responsible for the development and maintenance of parts of National Highways falling in urban areas, as in the case of National Highways proper.

(c) Does not arise.

Externally and Internally Aided Projects in Karnataka

5767. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the irrigation projects funded by external and internal resources and also by World Bank in Karnataka during 1996-97 upto March 31, 1997;

(b) the schemes and programmes drawn up for completion of the above projects and taking up the new irrigation projects during the above period;

(c) whether priority has been accorded by the Government of Karnataka to include more number of medium and minor irrigation projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial help to be given to the State for the above projects in 1997-98 ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) In Karnataka during 1996-97 upto 31st March, 1997 following externally projects in irrigation sector were under implementation :-

S.No.	Name of Project	Donor Agency	Date of Agreement	Terminal Date of Disbursement	Amount of Assistance	Terminal Utilisation as on 31.3.1997.
(Donor's Currency in Million)						
1.	Upper Krishna Irrigation Project Phase-II	The World Bank	16.6.89	31.12.96	169.208 US\$	167.498 US\$
2.	Hydrology Project	The World Bank	02.9.95	31.2.2002	142.00 US\$	5.612 US\$
3.	Tungabhadra Irrigation Pilot Project (Phase-II)	The Netherlands	31.8.95	31.2.98 (30 months)	5.00 Dfl	0.000 Dfl

As regard irrigation projects taken up with internal resources in Karnataka during 8th Plan period, a statement is attached.

(b) to (e) The irrigation projects are formulated, funded and implemented by the State Government themselves. Depending upon their requirements and availability of funds the priority is accorded by the concerned State Government and size and nature of the irrigation projects is decided accordingly. During 1996-97, the Government of Karnataka has not proposed to include any major and medium

irrigation projects. As informed by the State Government, only Ramthal Lift Irrigation Scheme and some minor irrigation works have been taken-up by them in the duration. As regards central assistance in 1996-97, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was launched by the Government of India under which Central Loan Assistance to the tune of Rs. 61.25 crores was released to Karnataka for three projects, namely, Upper Krishna Stage-I, Malaprabha and Harehalla. The programme is continuing during 1997-98 also.

Performance of on going/New Projects of VIII Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Bas in/ River	Districts benefitted	Approved cost	Year of Approval	Started in Plan	Cost	
							Latest estimate	Utilisation in 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Major Projects								
1.	Bhadra	Krishna	Chickman-galur Shimoga	33.53	1959	I	149.00	105.57
2.	Tungabhadra Dam & Left Bank Canal	Krishna/ Tungabhadra	Bellary Raichure	17.44		I	220.00	325.83
3.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal	Krishna	Bellary Raichur	3.00	1965-66	III	55.00	69.10
4.	Malaprabha	Krishna/ Malaprabha	Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur	162.09	1980	III	528.73	122.097
5.	Upper Krishna Stage I	Krishna	Bijapur	1500.00		IV	2750.00	174.43
6.	Karanja	Godavari/ Manjra	Bidar	98.0	1992	V	258.17	5.20
7.	Bennithore	Krishna/ Bennithore	Gulbarga	73.25	1993	V	97.77	0.00
8.	Hippargi Barrage	Krishna	Bijapur, Belgaum	21.53	1970-71	V	418.77	0.00
9.	Dudhganga	Krishna/ Dudhganga	Belgaum	26.00		VI	99.15	0.00
10.	Varahi	Varahi	Dakshina Kannada	9.43	1979	VII	122.0	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Kabini	Cauvery/ Kabink	Mysore				II	740.68	-
12. Harangi	Cauvery/ Harangi	Kodagu, Hassan, Mysore				III	247.75	-
13. Hemavathy	Cauvery/ Hamavathy	Hassan Mandya, Tumkur				AP 1966-67	647.41	-
B. Medium Projects								
1. Manchanabale	Cauvery/ Arkavathy	Bangalore	18.50	1986		IV	49.00	0.80
2. Votehole	Cauvery/ Votehole	Hassan	2.05	1971		V	37.39	1.544
3. Amarja	Krishna/ Amarja	Gulbarga	8.70	1975-76		V	38.50	3.00
4. Lower Mullamari	Krishna/ Mullamari	Culbarga	8.37	1979		V	59.95	0.00
5. Maskinala	Krishna/ Maskinala	Raichur	3.11	1978		V	27.96	0.00
6. Feeder Channel to Ranikebe	Krishna/ Garrihalla	Chitradurga	2.30	1977		V	9.00	0.00
7. Chulkinala	Godavari/ Chulkinala	Bidar	3.86	1976		V	37.03	0.80
8. Hirehalla	Krishna/ Hirehalla	Raichur	6.35	1977		VI	115.00	0.00
9. Arkavathy	Cauvery/ Arkavathy	Bangalore				V	72.29	-
10. Iggalur	Cauvery/ Chimsha	Bangalore Mandya				IV	20.03	-
11. Chiklihole	Cauvery/ Chiklihole	Kodagu				AP 1978-80	15.39	-
12. Uduthorehalia	Cauvery/ Uduthorehalla	Mysore				AP 1978-80	58.07	-
C. ERM Projects								
1. Varuna (Modernisation of Raj Urs Canal)	Cauvery	Mandya Mysore				IV	126.55	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Modernisation of KRS Canal	Cauvery	Mandya Mysore	14.80	1979-80	AP 1978-80	93.34	0.00
3.	Ghataprabha St.III	Krishna	Belgaum Mysore	90.54	1975-76	V	738.15	13.50
4.	Modernisation of Badra Reservoir	Krishna	Chickman-galure, Shimoga	1.80		VII	3.00	0.00

Assistance to Private Schools in Leh and Kangil

5768. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.3507 on December 16, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Despite repeated reminders, the requisite information from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir is still awaited and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as and when received.

[Translation]

Trained Youth

5769. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the youths trained under "Training of Rural Youth in Self Employment Programme" are still wandering jobless;

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

(c) the annual number of such youths in the country who have not got jobs.;

(d) the reasons for not making any assessment in this regard by the Government; and

(e) whether it is not necessary to make an assessment of the success or failure of the implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (e) The primary objective of the TRYSEM programme is to impart skill upgrading technical/vocational training to the rural youth living below the poverty line to enable them to take up self/wage employment ventures.

Under the programme, monitoring is done with regard to the number of trained youth actually employed. The statement indicating total number of youth trained and subsequently employed during the Eighth Plan, year-wise may be seen in the attached statement. A Quick Evaluation of TRYSEM (June-Aug., 1993) carried out through reputed research institutions to assess the efficacy of the programme has inter-alia revealed that roughly, 47.19% of the trained youth was unemployed. Based on the findings of the 'Quick Evaluation and recommendation of the 'Expert Committee' to review IRDP and its allied programmes, some concrete initiatives to improve the quality of the TRYSEM programme during the Ninth Plan have been taken. The major initiatives being, making it incumbent on the part of the DRDAs and the training institutions to complete all the formalities for sanction of loans before the completion of the training itself to promote greater linkage of TRYSEM with IRDP, periodic technical appraisal of private institutions/Master craftsman, redesigning of training courses to meet the requirement of the corporate and the service sector which have immense potential for providing employment, development of inbuilt monitoring mechanism in the training institute to ascertain the progress of passed

out trainees towards employment, and special training courses for the disabled etc.

Statement

Period Plan	No. of Youth trained	No. of Youth self- employed	No. of Youth wage- employed	Total Youth employed
1992-93	275993	99334	42058	141392
1993-94	303821	107919	43004	150923
1994-95	281874	86466	44965	131431
1995-96	301651	97757	48450	146207
1996-97 (upto Feb.)	262862	76116	36209	112325

Management of Mahabodhi Vihar

5770. SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of Buddhist sacred Bodhi Gaya Mahabodhi Vihar built by Buddhist Samrat Ashoka has been vested with the Non-Buddhists;

(b) whether since decades Buddhist Bhikkhus and Upasaks have been agitating and demanding to handover the management to the Buddhists;

(c) whether since the last February 24 large number of Buddhist Bhikkhus and Upasaks are agitating at Jantar Mantar Parliament Street demanding the Government to handover the management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (d) The Mahabodhi Temple of Gaya, Bihar is not a centrally protected monument, as such it does not come under the purview of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Commemoration of Revolutionaries

5771. SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether plans have been made to honour and commemorate the revolutionaries of India who fought and sacrificed for independence both in the country and abroad;

(b) if so, whether any plans have been made to establish museums to preserve and display arms, revolutionary literature and other artifacts used by the revolutionaries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c) To elicit ideas for the commemoration of 50th anniversary of India's Independence, it has been decided to constitute ten Advisory Groups. One of these Groups is on Freedom Fighters, Parliament and State Legislatures. The Advisory Group has already been constituted and the suggestions made by the Group for honouring Freedom Fighters etc. will be considered by the Implementation Committee.

[Translation]

DWCRA

5772. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the development of women and children;

(b) the amount released by the Central Government to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar vis-a-vis their quota during the last three years; and

(c) the achievements made so far under these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRABEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in the rural areas of the entire country including in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There are four components of the scheme viz; (i) Income Generating Activities (IGA), (ii) Community Based Convergent Services (CBCS), (iii) Child Care Activities (CCA) and (iv) Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

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

Statement

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Year	Income Generating Activities (IGA)		Community Based Convergent Service (CBCS)		Child Care Activities (CCA)**		Information, Education and Communication (IEC) (**)	
		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (No. of Groups)					
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Target	Achievements	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Central Allocation	Central Releases
Uttar Pradesh	1993-94	154.03 (*)	111.10 (*)	1184	1441	66.50	66.50		
	1994-95	152.41 (*)	121.50 (*)	1503	1709	40.00	40.00		
	1995-96	610.20 (*)	600.90 (*)	4068	2252	25.00	25.00	65.00	32.50
	1996-97	508.50	768.35	4068	3404	50.00	50.00	65.00	34.00
Bihar	1993-94	98.48 (*)	40.40 (*)	768	839	66.50	66.50		
	1994-95	106.15 (*)	212.20 (*)	1051	900	10.00	10.00		
	1995-96	456.30 (*)	225.00 (*)	3042	2697	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
	1996-97	380.25	332.75	3042	2299	40.00	-	50.00	5.00

(*) – Includes UNICEF Share also.

(**) – This is a new component of DWCRA Introduced During 1995-96.

[English]

Upgradation of Polytechnics

5773. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance sanctioned by the World Bank for upgradation of the Polytechnics in capacity, quality and efficiency;

(b) the extent to which the assistance sanctioned by the World Bank was utilised State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made under this World Bank assisted project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) The assistance sanctioned by the World Bank for upgradation of polytechnic education for Technician Education Project-I is Rs. 8110 million and for Technician Education Project-II is Rs. 7718 million.

(b) A statement showing cumulative expenditure incurred by the states as on 31st March, 1997 is at Annexure. As per the agreement with the Bank, the

expenditure is initially incurred by the state from its own budget provision which is reimbursed by the World Bank. The average rate of reimbursement is 83.0% of the expenditure incurred.

(c) Under the scheme 25 new co-ed polytechnics and 30 women's polytechnics have been started. 464 new diploma and post-diploma programmes have been introduced and 13641 teachers have been trained. 4573 laboratories and workshops in polytechnics are being modernised under the project.

Statement

Statement showing cumulative Expenditure incurred by the States as on 31.3.1997

(Rs. in million)

Technician Education Project-I		Technical Education Project-II	
State	Expenditure	State	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Bihar	329.500	Andhra Pradesh	548.688
Goa	95.348	Assam	168.926

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	847.698	Haryana	569.880
Karnataka	501.306	Himachal Pradesh	215.758
Kerala	398.159	Maharashtra	1202.898
Madhya Pradesh	932.728	NCT of Delhi	281.665
Orissa	599.481	Pondicherry	40.697
Rajasthan	584.254	Punjab	579.603
Uttar Pradesh	1656.800	Tamil Nadu	307.622
		West Bengal	450.310
Total	5945.274		4365.977

[Translation]

Defence Depot at Shahjehanpur (U.P.)

5774. SHRI RAMMURTI SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Depot of Defence Ministry at Shahjehanpur (U.P.) is not functioning for the last so many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken by the Government to utilise it;

(c) whether the Government are intending to sell out this precious land; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Supply Depot at Shahjehanpur ceased to be functional in 1985 and this Depot Complex was handed over to the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjehanpur for its expansion as it was not required by the Army for the Depot at that point of time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

Implementation of Three Language Formula

5775. SHRIMATI KETAKI DEVI SINGH :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to implement three language formula in the schools in Delhi;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the academic session from which this formula is proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided by the Government of Delhi that Three languages shall be taught upto X class. The students may give examination in all the three languages. Only marks of two languages will be considered at the X class Board Examination. An Action Plan is being drawn up.

(c) This Formula is proposed to be implemented with effect from the current academic session from 1st July, 1997.

Use of Armed Forces for Civilian Work

5776. COL. RAO RAM SINGH :

SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed forces are deployed for civilian works very frequently; and

(b) if so, the details of such deployments during each of the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) The Defence forces are at times called upon to assist the civil administration for maintenance of law and order and internal security, maintenance of essential services, providing rescue and relief in natural calamities etc. A statement containing State-wise details of assistance provided during last three years under different categories is attached. In addition, the Army is deployed on counter-insurgency duties in J&K and in the North-East region.

Some Defence forces personnel also work with civil departments/organisations on deputation or on secondment basis.

Statement

No. of times assistance was rendered by the Army to different States during Year 1994-96

Sl. State No.	Law & Order			Natural Calamities			Essential Services			Bomb Disposal Mine detector			Any other type of assistance		
	1994	95	96	1994	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96
1. Assam	4	-	1	3	8	7	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
2. A.P.	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-
3. Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
4. Gujarat	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
6. H.P.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-
7. J & K	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Karnataka	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-
9. Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
10. Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	3	1	-	-	-
11. M.P.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12. Orissa	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
13. Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
14. Rajasthan	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
15. Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	7	1	-	-
17. U.P.	1	-	-	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	4	37	-	1	1
18. West Bengal	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	1	1	6	3	2	-	-	-
19. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	7	-	1	-
20. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
21. Tripura	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

National Institute of Industrial Engineering

5777.SHRI P.V. RAJESHWAR RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the centres and courses offered and revenue earned by National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE) during the last three years;

(b) whether the courses offered by NITIE have been widely appreciated by the Public and private sector industries;

(c) whether the Government have closed down or propose to close down any centres of NITIE;

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

(e) the financial grant given to various centres of NITIE during the last three years, year-wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to step up financial assistance to NITIE during the current year;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIYA) : (a) and (b) National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai is an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Central Government. The Institute, on its own, had set up extension Centres for which the Central Govt had no financial commitments. In the past, such extension Centres at New Delhi and Muzaffarpur were closed down because of recurrent losses. During the last three years, the Institute has been running only two extension Centres, at Chennai and at Hyderabad. These Centres have been offering Executive Development Programmes as well as some Diploma/Certificate Courses in Computer applications. Despite some appreciation of these Courses by industries and other organisations as reported by the Institute, these Centres continued to run into losses over the years. During the last three years, these losses were Rs. 20.27 lakhs and Rs. 25.31 lakhs respectively in case of extension Centres at Hyderabad and Chennai. Hence the Institute has decided to close these Centres. The allocation for NITIE, Mumbai for the year 1997-98 (in the Central Government Budget) under Plan and Non-Plan is Rs. 149.00 lakhs and Rs. 345.00 lakhs respectively.

[Translation]

Capability of Indian Army

5778. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme has been approved to enhance the capability of Indian army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of J.C.Os and other non commissioned officers working on other posts who are likely to get the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) and (b) A new scheme for grant of Commission in the Army for Personnel Below Officer Rank has been approved. Under this scheme, serving JCOs/NCOs/ORs in the age group of 30-

35 years with an Army Senior School Certificate Pass (Class XI of CBSE pattern) qualification will be eligible for Commission as Special Commissioned Officers, in the rank of 2nd Lieutenant after screening through Service Selection Board (SSB) and Medical Board. These officers can earn promotion upto the rank of Colonel. They will retire at the age of 55 years.

(c) The new cadre has a ceiling of 6000 officers and a planned intake of 260 officers per annum.

[English]

Panagarh Defence Airport

5779. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow Panagarh airport for civil flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to hand over the said airport to the civil aviation department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.01 Hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review by Government of the working of the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd.

[Translation]

THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers

(1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English version under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Limited, New Delhi for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Shri Janeshwar Mishra]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above :

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1954/97]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Department of Defence Production and Supply

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers :

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1955/97]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, New Delhi

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of the Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi (Volumes I and II) for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi (Volumes I and II) for the year 1995-96.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1956/97]

Notification under Sub-Section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Ports Act, 1963 etc.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Ports Act, 1963 :

- (i) G.S.R. 31(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1997 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Welfare Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1997.
- (ii) G.S.R. 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1997 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1997.
- (iii) G.S.R. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1997 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Supplementary Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1997.
- (iv) G.S.R. 161(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1997 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees' (Medical Attendance) Regulations, 1997.
- (v) G.S.R. 594(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1996 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (vi) G.S.R. 595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1996 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees, (Allotment of Residences) Second Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (vii) G.S.R. 596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1996 approving the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Departments) 2nd Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (viii) G.S.R. 597(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1996 approving the Bombay (Mumbai) Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (ix) G.S.R. 598(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1996 approving the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Housing Loans) Amendment Regulations, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1957/97]

- (2) A copy of the Fourth Supplementary Agreement (Hindi and English Versions) entered into

between the President of India and the Governor of Rajasthan in respect of Central Financial Liabilities for the development and maintenance of National Highway Urban Links in Rajasthan, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1958/97]

- (3) A copy of the National Highways (Collection of Fees by any person of the Section of National Highway permanent bridges/temporary bridges in National Highway) Rules, 1997 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1997, under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1959/97]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review by the Government of the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):
On Behalf of Shri Saleem Iqbal Sherwani, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1960/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1995-96.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1961/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1994-95 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1994-95.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1962/97]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1963/97]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of the India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1964/97]

**Annual Report and Review by the Government
of the working of the Indian Council of
Philosophical Research, New Delhi etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) :
A beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1965/97]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay, in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above :

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1966/97]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1995-96.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/97]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1995-96.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1968/97]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1969/97]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1970/97]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions)

regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi for the year 1995-96.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1971/97]

- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1972/97]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/97]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1995-96.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1974/97]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training Chennai, for the year 1995-96.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1975/97]

- (23) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1976/97]

- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/97]

- (24) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961 :

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1995-96, together with the Audit Report thereon.

[Shri Ram Saikia]

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) and (24) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1978/97]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi for the year 1995-96, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1979/97]

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH) : Speaker, Sir. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's name is first or the priority list. I will come to you after her.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is everywhere. Your name is here even in the list of the Panel of Chairman.

12.03 hrs.

RE: RESERVATION OF WOMEN BILL

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I have risen to press before the House a very important item, which seems a very vexed item for the Parliament or at least for the Government. The former Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda promised all lady MPs that the Bill seeking one-third reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and Assemblies for women, the 81st Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1996, would be passed in this Session itself.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Why not hundred percent reservation. . . *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We will come to that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are taking such an important issue and you are well aware as to how much significance it assumes. But somebody is saying to give hundred percent reservation and some 80 percent. She is speaking about 81st Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1996 but some Members are saying to give 100 percent reservation. How the things will go, if you discuss such a serious issue so casually ? . . . *(Interruptions)*. It seems as if women here are standing and begging for reservation . . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : This is a joke with our democracy. It was done earlier and it is still continuing . . . *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Let me finish. I am sure my sisters and some of my brothers also would like to speak.

The present Prime Minister, in his first speech, assured not only us but the whole nation that this Bill would be passed in this Budget Session. Now, the Budget has been passed and only four days are left for the Budget Session to be over. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Government and to the leaders of all political Parties to at least place this Bill before the Parliament in this very Session.

And then, let us see what happens.

[Translation]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : So that truth comes without fear or favour. . .

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : An assurance was given once and it was not kept. An assurance was given the second time and that was not kept. This will create a very bad impression in the minds of people. I will end by recounting an incident that occurred today. In the morning, while I was coming hurriedly to the House to give notice for this special mention, the taxi driver wanted to know as to why I was in such a great hurry. I told him about the notice and asked that boy if he thinks one-third

reservation for women should be there. He said, "Yes, *mataji*, yes, it must be there." So, we must understand that it is not only women but men from various walks of life also support this. . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, that shows that there is public support for this measure. I request the Government to bring the Bill tomorrow. . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : If you ask Taxi driver and the passenger is mail, he will say, "*Dadaji*, *dadaji*, no such reservation should be given." . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If the passenger is a particular type of Member of Parliament, it may happen.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my support to Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and make a request to you to direct the Government that this Bill be brought in this Session itself, for we do not hope much favour from the people who are talking here like this. Just now, our Chief Whip Saheb has said that let the truth come out without fear or favour. He is correct and, therefore, Let us conduct a test to find out as which party favours this Bill and how much favours ? Which party comes forward to protect the rights of women and to what extent ? . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Sir, Now it is evident that whose brain child is this ? . . .(Interruptions). And the idea to rain the whole nation come in his mind.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, from my party's side there is full support for this and from my side there is further support . . .(Interruptions). I am not against it. We support it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : The Left Front is unanimous about this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Prime Minister called a meeting of all political parties where we have made it very clear that this Bill should be brought and passed in this Session. This issue was discussed on the floor of the House a number of times. There is no need for further discussion. The only thing that is needed is action to pass the Bill to give one-third reservation to women in the legislatures. Hardly four days are left before

the adjournment of the session. We want to know whether the Government is bringing the Bill or not. What is the intention of the Government ? We had very categorically said in that meeting . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough, I am not allowing a debate on this.

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) (WB) : My party is of the same opinion that the Bill should be brought before the House and passed immediately.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We are in support of the Bill. The Government should bring the Bill and pass it in this Session.

So we want to know from the Leader of the House, who is present here, when the Bill is coming. We want the Bill be brought and passed in this Session itself. . . .(Interruptions). The hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance in this House. . . .(Interruptions).

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : What is the reaction of the Government ? . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, No leader has got the power to demolish the entire democratic system of the country. This is a ploy to destabilise our democratic system or else why we are separately raising this question. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : We want to know the reaction of the Government on the assurance given by the Prime Minister ? . . .(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I whole heartedly support to whatever Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said just now. This Bill has crossed all the barriers and now it should be brought in the House without any further delay. First this Bill was introduced in the House, then it was referred to the Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee gave their report long back. After that it was to be introduced in the House in its amended form. The Law Minister sat through the entire proceeding of the Joint Select Committee. Now it has been

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

decided to introduced this Bill again in its amended form. But inspite of our repeated requests, so far this Bill has not been brought in the Parliament. We are loosing one after another days, one session after another session but, it still remains unheeded.

As you have said just now that this Bill is meant for a specific purpose and the B.A.C. is meeting today. You have suspended the Question Hour and ruled that this Bill be passed but that was no avail. This Bill has seen many ups and downs and we gave our consent to everything you wanted from us. But this time, now, I want you to decide in the meeting of B.A.C. that this Bill be introduced and passed in its amended form by the Parliament. Only then the promise-made by the Prime Minister for welfare of the women will be fulfilled.

My submission is that unless and until participation of women in politics is encouraged, it would not be possible to find out a solution to their problems. This Bill will prove a stone mileage for women and a solution to their problems. Therefore I request you to take a decision in the meeting of B.A.C. to be held today so that this Bill is introduced, considered and passed in this very session itself. This is my appeal to all of you in this House that please try to see that this Bill is passed in this sessid it self. So Sir, you may please decide today its consideration and passing time . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : I think we have a lot of time on this Bill. I want to say very categorically that the champion of social justice and reservation, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar himself was dead against the political reservation. From the year, 1951, when he resigned from the Government, till he breathed his last, he continued his struggle against the political reservation. Political reservation can not be a means to uplift any person. I want to say that like my party has accepted a women as its leader, why can not B.J.P. accepts Sushma Swaraj ji as their leader ? Then if Sushma ji gives tickets and gives 100 percent reservation to women of her party, we will be having no objection thereto. Likewise, if other parties give 100 percent reservation to the women of their respective parties, then also we will be having no objection but, in case, this Bill is passed, the whole political system will become paralysed. If the Prime Minister has uttered a sentence, it does not mean that his voice is the voice of God and now that has become a law; Neither the Prime Minister is any God or Khuda nor his sentences are any

couplet of Geeta or Quran . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, four days still remain there, before this session is adjourned, therefore, you allot some time and let us discuss the pros and cons of this Bill is totality before it is passed so that we can ascertain us to how much benefit or loss this Bill would cause to the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one more note worthy point in this Bill and that is to ascertain further as to who are those women who are likely to benefit from this Bill. I want to say that whatever struggle we have fought so far for social justice and social change, attempts are being made to undo all those efforts by bringing and passing this Bill seeking reservation for women. . . (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is committed for introduction of women reservation Bill.

We are committed on this score in our minimum need programme also and because of this we have held a meeting of All Party Leaders on 7.5.1997 and as all of you know, that meeting is still not over. We have to hold more such meetings. Since it is a constitutional matter and we require two-third majority in order to get it passed and hence, on this score we do not want to give a signal to the world that we are having divided opinion in our House on the issue of women reservation. We already have held the first meeting which would be followed by the second very soon. The Prime Minister is coming back on 14.5.97. When he comes back, we will apprise him of the opinions of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 3.5.97 in my Parliamentary Constituency Sonapur. I was murderously attacked. When I had drawn your attention towards this incident you had given me an assurance to fix time to speak in the house about this incident. You had also asked the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a Statement thereon. Sir. today is 12th May and this session is going to end by 16th of May. But so far the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has not made a statement in this regard.

Sir, it is really very sad and surprising thing that an M.P. is prevented from visiting his Parliamentary constituency and performing his legislative duties by assaulting him. The law and order situation in Bihar has deteriorated

to such an extent that even an M.P. can not visit his parliamentary constituency safely. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection and request you to ask Mr. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this House to clarify the whole situation. Along with this I hope that I will also be given a chance to speak on it after the statement by the Minister . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Sir, you accept that once the Minister replies, I will be given an opportunity. I will wait for that opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity after the Minister makes a statement, I promise that.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : when would the Minister make that statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have just checked up the position with the Ministry of Home Affairs. They have informed that the Home Minister would make a statement in a day or two. That is what the wording has come. So, I would like the Home Minister to make a statement tomorrow after the Question Hour. Then you can reply to that.

12.18½ hrs.

RE : ROLE OF CBI IN BIHAR FODDER SCAM

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue in the House. At several occasions, the whole House had raised a censuring finger towards functioning of CBI. It has been mentioned time and again that partiality is being done by CBI and it is forcing people to make the statement of their choice. It is involving innocent people in various cases. In this context I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a news item published in newspapers.

12.19 hrs.

[SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA in the Chair]

CBI has made a propaganda that Harish Khandelwal, the proprietor of A.B. Sales . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Please let him speak and conclude his speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will also be given a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : You can not suppress our voice in such a way . . . (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me a chance to speak . . . (Interruptions). Please ask him to sit down . . . (Interruptions). He can say his point when he will be given a chance to speak . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will also be given a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will also get a chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has been allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House cannot be used for conducting an inquiry.

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Chief Minister is responsible for these incidents . . . (Interruptions). This all is being done deliberately to tarnish the image of CBI and to suppress the facts . . . (Interruptions). It should not be permitted . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this all has been done to influence the inquiry . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the murder conspiracy case . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. Mandalji, Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. He has been permitted by the chair to raise this matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Nitish ji, Rs. One crore has been given you . . . (Interruptions). CBI has given a statement . . . (Interruptions). It has published in newspapers . . . (Interruptions).

[Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, At least he can do whatever he has said . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Alright. You can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have the photo copy of Harish Khandelwais letter, in which he himself had written clearly that CBI had tortured him physically and mentally . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : They have given this in writing and not made any statement . . . (Interruptions). It is not Khandelwal's letter . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL : It should be inquired into . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mandalji, You please speak after him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a conspiracy. This is not Khandelwal's letter . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : Whether the suicidal not is given in duplicate . . . (Interruptions). It is not his letter . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, these persons have sinister alliance with CBI . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I have raised this issue in the House time and again that not only in Bihar but CBI is functioning in this manner in the entire country . . . (Interruptions). I would like to say that not in one case but the office of CBI is being used to favour someone and getting political mileage on it . . . (Interruptions). I would like to know that in this House . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL : To whom, you are telling this. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : I would like to state that the Supreme Court has condemned the decision given in case of Shri Kalpnath Rai . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I say that CBI . . . (Interruptions). I would like to say that CBI is busy in involving 110 or 120 politicians in fake cases. The case of Bihar is not the only case but the Bofors case has also remained pending for seven years but CBI could not reveal facts about it. But today for preventing a particular person to take part in politics . . . (Interruptions). You have friendship with them. You will not be in it . . . (Interruptions). People from congress party and Janata Dal will be involved in it . . . (Interruptions). You need not to tell that . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : To whom it is told.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will you let me speak, please . . . (Interruptions). You can say your points at your time . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I would like to say that I have the newspaper cutting with me which says that - 'Sethi, Yashpal Kapoor, R.K. Dhawan among the arrested :

At least three-four persons out of them have been died but CBI has not so far been able to solve this case. Today Shri Antulay is not here but I would like to tell that the Supreme Court had cleared his case after 10 long years. The entire world is aware of the political assassination being done by CBI in this country.

I would like to say that in his suicide note, Harish Khandelwal has mentioned that . . . (Interruptions). Are you a CBI officer . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : That letter is duplicate . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an objection to it here. We have claimed that . . . (Interruptions). It has already been published in newspapers. Atalji is present here. He can tell that CBI submits its report to court and he had already possesses its copy. I would like to say that there is a nexus of CBI, BJP, and Samata Party. Not at one occasion but this has come to notice of the public so many time. I have cuttings from newspapers. I will present all the cuttings here in the House if you permit me to do so. Not at one-occasion but at many times . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : His brother has given a statement that he had been murdered . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Alright Fatmi ji please conclude now.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : No, please listen to my point. It is a serious matter and cannot be taken in this way . . . (Interruptions). Not for the first time but you will find several instances that Samata Party and BJP got reports of CBI first and later on it was submitted to even the Director of CBI, CBI has been set up to work in the interest of the country. Such an important document, information, may be a matter relating to security of the country . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : You can ask him as to what should be done to CBI . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : If CBI gives its report to one particular political party, it means that its functioning is suspicious. The role of CBI should be inquired into by setting up a commission. The manner in which names of politicians are involved by it . . . (Interruptions). I would like to say that CBI has stated that it would go to Supreme Court when Advani ji was acquitted by High Court in Havala Case. Why they are not going now ? Whether the reasons behind is that the matter relates to BJP. CBI is playing a role of political party in India . . . (Interruptions). Please listen to me you have no right to interfere . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Alright. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : I demand that an inquiry should be conducted into it. An inquiry should be conducted regarding functioning of CBI especially the manner in which it is torturing people and involving the political people in various cases to pressurize them. I demand that the officer responsible for death of Harish Khandelwal should be sued under 302 of Indian Penal Code . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat now. There are so many speakers who want to raise important matters. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Please let me conclude . . . (Interruptions). The Government should set up a commission and all the political cases . . . (Interruptions). Not one or two but 110 political leaders have been involved in various cases by CBI. There political

career is bleak . . . (Interruptions). I demand that justice should be done to them . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you also.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is on the same matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I have already called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given the notice. My name is there in the list. It is wrong on the part of CBI. Its officials . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have already called Shri Somnath ji . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would like to make a demand that if the Government fails to take any action in this regard and it is not checked, the entire situation . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever he is saying will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your speech is not going on record. Why are you still speaking ?

(Interruptions)

* Not Recorded.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ram Kripal Ji, I'll give you a chance later on. I have called Shri Somnath. I have not given you the permission to speak . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. RITA VERMA : I should also be allowed to speak on this subject for a few minutes. As he has mentioned B.J.P., we wish to speak on this topic.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, I will allow you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am referring to a very important issue regarding Bihar not necessarily what he has raised here.

The question is that a fortnight has elapsed since the country came to know of what had been decided by the CBI regarding the fodder scam case. And as a matter of fact, charge-sheet has not been submitted up-till now so far as I know against some of them, including the Chief Minister because of the sanction procedure. Already the whole country is agitated and particularly in Bihar, where the political atmosphere is getting vitiated; if not, there are unnecessary divisions in Bihar which are not befitting our democratic set up.

Therefore, on the earlier occasion when this issue came up I had made an appeal to the Chief Minister of Bihar, There is no question of anybody being held guilty as such but people occupying certain positions cannot take up an attitude of defiance when such allegations are made. If there are allegations which affect the credibility of the functioning of an institution including an important political functionary, it is proper that he should step down waiting for the judicial verdict. Therefore, I am requesting him once more to step down. As I said earlier, if there is no charge against him or charge is ultimately not proved against him or ultimately the CBI is not able to establish any guilt on his part, he will come back but, Sir, certain basic postulates have to be adopted for the purpose of our functioning as a parliamentary, democracy. Therefore, instead of going into who is right and who is wrong, let him set an example. I believe, it will enhance the prestige of the Chief Minister, whoever is involved in this, if such an attitude is taken.

Therefore, instead of making it always a partisan issue, I am requesting the Chief Minister through this House, through you, Sir, that for the future of our parliamentary democracy, for the future of proper functioning of our polity, he should step down immediately. Let the law take its own

course because we have to abide by it. There is no option to it. Let the law take its own course so that an example is also set. I can only request that the processes should be expedited.

There are controversies coming up. There are allegations about what the Governor is saying. All these complications – what the Governor should say or should not say, whether the Chief Minister should say something, whether the CBI Director should say something or not – are coming up.

Sir, I know that there is obviously a well accepted principle in Law that until somebody is actually proved guilty, he is presumed to be innocent. But, as I say, occupants of certain high offices will have to take up a different attitude. That is my appeal and I wish to make that.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Why should we follow the traditions supporting conservations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV (Khagaria) : It is published in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 29 December. The names of B.J.P. and Samata Party members have also figured in that news report . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV : I have a copy with me. . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, I have allowed Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV : How will the CBI be able to carry out the investigations impartially . . . (Interruptions). Even the name of Shri Nitish ji is included therein.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was not my intention at all to intervene on the subject or to say anything. But for the facts . . . (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Is a full-fledged

debate being held on this subject ? We also wish to raise certain important matters in the zero hour. We should also be given some time . . . (Interruptions). The entire time is taken in discussing just one issue and all the Members in the House speak on that very topic. We are not given any time to speak . . . (Interruptions). We do not wish to abide by such conventions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I have also given a notice on this subject you had assured me that I would be given a chance to speak after Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I'll call out your name.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Three speakers have referred to incidents relating to the State of Bihar, a colleague from this side and two from on the other side including my very eminent and senior colleague, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I am very glad that, Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has today said what we have consistently been saying.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I said the same thing because a fortnight has lapsed. Nothing has taken place. I am reminding. Do not say that I did not say that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am very glad, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What you said, of course, your leader did not explain.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am very glad that Shri Somnath Chatterjee says that what I said he has been saying for the last 15 days. I am very glad . . . (Interruptions). It is very good. I am not disagreeing. I am not at all disagreeing. In this is reflected the esteem and the respect in which I hold him, which takes me to my second point, which I will make very briefly.

Sir, this House is not an inquisition chamber. It must not be reduced to an inquisition chamber. There are set conventions in this House which we must not forget . . . (Interruptions). I do believe, Sir, that somehow we have now come very close to the edge of breaking all the limitations of this House. My eminent colleague from Bihar

said a number of things about the institutions of the Republic. We can certainly have very many difficulties about the functioning of one organisation or another. This House is meant to look at the functioning of the executive and indeed Committees of this very House have routinely examined the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation. If, however, the hon. Members stand up and make a blanket accusation against one organisation or another forgetting after all that the Central Bureau of Investigation in the State of Bihar, on this particular matter, is acting under the direct instruction of the High Court of Patna – it is the High court of Patna which has directed the CBI to act in a particular manner – where after the confidentiality, etc., are extraneous issues. That the hon. Member brought in my leader, is not at all the issue.

The substance is the great wrong that has taken place in Bihar. With that great wrong. The House was seized because the High Court has directed the Central Bureau of Investigation.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : That is objectionable.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right you may also speak on it. Your name is also there in the list.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : In this highly surcharged atmosphere, all that I can do is to make two further appeals to Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Unlike your other stands, now that you have come to the stand of actually advising the participants of the United Front to act in one way or another, why do you not combine that advice with a bit of action ? I do commend him, Sir, for at last agreeing with what we have been saying consistently about Bihar for the past so many months now.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Shri Jaswant Singh has covered most of the points but two or three points have still been left out. I would like to raise those very points . . . (Interruptions). I will speak after Sharad ji makes his submission . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : Is he on Bihar ? . . . (Interruptions).

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have a different matter. I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not continue.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Let this issue be debated fully. You allot some time through Business Advisory Committee and get the issue debated. How long will we continue with the debate ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only Shri Sharad Yadav will speak. After Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Nitish Kumar will speak.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Delhi markets are closed. We also wish to raise a matter . . . *(Interruptions)*. Delhi markets have been closed for three days . . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may speak. You may raise the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : I'll raise it only after you give me the permission . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : The clock is not going to stop. Can we stop the time ? You cannot squeeze the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can sit beyond one O'clock.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Are you converting this into a debate ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Then, please stop it. This is Zero Hour. You please allow other issues to be raised during Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : You should not allow discussion on this topic throughout zero hour. There are other matters far more important than this one . . . *(Interruptions)*. The

markets have been closed for three days. The Traders have come out on the roads and are agitating . . . *(Interruptions)*. All the parties are opposing the Rent Act . . . *(Interruptions)*. Still the threat of Rent Act looms large . . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Goel ji, you may speak later on your name is also included in the list.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussions have been held in this House for two and a half hour over a single word and today also, this matter has been raised here. Discussion has been held on this subject time and again but even then somebody or the other raises it again. I would like to submit that when two of our colleagues spoke on this subject and raised this matter, nobody protested against it and raised any objections. However as soon as I got up to speak on it, the members started saying that debate should not be held on this subject. My submission is that the Governor's office is there. The C.B.I. officials have asked whether there is any constitutional requirement for seeking the permission of Governor. This provision has been kept in view of the possibility that the probing agency may or may not have drafted the charge-sheet properly. The provision of seeking the permission of the Governor has been kept in the Constitution to take care of this very probability. However a full-fledged discussion was then held on this very issue. I never speak on such issues. This case is with the Governor and it has been referred to the Governor to enquire into the veracity thereof. If the case is genuine, only then further action is taken in this regard. However discussions are held in the House and the matter is stretched and then controversies are created. Then you misuse the time of the House. Shri Chandra Shekhar had also raised this very issue the other day that a discussion was held in the House for two and a half hours which was not in keeping with the conventions of the House. Today also, the same issue is under discussion. I protest against it. This matter should not be discussed further. This case is with the Governor and he has stated that he'll dispose it of after having consulted all the parties. Despite that, if you say, and as Shri Fatmi has said that the circumstances in which Khandelwal has died and as far his letter, I am not saying whether it is true or not but investigation should be carried out. Whether he was killed, tortured, forced to accept the charges and asked to mention certain names during the course of investigation. Hence I want that a particular investigation should be carried out in this regard. When someone dies in Delhi, a hue and cry is raised. When atrocities are committed on a woman,

many people fee moved. This man has died in Dhanbad. A train ran over him. Why did he die, who got him killed, and as far his letter, it should be properly investigated as to whether C.B.I. have committed any atrocities during the course of investigation.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, I had given a notice on a different subject and I was waiting for my turn to speak on it. But keeping in view the issue that has been raised by Shri Fatmi, and as you have given are a chance to speak, I'll be very brief.

Shri Fatmi has mentioned a particular incident and contradictory reports have been published in the newspapers regarding that incident. Now such a thing should not happen that a wrong impression is given regarding the enquiry into a certain case. The House is the supreme body. If any wrong impression is given, the investigation will be affected. Hence an enquiry free from all sort of pressures should be allowed to be conducted without. It is controversial to say whether it was a case of or murder. Hence no attempt should be made to tarnish the image of any agency.

Secondly, the C.B.I is carrying out the investigation following the orders of Supreme Court and the High Court is monitoring it. If any party has any complaints regarding the manner of investigation, it may approach the court. The High Court is monitoring it. Even then three people have come up with SLP. There is an institutional set up in the country and the constitution as well but if we do not have any faith in any of these, we'll still have to have faith in someone. It does not matter who may be adversely affected, by it, but the doors of courts are open to everyone. If someone levels any allegations, the investigating agency look into the veracity of charges on the basis of evidence. Besides that the court is there and ultimately one's innocence has to be proved in court itself. If there is some lapse, if there is any complaint, one may approach the court.

Lastly, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Yadav have said that the matter was discussed last Monday and it has been discussed threadbare. The case has been referred to the competent authority, the Governor for his comments. We hope that the competent authority will take a right decision without yielding to fear, pressure and prejudice in this regard. This is not an ordinary matter. The Chenna Reddy case of Madras has been referred to. The investigating agency has arrived at certain conclusions in this matter. The Supreme Court, ordered an enquiry and

an enquiry was held under the monitoring of the High Court. Hence this is no longer an ordinary matter. The Governor should dispose of the matter as soon as possible. If we were to depend on the norms set and followed by an individual in his public life, we should have no hopes, specially when that person says that morality has not been mentioned in the constitution.

We can not expect that man to relinquish his office on grounds of morality. It is a testing time for our Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral. He has promised transparency and has also assured that no one will be spared. But now It is a testing time for him from the point a view whether he is able to take any decision or not under the given circumstances. It is our demand that if he does not tendered, his resignation then he may be suspended.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Murli Manohar Joshi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Shri Ram Kripal Yadav has given a notice. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta has also given notice.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Joshi ji, Shri Ram Kripalji's name is there in my list. I'll call out your name.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I seek your protection

.. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yadav ji, please conclude in one minute.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the whole House is concerned about the role of CBI and its ramifications. It would like to read out the letter written by Khandelwal ji in his suicidal note. CBI officers say that .. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already read that.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : He has not read that. I am quoting from it .. (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : This is cheating. It is a forged note. You should not allow him to read it in this august House .. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would like to tell about that. I am quoting from it "I am committing suicide due

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

to the mental and physical torture metted out to me. They humiliated me and uttered several remarks which could not be tolerated. By assaulting me physically, they compelled me to sign the statement written by them. Irrelevant and absurd things are written in it. My partner, my wife and any member of my family is not responsible for the work of A.V. sales which was done in A.H.D. They all are innocent . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. RITA VERMA : Sir, you please get this letter authenticated . . . (Interruptions). This should be laid on the Table of the House after that . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : What were you reading ?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I am reading the letter written as suicidal note . . . (Interruptions). I am reading it with full responsibility . . . (Interruptions). I would like to lay it on the Table of the House and I have already given a notice to this affect . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, he is not quoting from the newspaper, but from the copy of suicidal note.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Alright, please lay it on the Table of the House after getting it authenticated . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is authenticating it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether there is any law and order in this country or not? The officers who are engaged for conducting inquiry . . . (Interruptions). Somnathji has stated that the Chief Minister should resign. I would say that no one can compell Lallu Yadav to resign till he enjoys the support of the public and M.L.As of Bihar . . . (Interruptions). There is no such provision in the constitution of India . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, the CBI officers are threatening and mentally harassing the several accused who are imprisoned. Several more suicidal cases will take place if CBI officers are not controlled and same situation prevails there. The officers, who are responsible for the suicide of Harish Khandelwal, have been awarded by CBI recently. The law and order situation has being distorted. People have lost their faith in CBI and it cannot do justice to them. Therefore, I would like to say that an independent agency, headed by Chief Justice should be set up to inquire into the matter and CBI should be withdrawn. The officer responsible for this suicide should be sued under 302 of Indian Penal Code . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ram Kripalji, please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman : What you have been saying here will not go on record. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

12.55 hrs.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir through you I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government towards an important matter. It relates to security of the country and I am happy that Defence Minister is also present here. He may be aware of this incident. It has been published in various newspapers that Navy had performed some of its exercise under the practice of 'Peacetime Exercises' on Western Coast of India during 20 to 25 April 1997, the fighting capacity, efficiency and range of Sea-Eagle missile was tested under it. I.N.S Nilgiri was fixed as its target but this missile fall in sea waters and could not reach to its target. The second missile also met the same fate. At the time

* Not Recorded.

of this incident Admiral Shri Bhagwat and technical experts of Sea-Eagle Company were present there. I do not know as to whether the hon. Minister of Defence is aware of this incident or not. But if it is so, then an inquiry should be conducted about this missile as it poses danger to security of the country. But the main thing is that later on I.N.S. Nilgiri was drowned by using Torpedo just to show that this missile is working efficiently.

Uptile now it was stated that this missile is very efficient, unerring, intelligent and automatic. It was told that its firing range is about 30 nautical miles and cost Rs. 20 crore. There are a number of such missiles with the country. It was purchased at the time when Pakistan purchased the French Exoset missiles which were quite sensitive. I would like to know as to how these missiles were purchased, and in view of deficiencies in these missiles whether the Government made any arrangement to buy some substitute for it ?

I do not want to repeat the views of Navy officers about the condition of Navy expressed by them at the time of their retirement. They said that our Navy does not have sufficient and capable arms. I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Defence towards the news item published in today's 'Pioneer' about the E.K.M. category submarine which was bought from Russia during 1986-1990. Several questions were raised about its purchase and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff had registered his strong reservation on its purchase. It is really a grave and sensitive matter if the news published in the Newspaper is true. He says that :

[English]

"Several internal memos written in long hand by several top naval commanders since 1991 onwards outline the extent of deficiency in the submarine. The 3000-tonne submarine's major handicap is its higher indiscretion rate. An indiscretion rate of a submarine is a critical element of its offensive capability.

Through a Principal Staff Officer's report mentions the exact rate of indiscretion, it is not being mentioned here in the interest of national security. But it is way above the standard indiscretion rate of other submarines - 6 to 8 per cent while patrolling and 12 to 15 per cent in the transition phase. A naval commander said, 'the indiscretion rate of EKM submarine was clearly unacceptable'. The Sindhu (as

the (EKM has been christened in India) is grossly under-powered. Its 2x120 batteries are inadequate to give it a surging power in times of crisis.

The Sindhu submarine's another problem is its sonar: especially its low frequency band coverage and frequent break downs."

[Translation]

We could not find the whereabouts of the Ship ? Its Sound-System is also weak and useless.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

"Naval officials said, the low frequency band coverage makes it difficult for a sub-commander to accurately classify an enemy target."

"Commodore P.R. Franklin, Director of Submarine Operations, Naval Headquarters also wrote three years ago that the shortcomings of this class are known. All of these cannot be overcome, and we will have to live with some of them."

"This is especially so as both Pakistan and China are accumulating the latest naval hardware - unless they are upgraded at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 crore as suggested by the Naval Headquarters, some years back."

"Post-Script : One of the EKM submarines, INS Sindhuvir, is being off-loaded to a Russian ship repairing yard for extensive refits. Cost : Rs. 74 crore."

[Translation]

Sir, through you I would like to make an appeal to the Minister of Defence that an inquiry should be conducted into this matter. The Minister of Defence is present here. He should give information about this matter and assure the country regarding our defence position. We have proper arrangements and capacity to counter the attack. The requirements of Navy like Submarines, missiles and ships should be fulfilled. It has become essential today and the defence position prevailing today could prove dangerous for the safety of the Country. Sir, through you I would like to make an appeal that a thorough inquiry should be conducted into it and facts be brought before the House. I would welcome the a statement from the Minister in this regard.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very serious matter. It pertains to the American Ambassador calling on the I&B Secretary at his office, on his own, and making suggestions about a Bill, which has yet to come to this House for consideration. It must be viewed as a very serious matter.

As you know Sir, the draft Broadcasting Bill has been discussed, although this House had not got the opportunity to go through the contents of the Bill. In a section of the Press, it has been widely publicised that the American Ambassador met the I&B Secretary and said that before finalisation of the draft, he should be consulted. He also said that the American Business Council and the American Channels Committee would like to see, in particular, the equity structure, the cross media restrictions and also the mandatory provisions for uplinking. He felt that they should not be there and the Americans' interests must be upheld in the proposed Broadcasting Bill.

This is something unprecedented and extraordinary. It involves the dignity and honour of this House, and also the sovereignty of this country.

I request the hon. Prime Minister and also the Government that whatever transpired in the discussions should be made public, and the hon. Prime Minister should make a statement in this House regarding this because it involves the dignity and honour of this House.

13.04 hrs.

RE: DELHI RENT CONTROL ACT

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar - Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the markets of Delhi have been closed. Traders, especially the tenants have launched a movement. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the facts that Delhi Rent control Act was passed unanimously in this House in 1995. I do not know the circumstances in which it was passed ? But today not a single political party is in its favour. An elected Government was functioning in Delhi when this Bill was passed but representatives of this Government were not consulted for it. Later on it was felt that this Bill will increase disputes and court cases between tenants and owners of the buildings and a movement was

launched. It was stated that this Bill is partial. Delhi Government had set up a committee for it which included Member from all the political parties like CPI, CPI (M), BJP, Janata Dal and congress. They had submitted a report and a copy of it is with me. Suggestions have been given to make some amendments in this Bill in the interest of tenants as well as the owners of the House. At that time, the then Prime Minister Narsimha Rao did not implemented it because he wanted to include the points suggested by the representatives of the Delhi Government. The, then Minister of Urban Affairs had given an assurance that this Bill would not passed or implemented without making amendments in it. The another Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also did not implement it, Devegowda Government also did not implement it. Now Gujral Government is there but for tenants the threat of Delhi Control Act is still looms at large and they have a fear that their shops and houses can be vacated at any time under this Act. It Bill also provides that at time of death of a tenant his children have to vacate the house immediately. There is also a provision to increase the rent since 1949 and on presenting an affidavit by the owner the house could be vacated. The house can also be vacated if a dispute between two neighbours is reported. I am not talking for tenants only but these suggestions were given by representatives of all the political parties so before implementation of this Bill these amendments should be debated here in this House. The Government is there and political parties can have their say if they want to implement this Act but the Government should make a statement here because unanimous opinion has been drawn for it and traders and tenants should not be compelled to agitate for it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Delhi markets have been closed down for three days. Tenants are in uncertainty as to whether he would be able to live in the house or shop occupied by him. In such a situation how can business will go on ? I demand that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan should make a statement on it so that people could get assurance that this Act will not be implement without making the required amendments into it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your protection that instructions should be given to the Government that statement on it should be gives. Today thousands of traders are compelled to court arrest. Traders never take to agitation due to lack of time but they come to know that they will had nothing tomorrow if the same situation prevails for long.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, the issue raised by Shri Goelji is quite important for Delhiites. The whole Delhi people have been divided into two groups on this issue. One of them wants to implement it in its present form and second party is protesting against it. In such circumstances the then Chief Minister of Delhi Shri Madan Lai Khurana convened an all-party meeting and constituted a committee. This committee had representatives of all the parties i.e. BJP, Congress, Janata Dal, CPI(M), CPI etc. They tried to draft a balanced Bill, while keeping in mind the views expressed by all the representatives. There can be a satisfactory solution to this problem if there is no hundred percent solution to it. I have the report of this committee with me and representatives of all the political parties have put their signature on it.

This report was submitted to the Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment which was followed by several meetings with him. I myself was present in those meetings. The assurance given by the Minister was sufficient enough to convince us that he would find an amicable solution in the form of some amendments in the Bill and later he would bring the Bill in its amended form in the Parliament. It seems to as if certain problem did arise before the Government and a PIL was filed in which the Government has been asked to give an affidavit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, want to submit that in case the Government, referring to the recommendations made by the Committee consisting of all Party, says in their affidavit that they are bring the Bill in its amended form, we may find some easy way out. In case, the Bill in its amended form is passed by both the Houses of Parliament, it would satisfy both the sections. I would like that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji, who is also the Leader of the House, should come and say something in this regard. Right now he is not available there but year is collective responsibility also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He would say later on.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Any Minister, at least can stand up and say that there was all party consensus on this score. Or else you can give some direction to include all these suggestions in the Bill on which all parties were unanimous. Only then the Government should bring this Bill. If that amended form of Bill is passed, it would resolve the present problem . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Whether the Government would like to make statement on it ? . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, the Government must be asked to react on this important matter. We fully support it. They have declared a strike for three days over here. So much of inconvenience to the public is caused. The Government must react on this important matter. We support this particular point . . . (Interruptions). Please give a direction to the Government to come forward and assure the public about it . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say only one thing that a call has been given for three days 'Delhi Band'. The Government knew that the matter was likely to be raised. After all the representatives of Delhi can not sit quietly. It is also quiet surprising that when a call for three days 'Delhi Band' has been given, there is no Minister available here to react on this issue. What kind of role the Government is going to play by opting not to react on this issue ? What should we Presume about the insensitive administration ? Therefore, I request you to ask the Government to give their reaction on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : O.K. they will reach later

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have taken note of this. Tomorrow or day after tomorrow, they will come before the House. They will make a statement.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : It is not merely a question of taking note of it but there must be some reaction from the Government. There is so much of a discontent among the traders. Immediate reaction from the Government is wanted. There must be some amendment to the Delhi Rent Control Act.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have asked them to let the House know by tomorrow itself as to what is their reaction on this issue ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : They would make a statement either tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Delhi will remain closed for two days. If an assurance comes, the call may be with drawn . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Sir, I want to know from the BJP Members whether the present Government has concurred with this report . . . (Interruptions). I want a clarification from the BJP colleagues whether the present Government headed by Shri Sahib Singh Verma has cleared this report.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Yes, The Minister was the Convenor. Shri Rajinder Gupta, a Minister of this Government, was the Convenor. They have adopted this report.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : My point is that the farmers were sitting on an agitation three months back. Shri Sahib Singh Verma had gone there and he assured them that justice would be done to them. Has this Report, which she is showing, been concurred by present Government headed by Shri Sahib Singh Verma and has it become valid ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : We all are with this report.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, please see the consensus from the BJP to the Muslim League . . . (Interruptions). The Government must come forward and do the needful. There is so much of discontent. The Government must assure everybody . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chandra Shekhar, last time, you made your point clear when that issue was raised in the last Lok Sabha.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) : Sir, I do not want to say anything now. This is not so simple a matter. The farmers, whose lands have been taken, whose shops have been taken, are living a miserable life and these traders are enjoying at their cost. So, the feelings of those peasants also should be taken into consideration. I do not know what is the consensus that has emerged among the different groups. I have not seen that report. But it is not a one-sided affair that the Government or the Parliament should be hustled into taking any decision.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : We also want to say something in this regard . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will speak only sometime later on. Fatmi ji you have already taken so much time.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : The Delhi Rent Control Act was passed unanimously that was concurred by all the political parties. But today due to some pressure from certain quarter, they are saying like this . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : How can the members of your party realise the pain of Delhi if they do not live in Delhi?

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : That was agreed to by all parties . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed Shri Thovatt . . . (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT (Pandharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to notice of the House a most important problem facing the people in my Sholapur district. The Sholapur District Industrial Cooperative Bank is diverting its funds towards other things. It has reported in daily Lokmat Sholapur that this bank comes within the purview of Non-Performing Assets category of banks. Crores and crores of rupees have been diverted to other things outside jurisdiction, of the banks. The depositors are agitating there. So, I would like the request the Government to make arrangements to inquire into the matter.

The Reserve Bank of India should be directed to go thoroughly into the investigation about this Bank and report this matter to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRASAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given notice to you . . . (Interruptions) kindly listen to me. You people are creating anarchism by not allowing anybody to speak. If ten members are standing at the same time they how will this work ? It is not proper. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Commission is meant to stop the exploitation, injustice and atrocities on the people of these castes.

But today the Commission has derailed from its path. Today instead of protecting the people of SC/ST, It is encouraging the exploitation and suppression of these castes. 90 percent of the people working in this commission are anti - SC/ST people and its example is that when a

victim approaches these people, they start creating problems for him. At the same time, victim is also misbehaved and scolded by these people. The objectives, for which the Commission was set-up, has so far not been fulfilled. Now it has become an institution wherein money is extorted from the victims of Harijan Tribals through illegal means. It is helping these who are against the victims. These days everybody is talking of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Every political party talks of it. But instead of doing all this we should develop a new thinking about this commission as to why and with what objectives this commission was set-up? Crores of rupees are being spend on it. Therefore I request you to get this matter probed by CBI only then it can be ascertained as to how many applications are pending and have many disposed of. Only then it can be ascertained as to how this commission is functioning.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain) : Mr. Chairmen Sir, just now we saw the Members getting agitated over the issue of Delhi Rent Act. In Madhya Pradesh also situation has become very uncomfortable due to the imposition of Body Tax and Mandi Tax. It has affected everybody including agriculture, industry, commerce, commercial enterprises etc. It is a great setback to these fields. The same 'Band' has been organised by people in Madhya Pradesh also to protest the imposition of above taxes. Farmers are the worst suffering lots. Proper and adequate arrangements have not been made there for purchase of their foodgrains and agro products which has caused resentment among the farmers. Therefore I request the Central Government to direct the State Government to remove the anomalies in the said taxation. BJP has also organised a 'Band' on 15th to protest against the new taxation. And, therefore, in view of the prevailing situation in Madhya Pradesh, the Central Government should intervene in the matter to get the anomalies removed, they I should give necessary direction to the State Government.

[English]

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargoda) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India and the CAG of India towards the on-going strike of the entire staff of the AG's Office in Kerala.

There are 3,500 persons including the supervisory staff and the entire staff is on strike. The reason for the strike is to reduce the stagnation in all the cadres. On April 28th, the Association of the employees asked the CAG to intervene in this matter. But neither the CAG nor did the

Finance Minister intervene in this matter. The strike is seriously affecting all the Departments of the Kerala Government.

In the context, I request the Government of India and specially the Finance Minister and the CAG of India to intervene in this matter and resolve the strike immediately.

I just inform the House about the important demand of the association which are as follow :

1. Order promotion in all cadres including supervisory staff.
2. To restore SOG examination.
3. To introduce ratio of 80:20 instead of 70:30 as recommended by the Parmeshwar Committee, between accountants and clerk.
4. Restore the audit parties and audit dates, reduction in the name of audit planning.
5. Restore the leave chain about 10 per cent.
6. Fill up the vacancies arising out of death, retirement and promotion.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, the LPG distributorship and the retail outlet, i.e., petrol pumps are not being allotted to SC ST educated youth particularly in the reserved constituencies. Although discussion were held on several occasions in this regard in Parliament. In my constituency, Karimganj (SC) Assam, comprising two districts - Karimganj and Hailakandi - there are five LPG distributorships and eight retail outlets, i.e., petrol pumps but none of them belongs to SCST except one. I do not follow the industry policy on the 100 point roster maintained by the oil industry showing total disregard to parliamentary discussions and ignoring the rightful claim of SCST of having LPG distributorship and retail outlets, specially in the reserved constituencies.

I, therefore, suggest that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the Government of India, should allot such agencies to SCST educated youth in the rate of 25 per cent in the general constituencies and 50 per cent in the reserved constituencies.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you, want to draw the attention

[Shri Dwaraka Nath Das]

of the Government towards the drinking water problem is my constituency. I have been elected to Lok Sabha from Aurangabad constituency in Bihar. Though, whole of Bihar is faced with drinking water problem but in my constituency, the situation which was there before 1966, has arisen again this year. In my constituency, the water level has gone down to the extreme low level. Resultantly all the handpumps, ponds, well etc. have dried which has created severe drinking water problem. People are not taking their bath upto 15 days as the water is not available. In case they have to take their bath, at all, they first sit on some water away and filter the water, only then they take their bath with that filtered water. Such a situation has arisen only due to the heavy down fall in the water level. Though the Government have introduced prompt water supply scheme for rural areas but no work is being undertaken under this scheme. I, through you, request the Government to install at least one handpump in every village in my constituency so that water is made available to the people of my constituency. It is very necessary to make adequate arrangements to tide over the present drinking water problem. Today people are forced to use unhygienic and contaminated water available only in pits and wells. They filter it and drink it. I want the Government to pay their immediate attention towards this problem.

DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today after a long gap I have got an opportunity to speak. I am going to raise a very important matter which pertains to the State of Gujarat. In Tapti High Gas area of Gujarat, every day nearly 45-50 lakh cubic meter gas is being produced. Earlier it was decided that only 30 lakh cubic meter gas would be produced daily which was on based on the installed capacity of the plant but today we are producing daily 15 to 20 lakh cubic meter gas in excess. During the tenure of late Shri Rajeev Gandhi, it was decided that from the upcoming Pipawav power gas project in Gujarat, a high quantity of gas would be supplied to the state.

But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far nothing has been done in that regard. Gujarat is faced with acute power shortage. Currently 48 hundred MW electricity is being generated in Gujarat wherever the requirement is to the tune of 62 hundred MW per day. Our second Pipawav Power Project is undergoing construction at a distance of 5-10 km. from Tapti Gas High area the additional quantity of gas produced is not being given to the Pipawav Power project which is very close to the Tapti Gas High area as the same is being

diverted to the Northern India. I, through you, request the Government to ensure that the additional quantity of gas being produced in Tapti High is given to the Pipawav Power Project and the same is not diverted somewhere else.

[English]

SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY (Tripura West) : Sir, Tripura was earlier a princely tribal State. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on three sides. Because of the heavy infiltration from the erstwhile East Pakistan and now Bangladesh, the majority tribal people have become minority. The infiltration from Bangladesh is still going on. It is increasing day by day.

Moreover, Tripura is being used by the extremists in the northeast as a corridor for smuggling arms, ammunitions etc. from Thailand via Myanmar and Bangladesh. The ISI, Pakistani Intelligence Agency, is very active in this region. Recently, the ISI had stepped up their activities in the whole region. The State Government of Tripura has repeatedly requested the Central Government to construct border fencing along Tripura-Bangladesh border, to increase the Border Security Force and to construct border roads.

In the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, the Home Secretary Shri K. Padmanabhaiah categorically stated that the Home Ministry is in favour of construction of border fencing along the Tripura-Bangladesh border. They have submitted a project to the Finance Ministry. But they are not able to get it approved by the Finance Ministry.

I would call upon the Government of India to take steps to stop insurgent activities in the region. It is essential to have the work of border fencing taken up immediately. The Finance Ministry should immediately sanction the project, so that the work can be started.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue through you. The scam to the tune of Rs. 150 crs. in The Bank of Rajasthan Limited – a private sector bank is being published in the newspaper for the last many days.

Sir, The Bank of Rajasthan Limited was established in 1943. At present, this bank has extended loan worth Rs. 1650 crore and it has Rs. 3000 crore as deposits. More than Fifty percent shares of this bank were purchased by an industrialist Shri Kashav Bangar and his father Shri Srinivas Bangar in 1992. After claiming ownership right of

the bank, they set up Rajasthan Bank. Financial Services, an advertising company named Akshar Bharat, Bangar Finance Limited, BFL. Software Ltd., Mridula Commodities (Pvt.) Limited, Kaveri Vyapar Pvt. Limited, Swagatam Impax Pvt. Ltd., and Kshitij Exima Pvt. Ltd. and opened the accounts of these companies in the selected branches of the Bank of Rajasthan Limited.

Sir, after proclaiming their control over the bank, Bangars promoted many favoured officers and appointed many officers ignoring their disqualifications and handed over the control of main branches and department of the banks to them. Ten main branches of the bank including Chaurangi Road branch of Calcutta, Janpath and Karol bagh branches of New Delhi, Fort branch of Mumbai and the branches of Madras, Bangalore, M.I. Road and Jauhari branches of Jaipur were declared high tech branches and were put under direct control of his favoured managing director Shri N.M. Chauradia. The scam of more than Rs. 150 crores has mainly taken place in some of these branches of the Bank.

The national organisation of bank workers had time and again made complaints to higher officers of the bank and RBI on the regard; but this scam took place because no satisfactory action was taken in this regard. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Govt. of India to present the actual position of the scam before the House after getting it enquired by CBI so that misappropriation of the public money could be checked immediately.

SHRI CHARIMAN LAL GUPTA : (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge open the Govt. and Shri Joce Saheb to give a patient hearing to what i say. The tragedy of Amarnath Yatra took place during August last year in which around 300 people who come from different parts of the country were killed. A committee was constituted after that which presented its report but unfortunately could not be discussed in the House. The Ministry of Home Affairs released the report at the fag end of the session due to which it could not be discussed. I would like to request that the said report should be properly discussed in the House.

Secondly, it is my good luck that Finance Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is present in the Gallery today, therefore, my point would reach the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir soon. We all know that when this incident occurred last year, it was stated by the State Govt. that it did not expect the influx of so many people and therefore this tragedy took place. The people all our the country are enchanted by the attraction of Amarnath. The People of

the country have an attachment for Kashmir but they are unable to go there due to the condition prevailing there. This is the suitable occasion for the people of the different parts of the country when they come in a large number for the yatra. Therefore, the arrangement for this purpose should not be made temporarily. It is a very tectious journey unlike journeying Haridwara. It needs sufficient arrangements.

I request you that a waning should be given to Union as well as State Govt. to make immediate arrangements of all the necessary items. Last time, we could not provide even wireless sets. Lioson or coordination between armed and civilian services is necessary. If we do not start making arrangements in this regard immediately from now onwards, the yatra cannot become successful. We want this yatra to be successful and Kashmir should get the credit for it. But it is possible only when both the Governments are active in this regard and a fault proof arrangement should be made in consultation with the elected members of Parliament so that this yatra may become a success.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[PROF. RITA VERMA in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to formulated a special plan for Disilting Pushkar Sarovar in Ajmer, Rajasthan.**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : There is a famous pilgrim centre Pushkar in my Parliamentary constituency Ajmer (Rajasthan) which is important not only from the pilgrimage point but from the tourism points of view also. The silt carried by rain water - nullabs is deposited every year in Pushkar Sarovar due to which the sarovar has become Shallow and other natural resources of water have also dried up. As a result thereof, this holy lake does not have water during the summer season and thousands of pilgrims visiting this place are deprived of the holy dip.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Pushkar is also important from cultural, religions, historical, pilgrimage and tourism point of view. Millions of people from different parts of India come here to have a holy dip in the Sarovar. A large number of foreign tourists regularly visit this place. Siltation of such a secured lake and the emergence of drought like situation is not proper. The water of this lake has become polluted.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to get the Pushkar Sarovar desilted and formulate and implement special plan immediately to save it from pollution so as to ensure proper development of Pushkar.

- (ii) **Need to grant approval for setting up a Sugar Mill in Unnao District, U.P.**

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH (Unnao) : The Sugarcane growers in Unnao District have to face a lot of difficulties, the sugarcane growers have to take their cane to sugar mills which are located far away because there is no sugar mill in Unnao district and due to that very reason the farmers are gradually inclined to stop production of sugarcane.

I had earlier many times demanded in this House of setting up of a Sugar Mill in Unnao district, I had also received from the Ministry of Food that the proposal of setting up of a Sugar mill had been sent to the Ministry of Industry but I have not got any information from the above Ministry so far.

I, therefore, again request the Government that the Sanction for setting up a sugar mill in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh may expeditiously be accorded.

- (iii) **Need to ensure remunerative prices for the Agricultural produce**

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Ours is predominantly an agriculture country, when a farmer increases production of its crops in any part of the world, he is given all sorts of incentives but whenever the farmer of country increases its production in our country, he does not get sufficient remunerative prices. On the country, if a farmer produces more sugarcane, its prices fall down, if he increases the production of potatoes, its prices come down, if the production of rubber increases, its prices show a downward trend, similarly if the production of cotton is boosted, its prices also come down because of which the farmer gets discouraged and the agriculture production

registers a shortfall and as a result of which sometimes we face shortage of sugar in our country and sometimes we have shortage of foodgrains in the country. Due to this very reason, we had to import sugar in 1995 and similarly, we imported wheat during 1996-97. If the Government provides sufficient assistance to farmers on increasing production of their produce, there will be no shortfall in agricultural production in our country but we could export agriculture based produce on a permanent basis. I want to make two submission to prevent economic exploitation of the farmers of the country :

1. while making assessment of the production cost of agriculture produce, the interest accrued during the crops period may be added to the cost of land.

2. 80 per cent members in the Agriculture Price commission should be included from among farmers.

- (iv) **Need to open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Mayurbhanj, Orissa**

[English]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA (Mayurbhanj) : Madam, as per the directions of the Government, Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being opened in many districts of the country or even in some of the districts of Orissa. But it is surprising that Mayurbhanj, one of the largest districts of the country, has been deprived of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in spite of the repeated assurance given by successive Governments.

The setting up of a Kendra in Mayurbhanj which consist of people mostly from tribal areas will certainly help in promoting the agriculture in the district and obviously will assist in generating employment to the jobless youth of the areas.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for setting up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Mayurbhanj, Orissa, as early as possible.

- (v) **Need to establish a Permanent Engineering Wing at Arakha Kula in Puri district, Orissa, for regular desilting of Chilika lake**

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU (Cuttack) : Sir, Chilika is the largest salt water lake in Asia. It has varieties of fish. The Arakha Kula Muhan is the mouth of Chilika joining the sea. Because of silting of the mouth, there is reduction of the tidal influx of sea water. As sea water does not come regularly, it affects the marine species in Chilika. In addition, the land side coastline of Khurda District and Puri District

of Orissa get inundated during the rainy season. The Mitra Commission had recommended certain measures for desilting of the Chilka mouth.

Regularly desilting of the mouth is absolutely necessary in view of the littoral drift in the Bay of Bengal and the washing away of surface soil into Chilka from the Eastern Ghat mountains.

It is not known as to what action has been taken by the coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee for desilting of the Chilka mouth.

The Ministry of Water Resources may take steps for establishment of a permanent Engineering Wing at Arakha Kula under Puri district of Orissa for regular desilting measures.

I, request the Central Government to look into it.

- (vi) Need to develop minor ports in Tamil Nadu and also to set up a minor port in Mahabalipuram

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (Chengalpatu) : Sir, we have a long coastal borderline having natural and situational advantages for establishment and provision of more facilities in the existing ports in the country. Our country has 11 major ports and 139 minor ports at present. But compared to the share of cargo-handling by both major and minor ports, it only works out to eight per cent of the total cargo-handling in the country. Out of this, Gujarat alone handles about 70 per cent through minor ports. The States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and Kerala have been planning to develop and to provide facilities in their respective minor ports in cooperation and with the help and sanction of the Union Government.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, there is a vast coastline where conducive and advantageous conditions prevail not only for the establishment of new ports but also for development of existing minor ports. The immediate need is to develop and augment the existing minor ports to Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, etc. in which the Cuddalore port itself can save Rs. 200 crore of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in coal transportation per year.

I would also request the Central Government to consider establishment of a minor port in Mahabalipuram, which was very famous and known as Mamallapuram in Pallava dynasty in 9th and 10th centuries. Mahabalipuram was already serving as a minor port for trade purposes during Pallava dynasty and during British days.

- (vii) Need to set up a low power T.V. transmitter at Ajaddhya Hill in Purulia district, West Bengal

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia) : About seven lakh people of Bagmundi, Balarampur, barabazar, Manbazar and Bandulon Police Station in Purulia district of West Bengal as Bengali-speaking. But they are deprived to T.V. coverage from Asonsol/Calcutta Doordarshan Kendra.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to instal a low power transmission centre at Ajaddhya Hill in the district of Purulia in West Bengal.

- (viii) Need to increase the amount of pension to freedom fighters

[Translation]

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the golden jubilee of independence to expeditiously dispose of the claims of the freedom fighters a two member special audit team was constituted on the subject under a special cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs but because of not providing the staff like assistants and stenographers, the pace of disposal of claims is not that much as was expected. Those claimants who can face the difficulty of coming to Delhi and making efforts continuously, only their files could be presented for disposal. There is a urgent need to take necessary action to make this team effective by providing it assistants and stenographers and to accelerate the pace of disposal of these files regarding their claims.

A paltry sum of Rs. 1500 per month is given to freedom fighters as a honorary pension. It would be desirable and expedient to raise the amount upto three thousand per month in this year of golden jubilee of independence.

Those freedom fighters who were in prison for at least three months or had disappeared for the same period, only they are being provided this facility and whose period of imprisonment is slightly lesser than that, they have been deprived of this facility which does not seem proper. So, I request that the above amount should be in proportion to the period of their imprisonment and the amount of honorary pension should be proportionate to their period of imprisonment. It is not proper not to recognise them as a freedom fighter whose period of imprisonment is less than three months whereas their contribution had been also significant in the freedom struggle.

14.52 hrs.

**MOTION RE: APPROACH PAPER TO THE
NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN — Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Item No. 9 regarding Motion on Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan for which five hours have been recommended by the Government.

If the House agrees, we may tentatively allot five hours to this item.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) laid on the Table of the House on the 26th February, 1997."

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Madam, it would be better if the hon. Minister makes some preliminary remarks so that the discussion can go in a particular direction.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : If the Chair permits, I would be very happy to speak for it is my favourite subject. But since we have tabled the Approach Paper very well in advance, I thought that it is entirely more appropriate for me to respond later to the suggestions of the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is entirely for you to respond now or later. If you wish you may respond now.

SHRI RAM NAIK : It is your privilege to say something, otherwise we are ready for the debate. Just as when a Bill is introduced by the hon. Minister, and if he wants to say something on that Bill, he may say so.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Madam Chairperson, I am very grateful to the House for giving the Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry this opportunity for a discussion on the Approach Paper of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Approach Paper has been considered in detail by the National Development Council and I am very happy to report to the hon. Members that it has received support

from the State Governments across a political spectrum of the country. The Approach Paper has also been discussed in the Rajya Sabha where again the objectives of planning, planning methods followed in this country, and the approach to the Ninth Five Plan had been generally very supportively commented upon.

Basically, the Approach Paper first tries to look at what has happened in the last five to eight years, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the economy, and then tries to develop a strategy for the next five years. It notes that there has been a higher rate of growth, and that the country is doing well as far as its balance of payments is concerned. But generally, on the price side, there has been a performance which is satisfactory although it is concerned about the price rise of foodgrains in the last year or so. But it also notes that there have been some underlying features which are of considerable concern. These are slowing down of agricultural growth potential. These are an increase according to the National Sample Survey. Of the male workers, unemployment per person per day is increasing.

[Translation]

Madam Chairperson, I consider this fact of great importance because when a person in a village goes out for employment we measure him in terms of man-days and if he goes for employment and he gets employment of less man-days than what he had got earlier, it is a serious thing.

[English]

So, the Approach Paper comments on this. It is disturbed by the fact that in some of the large populous States of the country, income growth has been very low. In U.P., for example, the per capita income growth at constant prices has been constant. In Bihar, it has gone down. Taking these kinds of figures, it has spelt out a strategy in the Approach Paper. It tries to present a strategy for the next five years and it presents a kind of bifocal strategy walking as it were on two legs.

The first major emphasis that it gives is growth. The growth that we have achieved in the past has also to be accelerated in the future. The Approach Paper says, Yes, we are growing at around six to seven per cent and the average of around six per cent has already been within our reach in the recent past. In fact, there are some international commentators who are predicting. For example, the Link model my teacher Lawrence. Klein,

which is a global model has predicted that India's growth rate will be around 6.8 to seven per cent in the next five years. In fact, its predictions, in the past two or three years have been fairly true also.

The Approach Papers says, if we can particularly achieve the strategy of cutting down the deficit on the revenue account of the Government, that is one critical feature which we think as a problem, because if you are able to do that, if you are able to cut it down, let us say, by 0.8 or 1.0 per cent of GDP, then it is possible for you to raise your investment levels to 27 to 28 per cent. With some improvement in the capital productivity, we should be able to achieve seven per cent growth rate. So, one focus is, keeping up the process of reforms, keeping up the emphasis on structured subsidies but trying to cut down the waste whether it is in the Central Government or in the State Governments and achieve this objective of higher growth.

But the other objective that it says which is equally or more important is that you need special efforts for those areas where we have done very badly or we have not done well as we wanted to. Take for example, the basic minimum services, whether it is primary education, literacy, health for every child, woman and man in the country by extending the public health system to the village; providing rural connectivity, that is every village can be connected by road. In the areas of drinking water, food security system, public distribution system, rural housing, it says, the kind of method which is adopted in the basic minimum services plan, which is, you sit down with the States, develop the targets together. We hand a meeting for two days of all the Chief Ministers of the country. I would say that the basic minimum services plan of the Approach Paper of the Ninth Plan owes a lot, for example, to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Bhairon Singh Sekhawat. He contributed to it; or it owes to the Chief Minister of Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu or the Chief Minister of Bihar, or the Chief Minister of Orissa. I chaired a committee with these four Chief Ministers which decided that all these programmes that we have in this sector, we will put them together, we will add on the outlays to them by Rs. 2,400 crores last year, Rs. 3,300 crores this year – which is 15 per cent increase in real terms. It is very easy to say, this is a small sum of money.

15.00 hrs.

But in a period of fiscal restructuring, to put in Rs. 2,400 crore in an additional objective, to put in Rs. 3,300 crore are the very major resources which we want to bring

to bear on these terms. It is not just the resources, but the method.

[Translation]

Then what should be the method? The method is that we and the State Governments will decide the target of that plan by sitting together. This is also a method that we will not merely talk of target. Among these Chief Ministers who are very senior have said this too that they will also shoulder the responsibility and they will provide 20 per cent resources. Those states which are poor as the Chief Minister of Bihar said that they did not have too much resources. The committee of Chief Minister, of which I am the chairman, was of the view that such states should provide man-power because they have the man-power. I have overheard somebody saying that we can what achieve this target. I do not consider it right. It is also maintained in the Plan that we have encouraged the State Governments. Similarly, it is hoped that the State Governments would give same encouragement to panchayats and communities of villages at the regional level. So that they could participate in these schemes. If the communities take part in them and if new methods are adopted, we can achieve our targets. The Chief Ministers said so and so were the technical methods and they could bring down the cost incurred on education, health and all other things. And if communities are also involved in them, I think that the new structure of employment which is termed as cooperative federalism by the Planning Commission, we will not formulate that Plan sitting in Delhi alone, that plan will not be formulated under one Ministry, we will rather formulate that plan sitting among the State Governments. If somebody says that it is a very easy task, it is not that easy. We want to set up a structure so that we can thrash out a solution to these problems with a sense of responsibility and policies and target could be formulated and achieved. The Union Government or the Planning Commission would be given due resources but resources should also be made available to states so that we can achieve those targets at State level and local community level.

Similarly, it is also mentioned in this Plan that as much expenditure which should have been incurred on the agriculture sector, that much has not been incurred on that.

[English]

The rate of agricultural capital formation has caused concern. Again, we have said that for this sector we will produce a detailed plan. A beginning has been made by the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

[Shri Yoginder K. Alagh]

What is the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme? It is a programme which takes projects. It says.

[Translation]

The money which will be spent on this in next two or three years, that is alright. But water should also be made available to the fields of farmers from dams and canals. Some resources should be provided to him by the centre and some by the State Governments. A special scheme should be formulated for the eastern sector. The Planning commission has had talks with the Ministry of Agriculture in this regard. I, myself, are striving for this that a tube well based scheme should be formulated for the North-Eastern States.

[English]

So for these sectors – the sector of concern, water, agriculture, infrastructure – the Plan says, in the Eighth Five Year Plan, the additions to public infrastructure, whether it is power or communication has been one of the lowest in any Five Year Plans. These are the areas in which the Approach Paper wants to concentrate.

What are these areas ? These are basic minimum services, the lives of our people, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, science and technology. In these areas, in fact, we are saying, we will do more detailed planning. We will plan for policies, involvement of the community, involvement of the private sector, involvement of cooperative, and voluntary organisations, involvement of modern technology within the country, outside and we will focus on these in greater detail. For the rest, we want to pursue the path of economic reforms so that we keep on achieving higher and higher agricultural, industrial and overall rates of growth. So these are the kinds of strategies talked about.

Take science and technology. A programme, again, focuses both on policies as well as the role of the State. We have started with that; we were able to persuade the Finance Minister. We have these large scientific establishments which are there for the last forty or fifty years, like CSIR, which has been there for the last almost fifty years. So if we are able to relate them with the solution of problems, every rupee that they earn in terms of bringing science to application, the Government gives them an additional rupee. It is one of the most powerful incentives that is being given anywhere in the world now for a

science establishment to relate to the solution of problems; or we have set up a Technology Development Board where we say we look at projects where science establishment sits with large industry, gets some contribution from industry and thinks out the solution of major problems which have ripple effects. This does not mean that the State will not have its own Plan.

I have announced, as Minister of Science and Technology, a *Suvarno Jayanti Scheme* which says that 'if any young Indian dares to say that he is going to do a global research, State of the Art research, world ranking, if he gives a project, we will fund it for you'; or whether it is the space sector where we are committed now developing the cryogenic engine. We are successful now in launching satellites up to 2000 kg. and the cryogenic engine is making progress; or whether it is nuclear energy getting into the thorium cycle, the fast breeder reactor. This year we have provided funds for almost all our ongoing projects as well as some of the new ones which are coming through.

So, we are saying that in a few sectors we will plan in detail. We have great concerns for problems of employment, poverty removal, in the employment area, widespread agricultural growth. One of the strategies suggested is the widespread agricultural growth, which is the basic agricultural strategy of the Plan, which is described in the Plan Document, so I do not want to take time on it but I can respond later on.

But in every district, we would like that where there are agro-processing opportunities or where there is additional demand, then the small farmers, the labourers should develop a project, so that they can take advantage of these facilities; so that the talk of wider markets is not just how metropolitan areas are but it starts linking up with the basis of our economy which is our farmers, our labour force and our artisans; so that expanding markets at the regional, national, global level relate with our work force and the technology that we need for upgrading of skills, transport mechanisms, quality control, are the kinds of projects which we would like to have in every district in India. That is what the Approach Paper is saying.

But it recognises that in that short run, we may not be able to achieve objectives. There will be poor people in India, there will be unemployed people and for them we have suggested and it has been accepted by the Government that there will be an Employment Guarantee Scheme. Anybody in India, who wants work at the ongoing

wage rate – it is a demand driven system – will be given work in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Now, these are the kinds of things which we want to develop more. I must report to you that in the National Development Council, there was a lot of discussion on the employment part. I am only giving the broad strategy and I think that these are the things which we need to spell out in detail.

Madam Chairperson, I do not want to give a very long speech because many of these are there in the Approach Paper. I think, since the hon. Members did give me an opportunity, I thought that I would give you some of these kinds of exciting things that are happening in the Planning Commission and in the discussion that we have had on planning in the National Development Council and in Rajya Sabha.

I would say that I am really looking forward to this discussion. There are some very senior and very experienced Members in this House. In addition, I do not mind saying that since the first time I worked in planning. I am basically a University teacher, who worked in Gujarat but in 1974 I was asked to come to the Planning Commission as an Adviser. I had always found the discussions in Lok Sabha very instructive and I remember the days of sitting in the Official Gallery and listening very carefully to the Members. It is because you give us the perception of the strength of our people, of their problems and how we can make our resources go further.

I would only say that the Planning Commission is very clear that these are not easy things. We are talking about some of the most fundamental problems of the Indian economy. But, I think, the Planning Commission has made an effort to try and re-orient planning to the demands of the country in the 1990s. It is aware of the fact that markets have a great potential. The decentralise markets have a great power and they can be used to the benefit of our people. But it does give the message that where markets fail, where markets are not there, then the State will intervene. I do want to tell those who think that that should not happen that India does not believe in that. If takes planning seriously and that kind of intervention on selected areas, on important national priorities whether required for the self-reliance of the country or for seeing to it that the poorest of the Indians has the minimum requirements that he needs, will continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002) laid on the Table of the House on the 26th February, 1997."

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity.

After I glanced through this Approach Paper and after I heard the hon. Minister, it reminds me only one things – "दिल बहलाने को गालिब ये खयाल अच्छा है।"

We know what is the condition of this paradise which we call 'India'. A sheer glance of this Approach Paper will tell us that it is an exercise in wishful thinking, it is an exercise in deception and it is an exercise in manipulation of figures.

I do not know by what magic the Minister can reconcile the fundamental forces of globalisation and marketisation with his allocated planning. It is basically irrational and wrong and there is no explanation for that. He has said, 'Yes, we will intervene'. How will he intervene ? What effect will that intervention actually have on the ground ? To my mind, this Ninth Five Year Plan is nothing but a loose denture, fabricated denture, which will not be able to bite into the ever hardening crust of the Indian planning and economic problems.

The hon. Minister has spoken about science, technology and other things. I will come to those and tell what the actual picture is. If the Planning Commission and this Government had been serious about the fundamental problems of this country, it should have done some soul-searching, it should have seen that why the country is in such a poor shape after eight Five Year Plans, after more than four decades of planning. Why is it so, ? If he sees the report card of the last so many years, he will get a horrifying picture. It is not that we have not advanced much. We may have. We had the Green Revolution in some way. We had the White Revolution in some way. Our life expectancy has increased. But the issue is not advancement *per se*. The issue is of a comparative advancement, how the world has advanced and how we have advanced. I will give him the figures which will give the real reality.

Now, if you look at it during the last 50 years, in 1950-51, India's share of the world's Gross National Product was two per cent; now it is less than one per cent. In 1950-51, 12 per cent of the third world's Gross National Product was attributed by India; presently, the corresponding contribution has come down to five per cent. The position in respect of industrial production is no different. In

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1950-51, India's industrial production comprised two per cent of the world's total output; today, this percentage is about 0.7. In 1950-51 14 per cent of the Third World's industrial production came from India; now it has decreased to about four per cent. In line with this downward trend, India's share in the world's foreign trade declined from about two per cent in 1951 to 0.6 per cent at present. What do these figures show? These data show that we have not advanced vis-a-vis the world as a whole. But we have not advanced sufficiently even with regard to the developing countries, if you compare it with the developing countries also. So, this is the actual report card of that Eighth Five Year Plan. Have you ever considered why it is so? It is because we do not have an implementational will. It is because we just breathe in wishful thinking. We want to paint a rosy picture and live with that rosy picture.

The hon. Minister has said about agricultural production. He is saying it is falling down. We say that it is all right. Green Revolution was there. But let me tell you as to what is the other aspect of this green Revolution. During the period of Green Revolution in 1979-80, the farm output of the country has increased only by 2.5 per cent. The amount of advancement made in agriculture and what we have got out of it is totally disappointing. The corresponding percentage of Indonesia – I am not giving statistics of any advanced country – was 3.7. For Malaysia, it was 4.7 per cent and for Thailand, it was 4.6 per cent and we who talk of Green Revolution, had achieved 2.1 per cent of it.

Against the average world yield of 3,580 kg. per hectare, India's rice yield is only 2,756 kg – the lowest in Asia.

Similar is the position with regard to maize and I do not want to give you that figure. The position with regard to sunflower is equally bad.

Now, what is more important is not the food production itself, it is the accessibility to food that matters. What is the position today? 250 million people in India consume less than three-fourth of the needed calories and there are another 55 million people who get even less than 50 per cent of the needed calories. What is the food production meant for if such a percentage of people is really not able to get the food that they really need for their health?

What about the poverty alleviation? The Planning

Commission has done such a wonderful work during the Eighth Five Year Plan that it is not even clear as to what is the number of people, what is the percentage of people who are below the poverty line. Different figures are given by different Governments. That itself shows the art of manipulation that varies with the Government. Now, what is the position actually? The data which I am giving you is given by the international authorities. Fifty-five per cent of the Indian people are poor as compared to 47 per cent in Sub-Sahara Africa and 20 per cent in China. The yardstick is the same. Therefore, the question is of only comparative figures. If you make a liberal yardstick, then another country would like to adopt that figure.

If the category of extremely poor is taken, India's percentage remains as high as 33. China's percentage is eight. It is 30 in respect of Sub-Sahara Africa. You can just imagine where our poverty is!

Now, as an academican, the hon. Minister is aware of the concept of what is called the capability of the poor – the capacity of the poor to live a meaningful life, to have food for himself, to have education for children. That is the capability poor concept evolved by UNDP. If the applies that concept, 61.5 per cent of the people in India will fall in the capability of poor category. I do not know how the hon. Minister can say that we have done this and we have done that. That is past, but what my worry is that the hon. Minister is not trying to learn anything from the past shortfalls.

Please look at the Human Development Index. Out of 174 nations which have been tabulated by the UNDP, our rank is 134 . . . (Interruptions). It has gone down at 135. Probably this will happen because of the Ninth Plan.

Then, let me come to the Gender Development Index. It is again UNDP figures. The hon. Minister talks about the Welfare Ministry, welfare plans, etc. But what is the position? India ranks 103 amongst 137 nations tabulated. Even Iraq and Iran rank higher at 75 and 96 respectively. Only countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh rank slightly lower than this. Such ratio has come down from 1972 to 1997.

The hon. Minister was particularly mentioning about Science and Technology. Is it a fact that the UNESCO's Report, what is called the World Science Report of 1996, says that India's share has declined between 1981 and 1995 with the world total science output by 17 per cent and India has joined the club of those who are going down remarkably in this period? The newly industrialised country

whose growth model we are meant to follow raised their share as much as by 312 per cent whereas we have declined. China has raised it by about 247 per cent. It is a very good commentary on our development of Science and Technology !

The hon. Minister also mentioned about the nuclear energy. What is the truth about the nuclear energy ? There was a time when 10,000 M.W. nuclear energy had to be produced before the wonderful reform process started. Even Rs. 15,000 crore worth of material was purchased. But then there was the usual talk about constraints and other things. It was reduced to 5,000 M.W. and later on to 2,300 M.W. and so on. Apart from losing a very valuable source of energy, what has happened during this period is that the allocation has come down. All those private concerns which are fabricating material for Science and Technology, for nuclear plants and Government departments who are engaged in this have suffered. When the allocations come down so drastically, then we ask the Nuclear Power Corporation to go to the market and raise loans. Who will give them loans from the market at a comparative rate ? They have already got into a sort of vicious circle. But what I want to say is that because of the slashing of the programme, a great deal of demoralisation has come in our scientists and technologists. Their number has reduced and they are going out. They are either ready to go to private sector or abroad. Now, the old and efficient scientists who have done a lot of work probably, they will wither away from the scene in due course. The younger generation will not come and fill in the gap. So, what will be our future so far as the science and technological advancement is concerned ?

We will be left with second-rate personnel because the first-rate will go away. The tremendous amount of demoralisation is taking place. Are we building a happy future or are we building a future which will be crippled by the absence of advance technical or scientific personnel ? I really do not understand how the Minister said that we would be doing this and that in the field of science and technology when they are making people go away from this country.

The only progress we have made during these Plans is that the population has gone up and so has the indebtedness. Our debts have increased tremendously. Today, we are the fourth worst indebted country in the world. Even your own document says that we are on the verge, if not little far away from, this debt trap and if our export falls or if anything untoward happens, we will

definitely go into a debt trap. What about the debt trap internally ? The same thing is happening because the interest charges are becoming more and more. Even for the last Plan, if you take the deficit of all the State Governments, the Central Government and the public sector undertakings to whom you really pass on the baby, it will come to 10 per cent of the GDP. It will not come to less than this.

The other area in which the things have advanced is the corruption. Corruption is the gravest enemy of planning. Hardly, I need to give details of all the scams and scandals which have taken place during the last few years. Hardly, I need to tell you that today the black money is flowing like anything and all that the Government is doing is to tempt the people to have a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme so that they may again go to the vicious circle of creating more black money. That is the only technique that we know of for plugging this black money. Of course, if you take the factor cost – I do not want to go into technicality – the fact remains that more than Rs. four lakh crore of black money is flowing in this country.

Now, I would come to the social scene. I will take education. What is our Directive Principle ? It is that within 10 years, we will have primary education for all. Many times we have heard, when the Five Year Plan was introduced in this House, that they would do this or they would do that. But today, we have the highest number of illiterates in this world. Even our Minister of Human Resource Development says that the country has been betrayed in the field of education. The figures of other developing countries are better. Even Burma and Ceylon have done much better than we have done.

I remember very well that these types of vast claims were made by what was called the New Education Policy in 1986. I was the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir at that time. I remember that every person came there for a conference to discuss the New Education Policy and find out new ways and said what great moment of history had come that we were going to have an education revolution in this country ! They specially chose Kashmir for the reasons you know. I, the poor fellow, had to go to inaugurate and speak at every function. I heard brilliant speeches that the moment in history had come and we would have this and that. Where is that moment of history today ? Where is that Education Policy of 1986 for which we talked so much as we are talking now of our Plan objectives and other things ? Today also, 50 per cent of the people are absolutely illiterate. What is your own

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Census figure ? There is no mention of all these things in your Plan Document. Of the 461 districts reported in 1991 Census, 136 have female literacy rate below 20 per cent. These are the Census figures.

What would be the fate of Kasturba Shiksha Yojana which you are talking about ? How are you going to tackle all these major problems ? You said that you would make available an amount of about Rs. 2500 crore for education. You can make the allocation, but will it have a dent ? The money is not the problem, but whether you have got the implementation will, whether you can actually deliver the goods at the site, that is the issue. You may frame the Paper. I know that in Kashmir, during Governor's Rule, practically all village children went to school. Your Paper is all right, your allocation is all right, but you will not find any teacher there, you will not find any school there, you will find only meeting places and the school will be closed for 20 days in a month due to rain because the roof will be leaking and everybody will be on a common holiday. Let us not go by that factor. I will not like to go into those details. The money has been provided, but actually whether the school is running and whether anybody is getting education or not, that is the issue. That is where we are lacking and we have lagged behind.

What is the fate of our children ? Nobody can disclaim now that we have the highest number of child labourers and beggars in the world. What will be our position in the next few years and by 2000 A.D. ? We have the highest number of child labourers, we have the highest rate of illiteracy and we have the highest number of AIDS patients. All these 'highest' will be ours and we say that we have been doing effective planning for the last so many Plans ! But this is a very sad picture.

I now turn to the subject of health. Is it true that 70 per cent of our people do not have proper access to health facilities even now ? If you take the percentage of the GDP, India's share on health is one of the lowest in the world and that is even lower than the Sub-Sahara Africa. That is what the World Health Organisation is saying. But you are spending only one per cent of the GDP when you are required to spend five per cent of the GDP on health.

Then, you spoke of unemployment and you yourself conceded that the unemployment figures have increased. The figure says that 125 million job seekers are going to enter into the market in the next 15 years. How are you going to account for them ? I really do not know how you

are going to do that.

Now, look at the figures which you have quoted about reform and growth. What is more important is the quality of growth and if the quality of growth creates lopsidedness, then it is no growth. It is counter-productive. You may have it in your statistics, but it will actually not be there. You have a lopsided development now, because you see a lot of cars on the road, but there is no money to expand the road. There is no money with the local bodies. You spoke of cooperative federalism and of the need to revive the local bodies both at the village level and at the district level. Almost all the local bodies are bankrupt now. They do not have money. They only pay for their staff. They cannot do any developmental work. As a result of that, you have got the Clelo cars coming now, but the roads are full of potholes.

Today, you are talking of reform, opening up of the economy and competition with the world market and so on. But the average time taken by a truck is double as compared to other countries. How can you compete with them when your transport moves at half the speed of the world average ? Can you really compete with them ? You may give excise duty reliefs and all that, but what about these bottlenecks ? What about the infrastructure famine that you have created in this country ?

You spoke of the power sector and very magnanimously you agreed that you have not done well in the power sector. But let me give a little more details. It is really agonising that 85,000 MW was what was needed at the beginning of the Eighth Five year Plan. Since resource was not there, some special committee was formed. It said that a minimum of 45,000 MW was required. Then, even that was not there. Ultimately, it was reduced and it came down to 31,000 MW.

That is what the Minister provided in the Eighth Five year Plan. What is the achievement ? Nowhere will you find any mention of them. Your achievement is not even 16,000 Megawatt. You have not achieved 50 per cent. We find that there is darkness even in noon in most of the cities. But what is the reform period output ? He is not able to produce even 50 per cent of what is intended to achieve in the Eighth Five year Plan. I am not talking of any other period; I am talking of the reform period. This brings me to the basic issue that it is a superficial, casual and callous approach in one way. It is an approach of wishful thinking only. How is it that with all the reform talks, he has a mindset which cannot execute even 50 per cent

In the most important sector ? He says that he is expecting private sector to come. What about the mid-term appraisal? Could he not appraise it in the middle ? If the private sector was not coming, could he not fill in the gap somewhere else ? I know that Delhi had to get 450 megawatt during the Eighth Five Year Plan from the Central projects, but no a single megawatt has been given to it because he has not executed any project from which the electricity had to come. Nobody in this nation knows what is the effective output of his machinery. The reform is not economic reform along even if I concede for a moment that it can yield beneficial results. It cannot, in my view. He will ultimately land in a much greater trouble than he was in earlier.

But in 1991 came the crisis and he went to another bandwagon. I mean that the prescription was given by the IMF and you followed it. But we took no other action. True reform is not confined to economic reform only. He cannot have administrative reforms and economic reforms without first reforming the mind of India, without first changing the attitude of India. After six years to reform, I ask him whether the work culture in our offices has changed, whether we have become more dynamic, whether we have become more dedicated, whether we have become more honest and truthful. The answer is obvious that he cannot, by this superficial reform, create a new country. His problems are formidable. What he is doing is that suffering from cancer and taking small tablets here and there, he says now the problem is solved.

The issue is that even with regard to growth he is talking about, he actually has negative results. For example, there is a large problem created in our cities about environment. Delhi itself in 1982 was the most beautiful town and became an envy during the Asiad. Today, it has got the dubious distinction of being the fourth worst-polluted city in the world. Why ? It is because of the lopsided development. It is because he is now putting everything in the lap of Delhi and are putting all the fumes and other things in Delhi and not doing anything which could have helped in correcting the situation.

Now, let me give you a small figure which will tell you what is the quality of this growth, what is happening because of this bad and degraded environment. These are the figures of the World Bank. Due to environmental degradation, about 30,000 premature deaths and 1.7 crore admissions in respiratory hospitals are taking place in India, meaning thereby they need not have gone to hospital if this environment had been all right. It cannot be. Then, there are 120 crore restricted work-days. People are not

able to do their job and have to remain on restricted or some other holiday because they are sick and cannot perform their duty. It will further slow down the productivity.

Now, may I tell the Minister that what should have been done ? He should also consider one basic point. When Pt. Nehru initiated this programme of planning, he talked of the temples of development and he talked of so many things. He said that we want to have an India which is mighty in thought, mighty in deed, mighty in culture and mighty in service to humanity. I would place before this hon. House and ask why have we become mighty in corruption, why we have become mighty in callousness, why we have mighty in criminalisation of politics and politicisation of crime ? Why have we become so ? Real planning means vision – vision of a nation. It is the civilisational vision and it is a cultural vision.

We talked of the destiny of the nation that we had trust with destiny. But we never defined what our destiny should be. We never defined what type of civilisation we want to build, what type of base we want to create and what type of values we want to nourish. Instead of saving our heritage which was rooted in the cultural contentment, compassion and constructivity, we created a culture of corruption, callousness and confusion. It is because we remained superficial, shallow, shaft and selfish. Why ? It is because we never looked deep into the problem. What we should have done in 1947 was to really find out what over civilisation meant. If he asks me what is the special attribute of India, it was the attribute of power of the Indian mind. If he asks me what is the special attribute of America, I will call it is the enterprise. If he asks what is the special attribute of Germans, I will say it is hard work in organisational ability; what is the special attribute of Japanese, it is the cooperative spirit of civilisation, what is the attribute of Britishers, it is balancing and what is really the Indian strength, its strength is rooted in the power of the Indian mind.

I am not talking of today's mind or yesterday's mind. I am talking of the mind which produced one of the greatest civilisations on Earth. It was this power of mind which was appreciated and talked about even by Will Durant. What did he say ? He said that India is the mother of all civilisations. It has produced all ideas which have come into this world. Similar were the words given by Max Mueller. What do you see even in our own vision *Bhagwat Geeta* ? It is the power of the Indian and – the searching question that *Arjuna* asked mind the philosophical insightful reply which Lord Krishna gave. What do they show ? They

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show the power of the mind and its creative ability. We created a nobility of temper, we created an idea of contentment and compassion, idea of balance and harmony and idea of a *karmayogi*, a selfless action and resolute practicability. It was the great asset of our civilisation, that was our cultural value and that was our civilisational value.

In 1947 did we create that nobility of temper or worked towards that goal and worked and created a powerful mind of India, and did become more constructive and creative? Instead of creating a model of our own, we have become imitative. Yesterday, we followed one model and today we follow another model.

We had that creative capacity, but we surrendered that creative capacity. We never tended towards that creative capacity. We could have created a powerful mind, thought of our own problems in our own way, and come out with something very constructive and creative. Today, we are again grouping in the darkness, going this side of that side. This is the real problem of Indian planning that unless you create a new value system, unless you create a new attitudinal system, unless you create that attitude of what I call *tyaga*, *Tapasya* and *Karmayogi*, and unless you have balance, harmony and dynamic reality, you will not be able to solve any of your problems. You may bring money, but that money will be pilfered away. That always happens. Why is there such a sad picture as we see today ? It is because we have not looked into the real roots and solved the problem from the roots. Unless we do that, we will stumble from one plan to another. We will make a rosy picture; we will say that we are going to do this or that, but poverty will remain.

In the morning, we were discussing about the blindness. It is the mental blindness that we are suffering from. If you travel in any railway train in the morning, you will see the vast open defecated ground, and those who have eyes can see how much progress India has made. All the dengues and all the diseases that we are creating, we never apply our mind to that. We say that we have applied our minds; we have given Rs. 250 crore or Rs. 350 crore for the slum upgradation etc. Please go to any of the slums and you will see the reality of the picture that all the slums are multiplying at three times the rate our population is growing.

- Now, we have also started this affordable price and affordable housing and so on. Could you give me the name of one single builder, who has built a house for the slum

dwellers in the last six years ? Could you give me the name of one locality ? There is nothing that has been done. There is no water, there is no sewer, with the result that you are creating social tensions. Ultimately, whatever little you can achieve through planning will be negated through these social tensions.

What about your tools of administration ? We have completely blunted those tools. We have created so much of demoralisation amongst our services, there is so much of confusion in our services. Where are the tools which can deliver the goods ? Today, X or Y or Z party may rule, but if the tools do not exist, if the tools have become blunt, then you cannot achieve anything. Today, we have destroyed the public administration. We have completely atrophied it. Everybody is working in a spiritual vacuum, in an ideological vacuum, and everybody is working for himself or herself. The result will be that you cannot execute anything. The result will be that there is no execution and implementation at all.

If you permit me, I will read in conclusion a small portion from my own article.

"The formidable challenge that India faces on many fronts should have prompted it to do some serious introspection; draw up proper lesson from planning and implementation infirmities of the previous plans; bring a creative and constructive mind to task; invoke a new commitment and new inspiration and provide a new springboard to the nation to the jump into the Twenty-first Century to enable it to build a great India with the foundation dug deep in ancient nobility of temper and with its edifice standing firmly on the shoulders of *karmayogis*.

But what have the power wielders of the day done? They have merely fabricated to toy out of the old and rusted material and polished it. They think that a nation, like an immature child, could be deceived with it and made to forget its current pains and sufferings. Where will this ultimately lead to ? Clearly more disappointment, more cynicism and frustration awaits the nation with the spectre of fragmentation and neo-colonialism looming large before the country."

This is my way of looking at things. I, in all earnestness, suggest that some fundamental reorientation of our minds should take place.

Some fundamental reorientation of our thinking should take place. Otherwise, we will become a cog. It is all right

planning is coming. We will just be like another Latin American country. We should have the challenge before us. We should have thought at this moment whether we want to become another third rate country or we want to become a civilisation of our own which could be a role model for the other. This could evolve a style of our own, a design of our own life which is rooted in, what I say, the ancient ability of temper, harmony and those values of justice and truth. But now everybody has become reckless and is only making money and is running after power and that weakness has created all kinds of difficulties which we are facing today. There is all round breakdown and our structure has gone down, and our soul has gone. We have inflicted many wounds on our body, soul and mind and we have collected many rotten apples in our bags. You must get rid of all those rotten apples in your baggage. Then only we will be able to walk erect and with some fragrance. But I find our minds are totally barren. We are without any new ideas. We are just following many things from day to day. We will stumble. We have already stumbled because of a large number of wounds on our body and if we continue to do so, we will have more wounds and we will go into the 21st century with a very poor image. Toyanbee had said in 1952 that America will dominate the world after 50 years, but in 21st century it could be India which will do that. The first part of his prediction has come true. America is dominating. The second part is not coming true. What he meant was not that we are going militarily to conquer or we are going to become dominant. What he meant was that the value system which India had projected, that culture of contentment and compassion, *Tyaga*, *Tapasya*, truth, justice, *Karma Yoga*, these values will be accepted by the world and the conqueror will be conquered by the conquered people themselves. That was his idea. But we have abandoned all our treasures and if I speak that languages, I will be branded only with some cliché and thrown away. Unless you create a new culture and a new inspiration and a new motivation, a new dedication and a new dynamism in this country, all our planning will result in the same failure, in fact, much greater failures than there have been in the past.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : We fully endorse what the hon. Member ended up with great civilisational strength which will be our great asset in achieving our objective. But, at the level of comparisons, since I think this is an issue which will come up again and again, I can give just now a very minor clarification. For example, take poverty. You mentioned Indonesia and India. I have been an expert advising Indonesia. I have no need to defend the past 50

years. After all, I become Minister for Planning only last June and I think the Approach Paper makes a very honest effort to give you a balance critique of the past. But take poverty. The norm for poverty of Indonesia is consumption of a hundred kilogrammes of rice. You mentioned that. If we take that norm, Indian poverty will be less than 20 per cent. But very coolly somebody will say that Indian poverty is about 40 per cent. We are very careful about our numbers. We have a long tradition. We defend our numbers. We are explicit on statistics. I thoroughly disagree with you when you said that the Planning Commission is forging numbers. It never does that, Mr. Jag Mohan. It is very clear. Take Science & Technology. I had a look into lot of details because I am concerned like you. I become Minister of Science & Technology last June and Science & Technology output has been going down. But it turns out that those people who generate these numbers insist that we should not make these comparisons across time.

Because the number of journals that are used differ. If you take the kind of criteria that you are saying about Switzerland or Spain, they have lost their share in output of scientific journals. So, my only submission is that when we make international comparisons, we should be a little careful. We are an open and free country. Our data is available. Comparisons are made with other countries which do not give information in this way. I can show you the data which shows that about many of the indicators that you mentioned – in fact, I will give it tomorrow; I do not want to do it right now – the improvement in India is quite high. Our levels at the beginning were low they may be lower than other countries, but our improvement rate is better. But that is a separate matter. I am only urging caution. When we take the forty or fifty years period and use different kinds of concepts, we tend to pass judgement on this. That is my point.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I would like to clarify one point. I will take one minute. My point is that I am only quoting the United Nations documents and the national document. If that yardstick is applicable on 'x' country, then it is also applicable on 'y' country. I am giving you the correct figure.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : That is not true. I am telling you about the poverty specification (Interruptions).

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Is it not a fact that our scientific output has come down vis-a-vis the world output ?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : No that is what I am telling you.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : You should have refuted that when I said that.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I am refuting it. I am telling you this. This is the point that I am making. If you take the comparisons of the same journals in 1980 and 1995 into account, the India's percentage has not gone down. But citation-wise, what they do is, they keep on changing the coverage. Then, you get very different numbers. Since you have made a specific question on that particular issue. I would tell you that you take that citation index of countries like Spain or Switzerland which end up having a smaller percentage. It is only if you compare the like-to-like that you get a better position. That is the first law of Statistics . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Whatever you may say, my contention is very simple. I am taking the UNDP figure; I am taking the World Bank figure and I am taking the UENSO figure and that yardstick is applicable. I did not say that you are fudging the figure. I said that there is a monopolistic tendency. At on stage, you said that percentage-wise it is one . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : About poverty, you said it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you can reply to all these points when you reply to the debate.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Previously, poverty ratio was put down at 20. Now, it has become 40. It is given by the same Planning Commission. So, there is either one side which is manipulating the other side.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I must clarify this. This is a very specific charge of manipulation on the part of the Planning Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can deliberate it at length.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I think, on this issue, if you permit me, I will clarify. If you do not, I will keep quiet. This particular issue is a specific charge on the Planning Commission of manipulation. It is not true. There was a method of estimating poverty which came from a Task Force which I chaired in 1978. At the end of the 1980s, we felt that it needed to be reviewed. I was a Member of the Planning Commission. We set up the Lakadwala Committee. It gave a new method. Having set up an Expert Committee with some of the best people in India, we decided to follow that method. Both the methods show that the percentage of poverty has gone down. But the decline

is very different. If you use the World Bank methods which you have used for the Sub-Saharan Africa and Indonesia, Indian poverty is less than 25 per cent. So, you have to be careful. The Planning Commission is not manipulating it. On both the methods, it has given the figures. We have to be very clear about that . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : I will take just a minute because he has rigged away. The fact remains that only the present Planning Commission has come out with a different estimate. Let us face the facts. The Expert Committee's report was submitted a long time back. The Planning Commission was stubbornly refusing to accommodate those comments in their reports . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak at length when your turn comes. The Minister may clarify all these points when he is replying to the debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL (Erandol) : Madam, I will take only one minute . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You get only ten seconds.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : I have gone across the Papers today only. It heads "India tops in poverty in South Asia". It is reported by the Asian Development Bank and it has been covered with all the figures over here. Therefore, I feel that the hon. Minister must agree to the figures which have nowadays appeared in the Papers and everywhere in the publications.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA in the Chair]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether it was a Donter or an exchange of pleasantries between the hon. Minister and the hon. shri Jag Mohan. I would not say in mournful members that we are in an arid zone. Let us not compare ourselves with other countries. Let us try of find out as to what we have done over the last fifty years. When we think of the last fifty years, when we think of the back drop, we can better appreciate the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan.

Sir I would call the Approach Paper just like a 100 Metre Sprinter standing at the starting block. He is ready to go. So, he must have the muscle power, lung power

and the determination to touch the cord as the first person and get laurels. That is the back drop with which we should think of it. While thinking of the Approach Paper, we should think of the other back drop, i.e., those Five Year Plans which we have gone through. We must have achieved something, otherwise this country would have remained in abject poverty over the last fifty years. We have not been in abject poverty. Whether the poverty stricken people are 42 per cent or 52 per cent – it is immaterial – but the fact remains that we have improved a lot. The objective of the Plan is to improve the standard of living of the citizen. And, have we not achieved the objective? I would only request you to kindly go through different Plans for which we had drawn up the objective long back.

Take the First Plan – 1951-56. It was a level playing field. We prepared the Plan for ourselves and in preparing the Plan, we thought of economic stability and elimination of food shortage. That was the basic necessity in those days. We did not have two morsels of food a day. So, the basic necessity at that time was to have some food. We prepared the field for playing and at the same time we thought of food for ourselves.

Take the Second Plan – 1956-61. The objective was 25 per cent increase in the national income by rapid industrialization. First, we started with agriculture; then, we came at industrialization because without industrialization, we could not have achieved the GDP or whatever you call the jargon, the hon. Minister may use it. We could not get it.

Then we come to the Third Plan. The objective was self-sustaining growth in increase of national income. Again, we had shortage of food. So, foodgrain production came up we thought of utilization of manpower resources. For the first time, we thought of garnering human resources. In the Third Plan we thought of it. And, in what manner have we done it? Slowly and steadily, we had started achieving that objective.

Now, I come to the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan was delayed but the objective of it was promotion of agricultural production, rise in the standard of living. That was the basic objective. Any Plan must raise the standard of living of the people and promote equality and social justice. Here, we come to the social sector. In the Fourth Plan, after we got some food, and the basic minimum requirements, we started garnering human resources. then, we thought of social justice and equality.

In the Fifth Plan, we thought of amelioration of the

people below the poverty line. When we found that there was object poverty, that there was lots of discrepancies between the haves and the have nots, then the planners thought of giving us some way to think of the people who were below the poverty line.

In the Sixth Plan, the planners thought of strengthening infrastructure in agricultural. We had been taking too remote types of agricultural methods and all those things. The planners thought of having some better infrastructure in agriculture, industry and accelerated growth in investment. Investment was most important on which we have been thinking. In this Budget also, we thought of it. We must think of accelerated growth of investment, otherwise, the industries will not come up.

In the Seventh Plan, we thought of decentralization of the Plan. When we had amassed power in some people, when we had so many people at the top, when we had thought that the persons who are to take decisions are at the top only, it created lot of problems, then we thought of decentralization.

Now, I come to the Eighth Plan. I am giving only a brief story. the back drop of different Plans. The Eighth Plan, though it was delayed for some time because of political reasons, emphasized or reliance on domestic resources, generation of adequate employment and containment of population growth. The most important, again, are the population growth, universalization of primary education, safe drinking water, strengthening infrastructure, as he the Minister also said about the common minimum basic requirements at the social sector and combat the crisis in balance of payments and structural adjustments. These are most important.

We have not taken into consideration many facts. It is humanly not possible for the planners to consider all aspects. I would here quote a Shakespearean stanza from hamlet, one of the greatest tragedies of Shakespeare. "There are many things in earth and heaven, Horation than are dreamt of in your philosophy". Whatever may be the thinking, whatever the planners may think, there would be some other factors which would govern, guide or create problems for achievement we cannot overcome those factors, however we may try. Now the planners thought of somethings. Between the planner and the executing agency there are many a slip between the cup and the lip. They have thought of something. They could not achieve it because of certain difficulties at the executing level or lethargy or sluggishness at the executing level.

[Shri Anadi Charan Sahu]

I would tell you a simple story from my own experience. In 1992 I was a Range DIG. I was moving incognito to assess Naxalite strength in the border districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Since I was going incognito, nobody knew me. I came across a group of boys and girls in the age group of ten to fifteen years. They were selling mushrooms. I was quite interested in them. I have a weakness for mushrooms. So I went there to buy some. I saw a boy aged about fifteen years. In that village itself there was a big placard saying that the whole village had been made literate. So, I called the boy and asked him whether he had gone to school. He said, no. I asked him why, because in his village there was a big placard saying that the whole village had become literate. He called me aside and whispered in my ears. 'My Gaon Nayak, that is, the village head, has told me that if anybody asks me whether I have become a literate, I should say that I am a literate'. That is the way on executing authority has created problems for us. Had we known all these facts, I think the planners could have thought of something else. And then there is jumbling up.

Again, I will tell a story because I like telling stories. I will tell a sixth century Sanskrit story. I think it will be of some interest to anybody, especially the educationist in Dr. Alagh and the planner in him. It is the story of three persons; a young man, rickety in character, but with a very bright brain and a good writer. He had a wife. Naturally, any young man can have a wife. The companion of that man was a hefty character, he was a wrestler, a tall man, black in colour and a happy-go-lucky type. They were two good friends. As we go now-a-days to picnics, they decided to go to the Banadurga Temple on the top of a hill for paying homage to Banadurga and at the same time to cook food, eat it and come back. All the three went there. In our Hindu pantheon, a Goddess is both benevolent and malevolent. A Kapalika, a sorcerer, came. At that time the girl – as usual there is a gender discrimination; I do not know whether anybody is here to take it up – was sent downhill to fetch water and cook food. These two young friends were gossiping. A Kapalika came and immediately beheaded these two persons, offered their blood to Banadurga, got some boon and went away. The girl came and found that both her husband and his friend were dead. She cried and prayed Banadurga that they should come to life. Again, the benevolent character of the Goddess came forward. She appeared and asked the girl as to what she wanted. The girl said that those two young men should

come to life. She cried 'how do I go, my husband is there, my husband's friend is there'.

The Goddess said, 'All right, put the head and the trunk together and sprinkle water. They will come to life.' At that time, the lady thought, 'why do I not have a husband with a very beautiful and sharp brain and good, robust body!' So, she interchanged the trunk and the head.

A man is identified by his head and the husband was the man who had a shrinking head but with a brilliant mind and the body of the wrestler. The wrestler had a small body because his body was that of the writer.

They went back. The next morning itself, the husband woke up to write a story, a stanza or a *sloka* but he could not write because his hands were not allowing him to write. The other man went to the *akhada* for wrestling but his body would not allow him to do the exercises. Both of them became wretched characters. They did not know what to do.

The lady saw this and she thought, 'I have done a mistake; I must take them back and correct the mistake.' Again, all the three persons went to Vanadurga. She prayed to the Goddess, 'Reverred Madam, I have committed a mistake. Restore them to their former selves.' 'Then, the benevolent Vanadurga said, 'Chop their heads off, put them in their proper places and sprinkle water. They would come to life.' That is what she did.

The moral of that story is : Never mix things up.

If you mix up the various aspects, there cannot be proper planning; be that in education, be that in sports, be that in the Employment Assurance Scheme or RLEGP, NREP or JRY, whatever Jargons you may use. You have indicated all these for the amelioration of the rural poor. I will not go into the details. There is no point in going into the details.

We have been achieving something, maybe, just at the pace of a passenger train, not at the pace of an express train. But we are achieving something. The planners have indicated that they would be providing hundred days of work in the lean season, to the agricultural labourers. Have they been able to achieve that ? They have not been able to achieve that. It is an achievement of only nineteen days of work in a year. So, why do they not reduce it ?

Let us take for example the TPDS. They are thinking of giving 10 kg. of rice per person. So, it would be 120 kg. per year per person. our per capita production now

is about 190 kgs. per year. I think, the exact figure is 189.65 kg or something like that. We have enough foodgrains but we are not able to give foodgrains to the poor because of a faulty system. In our economy, the faulty system could be that the roads are not goods or that the persons entrusted with the job are pilfering. These need correction at the peanning level.

Let us take corruption as a common factor. In a developing economy, corruption is bound to stem up. We cannot be hyporats saying, 'We are all honest and tomorrow everybody will be honest.' Taking corruption as a common factor, let us think how the public distribution system could be streamlined in a better manner so that at least hundred to 120 kg. of rice or wheat could be given to the poor. We are now giving them only about 90 kg.

This year the planners are thinking to introducing a better type of Employment Assurance Scheme in all the blocks. They covered about 2300 blocks in the Eighth Plan. They are thinking of spreading it and going into all the blocks. At the same time, in the Employment Assurance Scheme, they are thinking of subsidising rice by one more rupee. This means, they are putting more subsidising rice. As I said, the moral of the story of the writer and the wrestler is, 'do not jumble up things up'. The planners should think in a very clear manner. These should be a beacon light indicating, 'You should do only this and no further.'

Let us take for example the JRY or the Indira Awas Yojana. There is a lot of corruptions in these scheme. I know about many cases where a poor man or even a women has to pay Rs. 1,00 or Rs. 1,500 for an Indira Awas.

A petty politician or a petty bureaucrat at the block level takes money and you cannot avoid it. Within that framework, let us try to give some shelter to the needy – whether it is JRY or IAY or anything else. Let it be a compact thing. With so many things coming up, it will be very difficult to achieve our goal. As I said in the beginning, we are at the starting block. What we require next is a very strong motor power. How do you get the motor power? For this, we must think of investment. At present We have a revenue deficit of 2.1 per cent.

The household savings have gone down. I would not go into the statistics; the Hon'ble Minister knows better than me. The household savings have gone down. We have lots of subsidies in different fields. Our balance of payment position may be goods today. But it may be bad tomorrow. There is production shrinkage, in Oil pool subsidy has gone

up beyond Rs 20,000 crore or Rs. 30,00 crore now. How do you reconcile the fiscal deficit ? When we think of the Plan, we think of the first year of the Plan or the Annual plan now. We must think of another four years. How do we go about it and get the require funds.

For the sustainability of a Plan, there are certain parameters. What are they ? We must control population. This is the first thing, Here, we should not think about other countries like looking into what is their population and other things. In our country. We must think so to how we can contain population. When I was a school student, the population of this country was 35 crores or 40 crores. Now it has gone up to 95 crores. Interestingly there is no shortage of food.

There is a Biblical saying, "God has created birds' he has given food to them; but he does not throw it into their nests." You must get it by endeavour. Like the bird collect it, we must get it. We must get better agricultural production. That is the important parameter for sustainability of any Plan or any development.

Then the third is the natural resources management. How do you do it ? The Approach Proper has dealt, in detail, with the natural resources management. The Planners have tried to wriggle out of the population issue, in a way; and the hon. Minister has given a brilliant analysis of technology and also about the integration of regions.

Long back, I was attending a seminar as a senior officer in the National Police Training Academy. A Professor from Punjab who had taken over as Vice-Chancellor of Utkal University had come to the Academy. At that time, he told us, "Young men, you can think that in another three or four or five years' time, Punjab will be at boiling point; Punjab will be like Germany, with lots of advancement, and other States will be lagging behind; and there will be trouble in Punjab." He was an economist; I forget his name now. What he said in those days – that is, in 1975 or 1976 – came true within five or six years.

So, the integration of regions should be thought of by different methods – by transport, by communications, by economic development of the downtrodden of that area, etc. So many other things have to be taken into account and particular stress has to be put in the Ninth Plan. In view of this, how can you do the integration of the regions? We must think about it.

Then, there is the aspect of fiscal imperatives. How to come to it ? It is a good thing that the; have introduced

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a presumptive income tax. In this Budget. It has been introduced. I do not know, how far it will be successful. It is for the Planners to decide in what manner it can be successful. If you broaden the base, If you have a better type of tax base and all that, then the fiscal deficit would come down. Most importantly, to overcome the fiscal deficit, the share of the States in the plan is a necessity.

In the Planning sector, we have 80 per cent from the Central sector and 20 per cent from the State sector. But the share of the States is going down. In the Eighth Plan, it was thought that the State share would be around 41 per cent, but it came down to 35.6 per cent. Some such statistics are available. It may be one or two per cent here and there. If the share of the State goes down, what will happen ? We will not achieve the targets in agriculture, basic minimums services, health, education and electricity. Then the plan will not achieve its targets.

So far as education is concerned, I would like to say that education has grown like a big tree with lots of unnecessary creepers around. The higher education has to be slashed, pruned or cut, then only we can have better education. The universal elementary education requires a thorough thinking. The training of the trainers at the district levels has failed. This is what C&AG has said. Since the report is not available, I will not go into this. The C&AG has very clearly said that there is no training of teachers at the district level. Whatever money you give is going down the drain. So, education has to be thought of in a very very proper manner.

You have thought of universal elementary education. You have provided mid-day meal. The target was that 7.5 crore students will come to the schools but only 5.71 crore have come. Why ? Let us ask ourselves. The children are being given some other work by the parents either there is child labour or there is no motivation.

The families who are below the poverty line are not able to send their children to schools. So, we must think of some other way. We must plan in some other way by which the children – where we fall by 1.5 crore – should go to schools.

Under the Mid-day Meal scheme, do not give food stuffs to the families. It will not serve any purpose food should be cooked in the schools. I have seen in my State, when the young children are served the food, they take the food outside the gate and share it with their young

brother or sister. This is why in Orissa there is no death in spite of the drought because the young children share their food. You may give more food during the Mid-Day Meal programme and this should be planned properly.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : What about Kalahandi ?

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU : It is wrong to say that people have died there.

So, give more food to them. If you give the Mid-Day Meal in a better manner, the students will come and this 1.5 crore deficit will go.

In the education sector, as I said and I repeat, you must slash down higher education. It has almost become a profitable machinery of thing for some vested interests.

SHRI A.C. JOS (idukki) : It has become an industry.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU : Yes, It has become an industry.

I again go back to the sustainability of the planning process. I have come to revitalisation of the cooperative sectors. Persons have to be put into use. The NGOs, the people who must have a share in different aspects of development process, should be brought to the fore. They have the experience. People in village have experience. They have some or the other experience, whether they are digging a village pond or digging a well or thinking of education and all that. So, a cooperative aspect has to be brought, planning.

As we have already discussed, the basic inputs in agriculture are irrigation, fertilisers and credit flow for small and marginal farmers. I will not go into irrigation and fertilizers because you know all the details and I think this has been hinted at by the hon. Minister. The credit flow for small and marginal farmers is not in a proper manner, is not appropriate. It takes a lot of time for the small and medium farmers to go to the bank or to other corporated bodies to get some money for buying implements, fertilisers, seeds or bettering small types or irrigation in his own way, or having a small harvesting structure for a particular period. There are people who have small harvesting structures at a particular period. It may get washed away after some time but that helps them. So, when we are thinking of inputs, we must think of giving credit flow to these persons.

I now come to the downtrodden, whether they are the

minorities or the women. We have been thinking much of the 81st Constitution amendment. We have not come to any solution yet. In Sanskrit it is called *Aranyarodhan*, crying in the wilderness. Let them not cry in wilderness in the villages. Women should be empowered.

They should have a better say in the society. If we do not empower a women, there would be malnutrition. And the child born to that woman will be of less weight. There is some disparity in the family itself. We know many such families where the girl child does not get proper food, where she is the last person to get food and sometimes may not get vegetables at all. It is happening now.; it was happening earlier. Let us not deny it. Let us not much bother as to what is happening in other countries. Let us think of ourselves. Let us think in a proper manner as to how we can gallop ahead to give proper status to women and the downtrodden.

Last but not least, we have achieved some success in industry. But the success is not matching to the growth the population and other ancillary matter. So, we must lay more stress on industry. If we do not lay more stress on industry, we will not be able to do anything.

The Approach Paper has given nine points on the shortcomings or the difficulties that the Plan has been facing. If we can look into these things carefully, there will not be any difficulty in implementation. I am not painting a rosy picture. The hon. Minister has painted a bright and rosy picture and hon. Shri Jag Mohan has painted a very dark picture. I will paint only a brown picture and the brown picture is that we must come together. The planners must be a little realistic in their approach. They should go to the people and see as to what is happening in the field.

Between the planner and the executing agency there is a generation gap. You are not the executing authority at the block level. You might have been the executing authority at the block level earlier. You have passed that time. After forty years. How do you know what people think? If you send me to a district now, I will be a total failure as a Superintendent of Police. I cannot do anything there. If you make me an officer-in-charge of a police station, I will be an utter failure because I had taken training as officer-in-charge of police station only some thirty years before. So, planners should see as to what is happening at the cutting-edge level, at the block level, This has to be taken into account before you think of any proper planning.

With these words, I would say that the approach is

good. You have come to the starting blocks. Let us get to the first prize. Let us touch the tape in a proper manner by proper moto poser in shape of investment, motivation and involvement.

SHRI SUDHIAR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five year Plan which has been submitted by the Planning Commission.

Planning is a political process of a society for the development of all its components. It is an instrument for the arrangement of resources of the society to advance development to the greatest extent possible. The process also involves distribution of produce in the basic fashion desired by the planners. The objective of the planning is that the State shall try to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as efficiently as it may, the social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform involve all the institutions of national life.

On the basis of this approach, I emphasize here, the word, 'people'. I mean by 'people', all the people of a country and not those people who are capable of protecting themselves, who are in a position to amass wealth because they have their in-built capability which can save them from all dangers. So, the masses of the people are included. The Scheduled caste people, the Scheduled tribe people, other backward communities and minorities are taken together when we approach a Plan.

Sir, it has bene said that the Plan has to do justice to these people whom I have referred to; justice, social, economic and political. But have we actually meted out justice to these people who really need the help of the State ? Without the State's intervention, these people cannot maintain their minimum integrity insofar as the basic minimum needs are concerned. So, what have we learnt from the Eighth Five Plan and the Plans before that Plan? In the Eighth Five Year Plan, priority was given to employment generation, containment of population growth, universalisation of primary education, safe drinking water, achievement of self-sufficiency in food and production of surpluses for exports, strengthening of infrastructure to sustain growth. If we analyses these things or it we take up one by one, then we will find that still there are more than 50 per cent people who are illiterate. If is, today, said that half of the total population of the illiterate on the earth live in India. So, whatever attempts have been made, have been made at the behest of some planners, some Philo-

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sophers and some social scientists. But actually the real benefit has not accrued to the people who deserved it.

So, the objective of the Ninth Plan has been set out. The National Development Council met in January, 1997. They were unanimous in giving importance to the fact that the GDP growth rate should be seven per cent and the growth rate in agriculture should be 4.5 per cent per annum.

Again, the United Front has evolved a Common Minimum Programme and on the basis of the Common Minimum Programme and the Chief Ministers' Conference gave some suggestions.

The other Chief Ministers also have given some suggestions. On the basis of those suggestion and the unanimous proposal of the National Development Council, the Ninth Five year Plan has to be emphasised on nine items. They have also said that the employment generation should be given the first priority. A stable price structure should be maintained. Nutritional security for all should be provided in the Plan. Safe drinking water, primary health care, opportunity for universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity development should be given priority.

Further, control of population, environmental security through mobilisation and participation of people at all levels have also been given priority. Empowerment of women, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities, and other backward communities have also been given priority. Development of Panchayati Raj throughout the country has been stressed upon. Efforts of self-reliance would also be made.

Sir, let me first analyses the formulations, and why the formulations should be given priority. Firstly, priority for agricultural and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradicating poverty has been stressed. Productive employment requires purchasing power to increase. It is because without increasing the purchasing power of the rural areas, and the people of the urban areas, the internal market cannot be expanded and if the internal market is not expanded, then we have to depend, to a great extent, upon the markets of other countries. But with the infrastructure, with the old technology, and with the other factors as are presently existing in India, we cannot compete with the highly industrialised States. Therefore, we shall not be in

a position to capture the markets of others. So, we have to increase the purchasing power of our people. The big landlords should be divested of the land holdings. It is because the lands holdings lead to mass poverty. A vast chunk of land is there. It cannot be fruitfully utilised unless by big landlords are divested of their property rights by having a ceiling on property. Then only the poor people would be in a position to have lands for cultivation purposes.

I, therefore, suggest that land reform measures should be adopted. Although it has been pointed out in the Plan documents that land reforms should be taken up, we find, there is no word of total land reforms in the Paper. In our country, we find, big landlords are holding big areas of land. If those lands cannot be divested and distributed among the poor people, we cannot achieve the target. So, internal expansion of market also depends upon the land divestment and distribution.

Small and cottage industry should also be developed. Areas of investment in agriculture should be clearly analysed and investment quantum should also be increased. It has been said that the growth rate of the economy with stable prices will be accelerated. But we find that the Government may come forward to increase the prices of petroleum products which would give rise to a chain reaction in the price field. The Government should take care of this properly. Otherwise increasing price effects will hit the people too much. For holding the price line stable, the Government should come forward to fix up the prices of minimum required goods by the people. If the prices of at least those essential commodities are fixed, then the people will be in a position to have those minimum needed articles at the fixed prices. Economic processes should also be manoeuvred in such a way that the prices do not go beyond the reach of the common people.

I would point out that there exist regional disparities and these regional disparities exist because of the handling of the economic affairs by the Centre in a manner which does not favour removal of the regional imbalances. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take suitable economic measures so that the regional imbalances are removed.

Sir, it has been said that the basic minimum services of safe drinking water will be provided. This programme has been in operation since the previous Government took these measures. But the allotment of funds in these sectors has not been properly utilised in some states and though

some other States have utilised them properly but the quantum was so poor that they could not cope with the requirement. So, I would urge upon the Government to take into consideration the fact that the State Governments which suffer from financial limitation and the states which are actually willing to implement the projects sincerely should be provided with necessary funds for overcoming this situation. There are so many villages which are deprived of the drinking water facility. Those villages should be taken into account properly and they should be provided with adequate drinking water.

Sir, people in general and especially the people in rural areas are not aware of the minimum health facilities. There should be a plan and emphasis should be given to this Plan that the minimum health facilities are provided to the rural people. It has been stated that universal primary education should be given priority. I also support it because without universal education, health consciousness cannot be grown and cannot be preserved. People's health care cannot be taken proper care of, if the masses are deprived of the basic minimum education.

Many people, especially in the rural areas are deprived of shelter. Even in the urban areas, there are poor people who live on the footpaths and in the streets. They are deprived of the minimum shelter. So the Government should come forward and make an accurate estimate of the shelterless people, both in the rural as well as urban areas, so that at least they can be given some roof on their heads to live, at least at night.

Furthermore, the village in the rural areas are far flung. They are not connected by roads and there are many villages which cannot communicate with other villages of the outside world when there is a crisis like floods, etc. So we should see that connectivity and expansion of the connectivity, especially in the rural areas should be given priority.

I would urge upon the Government that whether it is production or whether it is health care, etc. the benefit may be given to the people.

The population growth or the population explosion rate is so high that the fruits of production made so laboriously are devoured by them. So, the basic population growth can be minimised if the basic education is given to the masses, if they are properly educated about their health hazards, if the poverty is eradicated in the rural and urban areas and if they are provided with employment opportunities. And for this purpose, if a larger provision of funds is made

for their benefit, then the population explosion growth can be reduced. Furthermore, if we wish to make the people conscious of the population growth danger, then they have to be given education properly so that they may be conscious of the population growth danger.

It has been said that the priority would be given for the empowerment of women. It is a good suggestion. Any time they have rightly stressed the point. We also vehemently support it. For the purpose of empowerment of women we have to see that the representation of women in the Legislatures at least should be ensured. In West Bengal, in the Panchayat systems, women are represented at a particular rate.

Sir, it has been stated in the Plan document that the participation of people is necessary. How will they make it obligatory? We want that the participation at the grass root level should also be ensured. Not only that but we also want that the Plan should be prepared from below and not from above. The present system is that the Plan is prepared by the people from above and it is imposed upon the people at the grassroot level. This does not match with the requirement of the people. So, I think, the priority should be given to making of the Plans by the grassroot people so that they can participate in the implementation of these Plans effectively.

It has been stated that self-reliance would be given the priority. How can this proposal be implemented? This proposal can be implemented effectively if we develop technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I am coming to the conclusion.

Technology development, as has been done in other countries, should be made here also. I have already mentioned that internal market expansion is necessary for this purpose. More sustainable advantages should be given to the middle-class people so that they can save more for the purpose of investment in different areas. At least for the purpose of investment in industry and agriculture, various taxes should not have been imposed on the weaker sections of the people. Moreover, development of horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry should also be given top priority. For the purpose of rural development, Panchayat Raj institutions should be developed and we have been insisting on this proposal for a long time. Although some states have been aware of this and the

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

Constitution itself has been amended suitably so that these States do justice to the people by resorting to Panchayat elections and Panchayat Raj system, there are many States which lag behind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I am concluding. Many States have been lagging behind.

As regards rural development, I would insist that besides the Panchayat Raj institutions, the IRDP should also be given priority. Instead of individual approach, group approaches are necessary. Monitoring system should also be strengthened.

As regards TRYSEM, I would say that the poor's skill would be enhanced by this Scheme but credit should also flow to them at easy conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat now.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Marketing facilities should also be extended. Group Insurance Scheme should also be provided to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sudhir Giri, please give the floor to other speakers also.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Further, wasteland development, programmes should be forcefully implemented. The poor people should be given the share of the development of wasteland because there are so much of wasteland in the country that if the poor people are given the share of it, they will definitely develop these lands. Also, agrarian poverty will come down and production in agriculture would increase.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is your last sentence.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I am going to conclude. This is my last paragraph.

I have already mentioned about land reform measures, but one point I have left behind, that is, the means of eradicating poverty, removing class barrier, terminating caste barrier and uplifting humanity. Total land reforms should be adhered to achieve all these objectives. For this purpose, ceiling laws should be there.

17.00 hrs.

[COL. RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Those who are land tillers and *barghadars*, should be

given credit on the basis of their *patta* which they have got from the Land Development Authority or the Government. Records should be prepared.

Furthermore, as regards the industrial production, I would say that the industrial development should be pro-people. I mean to say that such industries should be developed which are not merely export-oriented, but which are pro-people oriented because people can get employment, if such industries are developed. For this purpose, competitiveness should also be there and village and small-scale industries should be given much importance. Scientific and technological development should also be there and industrial research and development programmes should be implemented with due respect.

I would like to make another two points and then I will conclude my speech. For the purpose of urban infrastructure, there is a proposal that private companies may be invited in this field . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sudhir Giri, please conclude because there are a number of other speakers who want to speak and the time now is very limited.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I would say only two sentence. As far as the urban development is concerned, urban infrastructure should be made and given priority. Slum improvement measures are to be taken immediately and water supply scheme should also be enforced.

Further, in our rural areas, there are tubewells which have been turned into saline water. I would, therefore suggest that the Government should take resort to the development programme in such a way that the saline water may be converted into sweet water. Those plans should be implemented without further delay.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion. I think the time will be enough to cover the Ninth Five Year Plan in five years.

I am not going to paint a gloomy or a rosy picture because I am not an artist like the Planning Commission is. But I, being not even a good appreciative of art, am going to just look at the painting as it is put before us. I am not very charmed but rather alarmed by the situation as it is portrayed by the Ninth Plan Approach Paper.

We have been hearing for the last six years or rather

a little more than that of New Economic Policy which has been ushered in our country. They are also thinking and talking about liberalisation and globalising our economy. Then, in that context, we are also vigorously following a process of planning. I would really like to know whether these two are compatible. What is the relevance of planning in this whole process in which they are asking all different types of forces to come in ? The market will determine the roles of various institutions as to what should be produced and at what price it should be sold. Then, that really brings us to this very question of the relevance of planning and in this modern thinking that the Government has ushered us into.

Sir, this relevance becomes more critical when we really appraise the last Five Year Plan, the Plan which incidentally coincided with the New Economic Policy that the previous Government talked about. The attainments of this Plan, I am sorry to say, are really very deplorable. In fact, nobody should really take any credit or should not be very happy about what has been really said in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

All the targets which were specified for infrastructure and social sectors have really fallen short of expectations. The inflation has increased in the same period. I think, the inflation has also helped the Planning Commission to portray a better picture of attainment of targets in certain areas.

The important issue that I think and Minister must tell us about is the relevance of planning and the role of State in the new economic policy, whether the State is going to play the role which it has played in the last 50 years in India and whether it is going to play the role of intervention. If the state intervention is going to be there, what is the role of market ? How the market forces and State intervention are going to work towards the common objective is something which I think the Government would like to enlighten us about. This is also an important year of planning. We had signed an agreement with the GATT and now with the World Trade Organisation. We have really agreed or certain commitments to these multilateral agencies and to various other countries. One of the commitments pertains to reduction of customs duty. Probably, if we are going to reduce customs duties over a period of time, then we will also have to reduce excise duties to keep our domestic industry alive. Of course, right now, they are reducing customs duties faster than reducing excise duties. It is a different question altogether. If we presume that we are going to reduce our customs duty

to keep at par with our commitment and also reduce excise duties to keep our domestic industry alive, from where are we going to raise these resources that we are talking about ? On the one side, there is an international commitment given to WTO and on the other side, there is a requirement of raising massive resources to meet this new Plan target of the Ninth Five Year Plan. If fail to understand how he is going to work out these two things. I think that the Government must enlighten us on this issue, about how they are going to raise these massive resources keeping in conformity with our commitment to the WTO. There is hardly any reference to WTO in the Ninth Five Year Plan, But I think that the whole planning process has to be within the parameters of having agreed to do certain things within next five years' time.

Now, It is the first year of the Ninth Five Year Plan. This is the first Budget which has been presented to the Parliament. We have just passed the Finance Bill. We probably get a feeling, though it is not mentioned in so many words. That the Government is relying more on trickle-down effect rather than targeting a particular segment of the society. Now, we felt that the Government must do certain things at macro level and the trickle-down effect of that would be felt at the grass-root level and the poverty will be alleviated. There are so many things which are not in order which would be taken care of by the market forces themselves and the trickle-down effect itself will take care of it. But I think, this particular sort of a wishful thinking may not help us though it has helped Ms. Margaret Thatcher. Now, the followers of Ms. Margaret Thatcher had to lose elections after five years because the trickle-down effect has, probably, not helped the Government to reach the target that they were trying to reach.

One of the other areas which I think we are all alarmed about is the Government's fiscal management. We are talking about raising resources of a magnitude of not less than Rs. 2 lakh crore in the Five Year Plan period that has to go into it and of this, 8.9 per cent is going to come from the public sector itself. So, the public sector will have to put in about Rs. 6,63,000 crore of investment into the Plan. For the current year, our total interest obligations are 48 per cent of the Government's current income. The amount of about Rs. 1,45,000 crore is for our debt-servicing while our total gross revenues are about Rs. 1,65,000 crore. We are already reaching the level where there is hardly any amount left available for investment into other sectors-social and infrastructure sectors. From where we are going to find these massive resources that are necessary to go into this investment is something we must

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

know. It is probably an alarming situation that on the one side the Government has to reduce the excise duties and customs duties and on the other, the Government investment that has to go into it is also increasing at a very fast rate.

So, the total debt burden on the country today is in excess of Rs. 6,00,000 crore. The interest that we have just committed to pay is Rs. 68,000 crore and maybe, in the next two years' time the interest liability would be far in excess of what it is now, because the rate at which the Government is borrowing, as is mentioned in the Plan Document itself, is now increasing. The coupon rate of Government bonds is now in excess of 13 per cent. The old debt which was raised at five and six per cent, about 15 or 16 years ago now stands at a very high rate of interest. Even if you presume that the level of debt is not going to increase significantly, the interests burden itself will increase, because the Government is borrowing at a very high rate and that also brings us to a very serious feeling that all the investment that the Government is contemplating to put into the Plan, whether it will be possible and whether the resources may be available with the Government or not.

Sir, one area which is of great concern to the planners as well as to the Government and probably for everybody is: how are we going to make these investments into infrastructure. The Common Minimum Programme is talking about \$ 200 billion of investment that is necessary. There was one document of Planning which was prepared some years ago and it talks about \$ 165 billion. The report of the Krishna Mohan Committee, which you had appointed, is estimating an investment that is necessary in the infrastructure sector even at higher rate.

Sir, let us take only one sector of it, the power. The former Power Minister was sitting here and he was telling me that this is one area which concerns him. Probably, it not only concerns him, but concerns everybody else. According to the Planning Commission, the new capacity that we have to create during the next five years is 57,000 MW of power. As a thumb rule, an amount of about Rs. 4.5 crore per megawatt of power may be necessary. The amount that will be required to just go into power itself will be so huge that probably we may not have money left for doing anything else, if we decided only to create power which may not be feasible again.

The Krishna Mohan Committee's report talks about

Rs. 5,40,000 crore that is necessary to go into power. So, are we really serious about the figures that we have mentioned here or are we just giving figures only for the sake of satisfying and creating a Plan Document? Are we really going to attain all these targets? The sheer magnitude to the figures is so mind-boggling that it really makes one feel whether it is an arithmetic exercise or a commitment to nation to create what has been really promised in this Plan Documents.

With the amount of power that we need to create, how are we going to fund it? I know that there are so many independent power producers who have been invited to participate into this power programme. One of the Government's parameters for this is that not more than 40 per cent of the money required may be financed by the financial institutions in the country. That leaves them today to raise 60 per cent of the money from other than loans from institutions. Are these producers capable of raising 60 per cent of this money from India, from the capital markets? Are they capable of raising this money from overseas, from external commercial borrowings? If the external commercial borrowings of this magnitude are going to take place, then what would happen to the Government's overall ceiling which they have introduced? They have already put a cap on internal borrowings by saying as to how much the Government can raise at global level. So, how are we going to raise this much money? How are these independent power producers going to be created and how is this funding going to take place?

Sir, another point which, I think, the Minister would really tell us at the end when he is going to reply to this debate is: how are we going to create this much of power. This is one aspect. Then, the other aspect, that is, what is the price that the Government expects the consumers to pay for this power at the end of the creation of all this capacity, is something which we must know. According to some experts, it is feared that the price that the consumers may have to pay will be in excess of Rs. 10 per unit of power and this is because only 60 per cent of the users of power really pay for it now. The growing tendency of subsidising power, of taking it free for use of agriculture and for other uses is really putting a burden on some other users of power to pay that price.

In addition to that, now we are going to use naphtha as the base for so many of our power projects. The import price of it and the declining value of the rupee are going to make it more expensive for us to buy. So, probably we may have to buy power or the consumers may have to

pay for power at the rate of Rs. 10 per unit which is something really very alarming.

I think the planning document must give some indication about what price the power will be available to the people, maybe four or five years from now or maybe after the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Sir, one important thing of which a mention was made by my illustrious colleague, Shri Jag Mohan is about the role of various institutions. So, I am talking about the institutions like the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. But within the executive, the various institutions which are supposed to carry this delivery mechanism, the production, the service to be delivered to various beneficiaries, are crumbling down. These institutions are becoming incapable of handling the huge task of rendering a quality service to the end users. How are we going to improve these institutions is something which the planning document should have dealt with. Though it is not the real part of planning as such, yet without it if that thing becomes corroded, probably at the end of it we may not get what we are really contemplating.

Sir, one issue which I think is a very sensitive one and which the Minister may not like me to repeat is pertaining to the collection of data and the validity of these data on which we rely upon. There are independent institutions. Let us take a reputed institution like CMI. I am sure you will definitely like to believe in what they have stated. The various data collecting agencies other than the Government come out with different statistics on the same issue. I do not want to repeat it. But take the figures on poverty. The methodology to ascertain poverty can be different but the very figures on which you rely upon and which are supplied by the different agencies cannot be different. So, for that we need to have an independent data collecting machinery which should have a status that is enjoyed by something like the Election Commission. That data should be audited periodically by some agency. That will be in conformity with your policy on bringing in transparency into the functioning of the Government. If you can really attain this, I think, you would have attained a lot. It is because in that case our entire data-collecting operation would be independent of the executive. Then we can always rely on it rather than saying that politicalisation of this issue is not desirable. I am not raising it on political grounds. I am trying to say that we must think of an independent data-collecting machinery which should be audited on a periodical basis by an independent agency.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : Sir, may I clarify one

point which is very important regarding data. I also happen to be the Minister of Statistics. We have a National Sample Survey. Its Chairman carries the rank of a Minister of State. He is an independent expert. His name is Shri Praveen Visaria. He is one of the country's best demographers and has global reputation. We have an Advisory Committee on National Accounts. I was its Chairman earlier when I was the Vice-Chancellor of the JNU. As soon as I became the Minister, I resigned. Its present chairman is Shri Rakesh Mohan who is the Director General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It consists of very distinguished people.

So, I would submit for your consideration that as far as the data is concerned, we have had some difficulties. But we are trying our level best to overcome them. We keep some of the highest professional experts as in charge. All our methodologies are explicit, transparent and written. I have got the Government to approve a policy that any information that you want will be available either on computer file or whatever, first, of course, to Indian universities, and then anywhere in the world, maybe to the outsiders at a slightly higher price which will be dollar denominated. So, on this matter, I want to be very clear. I want to make it very clear as Minister of Planning that as long as I am there, we will keep on publishing their reports. When I was the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission, I published their reports. When I was the Chairman of the BiCP, I published their reports. So, transparency is a very important issue and I fully agree with the hon. Member. If there are any concrete suggestions, please tell us. Differences can always be there. Take for example this year's national income. There is a method of estimating national income which is clear and transparent. But an estimate made at the beginning of the year can vary. In fact, now, we have joined the International Monetary Fund System for 23 countries. We are one of the selected countries in the world where quarterly estimates will be prepared.

Now, these things change all over the world. Even in the United States, an estimate of this year's income in the first quarter will be different, and it will be different in the second quarter. So, I would request the hon. Members to bear with our very strong statistical agencies. They are professional people. I fully support them in their autonomy. These organisations are headed by transparent groups with very high authority. Take for example, the National Sample Survey and the National Income Advisory Committee. But if there are any further concrete suggestions, I would always take them.

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What the Member meant was that apart from the Government data collecting agencies, which I am sure, as you say, are very capable, whether you cross check the data with any private data collecting agencies. There will be some variation. How much variation do you accept ? Do you accept five or ten per cent variation ?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : In all these, we have autonomous professional committees. That is what I mentioned. If you take the National Sample Survey, earlier, the Chairman of that body was Shri V.N. Dandekar. When I was the Director of Sardar Patel Institute, I was a member of it. I had nothing to do with the Government. Now, it is Shri Praveen Visaria, who is the Director of the Institute of Economic Growth. The Chairman of the National Income Advisory Committee to the Government and the CSO is the Director-General of the NCAER. He is a private person. Of course, the Government statistical agencies also track these other things. But all our top level statistical agencies have explicit and transparent methodologies. They are headed by professional advisory groups, chaired by some of India's great statisticians. This is a matter of fact. Beyond that, if there is something, then I can always look into it.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : For example, take urban poverty. According to the Lakkadwala Committee, the level of urban poverty is to the extent of 40 per cent. The point is that the Planning Commission should make up its mind about the criteria that it is going to adopt. The Planning Commission puts the figure of urban poverty at 18 per cent. There is a lot of difference between 18 per cent and 40 per cent.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : The hon. Member is not fully informed on this. The Planning Commission has made up its mind on this.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : After how many years did the Planning Commission make up its mind ? When we make noise, then only it changes.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I can tell you that the Planning Commission took it very seriously, and within the last six months, we have taken a view on that. We have consulted expert bodies, and tabled it on the floor of the House. The Planning Commission has been discussing these methods earlier. I do not want to get into that. But the plain fact of the matter is that the Planning Commission has given you estimates by the new method.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Could you tell me when this Lakkadwala Committee Report was submitted ?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : May I submit for your consideration that Shri Lakkadwala was very close to me. We worked in the same institute.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : Please give the direct answer and do not say all these things.

[Translation]

You are praising yourself and not raising your point.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : You are giving wrong statement.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : You are stating about yourself as to what you were and what not-but you are not speaking to the point.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not like you to start a discussion on this. I would request the Minister to please reserve his comments for his final reply.

[Translation]

Mr. Kanaujia, please sit down, you are consuming Mr. Prabhu's time.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : I have given all the replies.

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA : Please come out with reply.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH : No. No, this will not be allowed.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Prabhu, please carry on.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : In fact, we have the same perception on the same issue. What I was saying was that we have the finest persons available in the country, and Dr. Alagh is one of them to do such a job. In fact, they are doing a good job. What I am saying is that there has to be an independent data collecting machinery, which should be independent of the executive. They should have the status of an Election Commission or something like that. They should work independently on data collection and they should be audited separately so that there will be more reliance on the information that they collect. There may not be any political motivations in giving data like this. When we are globalising, why not have global standards

in data collection ? This is the point which I wanted to make.

I would like to get from the Minister one small information. There have been some times in the past when, for some reasons or the other, there was no planning. The implementation of the Plans has to be deferred for several reasons. For some reason, there was no plan during that period. Did we go during that period or not ? If we did really grow during that period when there was no planning in India as such, at what rate did we grow ?

It is something which I would just like to have as a point of information to know the relevance of planning to this period.

The important point is about the cooperatives and the NGOs. We have always a Chapter on the cooperatives as a mechanism to bring about a change. The Eighth Five Year Plan unfortunately was only an exception. The Eighth Plan never even mentioned about the cooperative institution. We have been demanding it. All those who believe in cooperative federalism think that this is the best federal institution available in the country in which the members participate in the development of it directly. Are we really thinking about it because there is no mention of it unfortunately in this Plan document ? Are we really thinking about involving this large segment of cooperatives in this process of planning and development ? It is something which I would like to know. Our First Plan document which was prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru laid great stress on NGOs. I think he chose to be the President of Bharat Sevak Samaj and he created an institution to promote NGO culture in the country and he said that NGOs could bring about lot of development. Have we forgotten about NGOs now or are we going to give them their due share in the process of planning, is something which we will have to know.

One aspect is geographical development. Certain regional imbalances exist in our country. We have talked about North-East. But are we going to take a little different view than what is stated in the Plan document ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request you to think of winding up now.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Yes. Are we thinking about having a different approach to these imbalance because there are developed States ? If you go by Planning Commission's figures, Maharashtra happened to be a developed State. But there are certain districts and certain

tehsils in the States which are more backward than probably some tehsils in Bihar. There are certain States which at State level, they may be developed. But are we thinking of taking a tehsil or a district as a unit and determine the backwardness and have different norms to backwardness in the next ten years period during the Ninth and Tenth Plans ? Then alone we will be able to bring about a sea change in the lives of these people who are even more backward than the so called backward States. Are you prepared to take an approach like this ?

I strongly demand that Government must have an approach to planning keeping tehsil as a unit or a district as a unit rather than taking the State as a unit.

Social sector investment which we are really talking about and of which we take tremendous credit for it, has incidentally gone down. In the last five year period, our investment in social sector has gone down. The medical and public health were required to be given 1.69 per cent in the Seventh Plan and 1.62 per cent in the Eighth Plan. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, during the time when we globalised ourselves, during the time when we wanted to change the lives of people, health and social sectors received less amount than the previous Five Year Plans. We wanted to change the design of the Plan by bringing about a new policy. But this has also happened that social sectors must receive their due share. I wanted to raise a very important point during the debate on the Finance Bill and on the Budget and that is that we are going to raise resources which are going to be eaten away by interest on principal for payment of loans. Social sectors are also crying for tremendous attention. Are we thinking of raising separate resources earmarked for applying only on social sectors ? Can you put up a tax the collection of which is to be used only on social sectors ? If you do not have a specific earmarked collection of taxes and revenues, we may not be able to target the social sectors as we should do. I think that is what we have to do in times to come. There is no mention unfortunately about how we are going to reduce the cost of administration in times of come. The looming danger of the Fifth Pay Commission, the demand for creation of new States, the smaller States which are necessary is there. How are you going to reduce the cost of administration at the Central level, the State level and at the Panchayat level is something which a Plan document should have addressed itself to. This is a very important issue. Unless we talk about it, we will not be able to solve many other important issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Wind up now, please.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Yes, Sir. Now, we are celebrating the 50th Year of India's Independence. I will be brief because I have to wind up. Unfortunately, I cannot still forget that I had a training as a Chartered Accountant. Can I request the hon. Minister as well as the Government as a whole to give us a Balance Sheet of our country's attainment in the last fifty years ? Can we make a Balance Sheet of our country's attainments ? Can we find out what are the physical assets that we created on the one side and make a value of them ? In fact, when Dr. Raja Chelliah happened to be the Advisor to the Finance Ministry, I had a discussion with him on this issue. I had asked him whether the Government would prepare such a Balance Sheet. It is because we want a transparent system of the holdings of Government. Can we think about it ? Can we really analyse what we have gained, what are the total liabilities and assets of the Government ? The Balance Sheet itself should be a starting point for introducing the Planning – may be for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Then alone we will be able to evaluate one Balance Sheet against the other one in respect of the five-year period. Then only you will be able to find out the attainments of this country.

There is one issue about which the Government shies away from talking because I understand their predicament. We want an investment to come into agriculture in a big way. At the same time, there are friends who want agricultural reforms in which the land now held by a few should be held by many. At the same time, to bring about better investment in agriculture, we also want corporatisation of agriculture. Corporatisation itself will pre-suppose not only fragmentation of land but probably there will be consolidation of the existing land in the hands of one corporate from many . . . (Interruptions) How are we going to reconcile to this demand of agricultural reforms on one side, land reforms on one side and on the other side the need to put in more corporatisation as a part of agricultural process to bring about better investment ? I think this is something which, again, you must be able to tell us. I always feel that there cannot be the models for development. Every country has to find out its own model. India has also to find out its own model. We have to have a model. We must have the model of China. We should be able to compare some social parameters of China with India and then we know about it. Though the population size is probably bigger than India yet regarding social sector development, China is better than what we have attained.

With these words, I conclude.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Bauxite Mining

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House was supposed to take up at 5.30 p.m. the Half-an-Hour discussion by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat. But, I think, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat has requested the Speaker for postponement and the Speaker has very kindly agreed to postpone the Half-an-Hour discussion raised by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat.

After that, Shri K.P. Singh Deo is to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Environment and Forests on 18.3.1997 to Unstarred Question No. 3630 regarding Bauxite Mining.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo to speak now.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this issue. This Half-an-Hour discussion was required because of the answer given to a very simple Unstarred Question, a very innocuous one. After making efforts for more than three months to get the Parliament Library to in turn get hold of this Report, I succeeded. There were a lot of media reports about people apprehending that the Upper Indravathy Multipurpose River Vally Project would be silted. In 1968, the Bachchawat Committee agreed to the transfer and diversion of water from the Krishna-Godavari Basin. Four Chief Ministers at that time, including Shri Shankar Rao Chavan, Shri Vagal Rao, Mrs. Nandini Satpathy and two other Chief Ministers agreed to it. With the World Bank loan of Rs. 1200 crore, this Irrigation Project came up. In fact, our erstwhile colleague Shri P.K. Deo, right from 1957 to 1980, had been demanding this Project. Shri Morarji Desai went and laid the foundation stone in 1978. For the last thirty years, the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput, districts, generally known as the KBK districts, have been synonymous with drought, starvation, migration and man-eating tigers. But this year, for the first time, they have got irrigation facility to irrigate up to 30,000 hectares, from The Indravati Project.

Therefore I had just asked a simple question. I wanted to know whether the Engineers India Limited, a public sector undertaking, had done an environmental impact analysis of the Bathimali Bauxite Mining Project which is

to come up in the catchment of Indravati Project. But I was denied that information. That information was withheld not only from me but also from the Parliament Library for three months. Therefore, I have raised this Half-and-Hour discussion.

If one goes through the Annual Report of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, he will know about it. I should have thought that my good friend, the hon. Minister, should have been proud of the fact that he is presiding over a Ministry which is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for planning, promotion and coordination of environmental and forestry programmes. And, these tasks have been fulfilled through the Environmental Impact Assessment. That was the question.

In the Environmental Impact Assessment in Chapter IV, my good friend who laid the Report on the Table says:

"The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important tool of management to ensuring optimal use of natural resources for sustainable development. It was introduced in our country initially for River Valley Projects in 1978-79 and then since 1994. The EIA is now mandatory under the Environment Protection Act 1986 for 29 categories of development activities involving investment beyond certain threshold."

Then there are appraisal committees for River Valley Multipurpose hydro-electric projects, mining projects, industrial projects, thermal power projects, infrastructural development, and nuclear power project. Also, there is a system of monitoring.

Sir, I do not know why this Government which takes pride in claiming and preaching that it believes in transparency should have withheld this information from Members of Parliament. In fact, after trying for three months I could go through the reports. The Parliament Library, ultimately, got hold of it. I am very proud of the fact that such a fantastic Report has been given. It is a very competent and professional Report. It has gone into the entire gamut and I should have thought that his Ministry would have been proud to have their Report tabled in Parliament because as a geology student, I can only say that it is an "A-One Report". In fact, it has gone into everything. But why was it withheld? I think, there lies the catch because this Environment Impact Assessment is confined only to 10 kilometres of radius, of Baphalimali Hill just on the fringe of the River Indravati. It is because this mine is sought to be exploited for export and many other benefits. A lot of multinationals have come in. It is on the fringe of the catchment area of River Indravati.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request the hon. Member to frame specific question on which he requires further elucidation ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : As the Mover of Motion, if I do not tell you the reasons for raising it, it will not be proper. It is very important. It is a question of our livelihood.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is only for half-an-hour and you have to leave some time for the Minister to give his reply.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I know, Sir. I will frame my question.

Every year we have been debating in this House about the drought in Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir areas. This project has been given environmental clearance in 1995, not by this Minister. What has been our past experience? The joint Orissa-Andhra Pradesh Machkund Hydel Project was started in 1950. Today only 25 per cent of the estimated power is being generated due to siltation. Hirakud Project in Orissa—completed in 1960, has been silted to 50 per cent from its bed and cannot be dredged due to the uncleared stumps fossilised in water. Rengali on river Brahmini—started in 1973 by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has not irrigated an inch of land although the head works are completed and the river has been silted heavily up to 28 miles upstream displacing many prosperous villages. Heavy sedimentation is due to mining of iron-ore, manganese, dolomite and limestone in the catchment areas in the upper reaches. The Brahmini river and Mahanadi also come from Madhya Pradesh. Thanks to the efforts of the Government of Orissa, the left and right canals have received funds from the Central Government and the World Bank and I would like to thank the hon. Minister because the Ministry of Environment and Forests after a long delay ultimately gave the environmental and forestry clearance. Today works worth Rs. 1800 crore are going on.

Against this background we are apprehensive because no answer has come. No reply indicates what sort of steps they have taken and what stipulations they have put while giving the environmental clearance. They are not talking anything about the forestry clearance. There are four reserved forests. I know that Rengali project was delayed by one year in the Environment and Forests Ministry because forestry clearance had not come. I took two meetings of the Advisory Committee to clear the Rengali project.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

What are the precautionary, preventive and corrective steps that have been stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests ? This Report of the Engineers India is only a rapid environmental impact assessment. It is not the full detailed Report. It is based on that rapid environmental impact assessment where the Engineers India has also said that there are nine other Central Government organisations which are dealing with various aspects. I do not know who is coordinating them and who is trying to bring all the multifarious activities together. It is not a project of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; it belongs to the Department of Mines. But the nodal Ministry is the Ministry of Environment and Forests. So, I would like to know what are the preventive, deterrent and punitive steps the Government will take or the Ministry of Environment and Forests will take in case these multinationals and foreign capital which have come in, are going to violate the laws.

I have the paper. Since there is a paucity of time, I am not going fully into it. Three hundred and fifty projects in Orissa have been stopped because of the Supreme Court ruling, because they have violated the forestry laws and the environmental laws.

I have a Press clipping in *The Indian Express* dated 21st December, titled "An Uncleared Agenda". I will quote only bits and pieces.

"It is shocking to note that all the five projects examined by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute under the Supreme Court order were found to be wanting in one way or the other. It has once again cast a shadow on the environmental clearance granted to projects by the Ministry of Environment and Forests."

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to leave some time for the Minister's reply.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I must give you the meat.

Even when projects are cleared, they are more often than not granted conditional clearance subject to several conditions being met. In her petition to the Supreme Court, Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, former Environment Minister had noted : The novel technique of granting conditional environmental clearance on the basis of preliminary reports, rapid environmental impact assessment and cursory site inspection and the absence of any follow-up action and transparency in

decision making is largely responsible for rapidly degrading environmental situation in the country. In half of the projects the MEF of course refused to take any action against erring project authorities or the State. These projects include not just the infamous Sardar Sarovar and Tehri Dams, but also others like Srisailem, Telugu-Ganga, Upper Krishna, Jaisamen, Rajghat, Chemara, Baspa, Dulhasti, Bansagar, Dantiwada, Sipu, Koina, Subarnarekha, Upper Indravati, Tista, Kopli, plus two hundred others."

This is the track record of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Therefore, we are worried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, you are widening the scope of the Question.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am not at all widening the scope.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly restrict your question. If you would just allow me, I would read out the rules. The rule says :

"The member who has given notice may make a short statement and . . . may ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact . Thereafter, the Minister shall reply shortly."

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : If you give me one more minute, I would conclude shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken fifteen minutes.

The rule also says :

"Provided that not more than four members who have previously intimated to the Secretary-General may be permitted to ask a question .

And the whole procedure is to take half-an-hour. I will request you to kindly frame your question.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am on my last point. I will shortly frame my question, if you will allow me.

My last point is this. The Indravati project has cost Rs.1200 crore; four dams have come up; eight check dams have come up; a distributory has come up; the field channels have come up and it has irrigated 30,000 hectares of land this year. Is it going to be saved from siltation by effectively monitoring the stipulation which has been given by the Ministry of Environment and Forests ?

Or, are they going to take any safeguard as mentioned in the report submitted by Engineers India Limited ?

Would you not give me time ? They have said categorically that siltation will take place in the south-west escarpment, which goes straight into the catchment area of Indravati. Therefore, what are going to be the safeguards: preventive, deterrent and punitive action in future ? I would like to know this because they have not taken any action so far.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will first allow the other two hon. Members to ask a question. The hon. Minister can give a comprehensive reply after that.

Now I call Professor Rasa Singh Rawat.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, now ask your question.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : I would like to ask my question after a brief introduction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Rules do not permit any introduction still you are allowed to ask your question within two minutes.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question is basically related to bauxite mining due to which hurdle has been put in the completion of Indirawati project and permission had to be taken from the Ministry of Environment and Forest. I would like to state in this regard that many problems are cropping up as a result of enactment of Environment protection and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the verdict given by the Supreme Court after that. One of the problems pertains to the black future of workers in mining sector.

I, through you, would like to know about the steps being taken by the Union Govt. to fulfil the assurance given by the former premier Shri H.D. Deve Gowda while inaugurating the conference of the Ministers of the Mines of the states that—[English] "The Govt. would modify the mining Act where necessary for proper exploitation of minerals by the States." [Translation] and the time by which the mining act would be amended. So that the thousands—lakhs of mining workers rendered jobless as a result of verdict of the Supreme Court may be provide jobs. Secondly, I would also like to know about the steps being taken to revive those minus which were the source of

revenue and which have closed down and for the re-employment of the jobless workers.

I would like to say one more thing. Part 'B' of my question relates to the problems created by many projects be if Sardar Sarovar project being constructed over Narmada river, project being constructed in Jalaw in Rajasthan, project under construction in Kutchiarea of Gujarat with a purpose to provide potable water, or the problem arisen as a result of shifting thousands of factories out of the city in the name of pollution or other problems related to it the name of depolluting the environment, protection or development of forests etc. What would be the conditions of people if their feelings are hurt like this and they are left to languish in the problems ? I would like to know about the steps likely to be taken by the Govt. in this regard.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chapra) : Sir, three months back we had discussed the conditions of femine in Orissa under Half-an-Hour discussion and in the context of this metter . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Half-an-hour Discussion is a limited one.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : I agree with you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is limited to the question of bauxite mining; and please do not enlarge the scope of the Half-an-hour Discussion.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : It is not being enlarged.

Originally, four hon. Members would be allowed. Fortunately, today there are only two Members. So, Some more time may be allowed for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There may be two Members or four Members. But the subject is linked to bauxite mining.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : No. Kindly excuse me. It is not related only to bauxite mining, it is also related to the Government clearance to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. It is rather specifically linked only to the points arising out of the answers to Unstarred Question No. 3630 of 18th March 1997.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : If you go into the background, Sir, you will understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. Please ask you question now.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Let me deal with the subject first, Sir. Have you seen the background of it ?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Alright, please speak.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you interrupted me at the very moment when I started my first sentence. How should I express my views ?
 .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is because you want to enlarge the scope of this discussion.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : No. I was not enlarging. I was just telling those factors which were responsible.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to state that the location of proposed bauxite factory is on fringe of Indravati river. I have stated time and again regarding environment that big projects an big dams and located at the places where mining work is likely to be undertaken after cutting the mountains. As a result, the sand and silt carried away by the water will be deposited in these dams due to which dams will become shallow. The life expectancy of this Indrawati project has been fixed at 46 years and the term of Babli-malli industry will be reduce to one fourth. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that our priority should be to fight the famine in Orissa since the entire world is up in arms against famine
 .(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly put your question now.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : It is linked to the whole issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not related to the whole world. Kindly restrict yourself to the topic under discussion and put your question, accordingly.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : My question is same. If the EIA was made and if the Government has given an environmental clearance, has it made specific recommendations, whether the bauxite mining activity which is going to be conducted there, is located on the fringe of that particular Indravati Project and whether that mining activity on that particular hillock is going to cause degradation of

irrigation project there, on which more than Rs. 1200 crore are being spent ?

The fate of that part of Orissa is dependent on the irrigational prospects of that particular channel. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is that, in what perspective and in what situation, the environmental clearance, was given to this project, going against the will of the people?

From the 15th of this month, the BJP, the local legislator of that area and Shri Bhakta Charan Das who is now not present here, are going to have a State-wide agitation against this programme.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rudy, whether you are threatening the hon. Minister or asking question . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, This is not the way. You are threatening the Minister saying that somebody is to go on a strike etc. You may kindly put your question now. That is not the issue.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : That is the issue, Sir, which is being raised. The whole State is angered about it. There is going to be a public movement against it. I want to know, in what situation it is done.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask the question. It is Half-an-hour discussion. You can go to his room and explain the remaining points and suggest him to do whatever you want otherwise, people would resort to strike.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in which circumstances, it was give environment clearance while it is likely to cast its impact on irrigation and irrigation projects of the State ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : First of all, I must assure my hon. friend, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, that no information was withheld from him. I have myself gone through this whole questions and have not answered from the notes of the Ministry. I examined it and found that a voluminous report from EIL could not be forwarded to the hon. Member. It was properly answered though it may be diffident. There was no question of withholding any information. That can never happen.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Must submit that Part(b) of the report has been totally withheld. No information has been given on Part(b) of the original question . . . (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, elaborate on that point.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Yes, I will come to that. As far as the whole question is concerned, it relates to bauxite mining. The report that was subjected to scrutiny by Shri K.P. Singh Deo is from EIL. He has raised questions and so did Shri Rawat and Rudy. I will come to that. Since it is a technical report and it has technical aspects, I must place on record some facts properly and then briefly I will answer all the questions.

Hon. Member Shri. K.P. Singh Deo had desired some information through Unstarred question No. 3630 answered on 18.3.97 about a Bauxite Mining Project in Orissa State. We had given the answer in brief but the hon. Member was not satisfied as he wanted more details. In particular, he wanted the salient features of what he called the 'Survey' carried out by M/s. Engineers Indian Limited and since the answer did not contain any details in this regard, the hon. Member seems to have got the impression that my Ministry has tried to conceal this information. In this connection, I would like to state at the outset that there is absolutely no intention on the part of my Ministry to withhold or evade the information sought for. We are always willing to give any information regarding such matters to hon. Members.

I would like to submit certain facts of the case and also explain the nature of Environmental Impact Assessment, EIA, exercise and highlight the salient features of the study carried out in this project, which would then perhaps satisfy the hon. Member and others in this House.

The Environmental Impact Assessment is a scientific study which examines the environmental consequences of both beneficial and adverse impacts of the project activities on different components of the environment including socio-economic aspects. This exercise involved generation of base-line data, its analysis and interpretation, based on which an Environmental Management Plan is drawn up.

In the instant case, M/s. Engineers India Limited carried out the study on behalf of M/s. Utkal Alumina International Limited. The study report covers a number

of technical aspects and comprises of

1. General description of the project.
2. Geology and mining scheme.
3. Environmental Impact Assessment methodology
4. Prevailing environmental status
5. Identification, predictions and evaluation of impacts of the project on the environment.
6. Environmental Management Plan and
7. Post-project environmental monitoring

It is not easy to compress the technical information, which run into about 140 pages given in the Environmental Impact Assessment report, in reply to the Unstarred question. We have sent a copy of the study report to the Parliament Library on 8th May, 1997. We have also sent a detailed note on 9th May, 1977 to the Lok Sabha Secretariat in which we have made it clear that my Ministry has no objection to a copy of the note being given on the hon. Member. In case, details are still required about the EIA, I can read out some of the salient features. It will not take much time.

I would also like to inform the hon. Member that the environmental impact clearance has been given by the Ministry after the report of M/s. Engineers India Limited has been examined by the Expert Committee for Mining Project. I will narrate later some of the points which have been covered in the clearance letter conveying environmental clearance to the unit.

The project authorities have confirmed the acceptance of these conditions. I will answer your question.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : All the States have written about the effect of recent Supreme Court order which has banned the non-forest activities by widening the scope of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. What do you have to say about that ? We would like to know about it.

18.00 hrs.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The hon. Member may kindly bear with me. I am on a different question.

The project authorities have confirmed the acceptance of the above conditions. Compliance of the clearance letter is being monitored by the regional office of the Ministry located at Bhubaneswar. A report from our regional office

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

has been received. The project is yet to start. I want to assure the hon. Member that all aspects of environment associated with the project have been taken into account while conveying the clearance to the project. At the same time, the socio-economic aspects have also been taken into account. We hope that the project will be set up soon to help in the development of this underdeveloped region of Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is six O'clock now. Does the House want that the sitting be extended till the completion of the Minister's reply ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We extend the sitting of the House till the completion of the Minister's reply. The next Member to speak on the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan is, Shri Shivraj Patil. He can commence his speech and then continue it later on.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will come to safeguards now. The Engineers-India Ltd. conducted the Environment Impact Assessment of bauxite mining in the Indravati river basin in 1994. The study report is here and its salient features can be narrated to the hon. Member.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It is not a study on the Indravati. It is only a ten-kilometre radius of Baphallimali Hill. The Indravati is of more than ten Kilometres, away.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have taken note of what safeguards were needed and what safeguards are there. I think, the hon. Member's worry at this moment is misplaced.

The salient features of the study were received in 1994. Environmental clearance was issued in September, 1995. Then there was a complaint from Orissa from Maharaja P.K. Deo, ex-Member of Parliament. That complaint was subjected to examination by the Orissa Government. The Orissa Government found that that complaint was not in order.

There is the question development which Shri Rawat has raised. We have to be in the middle. Environment ? 'Yes'; but not at the cost of development. Development ? 'Yes'; but not at the cost of environment.

The complaint was subject to examination in the Ministry. Some questions were raised which the Orissa

Government contested. The broader question which Shri K.P. Singh Deo raised is about the precautions that we have taken. I will deal with it very briefly. Precautions are taken after this report is there. You have an expert Committee, which is not just composed of ordinary people, examining it. It is not just that the Minister takes a decision. He has to be on a sure ground. We have appointed a committee of experts to clear the project. In this clearance, all safeguards have been taken. If you allow me to read only a few, for instance :

It is noted that the OB (overburden) re-handling activity commences from the sixth year. All possible efforts should be made to advance the re-handling of OB and backfilling the excavated quarries from an earlier time-frame in view of the project location in the catchment of Upper Indravati Project. . . . External OB dumps shall be properly managed and suitably reclaimed to prevent damage to the water bodies and the and downhill. Apart from providing see garland drains, check dams, brush wood dams etc., the slopes of the dumps should be maintained at a maximum of 28 degrees.

It cannot be 30 degree because the experts say that this is required and it was not done theoretically. The experts have to go there, visit there . . . (Interruptions). Then, with regard to the conditions of flora and fauna, the Project authorities should take appropriate community development measures including enhanced agricultural education and medical facilities to the tribal people in the Project area. The Project should provide a minimum of 30 per cent employment for the local people in an effort to improve their socio-economic conditions.

The regarding green belt . . . (Interruptions). I will come to your question. . . . (Interruptions). What has been manipulated ?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Technical specifications have been manipulated to give the clearance . . . (Interruptions). If the Chair gives the permission . . . (Interruptions). In similar situations, there are any number of projects in the country which have been refused. If the Chair gives the permission, I challenge the situation that there are any number of projects which have not been given clearance on similar situations. Why a special case has been made out in this particular project against environmental actions. . . . (Interruptions). If the Chairman gives me an opportunity, I can furnish 20 instances in which environmental clearances have not been given in similar situations. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members are most welcome.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are always most welcome to go and meet the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIVE PRATAP RUDY : It is a matter of policy . . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are most welcome to meet the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : The whole case has been bulldozed . . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, kindly give the hon. Member an opportunity to come and see you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Government has manipulated the Report to see that clearance is through . . . *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am prepared for a long discussion, but it is not proper, I think in my opinion, to cast aspersion on the Committee itself that they can be motivated in one way or the other, is not correct.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Why not ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please Shri Rudy, you can meet him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : There is no need to . . . *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Environmental clearance has been given. It is already there in Bhabaneshwar. Industry has not yet started. Therefore, there is no question of any worry in the minds of the hon. Members. I can only assure you . . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : We just want this new Government to apply their mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rudy, not so many interruptions.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions, now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rudy, please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir K.P. Singh Deo has finally raised the question about the precautions that we have taken. We have taken all precautions. I am saying that this is a committee of experts. If you want me to tell the names. I can. You yourself know. .

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : You only recommended the precautions. Who is going to see that those precautions are being taken ? That is what we are interested to know.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Expert Committee.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : We wanted to know the stipulations which you have put and who is going to enforce them. It is not being enforced in 200 cases.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This industry has not come up. It will come up some day. . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : This is an assurance that it will be enforced . . . *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is already there . . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Thank you very much . . . *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The whole nation is aware. Mr. Chairman, our monitoring unit is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, I think that the hon. Member is justifiably worried that the precautions that you have notified should be implemented. Is there any agency to see that those precautions will be followed on the ground because it is also within my knowledge that the orders issued by the Ministry are being violated and mining is going on unchecked ? There is nobody to check it. So, that is what I think he is worried about. Is there a machinery for implementing those precautions ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Let me tell you, and through you, the whole nation must know that so far as environment laws are concerned, we have very comprehensive laws

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

comparable to any country in the world. Recently, we have become totally transparent through an Environment Appellate Authority. We have as Chairman Mr. Justice Venkatachelliabh. He has kindly agreed to be the Chairman of the Committee. The Environment Appellate Authority is such that its procedure has been determined in a manner that it will not only stay in Delhi, but it will go to any part of India to offer comfort to the people who have any grievances . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Are we encouraging judicial activism ? . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Our Monitoring Unit is already in Bhubaneswar now. Their duty is to inform whether the conditions that have been stipulated are violated or not. I do not think that this concern should be carried quite a distance further because I have assured the hon. Member that no information was withheld from. . . (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Assurance by the Minister is adequate safeguard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I am very satisfied with his assurance. He has said that precautions will be taken and will be enforced. But it is not correct to say that nothing was withheld. Only on the 8th May, this Report came to the Parliament. The Parliament Library has been trying from the month of November. Already five months have elapsed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I will tell you what we have done according to norms. We have not withheld anything. Whatever I am saying is going on record. The whole Report will be sent to you. So, I have answered your question as per tradition. Since you wanted more information, we have supplied you with more information.

Now, I will come to the question raised by Prof. Rawat. He said that mining should not be stopped. I feel, sometimes, concerned about it. It is because mining is the livelihood of some people. Environment is important. So, I would like to tell that if we close down mines, then

somebody will lose his livelihood. Therefore, my Ministry has become alert on this. We shall very much consider the genuine suggestions from environmentalists. Environment is very important but at the same time we shall not stop development. It is because some of the agencies in foreign countries have started doling out advice to us. We are alert on this. We have land behind us. We have to have development. So, I am in the middle. Therefore, I would like to say that environment not at the cost of development, and development not at the cost of environment. This is the answer.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : When is the Government going to amend the Mining Act ? An assurance was given by the former Prime Minister to the State Ministers that they were going to amend the Mining Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rawat, you can meet the hon. Minister later.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I have heard his suggestion. But I cannot act on an *ad hoc* basis. I will have to consider it. I will invite him. Let him sit with me. I will certainly consider his suggestion.

18.11 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPROACH PAPER TO THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I would request Shri Shivraj V. Patil, hon. Member from Latur to speak.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that you have given me an opportunity to speak today and tomorrow also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Tuesday, May 13, 1997/Vaisakha 23, 1919 (Saka)*