

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Third Session
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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Tuesday, December 17, 1996/Agrahayana 20, ¹⁹¹⁸~~1996~~ (Saka)

....

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245/4 (From below)	Shri S.B.Thorat	Shri Sandipan Thorat
284/5	Jamu	Jammu
298/18	nto	not
303/17(from below)	Shri Amar Roy Pradhan Coochbeha	Shri Amar Roy Pradhan(Coochbehar)
349/16	19.59 hrs.	15.59 hrs.
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 17, 1996/Agrahayana 26,
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Functioning of Sugar Mills

*361. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills which have started sugar production during the current crushing season, State-wise;

(b) the number of sugar mills lying closed at present along with the details of the remedial steps taken to revive them, State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed for the sugar production for the current crushing season?

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

STATEMENT

(a) A statement giving State-wise number of sugar factories which started crushing operations for the season 1996-97, as per information available upto 10.12.1996, is at Annexure-I.

(b) A statement showing State-wise number of sugar mills which remained closed during 1995-96 (October, 1995 to September, 1996) is at Annexure-II. As far as remedial steps for revival is concerned, the sugar mills have themselves to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rates of interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

(c) No target of sugar production has been fixed. However, with the carry over stocks at the beginning of the season i.e. as on 1.10.1996 and likely sugar production during the current season, there would be sufficient availability of sugar to meet the internal requirement of the country during the season 1996-97.

ANNEXURE-I

Number of factories started crushing operations as per information available upto 10.12.1996 for the season 1996-97 (provisional)

S.No.	States	Number of factories working
1.	Punjab	13
2.	Haryana	11 *
3.	Rajasthan	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	106 *
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4
6.	Gujarat	16
7.	Maharashtra	97 *
8.	Bihar	9 *
9.	Assam	-
10.	Orissa	3
11.	West Bengal	1
12.	Nagaland	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	13
14.	Karnataka	24
15.	Tamil Nadu	9
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Kerala	1
18.	Goa	1
All India		309

* As per letters of State Govt./Collected over telephone.

ANNEXURE-II

Statement Showing Statewise Number of Sugar Mills which Remained Closed During 1995-96 (Oct'95 to Sept'96) as per Reports Available

S.No.	States	Number of Sugar Mills
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	1
2.	Haryana	-
3.	Rajasthan	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Maharashtra	4
8.	Bihar	11
9.	Assam	1
10.	Orissa	1
11.	West Bengal	-
12.	Nagaland	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	6

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	2
15.	Tamil Nadu	1
16.	Pondicherry	-
17.	Kerala	2
18.	Goa	-
All India		35

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is quite Comprehensive but Hon'ble Minister has given a very strange reply. I had asked about the target of the Government regarding production of sugar. Minister has replied that there is no target. Why has the target not been fixed? Secondly, Hon'ble Minister has admitted that at present 35 sugar mills are lying closed in the country and 300 working mills are not utilising their full capacity. The sugar mills have to prepare the plans for re-establishment and modernisation by themselves. The Sugar mills are not concerned merely with the Sugar industry. Of the Sugar mills remain closed or do not utilise the full capacity, the sugarcane of farmers remains unsold. As a result, the farmers have to burn the standing crop of sugarcane. It is not only the sugarcane of farmers which is burnt but their future too goes up in the smoke. Lakhs of farmers set on fire their standing crop of sugarcane last years and the farmers who sold their sugarcane to the sugar mills, have also not received any payment for it. Payment of crores of rupees is still to be made by the sugar mills to the farmers because of which the farmers growing sugarcane are being discouraged. If the production of sugarcane goes down, the production of sugar too would fall. If the production of sugar falls, its price will go up. Consequently the consumer will be affected and Government would have to import it which would mean losing foreign exchange. Hence I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister as to whether there is some such ensured policy of the Government under which the sugar mills lying closed could be revived, new sugar mills could be opened, the production capacity of sugar mills could be enhanced, sugarcane of farmers is sold and they do not have to burn the standing crop and they receive their payments in time. Whether the Government have formulated any sure-shot policy for this? If any such policy has been formulated, what are the details thereof? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member has not understood the reply properly. I have given a very clear reply to his question. As of now, upto 16 December i.e. upto yesterday, 321 sugar mills have been set up throughout the country. Last year, there were 323 sugar mills around this time. These mills have been set up in that proportion. Some sugar mills are defunct. Owing to such reasons as defects in machinery, process of crushing continuing

till late season last time, labour problems and management problems, 35 sugar mills are defunct. The Government, on its level, is trying its best to revive these sugar mills. I have written a letter to all the Chief Secretaries on 26 November in this regard.

I had already written him a letter. The rest of sugar mills are likely to be opened within a week. Very few sugar mills are lying closed. The hon. Member said something about the target. (Interruptions) First listen to my reply.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : First listen to part 'a' of the question keenly... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am giving reply to the question asked by the hon. Member. He has asked the number of sugar mills to be opened during the crushing season... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : It is written there... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply first.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The hon. Member asked two questions. His first question is about the sugar mills... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : The written reply has anomalies... (Interruptions)

[English]

"A statement showing statewide number of sugar factories which started crushing operations for the season 1996-97".

[Translation]

That is the question.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : No, the question is how many sugar mills have started crushing operations during the current crushing season, 1995-96. He has asked what is the target fixed in this regard..

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Target is secondary

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has asked the question

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am giving reply to his question. You may ask your question at your turn. In response to the hon. Members question of target, I would like to say that crushing has only started as yet and estimate of target can be determined in February and production will not be less as compared to last year. Last year, the production of sugar was 164 lakh tonne, and in 1994-95, production was 146 lakh tonnes. The target fixed for this year is almost the same that of last year. But we can't give the exact figure unless we analyse things. Besides, the sugarcane is still being sent for crushing and the target will depend on sugarcane production.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had asked two points. The hon. Minister gave a hazy picture in response to my two questions about clearcut sugar policy of the Government and the closed sugar mills. He said that four sugar mills are operating and one is lying closed in Madhya Pradesh. According to my information, there are nine sugar mills there. So, what is the position of the remaining four mills?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are formulating a sugar policy and it would not be in the fitness of things to disclose anything here unless it is finalised. In Madhya Pradesh, out of nine sugar mills, four are operating and it will take a week to start operation of the rest five.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his reply he said that four are operating and one is lying closed. So what about the rest four?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : There are nine in total.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : I am pointing at your reply.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : That is previous day's information. I can give the position of yesterday only.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : What change will be there in 3-4 days?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am giving facts based on my information up to 16th.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Four mills can't be opened in four days. It was also the earlier position of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : New sugar mills are opening everyday.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising. New sugar mills are not opened everyday ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His question has not been replied to as yet.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is giving wrong information.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, four sugar mills have started crushing operation in M.P. and the Union Govt. are trying to start the other five in a week.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Rameshwar Patidar.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have asked only one question and should be allowed to ask supplementaries also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have asked same question twice.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Second time, I had sought clarification. My second supplementary is that mills are not utilising their optimum capacity and the farmers are

found to burn their standing crop. So what remedial measures is Government going to take to prevent the situation of burning standing crops? There is large scale sugarcane production in our country and less sugar mills with less crushing capacity. Whether the Govt. will consider to adopt delience system for setting up of new sugar mills?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have gathered full information from the cane Commissioner of Hoshangabad through a letter. He has stated that the farmers burn the secondary growth every year for getting manure... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : That is not true ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has asked whether in view of less number of sugar mills, more mills will be opened?

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Sugarcane was burnt in many districts including Narsimhapur... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sit down and listen to him.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is really shortage of sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh and the Hon. Member may send a representation for setting up a sugar mill anywhere through cooperative or otherwise. The Government will not hesitate to do the needful.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to a report, the sugar industry is facing an economic crisis but the financial crisis facing the farmers would lead them into a loan dragnet. The farmers irrigate the sugarcane with their blood and yet their amount remain outstanding. The Hon. Minister said that 48.42 percent is outstanding in M.P., 24.51 percent in U.P. The Hon. Prime Minister announced that outstanding sum will soon be paid in U.P. but there was no such announcement about M.P.

Secondly, different rates prevail in different states. One sugar mill is paying Rs. 75 and other Rs. 92 per quintal in M.P. According to High Court verdict U.P. state Government cannot raise prices in the name of state advisory price. Hence such hue and cry in U.P. The sugar mills are submitting bills without making payments for sugarcane. So while the state has suspended the new rate, the Standing Committee on Food has suggested that the Govt. should determine integrated price. Will the Govt. fix integrated price for sugarcane throughout the country? The benefits drawn by factory owners like making of wine from its juice, spirit from the molasses and paper from the waste material should be included in the support price declared by the Govt. The support price has not been announced yet whereas the crushing season has already been started. About rupees one and half crore of the farmers of my district in Maharashtra is outstanding upon Sinkhera Sinthla mill. When this amount will be paid to them?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker the payment of arrears is not included in the original question but 92.6 percent arrears have been paid. Action is underway to pay the rest.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that out of the three sugar mills in Kerala, two are closed. The unfortunate thing is that both the sugar mills which are closed are in my constituency. One is in the cooperative sector called the Mannam Sugar Mills, named after a great social and political leader of Kerala and the other is at Tiruvalla. Both the sugar mills have been closed for years as they had become sick. I would like to know from the Government as to whether they will consider reviving these sick sugar mills which are already closed and whether they will call a meeting of all the parties concerned, that is, the management, the representatives of the State Governments and the representatives of the farmers and chalk out an action plan so that both these mills can be revived.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there is information about opening two sugar mills. About the rest, as I said earlier in my reply we have written letters to Chief Secretaries of every state.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am asking about the closed sugar mills which are already closed and not about opening of new sugar mills. We do not want any new sugar mills; we only want the closed sugar mills to be opened.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I have already stated sugar mills were closed due to labour problem, defunct machinery and financial problem.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The reason for closure is known to us. I am only asking whether you will call a meeting of all the interested parties to consider their revival. That is all I am asking. You may just say 'yes' or 'no'.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, I will try to open the closed mills of Kerala by convening a special meeting in this regard.

SMT. RAJANI PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now, the Hon. Minister had said that LOI will be issued to those in Govt. or private sector who wants to set up a sugar mill. In Maharashtra, 27 and 14 sugar mills were issued LOI during Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan, respectively. After granting LOI they were left to

their fate without ascertaining their financial position and after ten years these mills are not complete. Is that the sugar policy of the Govt? On the one hand, the farmers are burning their crop, there is no crushing and on the other sugar factories are not standing on their feet even after ten years despite granting LOI because the centre granted them no financial assistance.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the LOI granted last time expire after three years. If their financial position is not sound.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Mr. Minister. IFCI has refused to finance. You can't avoid questions like that. After granting LOI, the Central Govt. is responsible to monitor future action. The cost of a sugar mill estimated at Rs. 24 crore has been raised to Rs. 40 crore.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, incentive is being given to the sugar mill that was granted LOI. The Central Govt. is giving incentive to all sugar mills opened upto 31 March, 1994. The hon. Member may give in writing, we will consider that...(Interruptions) I had asked a separate question...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You sit down or nothing will go on record. The House has decided not to admit more than five supplementaries on one question....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may give a notice for half an hour discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : I had requested you to allow me to ask only one question and you are turning that down...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow you half-an-hour discussion, if you so desire.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a very important question. You should allow it...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, half-an-hour discussion has already been allowed. As many Members should be allowed to ask question during that discussion as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sugarcane problem is assuming serious dimensions. All mills have not been revived. Outstanding payment has not been made to the farmers. There is discontentment among farmers. That is why half-an-hour discussion has been allowed. But, since first question in the ballot has emerged on this issue, the rules should be relaxed to accommodate two-three Members. The sugar is getting sour, let the atmosphere not be vitiated...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, I will allow.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the serious question of sugar mills does not involve mill owners alone but farmers as well. Sugar mills are late by two months.

[Translation]

all sugar mills used to start functioning but this time not even a single sugar mill started functioning in Punjab till 20th November and only 5 sugar mills started functioning there till 30th November. The figures given here by the Hon. Minister are absolutely wrong. till date in our state only 7 sugar mills have started functioning while the Hon. Minister is stating that 13 sugar mills have started functioning. Similarly, not even a single mill had started functioning in Haryana till 20th November. The reason is that the Government has not been able to decide any policy till date. If a patient is not provided medicine in time then he will die. Licences of all Sugar agents are being withdrawn. In Punjab, there are four sugar mills in private sector. Each mill is worth Rs. 50 crore but these were sold just for Rs. 15 crore. In the previous session we raised this issue but no one heard us. I want to know why these sugar mills of private sector were sold at such a cheap price. What is your policy in this regard. At present buffer stock of sugar is approximately 80 lakh tons. Whether it is not true that it is low quality sugar. What are the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of sugar. Besides this you have spent sugar development fund for creating buffer stock but why this amount was not spent for improving the quality of sugar. I also want to know why sugar mills are running in loss. I think the major reason for this is recovery of sugarcane. The House should be told clearly as what steps the Government has taken to improve the recovery of sugarcane so that the sugar mills could start earning profit and the arrears could be paid to farmers.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Hon. Member have discussed about S.D.F., i.e. Sugar development fund. The management of sugar mills in Punjab, which started sugar mills in private or in Cooperative sector and prepared plan for establishment and modernisation of these mills, got them sanction from the financial institutions and applied for loan on concessional rates from S.D.F. are getting loans from S.D.F. Till 30.9.1996 loans amounting to Rs. 542.21 crore were sanctioned to 156 sugar mills for establishment and modernisation.

[English]

SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. As a result of introduction of prohibition in Andhra Pradesh, the molasses produced by the sugar factories had lost its market because it was used by the distilleries.

As a result of that the sugar mills are suffering financial losses. Some of them have even closed down. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Central Government proposes to arrange for

utilisation of this molasses to help the sugar industry in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker this is an issue of molasses. The ultra modern sugar mills which are being established have provision to all projects but the old sugar mills lack any such provision.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : I want to ask Hon. Minister one pointed question. In his speech the Hon. Ministers has stated that efforts were being made to revive closed sugar mills. I would like to bring to his notice that many sugar mills of B.I.C. group are running under Ministry of Textile one of them is Madhaura sugar mill of Madhaura region in Saran district of Bihar which has previous years liability of Rs. 5 crore to the farmers. Now when the farmers' crop is ready in their fields, in this month the Textile Ministry has decided to close down that sugar mill. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to in what circumstances this is being done while another sugar mills of the same group is running in loss. There is one Pudrauna Sugar mill of the same group which is running in loss of Rupees two and half crore. There is another mill-Katkaniya sugar mill which is also running in a loss of Rupees two and half crore. A loss of Rs. 3 crore 25 lakhs has occurred in this year to Madhaura Sugar mill then in what circumstances this is being closed down and whether the hon. Minister will discuss with the textile minister about the previous arrear of Rupees five crore due towards farmers and ask him why at the time when sugarcane crop is ready in the fields, the mill is being closed down and how the loss of 10 crore rupees to the farmers will be compensated. Whether the Hon. Minister will meet and request the Textile minister to revive the Madhaura Sugar mill in Saran District.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhaura sugar mill is under Textile Ministry and textile ministry control this sugar mill and their management runs sugar mill but inspite of this, keeping in view the sentiments of the Hon. Member and interests of the farmers, the matter of giving concession and any other matter which is related to my department will be taken into consideration. With my these views, I will refer this matter to the textile Ministry with a request that immediate action should be taken in this direction to revive this mill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister's reply is not satisfactory. Government is unified or divided in fractions.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : It is not in my control.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then you should have come here after consulting the textile Ministry.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Yes we will talk with them. That is what I have said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Textile ministry is closing the mill. You want to run the mill. Two fractions of a Government are fighting against each other. What about the farmers? What about the sugarcane?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Leader of opposition described this issue as a serious one and he talked about the division of the Government in two fractions. There is no such thing like two fractions. This is a unified responsibility of the Government. Therefore, I will talk personally to the textile Minister to take immediate initiatives in this direction.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, why the textile ministry runs sugar mill? It can't run even the textile mill and it is running sugar mill. Infact it is not running the sugar mill, instead it is closing the sugar mill.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through a question we are discussing the crisis being faced by sugar mills and plight of farmers, I would like ask only two questions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two questions are not allowed. You can ask only one question.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : My first question is that Hon. High court of Uttar Pradesh had given a judgement on the appeal of private sugar mills. Due to that judgement, today it become very difficult to decide as to what will be the value of sugar mill. Hence, this time the farmers are in a major crisis. What type of policy will be formulated by the Government on the basis of the recent judgement of the High Court about the appraisal of the value of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh and by which date a decision in this regard will be delivered to the state. Part (b) of my question is that recently one question came from Maharashtra whether you issue letter of intent. I would like to know from you whether the Committee which does screening of applications for the letter of intent under the Department of Food. At present Ministry of textiles is running the sugar mill. My question is that you issue the letter of intent your Department does screening of applications. You control the sugar development fund but for licence you send application to Department of Industry. Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. Till now the mistakes are being made in the name of functioning the Government, such as issuance of licence to sugar mills by textile ministry. Whether you are transferring it to the Food Ministry. What policy decision the Government will take on this question so that the problem of sugar mills, the problem of farmers and the problem of sugarcane can be sorted out immediately. I have to ask two questions, one is Policy related and other is relation to judgement of the High Court.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The question raised by the hon. Member is... (Interruptions). The copy of the judgement of Uttar Pradesh High Court is not readily available with me. We will immediately ask for

the copy of the judgement of Uttar Pradesh High Court. The minimum price of Government in the case of sugarcane is 42.50 rupees but the Government has increased and fix it at Rs. 45.90 paise. I also think that there is a need to reconsider the decisions taken by the High Court so that remunerative prices can be given to the farmers. Therefore this Government can not overlook the interests of the farmers. It will take decision in the overall interest of the farmer. As far as the decision of ministerial control is concerned, it will be taken into consideration. We will consult the Industry department also.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, these three issues are inter connected problem of sugarcane... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You let him speak.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Crushing capacity and supply. How sugar is supplied to the areas like Jammu and Kashmir where Sugarcane is not grown and where there is no sugar mill.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This will go in the record ... (Interruptions) Please let one person to speak.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : As I have told you in the Kashmir Valley sugar is available at Rs. 25 per Kg in black... (Interruptions) MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Except this nothing will go in records.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : I would like to ask one question. You have send wheat to the district head quarter. Sugar which is supplied, by Government through cooperative... (Interruptions) Why sugar can not be supplied to district head quarters as is done in case of wheat... (Interruptions) Some areas lie disconnected for 9 months, such as Laddakh, Kargil, Gurer, Tangwada and Baramula Districts. Why do not you supply sugar there on the same pattern as you supply wheat to them.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not related to the original question. With due regards, to the Hon. members sentiments I would like to clarify that all over the country there is one price for sugar, that is nine rupees five paise per kg. and it is supplied by the P.D.S. All over the country only for sugar there is the same consumer price. State Governments add to it purchasing tax or transportation tax etc. and then supply it. Our duty is to provide sugar at nine rupees five paise per kg. to the State Governments for P.D.S. Therefore, whether it is a Jammu and Kashmir or a region of Uttar Pradesh, there is one fixed rate of Government of India, that is nine rupees five paise per kg.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : My question was, why don't you do this as you supply the Gandum district headquarter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have one suggestion. Just now Shri Vajpayeeji told that sugar has become bitter in taste. So please at least do not create bitterness in the atmosphere of the House...(Interruptions)

Fellowships by the Ambedkar Foundation

362. SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Overseas Fellowships are being given for higher studies by the Ambedkar Foundation,

(b) if so, the details of fellowships given in each subject for Ph.D and Post Doctoral courses during the last three years;

(c) whether conducting of the interviews and declaration of results are being delayed unduly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to check the same?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) to (e). The scheme of Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships was approved by the Government in January, 1992. Awards for 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 have already been given to the selected Scholars. The Ministry is in the process of finalising the awards for the year 1995-96. For the year 1996-97, the advertisement has already been issued and formalities for selection of candidates are underway.

STATEMENT

Subject	Name of Awardees	Course for which Fellowship is given
1	2	3
Year 1992-93		
Economics	S/Sh. Atul Mishra	Ph.D
	Vivek Suneja	Ph.D
International Relations (IR)	Rahul Mukherji	Ph.D
Sociology	Ranjit Nayak	Ph.D
Year 1993-94		
Economics	Ms. G. Radhika	Ph.D
International Relations	Kamal Sadiq	Ph.D
Sociology	K.P. Singh	Ph.D

1	2	3
Law and Constitutional Studies	Ms. Anu Grover	PG
Year 1994-95		
Economics	J.D. Rathod	Ph.D
International Relations	Rajendra Parihar	Post Doctoral
Sociology	Ms. Saliha Bava	Ph.D
	P. Umesh Chandra	Ph.D

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Ambedkar foundation have been established and the fellowships which are to be given through it are meant for Doctorate and Post-doctorate level studies as it envisages. Reply given to the question suggests that 11 fellowships were given, out of which only one is given to post doctorate scholar while 10 are meant for doctorate level. It does not contain the complete answer to my question. I had also asked whether there was an excessive delay in declaring the results and what steps were being taken to eliminate delay this. In the reply it is mentioned that results of 1995-96 are not yet declared. December is coming to its end there is delay somewhere. I would like to know from Hon. Minister whether there is single committee for awarding scholarships to the scholars doing doctorate and post doctorate studies and whether the selection is made on the basis of single criteria. A distinction must be made between Doctorate and post doctorate scholars and fellowships must be given to them separately. As I said, only 10 scholarships are given to the doctorate level and only one is given at the post doctorate level. Whether these are being mixed together instead of being kept separate? Government's attention was drawn to the irregularities committed in this matter. What action has been taken in this regard?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have awarded 12 scholarships, you can count them. The subjects in which we gave scholarships are Law, Economics, Sociology and International Relations. These are given for Master degree, post doctorate and Ph.D.

Hon. member has two Complaints. First why the delay took place and second, whether single criteria is followed. I would like to clarify that qualification is same but for the delay which took place in 1995-96, there are so many reasons. We will complete this is the current financial year and after making the selection we will send it. Complaint of irregularities have been received. We have considered it seriously. No complaints of such serious irregularities have been received which could under mine the very objective of starting these scholarships.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as it has been said now, the objective of

setting up this foundation is to establish a linkage between the Ph.D. and post doctorate level studies and thoughts of Ambedkarji. Whether it is not true that this institution has not published any book or brought out any publications or research paper and this foundation is confined to organising Ambedkar day only. Whether it is also true that right from the day this Government came to power, Ambedkarji's name is quoted every frequently but the post of Director is lying vacant since the day the Government came in power and the entire foundation is being seen by only one clerk?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Respected sister, that post has been filled up.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : When it was filled up?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Just four or five days ago.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : It was filled after I sent my question. It is vacant from the day this Government came in power. It is true. You quote the name of Ambedkarji every now and then and you are running his foundation in this manner!

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Thank you very much. It was filled up at your instance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, now it has been done.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Stop taking the name of Ambedkarji.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Respected sister you are right in your saying but you are going beyond the limits. As far first objectionable comment is concerned, we are not here just for chanting the name...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Then tell me what arrangements are made?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I am speaking about that only. Many Universities have established Dr. Ambedkar chairs, it was the third issue. The Fourth issue was about Ambedkar overseas fellowships, which are being given which I have told in your presence.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Irregularities, are being committed while awarding these scholarships.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The third point was about Dr. Ambedkar National awards, there are also being given by us. Sixth point was regarding Awards for International social changes, there are also being given. Seventh point was with regard to Publication of collective works of

[English]

Baba Sahib in Hindi and in other languages.

[Translation]

I will release Bangla version after the session is over.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Alright. You will do it now.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : No, it is already published where I am at fault, I will accept it willingly and where I am not at faults I will request you to accept it. Now it has been published in Punjabi also and I will go to Chandigarh and release it. The work on a feature film on Baba Saheb Ambedkar is held up and for that you can criticise me.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Deputy Speaker, Sir, it means that not a single work is done.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : You may held me responsible for feature film. In this regard I want to tell through you that I have asked the Maharashtra Govt. to deposit its shares by the 30th April and we will also contribute our share by the 30th April which is the last date. Show should be organised on 14th April, otherwise film will be ready by 30th April. Only minor work remains to be done. Paswan ji had raised the matter regarding his memories with 26 Alipur Road in a Dalit rally. A note is being sent to the cabinet with regard to the announcement made by the Prime Minister in Dalit rally on 21st November, in this regard. Nothing remains to be done on my part.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : What happened to the feature film which was to be made on Baba Saheb Ambedkar? Ram Vilas Paswan ji was telling in a very assertive manner that a feature film will be made on Baba Saheb Ambedkar but till now it is not ready.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already explained. He has answered to that.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Three years have elapsed since then but the film is not completed?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The work on the film began only after the announcement of Paswanji...(Interruptions) Joshiji, listen. There were hinderances and you can witness the film on 1st May instead of 30th April.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Tell us where were the hinderances?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Hindrances came during the course of film making and there is no need to explain them.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a very good step to start Ambedkar fellowship and if we fulfill our targets as per our objectives then it will definitely be an achievement of its own kind. I want to congratulate you for the new Ambedkar fellowship but I want to know what will be the selection criteria for the fellowship and what facilities will be extended to the students who will be selected

for this fellowship. The total number of seats fixed for selection every year and the total number of Scheduled Castes students selected for this fellowship. Through you, I want to know whether you will earmark seats for them?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has told so many things in such a haste that I could n't note down them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please answer to those points which you have understood.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I will do my best to answer each and every question. You have asked about the qualifications. For Master's course B.A. first class is required for research course, i.e. Doctorate. Master Degree with first class with experience in research and teaching is required. After that they will go for M.Phil. Those who have done Doctorate and wish to undertake post Doctorate Research must possess experience. So far as your query regarding the number of SCs inducted is concerned, I may tell you that twelve intelligent students have been selected, out of them five are scheduled castes, one from O.B.C. and remaining six are students of General category. You have asked about the procedure and in that regard, I have to say that proper advertisement is given and applications are invited. Thereafter a committee which is constituted outside the Ministry, selects them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has answered to the points which he understood.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Minister should also be awarded fellowship for giving a good answer.

DR. BALIRAM : What are the names of those five students who have been awarded Scholarships for going abroad? My second question is...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only one supplementary question is permitted.

DR. BALIRAM : Last Year nine students were given sanction for going abroad. Whether the Minister will tell that these nine students will be sent abroad this year or not and out of them how many will be from scheduled castes communities? A film is being made on Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Rs. 6 Crore were given for that three years ago but that film is not shown so far. By when it will be released?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The name of the students belonging to scheduled castes have been asked but their names have not been segregated from the list I have with me at present. I will tell their names later on.

DR. BALIRAM : The House is being misled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have asked the question. Now listen the answer.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I would be misleading the House. I failed in telling their names. I

will tell their names later on. So far as the going abroad of nine students is concerned, they will be able to go abroad only if they clear their admission tests etc. We allow them three years of time in case they failed to clear admission tests. When the students are selected, they have to go abroad within three years. But many of them do not go. So, I want to inform the House that I have decided today itself to decrease the waiting period from three years to two years so that others should also get an opportunity. So far as the matter regarding the film costing six crores of rupees is concerned, I may tell you that this money was given by Shri Paswanji. Later on it was delayed a bit. Now it will be ready by 1997...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Where from Paswanji arranged this money. The Income Tax people will conduct a raid on him if he does not disclose the source of this huge amount.

SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : Right now the Minister was talking about a film to be made on Baba Saheb Ambedkar. I want to ask you that two years ago, a Scheduled caste lady, Dr. Padmawati from Andhra Pradesh had taken loan from the Bank and made a film on Ambedkar. Whether your department are ready to purchase this film.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I will think over it.

SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI : What the Minister is telling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has total that I will think over it.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is making so many new schemes. I want to ask whether Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had embraced Buddhism in Nagpur and work is going on in Nagpur city on a large level. They are studying the views of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar on a large scale. Whether any such proposal has been received in your department from the Govt. of Maharashtra. These studies are being done there for the last 10-15 years. I want to know whether you want to help this foundation after considering their proposal? Maharashtra Govt. has sent all these things to you and they are already doing this work from the last ten years.

To enable them to do the proposed work in a better way will your department help them?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Sir, I was shocked when an obedient Minister like me was told that I was misleading the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He did not say so. You have already answered this allegation...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Whoever said so...*(Interruptions)* Sir, names have been received now. First, Shri Ranjit Nayak, for Ph.D...*(Interruptions)* First let me speak. Let me tell first as I also want to

speak. First, Shri Ranjit Nayak, Cambridge University. Second, Shri K.P. Singh, for Ph. D. sent to Merryland. Third, Shri G.D. Rathore, he has accepted the offer, but has yet to go. Next, Shri Rajindra Parihar, for post doctorate. He has accepted the offer and has yet to go. Shri P. Umesh Chandra, SC, going for Ph.D. This is the first thing and now there is no question of misleading.

Sir, next thing is that Shri Sharad Pawar had met me. He has also raised the same issue which you raised. I asked him to send the proposal through state Govt. for no assistance can be extended without the approval of the state Govt...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : It has come from the Maharashtra Govt...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I will verify it. I think that has not reached us but they say it has come if it has come then we will look into it sympathetically...*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not mislead, instead you have acted as a beacon light.

[English]

Grant of Dual Citizenship

*365. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received numerous representations from the NRIs for the grant of dual citizenship; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

SHRI MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Question of grant of dual citizenship has been considered but it could not be accepted as the concept is not consistent with the Constitution of India and the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, granting dual citizenship to the NRIs is not only in their interest but it is in the interest of the nation also, especially in the liberalisation regime; and that the Government has considered this question, means that the Government find that it is useful to the nation.

But as the Minister has already pointed out, there are legal hurdles. So this Constitutional hurdle and the Citizenship Act, 1955 are only standing in the way. In view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider amending these Acts thereby getting rid of the legal hurdles and then consider the question of accepting the proposal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, any Act can always be amended. That is a different matter. As far as the Citizenship Act is concerned, at present, Section 9 lays

down that if any person voluntarily accepts or acquires the citizenship of another country, i.e. if any Indian voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any country, then he ceases to be an Indian citizen and he has to give up his Indian citizenship in that case.

Secondly, of course, he, the NRI concerned, has to be a person of Indian origin. That is obvious. Indian origin has also got a specific definition which I think is quite liberal.

Thirdly, it is true that if dual citizenship is given, then the people who get this dual citizenship will certainly get certain advantages and benefits which they are not having otherwise. I do not deny that. It is very advantageous for them. For their coming and going for their business purposes; for the education of their children and so on, they will certainly be able to derive quite a number of benefits. But there is another side to this question which we also have to consider and these matters are also being studied carefully. If a person gets dual citizenship and he remains as a national citizenship of another country also, will he have the right to exercise all political rights in this country? We have to examine this question. If he is an Indian citizen and also a citizen of a foreign country, he can be elected to any post here. He can become a President of the country or Vice-President of the country or something. He can enter these sensitive areas like the security forces, the police, the Army and everything.

Regarding remaining a citizenship of another country also, I am not saying that these are things which cannot be dealt with but the matter has to be studied more carefully. I do not consider the present position regarding dual citizenship. This has been going on for years ever since the Constitution was adopted. It has never been agreed that dual citizenship should be given. I do not myself wish to such a rigid stand because the Constitution was adopted many years ago. Things are changing. I think there are many aspects of this question which deserve to get a second look and I would like if some Committee also, maybe, the Standing Committee or any other Committee should go into this matter in greater detail and discuss this question and come up with their recommendations in the light of the prevailing situation. So it is an open question. I am not closing it. I am not closing it, but neither can I give a commitment here just now that dual citizenship will be agreed to.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am happy that he has agreed for setting up a Committee to look into this matter in great detail.

My second supplementary is that a lot of Indians are working abroad as NRIs. There have been a number of representations to give them the right to exercise their votes during the time of General Elections. I mean it is to facilitate their voting, to give some provisions so that they can vote also. Those representations are with the Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether he will consider those proposals of giving voting rights to Indians working abroad, I mean the immigrants.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, this matter deserves consideration and in my Ministry, we are giving this matter a consideration, provided these people continue to be Indian citizens. This demand or request from them to exercise voting rights in India is certainly a question which deserves sympathetic consideration.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I only want to ask this much from the Minister what will be the position of Non-President Indians living in Hong Kong after the Hong Kong is handed over to China after 2000 A.D.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I did n't follow your question regarding what will happen to them.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Where will they go?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They will remain there where they are at present.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : It won't happen like that. Will they like to live in China or not? Indian Government is concerned with it or not and talked to their representatives or not? You cannot take this issue lightly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I can't help it if you take everything lightly whatever I say.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Please, excuse me. I will not take it lightly. I will take it seriously. I also wish that you will take my question seriously.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People belonging to many castes and races live in Hong Kong. Hong Kong will become a part of China when Hong Kong merges with China. Some of them will be ready to live there and it may be that some people will have objection in living there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Polluting factories/mills

*363. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an on-the-spot inspection has been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board in regard to some factories/mills polluting the environment in various States particularly in Gujarat during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government have received report in respect of all these factories/mills; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government has targeted 17 categories of highly polluting industries under a Special Action Plan for control of pollution. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards of various States including Gujarat, are monitoring the compliance of environmental standards laid down for industries. The CPCB periodically submits compliance reports to the Government. Based on the reports and action thereof, out of 1551 units, 1259 units have so far installed the requisite pollution control measures, 112 units are closed and 180 units are in different stages of complying with the requirements. Action has been taken against the defaulting units under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Details of on-the-spot inspections undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board in respect of 17 categories of highly polluting industrial units in various States during the last three years are as follows :

S.No.	State	Places Visited	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vizianagram, Jampani, Dowleswaram, Pithapuram, Howlpatanam, Bhadravati, Godavari, Chagallu, Chittoor, Anantpur and Krishna Districts.	17
2.	Assam	Panchgram	1
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Amjohre, Palamau	3
4.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Valsad, Bharuch, Nandesari, Vadodara, Vapi, Valsad Distt., Kheda Distt.	15
5.	Haryana	Kaithal, Jind, Hissar, Rohtak, Faridabad, Hathin	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	2
7.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Haveri, Shimoga, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bramhavara, Shirali, Hassan, Kollegal, Mysore, Gouribidanur, Bangalore, Ugar Khurd, Gokak, Mandya, Anjanapura.	27

1	2	3	4
8. Kerala	Udyogmandal, Tiruvilla, Cochin, Palkkad, Ernakulam.	16	
9. Madhya Pradesh	Dhar, Ratlam, Durg, Rajgarh, Raisen, Seoni, Khandwa, Damoh, Satna, Gwalior, Chachai, Korba, Khargaon.	21	
10. Maharashtra	Kopargaon, Aurangabad, Koradi, Nashik, Deepnagar, Akola, Parli, Chitali, Roha, Ambernath, Kaylan, Ahmednagar.	12	
11. Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry	4	
12. Punjab	Sangrur, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Nakodar, Ferozpur.	10	
13. Tamil Nadu	Pammal, Tiruvalangudu, Vallalar, Thanjavur, Ennore, Chengalpattu MGR District, V.R.P. District, Neyveli, Manali, Ranipet.	14	
14. Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad, Sonabhadra, Kanpur, Nandganj, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bahraich, Unnao.	12	
15. West Bengal	I.F.B. Agro Industries Ltd. W.B.	1	
Total			162

Note : In addition to the 17 categories, CPCB has visited more than 4000 industries in different States during the last three years in connection with Action Plan for problem areas, implementation of standards, public complaints, Ganga Action Plan and Court cases.

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

*364. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR :
SHRI D.P. YADAV :

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

(a) whether under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the State Governments have to provide double the land to the Department of Forests for utilisation of the Forest land for the development schemes;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have requested the Central Government to be permitted to provide just the equal area of land and not double the area of land;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). A statement regarding the provisions of compensatory afforestation stipulated by the Ministry while deciding proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is annexed.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in respect of existing compensatory afforestation provisions in the said Act.

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

STATEMENT

The guidelines under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provide for transfer of equal non-forest land to the state forest departments for compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest areas sought to be diverted. This is insisted upon as a first preference to compensate for the net loss of forest area due to diversion. In the event of non-availability of non-forest land, as also in certain other cases, only funds for afforestation over double the degraded forest land are required to be deposited with the state forest departments in which no transfer of land is involved. Hence the question of transfer of double the extent of land for raising compensatory afforestation does not arise. Infact, requests received from the state Governments from time to time, have been mostly regarding consideration of compensatory afforestation over degraded forest land instead of non-forest land.

[English]

Assistance for Fishing Harbours

*366. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for getting financial assistance for the fishing harbours in the coastal areas;

(b) the details of the projects submitted by the State Government of Kerala and Governments of other States and the total amount of money demanded therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). At present, thirteen minor fishing harbours including six in Kerala and twenty four fish landing centres including three in Kerala, sanctioned under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme are under construction in coastal States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry (Statement-I attached). Six proposals including three from Kerala have been received from the States for sanctioning and providing Central assistance for construction of fishing harbours (Statement-II attached).

STATMENT-I

Minor Fishery Harbours/FLCs Sanctioned and Construction in Progress

As on 31.10.96								
Name of fishing harbour/ fish landing centres	Date of sanction	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Targeted date of completion Original	Revised/ expected	Govt of India's share	Amount relea- sed (Rs. in lakhs)	Balance admi- ssible	Remarks/present position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat								
Fishing Harbours								
1. Jakhau	5/93	1143.60	5/96	5/97	1143.60 (100%)	240.00	903.60	At tendering Stage.
2. Mangrol stage-II	3/94	701.00	3/98	3/98	350.50	209.603	140.897	Construction at initial stage.
Fish Landing Centres								
1. Navabundar	3/91	33.91	3/94	3/97	16.95	15.00	1.95	Construction work not commenced.
2. Magod Dungari	11/92	38.74	11/94	11/96	19.37	19.37	-	At completion stage.
3. Chorwad	11/92	46.12	11/94	3/97	23.06	23.06	-	Nearing completion.
Maharashtra								
Fish Landing Centre								
1. Sarjekote	3/90	30.00	3/92	3/97	15.00	-	15.00	Construction yet to be taken up.
Karnataka								
Fishing Harbour								
1. Malpe stage-II	2/96	1196.70	2/2000	2/2000	598.35	50.00	548.35	A/A from Govt. of Karnataka still awaited.
Fishing Landing Centre								
1. Alvekodi	3/95	89.53	3/97	3/97	44.77	10.00	34.77	Construction at initial stage
2. Hejmadikodi	10/95	95.00	10/97	10/97	47.50	-	47.50	Land acquisition is not completed.
3. Kodibengre	3/93	55.00	3/95	3/97	27.50	27.50	-	Nearing completion.
4. Gangolli stage-II	2/95	13.20	2/96	3/97	6.60	6.60	-	Construction yet to be taken up.
Kerala								
Fishing Harbours								
1. Vizhinjam stage-III	2/87	704.00	2/90	2/98	352.00	452.00	-	Construction in progress. but lagging behind.

1	2	3	4	5
2. Munambam	10/88	1167.20 (R.E. approved)	10/93	3/97
3. Thangassery	10/88	1980.50	10/93	3/97
4. Mopla Bay	1/92	564.00	1/96	1/98
5. Chombal	1/92	556.00	1/96	1/98
6. Kayamkulam	8/94	624.00	8/98	8/2000

Kerala

Fish Landing Centre

1. Punnapra	12/93	36.80	12/95	12/97
2. Kattor Pollathai	12/93	50.25	12/95	12/97
3. Quilandy	3/92	23.00	3/94	3/97

Tamil Nadu

Fishing Harbours

1. Chinnamuttom	10/89	684.00	3/91	3/97
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Pondicherry

Fishing Harbour

1. Pondicherry	4/91	423.00	4/94	4/98
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Andhra Pradesh

Fishing Harbour

1. Machilipatnam	3/96	470.88	3/99	3/99
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Fish Landing Centre

1. Mangipudi	10/85	17.00	10/87	3/97
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Orissa

Fish Landing Centre

1. Bahabalpur	12/93	77.26	12/95	12/96
2. Bandara	2/94	94.20	2/96	12/96
3. Khandipatna	3/94	69.00	3/96	12/96
4. Bhusandpur-Baliapetpur	5/94	95.00	5/96	12/96

6	7	8	9
583.60	555.00	28.60	Construction in progress, but lagging behind.
990.25	787.00	203.25	Construction in progress, but lagging behind.
282.00	240.00	42.00	Construction in progress, but lagging behind.
278.00	195.00	83.00	Construction in progress, but lagging behind.
312.30	-	312.30	Land acquisition just completed.
18.40	-	18.40	Land acquisition not completed
25.125	-	25.125	Land acquisition just completed.
12.50	12.50	-	Nearing completion.
342.00	342.00		Nearing completion.
423.00	210.00	213.00	Lagging behind by 4 years.
235.44	50.00	185.44	A/A from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is awaited.
8.50	8.50		Nearing completion.
38.63	30.00	8.63	A/A from Government of Orissa. issued recently. Progress is slow.
47.10	45.00	2.10	
34.50	25.00	9.50	
47.50	30.00	17.50	

1	2	3	4	5
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Orissa

Fish Landing Centre

5. Chandrabhaga	4/88	8.32	4/90	3/97
6. Kansabansa	3/92	46.40	3/94	3/97
7. Rushikulya	3/92	9.40	3/94	3/97
8. Tantiapal	3/93	60.40	3/95	3/97
9. Soran	3/92	9.97	3/94	3/97
10. Sorala	2/94	70.28	2/96	3/97

West Bengal

Fishing Harbour

1. Digha stage-II	11/95	492.52	11/99	11/99
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Fish Landing Centre

1. Madan Gunj	12/92	9.60	12/94	3/97
2. Brij Ballavpur	12/92	9.65	12/94	3/97

6	7	8	9
4.16	4.16	-	Nearing completion
23.20	23.20	-	Nearing completion
4.70	4.70	-	-do-
30.20	30.20	-	-do-
4.98	4.98	-	-do-
35.14	35.14	-	-do-
246.26	150.00	96.26	Tendering of work under Progress
4.80	4.80	-	Nearing completion.
4.825	4.825	-	Nearing completion.

STATEMENT-II

Name of Fishing Harbour	Facilities proposed by the State Govt.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Present Status
Kerala			
1. Ponnani	1. Breakwater 2. Quay 3. Auction hall and ancillary facilities	860.00	The Government of Kerala has been requested to carry out model studies to assess the techno-economic feasibility and submit revised detailed project report accordingly, which is awaited from the State Government.
2. Thottappally	1. Breakwaters (2 Nos.) and ancillary facilities	25.27	-do-
3. Muthalapozhy	1. Breakwater 2. Wharf 3. Auction hall & ancillary facilities	605.00	The Government of Kerala have been requested to carry out model studies and Environmental Impact Studies to assess the techno-economic feasibility and submit revised detailed project report accordingly, which is awaited from the State Government.
Maharashtra			
1. Anandwadi	1. Jetties 2. Auction hall & other ancillary facilities	415.70	Government of Maharashtra have been requested to modify the project report and estimate in view of the suggestions of the Central Institutes of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries (CICEF), Bangalore. The same is awaited from the State Government.
Gujarat			
1. Okha	1. Jetties 2. Quays 3. Auction hall & other ancillary facilities	2775.00	After scrutiny, the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries, Bangalore have been instructed to prepare revised techno-economic feasibility report to meet the present requirement of vessels having draft upto 2.5m. The same is awaited from CICEF through the State Government.
Karnataka			
1. Mangalore Stage-II	1. Quay and other ancillary facilities	30.00	The State Government of Karnataka have been requested to modify the estimate after redesigning the structure viz. quay wall and auction hall and to get technical clearance from CICEF, Bangalore. The revised project report is awaited from the State Government.

Procurement of Paddy in Punjab

*367. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of paddy procured by the Food Corporation of India in Punjab and other paddy producing States and the prices thereof, category-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the farmers have complained about the payment of non-remunerative prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of the varieties of paddy declared as superfine in the neighbouring States but not in Punjab; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) The quantity of paddy procured by FCI in the current Kharif marketing year i.e. 1996-97 (upto 11.12.1996) is as under :

(in tonnes)				
State/U.T	Common	Fine	Superfine	Total
Punjab	133,313	15,69,165	-	17,02,478
Haryana	595	1,144	162,417	1,64,156
UT of Chandigarh		Not Available		3,372
Total	133,908	15,70,309	162,417	18,70,006

The minimum support prices for various groups of paddy for 1996-97 marketing season are as under :

Common	Rs. 380/- per quintal
Fine	Rs. 395/- per quintal
Superfine	Rs. 415/- per quintal

These prices are uniform throughout the country.

(b) and (c). Complaints were received that PR-106 paddy is not being purchased in Punjab at M.S.P. fixed for Superfine paddy.

FCI purchase paddy on the basis of their classification as per Length/Breadth ratio as Common, Fine and Superfine. Although PR-106 variety of paddy is classified as Superfine, it may be downgraded to next lower group i.e. Fine, in case the admixture of lower groups of paddy is higher than the limit prescribed in the specifications. Instructions have been issued to FCI to ensure that the price is paid to the farmers as per the prescribed specifications.

(d) No, Sir. No paddy, which has been classified as superfine in neighbouring states, has been classified as Fine or Common in Punjab.

(e) Does not arise.

New Variety of Rice

*368. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the International Rice Research Institute have put their brain together to produce 'Super Rice Plant' that may radically increase its yield;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already produced a new hybrid variety of rice that would increase its yield by one tonne per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Scientists at International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines are working on the concept of super rice, which it is believed would raise the yield level of rice by 20-25%. ICAR scientists are also working independently to develop rice variety with the same objective. Development of such a variety will involve remodelling of the rice plant structurally to bear heavy panicles with high grain number and high grain weight.

(c) Yes Sir. Under the ICAR system six rice hybrids namely, APHR-1, APHR-2, MGR-1, KRH-1, KRH-2, DRRH-1 AND CNRH-1 have been released for cultivation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. These hybrids yield 1.0-1.5 tonnes more per hectare than the best high yielding varieties under the irrigated conditions.

[Translation]

Protection of Taj from Pollution

*369. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the resources mobilised by the Government to save Tajmahal from the environmental pollution;

(b) whether the State Government has demanded equal participation of the Central Government in mobilising the resources for the development of Taj Protected Area;

(c) if so, the details of the projects for which the demand has been made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is considering to allot Rs. 300 crores as Central share during the Ninth Plan on a 50:50 percent matching basis with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to cover the estimated cost of Rs. 600 crores to implement various schemes relating to the protection of Taj Mahal. The Planning Commission has also made an additional provision of Rs. 90 crores to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for improvement of power sector-transmission and distribution for the protection of environment in the Taj Trapezium.

(d) The Planning Commission has decided that as and when the State Government would raise a demand in respect of specific project relating to Taj Mahal, the necessary amount in advance out of the approved outlay would be released.

[English]

Drug Menace

370. PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been

drawn to the news item captioned "Drug Menace Plaguing India", appearing in the Times of India, dated November 18, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the Indian youth for the drug menace?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported in the news item mentioned above that India is increasingly being plagued by the drug menace as illicit drug continues to trickle in from South West Asia and South East Asian Countries.

(c) The Ministry of Finance (Narcotic Control Bureau) is the nodal agency for all matters pertaining to supply and control of drugs. For this purpose, it has enacted a comprehensive Law, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988. The main objective of these Acts are to impose stringent punishment for illicit traffickers and offenders.

The Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry to coordinate the demand reduction measures. In order to counteract the increasing demand for dependence producing drugs, this Ministry is implementing since 1985-86 the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention wherein financial assistance is given to non-governmental organisations for running Drug Awareness Counselling and Assistance Centres and De-addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres. At present 357 Centres are being assisted by the Government of which 129 are De-addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres and 228 are Counselling Centres.

The Ministry is proposing further to strengthen its demand reduction programmes with greater emphasis on Awareness Generation, Preventive Education Programmes and expansion of Counselling, De-addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres.

[Translation]

Use of Official Languages

*371. **SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where courses in agricultural technology are being conducted in the Indian languages;

(b) the reasons for undertaking teaching, training and research work only in English language in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(c) whether the Official Languages Act, 1963 has not been implemented;

(d) whether the Government propose to start courses in agricultural technology at all the levels in Indian languages throughout the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) In addition to English, the medium of instruction in Indian languages is also being followed in GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar; Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur; J.N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur; Rajasthan Agril. University Bikaner, NDUAT, Faizabad and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

(b) English language is being used for teaching in the four National Institutes (IARI, IVRI, NDRI, CIFE) conferred the status of Deemed to be Universities, since students admitted are from all over the country as well as from overseas countries. However, training programmes are conducted in Hindi where the participants do not know English. Students and scientists are encouraged to publish papers in Indian languages. Literature and instructional materials also are being produced in Indian languages.

(c) Provision of Official Languages Act 1963 has been implemented in all ICAR Institutes.

(d) and (e). Agriculture being a State subject, starting courses in agricultural technology at all the levels in Indian languages fall within the purview of the respective State Governments.

[English]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

*372. **SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether subsidy on fertilizers has led to a situation where the fertility of the land is affected and the environmentalists are very much concerned about the same;

(b) whether the subsidy is benefiting only the big landlords and not the poor farmers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that its benefit reaches the poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no evidence to suggest that use of balanced chemical fertilizers destroys soil fertility. Results of long-term experiments have shown that gains in crop productivity due to use of chemical fertilizers can be sustained if the health of soil resource base is maintained through the use of organics. The need, therefore, is for balanced use of chemical fertilizers with integrated use of organics.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The subsidy is benefitting all categories of farmers including small and marginal farmers as per their use.

[Translation]

Development Schemes In Tribal and Forest Areas

*373. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the enforcement of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, many schemes including construction of roads in the tribal and forest areas of the country, particularly in Maharashtra have come to stand still;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide any special concessions to commence the works under these Government schemes so as to give benefits to the people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

Coconut Oil Production

*374. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coconut oil production in the country is sufficient for the internal consumption;

(b) whether there is any authentic report with the Government that the coconut oil contains cholesterol;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct a wide propaganda in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no authentic report that coconut oil is responsible for increasing serum cholesterol.

(c) and (d). The Coconut Development Board conducted large scale propaganda to counter the misconception that coconut oil is responsible for increasing serum cholesterol, through National Workshop on Coconut Oil in January, 1994; National Symposium on Coconut Oil in Human Nutrition in March, 1994; series of district level seminars in Kerala in association with KERALED during 1995; seminars on nutritive value of health friendly coconut oil; advertisements in print media for promotion of coconut oil as healthy dietary fat; and publications highlighting beneficial role of coconut oil in human nutrition. As a result of this campaign, the consumption of coconut oil in Kerala increased from 50,000 tonnes in 1994 to 1.50 lakh tonnes in 1996.

[Translation]

Supply Under P.D.S.

*375. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE :

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

(a) the total demand received from each State Government for supply of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, kerosene and soft coke under the Public Distribution System along with the details of allocation made to each State during the current year so far, month-wise;

(b) whether the demand has been fully met;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the actual take off of the allocated foodgrains by each State Government during the the said period, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). Allocation of commodities under PDS is made to the States/UTs based on past demands, offtake trends, relative need and other relevant factors. Additional demands received from time to time from the States/UTs are considered and allocations are made on the above basis, keeping simultaneously in view the need to maintain a buffer stock at the prescribed norms.

Allocation of sugar is made to the States/UTs every month on the basis of 425 grms per capita as per 1991 population. Besides, an additional quota of one lakh tonnes per annum is also released to States/UTs as festival quota which is allocated in the month of their choice in proportion to their monthly levy quota. In view of the better availability of sugar, the festival quota has been doubled for the calendar year 1996 as also adhoc increase to the tune of 10% in the monthly levy quota of all States/UTs for the month of December, 1996 has been granted and release orders issued accordingly.

As regards kerosene, an attempt is now being made to bring those States/UTs where the per capita availability is less than national average, to the national average level. At present only 60% of the required quantity of kerosene is indigenously produced and the balance is imported.

As regards edible oil, whenever the prices of this item rise sharply in the market, Central Government imports oil like palmolein through STC and allots it to the States/UTs for distribution under PDS.

In so far as soft coke is concerned, allocation to the State Governments is made from out of the stocks held by the Public Sector Coke companies.

Information relating to monthwise and Statewise allocation and offtake during the year 1996 of wheat, rice, sugar, edible oil, kerosene and soft coke is in the Statements I, II, III, IV, V and VI respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daman and Diu	200		200		200		200		200		200	
Delhi	90000	16600	90000	17200	70000	29200	50000	25100	50000	17500	50000	30600
Lakshweep												
Pondicherry	750		750		750		7500		750		750	
Total	995130	557600	95070	532100	936070	488400	855380	433409	833630	490979	825630	601028

STATEMENT-IB

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Wheat Year : 1996 Date : 11/12/96 (Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	15000	9800	15000	9600	15000	12800	15000	13900	15000		15000		180000	92900
Arunachal Pradesh	600	400	600	600	600	400	600	500	600		600		7200	4000
Assam	30500	29000	30000	29200	30000	24500	30000	26700	28000		27000		355500	286600
Bihar	58800	36800	58800	43000	58800	40300	58800	39900	57600		57100		702700	316300
Goa	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100		3100		37200	24200
Gujarat	53500	53100	53500	57400	53500	48000	53500	53800	53500		60000		670000	489500
Haryana	16560	8100	16560	11300	16560	10000	16560	13300	16560		18560		207600	80900
Himachal Pradesh	12000	9200	12000	9200	12000	9400	12000	11000	10000		10000		140000	86300
Jammu and Kashmir	30000	12000	30000	11600	30000	11500	30000	12900	30000		30000		360000	105600
Karnataka	30000	22600	30000	23700	30000	24400	30000	23700	28000		28000		356000	210500
Kerala	50000	50800	60000	60600	50000	45200	50000	49700	45000		42000		597000	483200
Madhya Pradesh	48660	29800	48660	34900	46660	37300	46660	45400	44000		44000		570600	267900
Maharashtra	80000	86600	80000	78600	80000	71100	80000	70000	80000		80000		960000	665800
Manipur	2700	4100	2700	3200	2700	1900	2700	700	2700		2700		32400	23200
Meghalaya	2500	3100	2500	1900	2500	2400	2500	2600	2000		2000		29000	24600
Mizoram	2000	2900	2000	1000	2000	1800	2000	1600	1900		1900		23800	18900
Nagaland	600	1100	1100	700	1100	1100	600	500	600		600		10200	9000
Orissa	35000	35900	35000	36100	35000	32000	35000	36400	33000		33000		416000	304500

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Punjab	8 30	2187	8000	2400	8000	5992	8000	6944	8000		8000		123000	24939
Rajasthan	94910	89100	109910	102300	119910	107200	119910	98000	118000		117000		1444100	735800
Sikkim	1100	800	1100	2000	1100	1500	1100	1100	600		600		12200	10500
Tamilnadu	25000	17300	25000	19800	25000	25700	2000	20300	23000		22300		300300	173700
Tripura	1800	1000	1800	1200	1800	1800	1800	1400	1800		1800		21600	11600
Uttar Pradesh	98800	80900	98800	87800	80000	71500	80000	74800	80000		80000		1110400	504200
West Bengal	72000	69900	72000	67000	100000	81000	90000	78600	90000		90000		1031000	723100
Andman and Nikobar							9000						9000	
Chandigarh	1800		1800		1800	200	1800	1100	1800		1800		21600	2000
Dadra and Nagar H.	250	300	250	300	250		250		250		250		3000	1000
Daman and Diu	200		200		200		200		200		200		2400	
Delhi	60000	41800	60000	44900	60000	47800	60000	48800	60000		60000		760000	319500
Lakshewweep				100			500						500	100
Pondicherry	750		750		750		750		750		750		15750	
Total	836130	701687	861130	743500	868330	7198'2	867330	736744	835960	0	838260	0	10510050	6005339

STATEMENT-IIA

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Rice Year : 1996 Date : 11/12/96 (Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	A	L	3	A	L	5	A	L	7	A	L	9	A	L	11	A	L	13
1	2																	
Andhra Pradesh	21000	137600		210000		152800	210000		143700	210000		141300	150000		126700	150000		138000
Arunachal Pradesh	8600	6700		8600		6900	8600		8200	8600		7700	8600		8300	8600		9600
Assam	49300	32700		49300		31300	49300		42400	49300		36100	49300		33800	64300		43300
Bihar	31800	700		31800		1800	31800		2900	31800		500	31800		700	31800		900
Goa	7500	4600		7500		3600	7500		3800	7500		4100	7500		4300	7500		5000
Gujarat	34500	16700		34500		23000	29500		24200	29500		21500	29500		21400	29500		28000
Haryana	5000	700		3000		800	3000		1100	5000		1200	5000		2200	5000		1800
Himachal Pradesh	9400	3400		9400		3000	9400		4000	9400		4700	9400		5900	9400		6100
Jammu and Kashmir	44000	18300		44000		14100	44000		9700	44000		28700	44000		12700	44000		18600
Karnataka	120260	79700		120260		80300	120260		78700	120260		76000	120260		77600	120260		80200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3
Kerala	150000	102500	150000	104300	150000	103600	150000	90500	150000	108200	150000	119300
Madhya Pradesh	48560	17300	48560	14100	46000	14800	46000	23200	46000	24100	46000	34100
Maharashtra	71500	37400	71500	39000	71500	35800	71500	40900	71500	39900	71500	56900
Manipur	10000	2000	10000	2000	10000	2900	10000	3000	10000	3700	10000	4700
Meghalaya	15000	13100	15000	13000	15000	14400	15000	13200	15000	15000	15000	14200
Mizoram	8000	3000	10000	7200	10000	10100	10000	10200	10000	7100	6000	4500
Nagaland	6000	8300	6000	7000	6000	6400	6000	7500	6000	8700	6200	5400
Orissa	75000	34100	75000	27700	75000	36400	75000	36100	75000	33000	75000	32300
Punjab	1500		1500		1500	1300	1500	300	1500	300	1500	100
Rajasthan	4000	800	4000	1000	4000	500	5000	800	5000	1300	5000	800
Sikkim	4800	1500	4800	3600	4800	4800	4800	5300	4800	4300	4800	5500
Tamilnadu	145000	174500	145000	162700	145000	187000	145000	133700	145000	111200	165000	171300
Tripura	16200	10300	16200	9500	16200	5900	16200	14900	16200	15400	16200	12900
Uttar Pradesh	45800	20600	45800	14600	45800	20800	45800	20000	45800	24500	45800	34500
West Bengal	65000	35100	65000	38900	65000	33400	65000	47500	65000	35400	65000	39700
Andman & Nikobar												
Chandigarh	300		300		300	200	300	200	300		300	200
Dadra and Nagar H.	500		500		500		500		500	800	500	
Daman and Diu	600	200	600		600		600		600		600	
Delhi	20000	1800	20000	1500	20000	4400	20000	7500	20000	9700	20000	9100
Lakshdweep				1600		1000		600		300		
Pondicherry	2000		2000		2000		2000		2000		2000	
Total	11210120	763500	1210120	765300	1202560	802400	1205560	777200	1145560	736500	1176760	877000

STATEMENT-IIB

N / C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

(Figures in Tonnes)

Year : 1996

Date : 11/12/96

Commodity : Rice

State/UT	July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	225000	208400	235000	223200	235000	210000	265000	213900	210000		210000		2520000	1695600
Arunachal Pradesh	8600	7800	10600	6300	8600	7100	8600	8200	8600		8600		105200	78800

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assam	59300	45100	49300	46700	49300	45700	49300
Bihar	31800	3100	31800	3900	31800	3300	31800
Goa	7500	4900	7500	5600	7500	4200	7500
Gujarat	29500	22700	29500	25200	29500	25400	29500
Haryana	5000	2100	5000	1900	5000	2700	5000
Himachal Pradesh	9400	6400	9400	7700	9400	8400	9400
Jammu and Kashmir	44000	28900	44000	29400	44000	26600	44000
Karnataka	120260	88600	120260	94000	120260	96400	120260
Kerala	150000	122100	160000	163500	150000	116500	150000
Madhya Pradesh	46000	25300	46000	24000	46000	21200	46000
Maharashtra	71500	54500	71500	31300	71500	45400	71500
Manipur	10000	3300	10000	6200	10000	4600	10000
Meghalaya	15000	14600	15000	16800	15000	11800	16000
Mizoram	6000	6500	6000	4300	6000	5900	8000
Nagaland	6000	5300	9000	5200	9000	5700	6000
Orissa	75000	40400	75000	43400	75000	48900	75000
Punjab	1500	100	1500	500	1500	200	1500
Rajasthan	5000	1600	4000	1900	4000	1200	5000
Sikkim	4800	3800	4800	4800	4800	5900	4800
Tamilnadu	145000	187300	165000	168800	165000	155300	175000
Tripura	16200	10000	16200	13000	16200	12700	16200
Uttar Pradesh	45800	39900	45800	35200	45800	38800	45800
West Bengal	75000	43700	65000	35600	65000	59700	65000
Andman and Nikobar							30000
Chandigarh	300		300	300	300	300	300
Dadra and Nagar H.	500	400	500		500		500
Daman and Diu	600	200	600	500	600		600
Delhi	20000	8400	20000	10100	20000	10000	20000
Lakshewweep						700	6300
Pondicherry	2000		2000		2000		2000
Total	1236560	985400	1260560	1011300	1248560	974600	1325860

DECEMBER 17, 1996

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
45300	51300		52300		621600	402400
3400	33000		33500		384500	21200
5000	7500		7500		90000	45100
17600	29500		35000		369500	225700
2100	5000		3000		54000	16600
9100	11400		11400		116800	58700
38900	44000		44000		528000	225900
98000	122260		122260		1447120	849500
128000	155000		158000		1823000	1158500
23600	48340		48340		561800	221700
51200	71500		71500		858000	432300
6000	10000		10000		120000	38400
15700	16500		16500		184000	141800
8300	8010		8010		96020	67100
8500	6000		6000		78200	68000
59600	77000		100000		927000	391900
	1500		1500		18000	2800
1700	7000		7000		59000	11600
6000	5300		5300		58600	45500
161000	155800		147700		1843500	1612800
11500	16200		16200		194400	116100
18800	45800		45800		549600	277700
46500	65000		65000		790000	415500
					30000	
300	300		300		3600	1500
	500		500		6000	1200
	600		600		7200	900
9600	20000		20000		240000	72100
200					6300	4400
	2000		2000		24000	

1008000	1234910	0	1257810	0	14714940	8701390
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WIC-FCS

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Year : 1996

Date : 11/12/96

(Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28280		28280		28284		28281		28279		28286	
Arunachal Pradesh	374		374		374		374		374		374	
Assam	10321		9599		9598		10322		9600		9600	
Bihar	36744		36744		39744		36744		37744		36744	
Goa	511		508		508		508		508		508	
Gujarat	17591		17591		17591		17591		17591		17591	
Haryana	7001		7033		7028		7004		7057		7004	
Himachal Pradesh	1999		2017		1989		2069		2242		2217	
Jammu and Kashmir	3703		4172		3707		3697		3744		3698	
Karnataka	19143		19143		19139		19144		19143		19143	
Kerala	12076		12076		12076		12374		12375		12375	
Madhya Pradesh	28186		28211		28186		28186		28231		28186	
Maharashtra	33572		33572		33572		33572		33572		33572	
Manipur	826		824		824		824		824		824	
Meghalaya	773		772		773		773		772		772	
Mizoram	315		315		315		315		315		315	
Nagaland	563		563		564		564		565		565	
Orissa	13473		13472		13472		13472		13472		13472	
Punjab	8719		8774		8771		8751		8806		8733	
Rajasthan	18334		18803		18805		18804		18808		18805	
Sikkim	175		175		175		175		175		175	
Tamilnadu	21255		23763		23754		23748		23751		23751	
Tripura	1202		1201		1200		1200		1200		1201	
Uttar Pradesh	59255		59294		59254		59245		59429		59253	
West Bengal	29093		29093		29096		29096		29096		29096	
Andman & Nikobar	1694		2		2		2		2		2	
Chandigarh	412		434		400		391		400		394	
Dadra and Nagar H.	60		61		60		60		60		60	
Daman and Diu	40		43		43		43		43		43	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	12080	12100	12100	12081	12084	12100	12069						
Lakshdweep	486			22									
Pondicherry	473	473		473	473	473	473						
Total	369199	0	369482	0	371880	0	369886	0	370751	0	369301	0	0

STATEMENT-IIIIB

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Sugar Year : 1996 Date : 11/12/96 (Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	28289		28284		32698		35905		30193		30189		354648	
Arunachal Pradesh	374		374		1210		47		47		375		4671	
Assam	9600		9600		30250		724		2174		9599		120987	
Bihar	36748		36748		36748		42748		42904		40748		461108	
Goa	508		508		583		508		508		658		6324	
Gujarat	17591		19217		18655		17584		17589		17589		213771	
Haryana	7004		7057		7004		7004		8928		7004		86128	
Himachal Pradesh	2199		2217		1999		2607		2607		1999		26161	
Jammu and Kashmir	3701		3748		3698		4571		4124		3692		46255	
Karnataka	18772		19140		21815		24490		21814		19140		240026	
Kerala	12377		15975		12375		11915		12374		12375		150743	
Madhya Pradesh	28200		28231		31954		35722		31954		28186		353433	
Maharashtra	33572		33572		38079		33572		33571		33572		407370	
Manipur	823		823		2680		125		166		822		10385	
Meghalaya	772		772		2420		100		2		974		9675	
Mizoram	315		315		1000		26		52		367		3965	
Nagaland	565		565		1780		42				697		7033	
Orissa	15339		13474		15339		13474		17204		13474		169137	
Punjab	8739		8804		9939		11142		9947		8746		109871	
Rajasthan	18799		18803		18805		23903		23883		18799		235821	

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sikkim	175		175		175		209		208		208		2200	
Tamilnadu	23749		23751		27146		30541		27143		23750		296102	
Tripura	1201		1201		3900		151		153		1205		15015	
Uttar Pradesh	59251		59290		67220		75185		67224		59252		743152	
West Bengal	29095		29095		29096		36889		36889		29093		364727	
Andman and Nikobar	1694		2		37		74		37		2		3550	
Chandigarh	392		403		448		502		455		393		5024	
Dadra and Nagar H.	61		67		61		75		68		61		754	
Daman and Diu	43		43		49		55		49		43		537	
Delhi	12079		12098		13237		14401		13249		12091		149669	
Lakshdweep	486		22						22				1038	
Pondicherry	473		505		516		499		516		505		5852	
Total	372986	0	374879	0	430316	0	424790	0	406054	0	375608	0	4605132	0

STATEMENT-IVA

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Edible Oil (Total) Year : 1996 Date : 28/11/96 (Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	January	February	March	April	May	June
	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1240	7000	2079	7000	3981	4104
Arunachal Pradesh						
Assam	43	300	59	300	35	51
Bihar		100		100		
Goa	368	400	135	400	117	357
Gujarat	2000	3500	453	3500	4738	2778
Haryana	264					
Himachal Pradesh	102	200		200	44	108
Jammu and Kashmir		100		100	51	100
Karnataka						
Kerala						
Madhya Pradesh						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	1000	1402	2000	1023	2000	2772	3000	3044	3000	2631	3000	2736
Manipur.	100	43	300	12	300	95	300		300	483	300	
Meghalaya			100		100	10	100		100	50	100	
Mizoram		66	200	2	200		200	33	200	70	200	
Nagaland		444	400	12	400	390	400		400	210	400	
Orissa		831	1000		1000		1000		1000		1000	1040
Punjab												
Rajasthan			50		50		50		50		50	
Sikkim			110		110	50	110	70	110	80	110	80
Tamilnadu			1000		1000	412	1000	1235	1000	1371	1000	299
Tripura			100		100		100		100		100	
Uttar Pradesh												
West Bengal		24		48	2000	1442	2000	1718	2000	1928	2000	1290
Andman and Nikobar			25		25		25		25		25	25
Chandigarh												
Dadra and Nagar H.		10	80	53	80	40	80	60	80	40	80	70
Daman and Diu		50	75		125	70	125	15	125	50	125	10
Delhi			300		300	450	300	302	300	3	300	386
Lakshdweep		27	40		40	43	40	31	40		40	
Pondicherry		189		112	500	179	500	274	500	253	500	390
Total	3100	5732	17380	3988	21630	15552	20930	15530	22630	14758	21930	15179

STATEMENT-IVB

WIC-FCS

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Edible Oil (Total)

Year : 1996

Date : 28/11/96

(Figures in Tonnes)

[illegible]

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assam		71	200	37		75	200
Bihar	100		100		100		100
Goa	400	220	400	384	800	183	400
Gujarat	3500	4367	4000	7569	4000	1037	4000
Haryana							
Himachal Pradesh	200	96	200	184	200	147	200
Jammu and Kashmir	100	47	100	71	100	47	100
Karnataka	2000	1175		1064	2000	1495	
Kerala		89	1000	877			
Madhya Pradesh							
Maharashtra	4000	3694	4000	4784	4000	1834	4000
Manipur	300	150	300	80	300	10	300
Meghalaya	100	50	100	20	100	20	100
Mizoram	200	50	200	100	200	90	200
Nagaland	400	292	400	170	400	158	400
Orissa	1000		1000	885	1000	18	1000
Punjab							
Rajasthan	50		50		50		50
Sikkim	110	40	110	10	110	60	110
Tamilnadu	1000	578	1000	531	1000	550	1000
Tripura	100	20	100		100	10	100
Uttar Pradesh							
West Bengal	2500	2915	2500	1487	2500	2525	2500
Andman & Nikobar	25		25		25		25
Chandigarh							
Dadra and Nagar H	80	40	80	40	80	30	80
Daman and Diu	125	50	125	70	125	50	125
Delhi	300	398	300	253	300	200	300
Lakshdweep	40		40		40		40
Pondicherry	500	103	500	384	500	422	500
Total	24130	19955	23830	25073	25030	12721	22830

21	22	23	24	25	26	27
38					1300	466
					900	
146					4000	2660
7173	4000		3000		42000	34830
						264
115					1800	796
100					900	474
510	1000		500		9500	8012
					2000	966
4802	3000		2000		35000	28722
150					2800	1023
20					900	170
10					1800	421
160					3600	1836
125					9000	2899
					450	
130					990	520
444					9000	5420
				900	30	
1779	1000		1000		20000	15156
					225	25
40					720	423
30					1075	395
425	500		500		3700	2417
					360	101
322	500				4500	2628
22450	10000	0	7000	0	220420	150938

STATEMENT-VA

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Kerosene Oil

Year : 1996

Date : 11/12/96

(Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	51286	52295	51286	51156	51286	51329	55458	56473	55458	51771	52345	51431
Arunachal Pradesh	798	816	798	851	798	709	1467	1424	1467	1549	806	826
Assam	21186	21608	21186	21149	21186	21557	22332	22375	22332	20830	21398	20155
Bihar	50577	50667	50577	47184	50577	53991	56683	56546	56683	42910	53959	61672
Goa	2284	2671	2284	2311	2284	2313	2357	2445	2357	2319	2306	2314
Gujarat	67190	67384	67190	68817	67190	68220	70080	71930	70080	68333	75122	70840
Haryana	13039	13209	13039	13265	13039	12895	13841	14372	13841	12670	13258	13438
Himachal Pradesh	3519	3636	3519	3646	3519	3464	5246	5014	5246	4242	4779	4133
Jammu and Kashmir	8554	5304	9099	9586	8554	7476	6926	7442	6926	3473	5759	5820
Karnataka	42661	42703	42661	42511	42661	43233	43745	43613	43745	43363	41566	41527
Kerala	24331	24395	26666	26572	26666	26735	24086	27203	24086	25497	23308	23341
Madhya Pradesh	39935	41832	39935	41081	42270	46501	47047	43962	47047	44419	42671	42619
Maharashtra	127304	128358	127304	127503	127304	131167	132079	129787	132079	129212	128806	128333
Manipur	1774	1937	1774	1745	1774	1801	1987	1992	1987	1976	1792	1842
Meghalaya	1341	1331	1341	1375	1341	1312	1835	1821	1835	1743	1640	1488
Mizoram	530	524	530	531	530	525	793	614	793	628	637	618
Nagaland	887	883	887	951	887	906	1274	1255	1274	1257	1118	1088
Orissa	17621	17519	17621	17345	17621	17943	20687	18376	20687	20789	18975	18695
Punjab	27411	27961	27411	27221	27411	28055	28385	28102	28385	27064	27685	28753
Rajasthan	30001	28917	30001	30100	25599	26023	32120	32127	32120	27821	28813	28234
Sikkim	636	640	936	684	936	906	705	950	705	711	643	645
Tamilnadu	56273	56018	56273	56190	56273	56428	58703	58716	58703	57534	56836	56774
Tripura	1926	1930	1926	1929	1926	1794	2668	2409	2668	2409	2548	2398
Uttar Pradesh	89649	91087	95486	93163	95486	101296	98740	106063	98740	93991	94071	92759
West Bengal	63004	63341	63004	62188	63004	63324	65385	64587	65385	64447	63634	63713
Andaman and Nikobar	386	386	386	385	386	387	456	508	456	381	390	381
Chandigarh	1761	1743	1761	1802	17621	1783	1791	1647	1791	1538	1779	1482
Dadra and Nagar H.	262	261	262	261	262	262	272	262	272	262	264	225
Daman and Diu	248	236	248	176	248	248	256	250	256	220	250	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	20077	20402	20077	20994	20077	20155
Lakshdweep	74		74	31	74	74
Pondicherry	1251	1227	1251	1171	1251	1214
Total	767776	771221	776793	773874	790041	794026

STATEMENT-VB

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and L

Commodity : Kerosene Oil

Year 1996

State/UT	July		August		September		October
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	52345	52195	52345	52322	52345	52161	57345
Arunachal Pradesh	806	769	806	808	806	848	806
Assam	21398	21704	21398	23254	21398	21479	21398
Bihar	53959	57678	53959	54354	53959	54020	53959
Goa	2306	2318	2306	2326	2306	2325	2306
Gujarat	67862	73721	67862	68083	67862	68501	67862
Haryana	13258	13460	13258	13307	13258	13368	13258
Himachal Pradesh	4779	4499	4779	4580	4779	4684	4779
Jammu and Kashmir	5759	6591	5759	5723	5759	6702	8639
Karnataka	41566	41630	41566	40724	41566	41518	41566
Kerala	23308	23391	23308	23425	23308	23400	23308
Madhya Pradesh	42378	42183	42378	42142	42378	42793	42378
Maharashtra	128577	129011	128577	128404	128577	128838	128577
Manipur	1792	1798	1792	1793	1792	773	1792
Meghalaya	1640	1656	1640	1614	1640	1767	1640
Mizoram	637	641	637	694	637	641	637
Nagaland	1118	1121	1118	1112	1118	1120	1118
Orissa	21310	20450	18975	19163	18975	19061	18975
Punjab	30020	28827	27685	27965	27685	28165	27685
Rajasthan	28813	29086	28813	29860	28813	28697	28813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	20077	20402	20077	20994	20077	20155	20434	20084	20434	20338	20278	20261
Lakshdweep	74		74	31	74	74	79		79	31	75	
Pondicherry	1251	1227	1251	1171	1251	1214	1280	1149	1280	1167	1264	1213
Total	767776	771221	776793	773874	790041	794026	819197	823498	819197	774895	788775	786394

STATEMENT-VB

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Kerosene Oil Year : 1996 Date : 11/12/96 (Figures in Tonnes)

State/UT	July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	52345	52195	52345	52322	52345	52161	57345	54681	52345		52345		636189	525814
Arunachal Pradesh	806	769	806	808	806	848	806	792	806		806		10970	9392
Assam	21398	21704	21398	23254	21398	21479	21398	21757	21398		21398		258008	215868
Bihar	53959	57678	53959	54354	53959	54020	53959	53988	53959		53959		642810	533010
Goa	2306	2318	2306	2326	2306	2325	2306	2324	2306		2306		27708	23666
Gujarat	67862	73721	67862	68083	67862	68501	67862	68027	67862		67862		824024	693056
Haryana	13258	13460	13258	13307	13258	13368	13258	13315	13258		13258		159605	133299
Himachal Pradesh	4779	4499	4779	4580	4779	4684	4779	4766	4779		4779		54502	42664
Jammu and Kashmir	5759	6591	5759	5723	5759	6702	8639	9497	8639		8639		89012	67614
Karnataka	41566	41630	41566	40724	41566	41518	41566	41718	41566		41566		506435	422540
Kerala	23308	23391	23308	23425	23308	23400	23308	23222	23308		23308		288991	247181
Madhya Pradesh	42378	42183	42378	42142	42378	42793	42378	41722	42378		42378		513173	429254
Maharashtra	128577	129011	128577	128404	128577	128838	128577	128151	128577		128577		1546338	1288764
Manipur	1792	1798	1792	1793	1792	773	1792	1818	1792		1792		21840	17475
Meghalaya	1640	1656	1640	1614	1640	1767	1640	1578	1640		1640		19173	15685
Mizoram	637	641	637	694	637	641	637	632	637		637		7635	6048
Nagaland	1118	1121	1118	1112	1118	1120	1118	1119	1118		1118		13035	10812
Orissa	21310	20450	18975	19163	18975	19061	18975	18998	18975		18975		229397	188339
Punjab	30020	28827	27685	27965	27685	28165	27685	27081	27685		27685		335133	279194
Rajasthan	28813	29086	28813	29860	28813	28697	28813	28716	28813		28813		351532	289581

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sikkim	643	687	643	645	643	635	643	645	645	645	643		8421	7148
Tamilnadu	56836	56351	56836	56427	56836	57068	56836	56915	56836	56836	56836		684077	568421
Tripura	2548	2216	2548	2464	2548	2456	2548	2465	2548	2548	2548		28950	22470
Uttar Pradesh	94071	93481	94071	93721	94071	94603	94071	93076	94071	94071	94074		1136601	953240
West Bengal	63634	64177	63634	63599	63634	63668	63634	64058	63634	63634	63634		765220	637102
Andaman and Nikobar	390	423	390	386	390	386	390	390	390	390	390		4800	4013
Chandigarh	1779	1495	1779	1568	1779	1634	1779	1672	1779	1779	1779		37178	16364
Dadra and Nagar H.	264	262	264	264	264	262	264	261	264	264	264		3178	2582
Daman and Diu	250	232	250	224	250	200	250	235	250	250	250		3006	2197
Delhi	20278	20178	20278	20007	20278	20056	20278	20037	20278	20278	20278		243045	202512
Lakshdweep	75	75	75	75	75	9	75	8	75	75	75		905	153
Pondicherry	1264	1223	1264	1223	1264	1286	1264	1214	1264	1264	1264		151611	12087
Total	785663	793454	780993	782181	780993	783124	788873	784878	783875	0	783876	0	9466052	7867545

STATEMENT-VA

N I C - F C S

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Commodity : Soft Coke	Year : 1996		Date : 11/12/96		(Figures in Tonnes)											
	January		February		March		April		May		June					
State/UT	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Andhra Pradesh																
Arunachal Pradesh	100		100		100		100		100		100					
Assam	1000		1000		1000		1000		1000		1000					
Bihar	60000		60000		60000		60000		60000		60000					
Goa																
Gujarat	2000		2000		2000		2000		2000		2000					
Haryana																
Himachal Pradesh	2500		2500		2500		2500		2500		2500					
Jammu and Kashmir	2500		2500		2500		2500		2500		2500					
Karnataka																
Kerala																
Madhya Pradesh	5000		5000		5000		5000		5000		5000					
Maharashtra	2000		2000		2000		2000		2000		2000					

[illegible]

STATEMENT-VIB

WIC-FCS

Statewise Detailed Allocation and Lifting Under PDS

Date : 11/12/96

Year : 1996

Commodity : Soft Coke

(Figures in Tonnes)

[illegible]

1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Goa						
Gujarat	2000		2000		2000	
Haryana						
Himachal Pradesh	2500		2500		2500	
Jammu and Kashmir	2500		2500		2500	
Karnataka						
Kerala						
Madhya Pradesh	5000		5000		5000	
Maharashtra	2000		2000		2000	
Manipur	100		100		100	
Meghalaya	100		100		100	
Mizoram	250		250		250	
Nagaland	1000		1000		1000	
Orissa	1800		1800		1800	
Punjab						
Rajasthan						
Sikkim	1000		1000		1000	
Tamilnadu						
Tripura	500		500		500	
Uttar Pradesh	20000		20000		20000	
West Bengal	65000		65000		65000	
Andaman & Nikobar						
Chandigarh						
Dadra & Nagar H.						
Daman & Diu						
Delhi	9000		9000		9000	
Lakshdweep						
Pondicherry						
Total	173850	0	173850	0	173850	0

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2000		2000		2000		24000	
2500		2500		2500		30000	
2500		2500		2500		30000	
5000		5000		5000		60000	
2000		2000		2000		24000	
100		100		100		1200	
100		100		100		1200	
250		250		250		3000	
1000		1000		1000		12000	
1800		1800		1800		21600	
1000		1000		1000		12000	
500		500		500		6000	
20000		20000		20000		240000	
65000		65000		65000		780000	
9000		9000		9000		108000	

173850	0	173850	0	173850	0	2086200	0
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[English]

Consumption of Agricultural Products

*376. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of the agricultural products as against their production in the country during 1995-96;

(b) whether per capita availability/consumption of foodgrains is being maintained; and

(c) if so, the details of per capita availability/consumption of foodgrains during Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The estimates of aggregate consumption of agricultural products are not being generated. However, total consumption of foodgrains during 1995-96 is estimated to be about 189 million tonnes as against the production of 185 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The per capita availability/consumption of foodgrains during Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise, is as under :

Year	Per capita net availability of Foodgrains (Kg.)
1993	169.4 (P)
1994	172.0 (P)
1995	184.9 (P)
1996	181.8 (P)

(P) : Provisional.

[Translation]

National Gene Bank

*377. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Gene Bank has been established recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the main objective of the Bank;

(c) the total amount spent for the setting up of Gene Bank; and

(d) the time by which the Bank would be functional?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Gene Bank was established in order to preserve the Genetic variability and to check thereby erosion of plant genetic resources including farmer's traditional varieties, rich in genetic diversity. The Gene Banks basic objective is to preserve the genetic variability and make it available for crop improvement.

The National Gene Bank at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) Headquarters, New Delhi has been established under the Joint Indo-USAID PGR Project. The Gene Bank comprises 12 long term storage modules (-20°C) and 1 medium term storage module (+4°C). It also has a cryo Bank (storage in liquid nitrogen at -196°C and Tissue Culture Repository (10°C to 25°C).

(c) Until now, an expenditure of Rs. 17.84 crores has been incurred on the construction of the complex of NBPGR (50% reimbursed by USAID). Procurement of laboratory instruments and other equipment for Gene Bank amounted US \$ 5 million. USAID share bring US \$ 4.5 million in foreign exchange and 0.5 million in local currency. The total project is being implemented with an overall outlay of US \$ 27.95 million.

(d) The germplasm storage and conservation will become functional in the first quarter of 1997 and 13 modules will be filled up in a planned manner. The Gene Bank is currently under testing for its efficient functioning.

Research Centres

*378. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of agriculture research centres, improved seeds centres and other research centres opened in the country to ensure the objectives of green revolution, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the number of these research centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of efforts made for providing benefit to farmers from the agriculture research centres and other related research centres?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The details of agricultural research centres, improved seeds centres and other research centres, opened in the country to ensure the objectives of green revolution is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). Need-based strengthening of the projects is being proposed in IX Plan which is at processing stage.

(d) Comprehensive measures for providing benefit to farmers from agriculture research centres and other related centres are :

- i. Improved varieties of crop plants have been released which are reaching the farmers.
- ii. Breeders Seed Production has been augmented which has resulted in enhanced availability of quality seeds.
- iii. Farmers are now adopting integrated pest management measures using bio-control agents, pesticides of plant origin and chemicals with least residual effects.
- iv. Hybrid technology has helped in enhancing the productivity of several crops and notable achievements have been made.
- v. The technology is being transferred to farmers through ICAR institutes, Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras by organising frontline demonstrations in farmers fields, farmers fairs, trainings, extension lectures etc. During the last decade (1985-95), about 21.60 lakh farmers, farm women and youths have been benefitted through various trainings and frontline demonstration programmes.

STATEMENT-I

List of Centres of All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) and Other Projects Operating in the country.

AICRP-Rice

1. Faizabad, U.P.
2. Khudwani, J and K
3. Patna, Bihar
4. Coimbatore
5. Jorhat
6. APAU, Hyderabad
7. HPKV, Palampur
8. PAU, Kapurthala
9. GBPUA and T, Pantnagar (U.P.)
10. GAU, Nawagaon
11. IGKV, Raipur
12. UAS, Bangalore
13. APAU, Maruteru
14. APAU, Warangal
15. KKV, Karjat
16. TNAU, Adithurai

17. OUA and T, Chiplima
18. KAU, Pattambi
19. SKUAS and T, Ponichak
20. HPKV, Jogindernagar
21. HAU, Karnal
22. RAU, Kota
23. OUA and T, Jeypore
24. PKV, Sakoli
25. UAS, Mangalore
26. UAS, Ponnampet
27. RAU, Bikramganj
28. AAU, Karimganj
29. UAS, Siriguppa
30. TNAU, Madurai
31. KAU, Mannuthy
32. BAU, Kanke
33. KAU, Moncompu
34. JNKVV, Rewa
35. UAS, Mugad (Karn)
36. Tuljapur (MS)
37. Kanpur (U.P.)
38. Calcutta (W.B.)
39. Pusa (Bihar)
40. Kaul (Hisar)
41. Gograghat (U.P.)
42. Sabour (Bihar)
43. Jagdalpur (M.P.)
44. Chinsurah (W.B.)
45. Bankura (W.B.)
46. Agartala (Tripura)
47. Upper Shillong (Meghalay)
48. Kohima (Nagaland)
49. Imphal (Manipur)
50. Pondichery (T.N.)
51. Varanasi (U.P.)

AICRP-Wheat

1. Bilaspur (M.P.)
2. Chiplima (Orissa)
3. Coochbihar (W.B.)
4. Durgapur (Bihar)
5. Dharwar (Karnataka)
6. Dhaulakuan (H.P.)
7. Faizabad (U.P.)
8. Gwalior (M.P.)
9. Hisar (Haryana)
10. Imphal (Manipur)
11. Junagadh (Gujarat)
12. Kanpur (U.P.)

13. Kalyanai (W.B.)
14. Kota (Rajasthan)
15. Ludhiana (Punjab)
16. Mahableshwar (Mah.)
17. Niphad (MS)
18. Pantnagar (U.P.)
19. Powerkheda (M.P.)
20. Palampur (H.P.)
21. Pune (MS)
22. Ranchi (Bihar)
23. Srinagar (J and K)
24. Sargar (M.P.)
25. Sabour (Bihar)
26. Shillongani (Assam)
27. Udaipur (Rajasthan)
28. Varanasi (U.P.)
29. Vijapur (Gujarat)

AICRP on Sorghum

1. Parbhani
2. Rauri (Bihar)
3. Akola (MS)
4. Dharwad (Karnataka)
5. Dharwad (PP) Karnataka
6. Bijapur (Karnataka)
7. Coimbatore (T.N.)
8. Ealem (Hyderabad)
9. Surat (Gujarat)
10. Udaipur (Rajasthan)
11. Hisar (Haryana)
12. Pantnagar (U.P.)
13. Muranipur (Jhansi)
14. Tandur (Hyderabad)
15. Dessa (Gujarat)

AICRP on Maize

1. Mashobra, Srinagar
2. Bajaura (H.P.)
3. Saloni (H.P.)
4. Kalimpong
5. Jorhat (Assam)
6. Auli (U.P.)
7. Ludhiana (Punjab)
8. Kanpur (U.P.)
9. Pantnagar (U.P.)
10. Behraich (U.P.)
11. Varanasi (U.P.)
12. Dholi (Bihar)
13. Sabour (Bihar)

14. Joshipur (Orissa)
15. Chhindwara (M.P.)
16. Udaipur (Rajasthan)
17. Banaswara (Raj)
18. Godhra (Gujarat)
19. Hyderabad
20. Kolhapur
21. Arabhavi
22. Coimbatore (T.N.)
23. Mandya (Karnataka)
24. Nagenahatli (Karnataka)
25. Agwanppur (Bihar)
26. Dhaulakuan (H.P.)
27. Uchani (Haryana)

AICRP on Barley

1. Kanpur (U.P.)
2. Durgapura (Rajasthan)
3. Bajaura (H.P.)
4. Hisar (Haryana)
5. Faizabad (U.P.)
6. Rewa (M.P.)
7. Varanasi (U.P.)

AICRP on Small Millets

1. Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Coimbatore (T.N.)
3. Nandyal (A.P.)
4. Vizianagaram (A.P.)
5. Berhampur (Orissa)
6. Kanke (Bihar)
7. Dholi (Bihar)
8. Dindori (M.P.)
9. Rewa (M.P.)
10. Ranichauri (U.P.)
11. Mysore (Karnataka)
12. Dapoli

AICRP on Pearl Millet

1. Bikaner (Rajasthan)
2. Bijapur (Rajasthan)
3. Aurangabad (MS)
4. Jamnagar (Gujarat)
5. Madhurikund (U.P.)
6. Hisar (Haryana)
7. Bijapur (Karnataka)
8. Mysore (Karnataka)
9. Anantapur (A.P.)
10. Coimbatore (T.N.)
11. Gwalior (M.P.)

12. Ludhiana (Punjab)
13. Mandore (New Centre Rajasthan)
14. Barmer (Rajasthan) New Centre

AICRP on Under Utilized Plants

1. Hisar (Haryana)
2. S.K. Nagar (Gujarat)
3. Bangalore (Karnataka)
4. Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
5. Mettupalayam (T.N.)
6. Ranichauri (U.P.)
7. Ranchi (Bihar)
8. Rahuri (MS)
9. Faizabad (New) (U.P.)
10. Raipur (New) (M.P.)
11. Ludhiana (New) U.P.
12. Mandore (New) Rajasthan
13. Palampur (New) H.P.

AICRP on Forage Crops

1. Anand (Gujarat)
2. Rahuri (MS)
3. Hyderabad (A.P.)
4. Hisar (Haryana)
5. Palampur (H.P.)
6. Tiptur (Karnataka)
7. Vellayani (Kerala)
8. Coimbatore (T.N.)
9. Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
10. Ludhiana (Punjab)
11. Faizabad (U.P.)
12. Kalyani (W.B.)
13. Jabalpur (M.P.)
14. Jorhat (Assam)
15. Kanke (Bihar)
16. Urlikanchan (MS)
17. Bikaner (Rajasthan)
18. Pantnagar (U.P.)

AICRP on Arid Legumes

1. Bikaner, Rajasthan
2. Durgapura, Rajasthan
3. Bhatinda, Punjab
4. Dantiwada, Gujarat
5. Gwalior, M.P.
6. Hisar, Haryana
7. Pattambi, Kerala
8. Bangalore (New), Karnataka
9. Parbhani, Maharashtra

AICRP on Chickpea

1. Ludhiana, Punjab
2. Bharari, U.P.
3. Rahuri, MS
4. Hisar, Haryana
5. Samba, J and K
6. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
7. Bangalore, Karnataka
8. Junagadh, Gujarat
9. Sehore, M.P.

AICRP on Pigeonpea

1. Khargone, M.P.
2. Warrangal, A.P.
3. Gulberga, Karnataka
4. Badnapur, MS
5. Dholi, Bihar
6. Coimbatore, T.N.
7. Varanasi, U.P.

AICRP on Mullarp

1. Kathigeri, Karnataka
2. J and K Srinagar
3. Palampur, H.P.
4. Durgapura, Rajasthan
5. Lam, A.P.
6. Raipur, M.P.
7. Vamban, T.N.
8. S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
9. Akola, MS
10. Pantnagar, U.P.
11. Ranchi, Bihar
12. Shillongani, Assam
13. Faizabad, U.P.
14. Berhampur, Orissa
15. Berhampur, West Bengal

AICRP on Oilseeds

1. Tandur, A.P.
2. Palem, A.P.
3. Jagatial, A.P.
4. Vellamanchilli, A.P.
5. Kanke, Bihar
6. Junagadh, Gujarat
7. Dantgiwada/S.K. Nagar, Gujarat
8. Amreli, Gujarat
9. Kangra, H.P.
10. Bangalore, Karnataka
11. Bangalore, Karnataka P.C. Unit
12. Raichur, Karnataka

13. Annigeri, Karnataka
14. Jabalpur, M.P.
15. Tikamgarh, M.P.
16. Chindwara, M.P.
17. Hoshangabad, M.P.
18. Sagar, M.P.
19. Indore, M.P.
20. Raipur, M.P.
21. Solapur
22. Jalgaon
23. Solapur
24. Dindori
25. Akola
26. Latur
27. Chiplima, Orissa
28. Bhubaneswar, Orissa
29. Semilguda, Orissa
30. Bhavanipatnam, Orissa
31. Gurdaspur, Ludhiana
32. Mandore, Rajasthan
33. Kota, Rajasthan
34. Phaltan
35. Coimbatore, T.N.
36. Vridhachalam, T.N.
37. Tindivanam, T.N.
38. Kanpur, U.P.
39. Kanpur PC Unit, U.P.
40. Mauranipur, U.P.
41. Faizabad, U.P.
42. Kayankulam, Kerala

AICRP on Groundnut

1. Vridhachalam, T.N.
2. Bhavanisagar, T.N.
3. Aliyarnagar, T.N.
4. Chiplima, Orissa
5. Khargaon, M.P.
6. Mainpuri, U.P.
7. Jalgaon,
8. Digraji
9. Rauri (MS)
10. Junagadh PC Unit, Gujarat
11. Junagadh, Gujarat
12. Junagadh, Gujarat
13. Kadiri, A.P.
14. Palem, A.P.
15. Durgapura, Rajasthan
16. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
17. Dharwad, Karnataka

18. Chintamani, Karnataka
19. Raichur

AICRP on Rapeseed Mustard

1. Shillongani, Assam
2. Dholi, Bihar
3. Chianki, Bihar
4. Dhantiwada, Gujarat
5. Dhantiwada, Gujarat
6. Hisar, Haryana
7. Bawa, Haryana
8. P.C. Unit, Haryana
9. Kangra, H.P.
10. Korena, M.P.
11. G.Udaigiri, Orissa
12. Ludhiana, Punjab
13. Bathinda, Punjab
14. Navgaon, Rajasthan
15. Jobner/Diggi, Rajasthan
16. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
17. Faizabad, U.P.
18. Pantnagar, U.P.
19. Kanpur, U.P.
20. Varanasi, U.P.
21. Varanasi, U.P.
22. Barhampur

AICRP on Soyabean

1. Sehore, M.P.
2. Jabalpur, M.P.
3. Pantnagar, U.P.
4. Parbhani, M.P.
5. Pune, MS
6. Bangalore, Karnataka
7. Dharwad, Karnataka
8. Coimbatore, T.N.
9. Ludhiana, Punjab
10. Lam, A.P.
11. Kota, Rajasthan
12. Palampur, H.P.
13. Ranchi, Bihar

AICRP on Sugarcane

1. Anakapalle, A.P.
2. Padegaon, M.P.
3. Kolhapur, M.P.
4. Jalandhar, Punjab
5. Navsari, Gujarat
6. Karnal/Uchaini, Hisar
7. Jorhat, Assam

8. Cuddalore, T.N.
9. Pantnagar, U.P.
10. Shahjahanpur, U.P.
11. Thiruvella, Kerala
12. Pusa, Bihar
13. Bethuadhar, West Bengal
14. Sehare, M.P.
15. Mandya, Karnataka
16. Chiplima, Orissa
17. Shankeshwar, Karnataka
18. Kota, Rajasthan
19. Goa, Goa
20. Faridkot, Punjab

AICRP on Tobacco

1. Anand, Gujarat
2. Anand C.Unit, Gujarat
3. Nandyal, A.P.
4. Shimoga, Karnataka
5. Nipani, Karnataka
6. Berhampur, Orissa
7. Saraimiran, U.P.

Network Project on Sugarbeet

1. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
2. Mukteshwar, U.P.
3. Sunderban, West Bengal

AICRP on Sugarcane

1. Anakapalle, A.P.
2. Padegaon, M.P.
3. Kolhapur, M.P.
4. Jalandhar, Punjab
5. Navsari, Gujarat
6. Karnal/Uchaini, Hisar
7. Jorhat, Assam
8. Cuddalore, T.N.
9. Pantnagar, U.P.
10. Shahjahanpur, U.P.
11. Thiruvella, Kerala
12. Pusa, Bihar
13. Bethuadhar, West Bengal
14. Sehare, M.P.
15. Mandya, Karnataka
16. Chiplima, Orissa
17. Shankeshwar, Karnataka
18. Kota, Rajasthan
19. Goa
20. Faridkot, Punjab

AICRP on Tobacco

1. Anand, Gujarat
2. Anand (C.Unit), Gujarat
3. Nandyal, A.P.
4. Shimoga, Karnataka
5. Nipani, Karnataka
6. Berhampur, Orissa
7. Saraimiran, U.P.

Network Project on Sugarbeet

1. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
2. Mukteshwar, U.P.
3. Sunderban, West Bengal

AICRP on Cotton

1. Ludhiana, Punjab
2. Faridkot, Punjab
3. Hisar, Haryana
4. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
5. Banswara, Rajasthan
6. Nanded, Maharashtra
7. Akola, Maharashtra
8. Rahuri, Maharashtra
9. Padegaon, Maharashtra
10. Pune, Maharashtra
11. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
12. Kovilpatti, Tamil Nadu
13. Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu
14. Surat, Gujarat
15. Talod, Gujarat
16. Chharodi, Gujarat
17. Junagarh, Gujarat
18. Khandwa, M.P.
19. Indore, M.P.
20. Badnawar, M.P.
21. Uharwad, Karnataka
22. Arabhavi, Karnataka
23. Siruguppa, Karnataka
24. Mathura, U.P.
25. Lam, A.P.
26. Nandyal, A.P.

AICRP on Jute

1. Amadalavalasa, A.P.
2. Bahraich, U.P.
3. Kendrapara, Orissa
4. Katihar, Bihar
5. Nowgaon, Assam
6. Kalyani, W.B.

7. Coochbehar, W.B.
8. Aduthurai, T.N.
9. Kazrat, M.S.
10. Tripura

National Seed Project

1. Jorhat, Assam
2. Hyderabad, A.P.
3. Dholi, Bihar
4. Ranchi, Bihar
5. New Delhi
6. Jamnagar, Gujarat
7. Junagarh, Gujarat
8. Hisar, Haryana
9. Palampur, H.P.
10. Srinagar, J and K
11. Bangalore, Karnataka
12. Dharwad, Karnataka
13. Trichur, Kerala
14. Dapoli, M.S.
15. Parbhani, M.S.
16. Rahuri, M.S.
17. Akola, M.S.
18. Jabalpur, M.P.
19. Raipur, M.P.
20. Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
21. Cuttack, Orissa
22. Ludhiana, Punjab
23. Durgapur, Rajasthan
24. Jodhpur, Rajasthan
25. Mandor, Rajasthan
26. Coimbatore, T.N.
27. Kanpur, U.P.
28. Faizabad, U.P.
29. Pantnagar, U.P.
30. Varanasi, U.P.
31. Almore, U.P.
32. Jhansi, U.P.
33. Kalyani, W.B.
34. Barrackpore, W.B.

Hybrid Seed Project

1. Hyderabad, A.P.
2. Dholi, Bihar
3. Srikrishnagar, Gujarat
4. Maruteru, A.P.
5. Palem, A.P.
6. Lam, A.P.
7. Jamnagar, Gujarat

8. Junagarh, Gujarat
9. Surat, Gujarat
10. Hisar, Haryana
11. Bangalore, Karnataka
12. Dharwad, Karnataka
13. Indore, M.P.
14. Akola, M.S.
15. Rahuri, M.S.
16. Nanded, M.S.
17. Karjat, M.S.
18. Aurangabad, M.S.
19. Latur, M.S.
20. Nagpur, M.S.
21. Ludhiana, Punjab
22. Udaipur, Rajasthan
23. Jaipur, Rajasthan
24. Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
25. Nawgaon, Rajasthan
26. Mandor, Rajasthan
27. Bhawanisagar, T.N.
28. Trivandrum, T.N.
29. Coimbatore, T.N.
30. Panatnagar, U.P.
31. Faizabad, U.P.
32. Almora, U.P.
33. Kanpur, U.P.
34. Mysore, Karnataka
35. Chinsura, W.B.
36. Cuttack, Orissa
37. New Delhi
38. Karnal, Haryana

AICRP Biological Control

1. Jorhat, Assam
2. Hyderabad, A.P.
3. Banaskantha, Gujarat
4. Solan, H.P.
5. Srinagar, J and K
6. Rahuri, M.S.
7. Trichur, Kerala
8. Ludhiana, Punjab
9. Coimbatore, T.N.
10. Pantnagar, U.P.

AICRP Honey bee Research

1. Jorhat, Assam
2. Hyderabad, A.P.
3. Pusa, Bihar
4. Hisar, Haryana

5. Solan H.P.
6. Trichur, Kerala
7. Bhubaneswar, Orissa
8. Ludhiana, Punjab
9. Pantnagar, U.P.

AICRP Pesticide Residue

1. Jorhat, Assam
2. Hyderabad, A.P.
3. Pusa, Bihar
4. Hisar, Haryana
5. Solan, H.P.
6. Trichur, Kerala
7. Bhubaneswar, Orissa
8. Banaskantha, Gujarat
9. Jabalpur, M.P.
10. Rahuri, M.S.
11. Ludhiana, Punjab
12. Bikaner, Rajasthan
13. Coimbatore, T.N.
14. Kanpur, U.P.
15. Kalyani, W.B.

AICRP Nematodes

1. Jorhat, Assam
2. Srinagar, J and K
3. Pusa, Bihar
4. Hisar, Haryana
5. Solan H.P.
6. Trichur, Kerala
7. Bangalore, Karnataka
8. Banaskantha, Gujarat
9. Jabalpur, M.P.
10. Rahuri, M.S.
11. Bhubaneswar, Orissa
12. Ludhiana, Punjab
13. Durgapura, Rajasthan
14. Coimbatore, T.N.
15. Kanpur, U.P.
16. Kalyani, W.B.

AICRP Rodent Control

1. Hyderabad, A.P.
2. Banaskantha, Gujarat
3. Solan, H.P.
4. Bangalore, Karnataka
5. Jabalpur, M.P.
6. Ludhiana, Punjab

AICRP Agricultural Ornithology

1. Hyderabad, A.P.
2. Banaskantha, Gujarat
3. Solan H.P.
4. Trichur, Kerala
5. Durgapura, Rajasthan

AICRP Acaralogy

1. Pusa, Bihar
2. Banaskantha, Gujarat
3. Hisar, Haryana
4. Bangalore, Karnataka
5. Ludhiana, Punjab
6. Coimbatore, T.N.
7. Varanasi, U.P.
8. Kalyani, W.B.

AICRP White Grub

1. Banaskantha, Gujarat
2. Palampur, H.P.
3. Bangalore, Karnataka
4. Rahuri, M.S.
5. Parbhani, M.S.
6. Durgapura, Rajasthan
7. Pantnagar, U.P.

[Translation]

New Variety of Sugarcane

*379. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal to develop a new variety of Sugarcane for the low productivity areas;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(c) whether any tests have been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the likely increase in the earning of farmers as a result of development of new variety of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow in collaboration with the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore is conducting research to develop varieties of sugarcane for low productivity areas (mostly subtropical areas) and sub-marginal lands. Selection and identification of sugarcane varieties are being done under sub-optimal conditions (half the recommended

dose of nitrogen and only one pre-monsoon and post-monsoon irrigations). Varieties are also being selected for drought, water logged and salinity conditions as well as sub marginal lands. Few varieties such as Cos 767, Bo 91, CoS 7918, Bo 109, CoLK 8001, CoLK 7901, CoLK 8102, CoPant 84211, Co 87263 and Co87268 have been released for low productivity areas.

(e) Adoption of the new varieties would help increase the earnings of the farmers in the range of Rs.5000-7000 per hectare.

[English]

Cattle Breeds

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

(a) the number of breeds of cattle/buffalo developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during last three years and their performance over the years;

(b) whether there has been programmes for the distribution of their progeny to farmers;

(c) if so, the areas covered under those programmes; and

(d) the justification of expenditure on the research in animal breeding at ICAR institutes vis-a-vis their output?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No new cattle/buffalo breed has been developed during last three years by ICAR.

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

(d) The expenditure in animal breeding in cattle and buffalo have resulted in development of new breeds of high yielding crossbred cattle (Karan Swiss, Karan Fries, Frieswal) over the last 20 years. Programmes on improvement in cattle and buffalo have yielded technologies that resulted in early maturity, improvement in milk yield and reduction in calving interval resulting in more number of calves born. Output as evident from these new breeds and improvement in cattle and buffalo programmes fully justifies the expenditure on research.

Reviving Sick Fertiliser Units

3518. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to revive the ailing Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India together has not Worked with Marubeni Corporation of Japan interested in reviving HFC only;

(b) the reasons for Marubeni back tracking on reviving FCI;

(c) whether the Government propose to revive FCI and whether it has persuaded Marubeni to fund the package for FCI also; and

(d) if so, the estimated capital outlay involved in the revival of FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). The interest evinced by M/s Marubeni Corporation in participating in the rehabilitation of the two sick public sector undertakings namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) was at an exploratory stage. No concrete proposal has so far emerged in this regard.

(c) and (d). In order to restore the financial health of FCI, the Government had approved, in principle, a revival package in April, 1995 which envisaged the revamp of Sindri, Ramagundam and Talcher units of FCI, entailing a fresh investment of Rs.1736.20 crore at 1994 price level, apart from the capital restructuring and financial reliefs to the undertaking. The funding arrangement for this package could not be tied up. An expert Group was thereafter constituted to reformulate the revival package from the standpoint of funding by the Financial Institutions. The Group appointed a consultancy organisation to undertake an independent appraisal of the technical viability of the revival package from the standpoint of funding by the Financial Institutions. The consultancy organisation has since submitted its report, based on which the Group would reformulate the revival package. The final decision on its implementation would depend upon the tie up of funding arrangements and outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Financial Assistance for Imposing Prohibition

3519. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing or proposed policy of the Central Government in giving financial assistance to the State Governments which impose 'prohibition' under the Directive Principles of the Constitution in order to enable them to recover the loss in revenue on this account;

(b) the State Governments that have approached the Central Government in the matter; and

(c) the specific aid decided or is being considered to be provided to such State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Government of India to compensate them to the extent of 100% for the

loss of revenue on account of implementation of prohibition in the State. There is no existing or proposed policy of the Central Government to give financial assistance to State Governments which impose 'Prohibition' under the Directive Principles of the Constitution in order to enable them to recover the loss in revenue. Therefore, the question of considering specific aid to be given for this purpose does not arise.

Computerisation Scheme for Forestation

3520. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have introduced any computerisation scheme to monitor the implementation of compensatory forestation and other stipulations laid down while clearing projects in the States;

(b) whether the Government have found any State Government lacking seriousness in implementation of the said schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has set up six Regional offices at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Shillong & Chandigarh with a Headquarter Unit at New Delhi. These offices are equipped with computers to monitor the implementation of stipulations in respect of compensatory afforestation laid down while clearing the projects under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

(b) and (c). Not all States have achieved the compensatory afforestation targets in full in respect of all the proposals approved. The state-wise progress of compensatory afforestation as on 30.6.1996 is shown in the Statement attached. States/UTs whose progress is lacking have been requested to expedite else their proposals for diversion of forest lands may not be entertained.

STATEMENT

As on 30.6.1996

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	Forest Area diverted	Compensatory Afforestation stipulated (ha.)	Compensatory Afforestation done (ha.)	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,231	14,600	11,258	77.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	745	1,006	811	80.61
3.	Assam	100	1,213	578	47.65
4.	Bihar	3,158	1,788	68	3.80
5.	Goa	115	94	93	98.94
6.	Gujarat	19,873	30,844	15,899	51.54
7.	Haryana	782	994	827	83.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh		7,433	3,890	52.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,286	1,425	288	20.21
10.	Karnataka	11,478	10,628	10,909	102.64
11.	Kerala	30,263	57,891	11,428	19.74
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,17,333	2,43,476	92,808	38.11
13.	Maharashtra	28,936	58,446	42,910	73.41
14.	Manipur	244	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	173	249	270	108.43
16.	Mizoram	3,107	3,129	1,709	54.61
17.	Orissa	15,040	15,807	13,914	88.02
18.	Punjab	334	464	227	48.92
19.	Rajasthan	8,025	8,453	3,121	36.92
20.	Sikkim	409	213	1,448	679.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	4.731	941	816	86.71
22.	Tripura	168	331	330	99.69
23.	Uttar Pradesh	37.631	25.882	20.751	80.17
24.	West Bengal	8.924	1.115	836	74.97
25.	A & N Island	2.143	1.994	2.046	102.61
26.	Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	141	262	262	100.00
	Total	41.2.758	48.8.678	23.7.497	48.59

Sugar

3521. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production, demand, export and import of sugar during the current sugar season (1996-97); and

(b) the unit cost of production, unit import price CIF Bombay and estimated export price FOB Bombay of Sugar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Firm estimates of sugar production during the current 1996-97 season are not available. However, with the carry over stock at the beginning of the seasons and the production during the current year, there would be sufficient availability to meet the internal requirement of about 138 lakh tonnes for the sugar season 1996-97. No import is envisaged during the current sugar season. In view of the comfortable availability position, efforts would be made to export as much sugar as possible.

(b) The average all-India ex-factory levy price based on the Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane for the 1995-96 season and conversion cost as recommended by BICP, works out to Rs.876.75 per quintal. Estimated export price, FOB Bombay will depend upon the prevailing world market condition at the time of making the sales.

Foreign Tours by Ministers

3522. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ministers and Ministers of State who have undertaken foreign tours during September, October and November, 1996;

(b) the number of foreign trips undertaken by each of them together with names of countries visited, specific purposes of the visits and number of accompanying staff and the others travelling at the cost of the Government in each trip;

(c) total cost incurred on each trip including the cost incurred on account of accompanying persons;

(d) whether the trip was at the initiative of Minister or on invitation from countries visited, in each case; and

(e) the tangible results, if any, achieved from their visits to the respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Recruitment of disabled persons and women in Government service

3523. DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHERIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued or propose to issue special directives for the recruitment of disabled persons and women in the Central Government and other Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). Prime Minister has written on 20.9.96 to the Central Ministers and Chief Ministers of States and UTs to launch a vigorous drive to identify vacancies and recruit persons with disabilities including women so that the reservation no less than three percent as envisaged in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 is achieved.

[English]

Standard Emission Norms

3524. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Financial Express'

dated November 12, 1996 under the caption "Two-wheeler makers to ride tough on new norms";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein and facts of the matter;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to evolve acceptable standard emission norms for the two wheeler makers; and

(d) the present status regarding shift to four stroke technology by the two wheeler makers and investment proposed to meet the standard emission norms by the year 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Stricter emission norms for vehicles including 2-wheelers, which are at the manufacturing stage, have been evolved by a Technical Committee under the Central Pollution Control Board. These norms have been recommended to be notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The vehicle manufacturers have been asked to begin a serious programme of technological upgradation to meet the norms to be effective from 1.4.2000.

(d) The automobile industry has to incorporate suitable changes in their technology and make necessary investment of their own to meet the norms by the effective date.

[Translation]

Pollution in Sea Shore

3525. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the areas of sea along the Indian coast land where pollution is increasing and the locations where the level of pollution has been described as serious;

(b) whether some foreign countries are dumping their polluted waste into the Indian sea and some of the Indian companies are co-operating them in this effort; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The data collected at 77 locations since 1991 along the coastline of the country have indicated that the sea off 1 km all along the coastline except off Mumbai is clean and conform to prescribed quality of clean sea water. The coastal areas found to have low to moderate concentrations of pollutants and those where concentration of pollutants

may become high in near future are as under :

(i) Areas of low concentrations of pollutants are:

State	Area (S)
Gujarat	Proanbder, Bedi, Vadinar and Kandla
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
Goa	Mandovi and Zuari
Karnataka	Mangalore Port
Kerala	Cannanore and Calicut
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
West Bengal	West Bengal Coast.

(ii) Areas of moderate concentration of pollutants are :

Gujarat	Porbander harbour, Damnaganga estuary & Vapi Industrial Estate
Maharashtra	Thane creek
Karnataka	Mangalore coast
Kerala	Cochi backwaters, Allepey, Kayamkulam, Quilon, Paravur & Veli
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin & Arumuganeri
Orissa	Puri

(iii) Areas where concentration of pollutants is likely to increase in near future :

Gujarat	Veravel Port, Hazira and Tapi estuary
Maharashtra	Versova creek, Mahim Bay and Thane creek
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Harbour & Ennore estuary
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapattanam Harobour & Kakinada

(b) No, Sir. No such report have been received by this Ministry.

(c) does not arise.

[English]

De-Addiction and Rehabilitation Centres And Child Welfare Councils

3526. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MBBS with managerial abilities is the required qualification for appointment as Medical Officer-cum-Project Director (full time basis) Medical Officer (part time basis) in the De-addiction cum-rehabilitation Centres and Child Welfare Councils run by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Bachelors' Degree in Indian System of Medicines including Homoeopathy has not been recognised for the appointment to these posts;

(c) whether in a number of cases, relaxation in MBBS qualification was given and persons were appointed having degree in Indian System of Medicines and Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery (DHMS);

(d) if so, the details thereof along with other terms and conditions of the appointment;

(e) whether Government propose to recognise Bachelors' Degree in Indian System of Medicines including Homoeopathy, a degree analogous to MBBS in view of poor response shown by allopaths for the appointment to the said post; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Under the revised Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, implemented with effect from 1.10.1994, MBBS with managerial abilities with work experience in the field for at least 2 years is the prescribed qualification for appointment as Medical Officer-cum-Project Director in the De-addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres run by voluntary organisations. This Ministry does not run any Child Welfare Councils.

(c) and (d). On the representations of various organisations regarding specific qualifications prescribed in the revised scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, it was agreed in principle that staff employed before 1.10.1994 and not having the requisite qualification may be continued. They may however be encouraged to acquire the requisite qualification in due course.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(f) The existing Scheme prescribes medical model based on allopathic system of treatment for De-addiction.

Clearing of Power Projects

3527. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether implication of the Supreme Court order is that the Government have failed to follow the environmental norms in clearing the power projects;

(b) if so, the projects for which Supreme Court has directed that a fresh environmental clearance should be taken; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). As per the Orders passed by the Supreme Court, five projects namely, Goshree Project in Kerala, Cogentrix Project in Karnataka, Sinarmas Pulp & Paper Project in Maharashtra, Bandra-Kurla Complex in Maharashtra and Sanghi Jetty/Cement Project in Kutch, were assessed by the experts from the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur who have submitted their findings to the Court.

(c) Out of the five projects, Goshree Project, Cogentrix Project, Sinarmas Pulp & Paper Project and Sanghi Cement Project had been accorded environmental clearance subject to implementation of environmental safeguard measures. However, no proposal on Bandra-Kurla Complex has so far been referred to this Ministry.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

3528. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 1977 in various parts of the country and assigned the same to local Non-Government organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funding pattern of Krishi Vigyan Kendras by the Central Government;

(d) whether the Government desire to change the funding pattern and have decided to hand over it to the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During the year 1976-77, 17 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) have been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in various parts of the country, of which six KVKs have been assigned to local non-government organisations (statement attached)

(c) The funding pattern of KVKs during the Eighth Five Year Plan is to provide 100% for the first five years and 75% for 6th to 10th year and later 100% budget is to be met by the host Institutions.

(d) and (e). The Planning Commission has agreed to continuance of its funding beyond 1st April, 1997 for the KVKs likely to complete 10 years by 31st March, 1997 for the time being till a final view is taken with regard to the funding pattern to be followed in the IX Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Krishi Vigyan Kendras Established During 1976-77 Under Non-Government Organisation

S. No.	Location of KVK	Name of Host Institution
1.	KVK, Kapgari, Distt. Midnappore, (West Bengal)	Seva Bharati, Kapgari, Distt. Midnapore, WB.
2.	KVK, Sultanpur, Distt. Sultanpur (UP)	Kamala Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur, UP.
3.	KVK, Kosbad Hill, Distt. Thane	Gokhale Education Society, Nasik, MS.
4.	KVK, Morabadi, Distt. Ranchi (Bihar)	RamKrishna Mission, Morabadi, Ranchi, Bihar.
5.	KVK, Randheja, Distt. Gandhinagar, (Gujarat)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
6.	KVK, Kastrubagram, Distt. Indore, (Madhya Pradesh)	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore, MP.

[Translation]

Data on Cattle

3529. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the amount of assistance to be given to the State Governments to seek their co-operation in ascertaining the number of cattle in 1997 keeping in view the incomplete data of 1992 census regarding cattle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As against an outlay of Rs.4 crore during the 8th plan, an amount of Rs.35 crore has been proposed for the conduct of livestock census during the 9th plan as a Central Sector Scheme.

[English]

IPS officials under CBI Investigation

3530. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IPS officials all over India facing CBI investigation under vigilance; and

(b) the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Senior Citizens

3531. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons attaining a particular age are considered as senior citizens;

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

(c) the benefits/facilities provided to them by various agencies of the Government;

(d) whether the Government issue any certificate to these senior citizens so that they are recognised as senior citizens by all the concerned;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free Sale Wheat to Maharashtra

3532. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) turned down the various suggestions made by the Government of Maharashtra regarding the release of free sale wheat for the month of October, 1996;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions of the state Government;

(c) the reasons for turning down the said suggestions by the FCI; and

(d) the instructions issued/proposed to be issued to FCI for its future guidance?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). Govt. of Maharashtra suggested to Food Corporation of India that the entire quantity of 35,000 M.T. for wheat allotted to them for October, 1996 may be released by FCI from the Godowns located in Maharashtra instead of 20,000 MT to be lifted from FCI Depots located in Gujarat. Since the Three Member Regional Committee of the State had already taken a decision prior to receiving this request, the suggestion was taken care of in the allotments made during Nov. and Dec., '96. On 29th Oct., 1996, the Govt. of Maharashtra suggested that 20,000 MT of wheat may

be released to them in addition to the sanctioned quota of 30,000 MT for the month of November, 96. They also suggested that the ceiling limit may be increased to 500 MT in case of Roller Flour Mills. Govt. of Maharashtra was allotted 40,000 MT and 60,000 MT of wheat during Nov. and Dec., 1996. In case of Roller Flour Mills, the ceiling has been raised to 500 MT per Roller Flour Mill per month. On 21st Nov., 1996 Govt. of Maharashtra suggested that the Women Cooperative Societies and Consumer Cooperative Societies may be exempted from paying the Earnest Money deposit. This has also been agreed to. The Government of Maharashtra have acknowledged in their Fax dt.21.11.96 that Food Corporation of India had accepted some of their suggestions which would facilitate smooth distribution of wheat in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Facilities to freedom fighters

3533. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for and the facilities provided to the freedom fighters by the Centre and State Governments; and

(b) the facilities provided by the Centre/State Governments to the dependents of the freedom fighters after their death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Freedom Fighters who fulfil the eligibility criteria laid down under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme are entitled for the following facilities, besides pension :-

- (a) Facility of free Railway passes (1st Class) for freedom fighters and to their widows/attendants, for life. (Unmarried/Unemployed daughters are not entitled for this benefit.
- (b) Free medical facilities in all Central Government Hospitals and also in the hospitals run by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents.
- (c) Facility of General Pool residential accommodation to freedom fighters of All India Standing for the purpose of medical treatment in Delhi if they do not own any house/flat in their names or in the name of any of their family members/dependents in Delhi/New Delhi. (Dependents of deceased freedom fighter pensioners are not entitled for this benefit.)
- (d) Accommodation in the Freedom fighters Home set up at Baba Kharag Singh Marg.

New Delhi for such of the freedom fighters who have none to look after them. (Dependents of deceased freedom fighters pensioners are not entitled for this benefit.)

- (e) Facility of telephone connection, subject to feasibility without installation charges and payment of only half of the rentals. .

Some of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also provided the benefits of pension and certain other facilities to the freedom fighters and their dependents as per the criteria adopted by them, which differ from State to State.

Lodging False Cases by Delhi Police

3534. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the USQ.No.50 on July 10, 1996 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the judgement of the court;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far;

(c) if not, the date and details of action taken to get the judgement of the court;

(d) whether the Government have received more complaints against that SHO;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). yes, Sir. It has been decided to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the then Station House Officer (S.H.O.), Seemapuri and the Investigating Officer of the case.

(d) to (f). Two complaints were received against the said officer during the period he remained posted as Station House Officer (S.H.O.) in Delhi. These were examined but the allegations made in both these complaints were found to be not substantiated.

[English]

Afforestation

3535. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given to Sikkim for afforestation and land use schemes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during each of the last three years and 1996-97;

(b) the total area covered by such Centrally Sponsored afforestation schemes.

(c) whether a Central team ever visited the areas where such Schemes were carried out;

- (d) if so, the report/comments of the team; and
(e) the action taken on the report/comments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Rights of Animals

3536. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware about Universal declaration of Animal Rights made by International League for Animal Rights in 1978;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to adopt the same and make it a part of prevention of cruelties to Animals Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The fundamental duty of every citizen as enshrined in article 51A of Constitution is to show compassion to all living creatures and protect natural assets like forests, revive, lakes and wildlife etc. The Government have enacted the prevention of cruelty to animals Act, 1960 and established an Animal Welfare Board of India. Government are of the opinion that adoption of Universal declaration of Animal Rights by itself is no effective solution unless, those are fortified with public awareness. Concerted efforts are being made by the National Government, the State Government/ Union Territory Administration, to increase the awareness among public specially children on the importance of compassion, to animals. The Government will continue to do so every thing possible for promotion of animal welfare.

North-Eastern Department

3537. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval for setting up of North-Eastern Department for the development of the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this department has started functioning;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to set up such a Central Department for the development of backward and rural areas of the Uttar Pradesh as well;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir. There is already a Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing exclusively with the North-Eastern Region. The Prime Minister himself is taking keen interest in the developmental activities of the said Region. A cell for the North-East has been created in the Prime Minister's Office. This Cell would monitor and coordinate the implementation of various initiatives announced by the Prime Minister regarding the North-East.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise, in view of reply given at (a) above.

(d) to (f). Question does not arise, in view of reply given at (a) above.

Indo-Oman Fertilizer Joint Venture

3538. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indo-Oman fertilizer joint venture has been finalised or is being finalised;

(b) the details of the joint venture including details of the parties involved; the type and the quantity of fertilizers and the price/cost involved;

(c) the major details of the terms of the agreement; and

(d) the time by which the joint venture agreement is expected to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of India/Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)/Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF) and the Government of Sultanate of Oman/Oman Oil Company on 30th July, 1994 to prepare a Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) for setting up of 3500 tonnes per day ammonia and 4400 tonnes per day urea project in Oman. The DFR of the project has been completed. The DFR has estimated the project cost at US \$ 1106 million including financing charges. The Joint Venture Agreement and other project agreements are at an advanced stage of finalisation.

Arms Dropping in Purulia

3539. DR. AMRIT LAL BHARTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the CBI seized two more AK-56 rifles and a rocket launcher at Purulia, on November 13, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to identify the real culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Central Bureau of Investigation have reported that it has not recovered any AK-56 rifles and a Rocket launcher at Purrulia on 13th November, 1996.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Dharti Putra Welfare Scheme

3540. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of States selected under the "Dharti Putra Welfare Scheme" and where this scheme has already been implemented;

(b) whether a number of proposals along with the amount involved therein were submitted by the State Government of Bihar under the Dharti Putra Welfare Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken for clearance of those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manual Scavenging

3541. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has sought eradication of manual scavenging;

(b) the States practising manual scavenging; and

(c) the steps being taken in such States for its eradication?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only Kerala and Pondicherry have been declared completely Scavenging Free. All other States problem of Scavenging persists in some form.

(c) "The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents" was launched by the Govt. of India on 22nd March, 1992 with the objective of eliminating the inhuman practice of manual handling of night soil and filth. The main components of the scheme are :-

1. A rapid survey to identify scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades.
2. Training of scavengers and their Dependents.

3. Rehabilitation through implementation of projects with a prescribed funding pattern.

In addition, the programmes of conversion of dry latrines is also implemented by the Government through local bodies under the Urban Development Ministry.

Child Rapes

3542. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of child rapes has been increasing in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comparative figure of child rape victims during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to curb this heinous crime against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Available information is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Government has taken a number of measures to prevent various modes of child abuse. A major activity undertaken under the national Child Labour project is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. A high powered body for the elimination of child labour has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Labour Minister. NGOs are being increasingly involved to help in the rehabilitation of child prostitutes. Adolescent girls scheme, day care centres/creches, residential schools for rescued children are some of the other schemes being implemented for child welfare.

STATEMENT

Victims of Child Rape (1992 to 1994)

	Age Group	
	Below 10 years	10 - 16 years
1992	532	2581
1993	634	2759
1994	727	3259
% change in 1993 over 1992	19.17%	6.89%
% change in 1994 over 1993	14.66%	18.12%

Utilization of Godowns

3543. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite acute shortage of storage space in the Food Corporation of India Godowns, the Government fail to fully utilise the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation godowns;

(b) if so, the unutilised capacity of the CWC & SWC godowns; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has at present a storage capacity of 235.46 lakh tonnes with 51% utilisation only. Therefore, at macro level storage capacity with Food Corporation of India at Present is adequate.

Sugarcane Procurement

3544. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise procurement price being paid by the States to the farmers for sugarcane crop in the country during the current sugar season (1996-97) and the support price fixed by the Union Government;

(b) the State-wise quantum of sugar produced during the last sugar season (1995-96) and the demand and supply thereof alongwith the stock/buffer stock of sugar in the country; and

(c) the State-wise details of the procurement quantity and price thereof during each of the last three sugar seasons?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) State Advised Price for sugarcane for the current sugar season 1996-97 are not available. for the sugar season 1996-97, and advance announcement of statutory Minimum Price has been made on 11.3.1996 at Rs. 45.90 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%.

(b) A Statement-I showing State-wise production of sugar during the seasons 1995-96 is Annexed. Under the present policy of partial control, the monthly allocation of levy sugar to most of the States/UTs is being made on a uniform norm of ensuring 425 gms. per capita availability as per population figures of 1991 census sugar at higher rates is being allowed to some States/UTs due to special circumstances prevailing there. Stocks of indigenous sugar with the factories as on 30.9.1996 were about 81 lakh tonnes. a buffer stock of

5 lakh tonnes of sugar created for one year from 10.1.1996, has been extended by another year and an additional buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been created for one year.

(c) A statement-II showing State-wise details of quantities of cane purchased during the seasons 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is Annexed. A statement-III showing the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane fixed by the Central Government and the prices actually paid is also Annexed.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing State-wise production of Sugar during the seasons 1995-96

S.No.	States	Production
1.	Punjab	6.32
2.	Haryana	4.54
3.	Rajasthan	0.31
4.	U.P.	43.60
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.29
6.	Gujarat	11.26
7.	Maharashtra	53.76
8.	Bihar	3.79
9.	Assam	0.07
10.	Orissa	0.82
11.	West Bengal	0.08
12.	Nagaland	0.01
13.	Andhra Pradesh	8.66
14.	Karnataka	12.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	16.22
16.	Pondicherry	0.57
17.	Kerala	0.13
18.	Goa	0.19
All India		164.29

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing State-wise quantities of Sugarcane Purchased by Sugar Mills during the three seasons 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

Quantity of cane purchased
(In lakh quantals)

S. Name of State No.		Season		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	348.84	330.09	641.88
2.	Haryana	302.19	352.42	510.14

1	2	3	4	5
3. Rajasthan		16.68	19.13	33.54
4. West U.P.		994.55	1195.49	1638.73
5. Central U.P.		1126.84	1526.85	2026.81
6. East U.P.		659.05	974.83	939.94
7. Madhya Pradesh		38.67	53.94	99.55
8. South Gujarat		983.21	570.23	936.48
9. Saurashtra		53.94	40.22	98.26
10. South Maharashtra		995.61	1313.73	2603.19
11. North Maharashtra		388.34	984.28	804.24
12. Central Maharashtra		955.82	1751.58	1836.61
13. North Bihar		282.04	391.46	402.77
14. South Bihar		0.01	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
15. Assam		6.19	8.29	8.08
16. Andhra Pradesh		631.85	883.05	780.55
17. Karnataka		754.23	1085.59	1087.31
18. Tamil Nadu		1163.64	2117.52	1663.72
19. Kerala		4.71	5.54	2.34
20. Orissa		26.31	50.45	75.57
21. West Bengal		6.36	9.63	12.24
22. Nagaland		1.79	-	-
23. Pondicherry		40.77	70.95	65.01
24. Goa		8.46	16.62	19.03
All India		9490.10	13751.89	16285.99

STATEMENT-III

Statement Showing Range of Minimum Sugarcane

Fixed and the price paid by the Factories in the different States of the country

(figures in Rs./Quintal)

State	1990-91(Prov.)		1991-92(Prov.)		1992-93(Prov.)		1993-94(Prov.)		1994-95(Prov.)		1995-96(Prov.)	
	Min.	Price	Min.	Price	Min.	Price	Min.	Price	Min.	Price	Min.	Price
	Noti-	Paid	Noti-	Paid	Noti-	Paid	Noti-	Paid	Noti-	Paid	Noti-	Paid
	fied		fied		fied		fied		fied		fied	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	23.00 to 34.62	41.00 to 44.00	26.00 to 32.12	45.00 to 48.00	31.00 to 38.66	46.00 to 49.00	34.50 to 43.84	58.00 to 61.00	39.10 to 48.40	66.00 to 70.00	42.50 to 53.30	70.00 to 74.00
Bihar	23.00 to 27.06	41.50 to 44.50	26.00 to 32.12	41.50 to 44.50	31.00 to 37.20	45.00 to 49.00	34.50 to 41.81	53.50 to 56.50	39.10 to 47.20	66.00 to 70.00	42.50 to 52.76	71.00 to 75.00
Punjab	23.00 to 27.00	42.00 to 46.00	26.00 to 29.98	45.00 to 49.00	31.00 to 36.11	46.00 to 50.00	34.50 to 40.99	58.00 to 62.00	39.10 to 47.80	68.00 to 72.00	42.50 to 50.60	73.00 to 77.00
Haryana	24.89 to 28.68	41.00 to 46.00	26.00 to 31.20	45.00 to 54.00	31.00 to 38.66	46.00 to 50.00	34.91 to 43.02	56.00 to 60.00	39.10 to 47.20	66.00 to 70.00	42.50 to 48.98	70.00 to 75.00
Assam	23.00	29.50 to 32.75	26.00 to 26.31	35.23 to 38.00	31.00 to 31.36	38.25 to 45.00	34.50 to 35.31	40.00 to 45.00	39.10	46.00 to 53.00	42.50	NA
West Bengal	23.00	45.00	26.00 to 48.72	41.00	31.00 to 45.00	34.90	34.50 to 50.00	34.50	39.10	58.00	42.50	67.00
Orissa	23.00 to 26.25	30.00 to 40.00	27.22 to 28.75	45.00	32.82 to 35.38	33.55 to 45.00	34.91 to 40.18	49.88 to 50.00	39.10 to 44.16	44.16 to 60.00	42.50 to 47.90	NA
Madhya Pradesh	23.00 to 27.87	40.00 to 42.00	28.75 to 32.73	41.00 to 43.00	34.28 to 39.02	40.00 to 56.89	39.37 to 43.43	53.00 to 60.00	39.10 to 47.20	66.00 to 72.00	44.12 to 54.22	NA
Rajasthan	25.71 to 25.90	40.00 to 42.00	26.00 to 27.84	42.50 to 46.86	31.73 to 35.01	40.50 to 50.00	37.34 to 40.59	50.00 to 54.00	39.10 to 41.40	57.00 to 66.00	44.12 to 48.44	64.00 to 67.00
Maharashtra	23.00 to 34.36	26.00# to 53.00	26.00 to 38.54	29.00 to 52.50	33.92 to 47.41	31.00# to 49.65	34.50 to 53.17	36.00 to 61.00	35.00 to 66.40	46.00 to 66.00	42.50 to 68.96	45.00 to 46.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	23.00	22.00#	26.00	27.00	31.00
	to	to	to	to	to
	33.01	33.00	37.93	60.00	45.22
Andhra Pradesh	23.00	27.50	26.00	31.51	31.00
	to	to	to	to	to
	30.85	36.53	33.95	40.59	41.21
Tamil Nadu	23.00	30.10	26.31	29.06	32.46
	to	to	to	to	to
	28.95	36.25	31.51	35.00	39.02
Karnataka	24.08	36.00	26.00	30.89	31.00
	to	to	to	to	to
	30.85	39.00	37.32	45.00	46.32
Kerala	23.00	33.50	26.00	36.00	31.00
	to	to	to		to
	25.44	34.00	27.53		31.73
Pondicherry	24.89	26.79	26.96	29.06	34.65
	to	to	to	to	to
	26.79	31.60	29.06	31.50	35.38
Nagaland	23.00	N.R.	26.00	N.R.	31.00
Goa	23.81	40.50	26.00	45.00\$	38.29

- Price paid ex-field

N.R. - Not reported

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38.00#	34.50	31.00	39.10	50.00	42.50	43.50
to	to	to	to	to	to	
71.90	49.92	50.00	59.80	73.00	65.92	
36.47	34.91	39.37	39.10	46.00	42.50	48.66
to	to	to	to	to	to	to
58.32	46.27	56.33	53.80	62.15	58.16	60.00
35.26	34.50	36.35	39.56	42.78	44.66	44.50
to	to	to	to	to	to	to
45.71	42.21	55.11	47.20	63.37	54.38	65.88
35.01	34.50	45.00	39.10	60.00	42.50	58.00
to	to	to	to	to	to	to
61.00	52.76	65.00	63.40	70.00	67.34	72.00
38.00	34.50	N.A.	39.10	50.00	42.50	N.A.
to	to				to	
42.50	36.12				45.74	
34.65	39.37	39.37	40.02	40.02	44.66	44.50
to	to	to	to	to	to	
41.40	54.53	54.53	45.08	60.53	48.44	
38.00	34.50	46.00	39.10	50.60	47.50	NA
42.00	39.37	40.00	41.40	75.00	48.44	15.00
			to			
			50.00			

New Varieties of Cash Crops

3545. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agriculture Research Institute has developed some new varieties of seeds of the cash crops recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where these new seeds have been used; and

(d) the results likely to be achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cotton variety - 'Pusa B-6' has been identified for late sown conditions in Punjab, Haryana, Northern Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Grape hybrid 'Pusa Navrang' has been developed for northern India. It is good for making juice and coloured wine.

Bhindi Variety 'Okra A-4', a yellow vein mosaic virus resistant variety has been released for the whole country.

Four varieties of Gladioli namely Neelam, Suryakiran, Dhanwantri and Sangervani and five varieties of roses namely Mother Teresa, Nehru Centenary, Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, Lahar and Chitra have been released.

(d) The above varieties will help in increasing productivity of these crops resulting into higher profitability to the farmers.

Houses for Freedom Fighters

3546. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to make available residential plots/houses to homeless veteran freedom fighters on the priority basis;

(b) whether the requests for allotment of residential plots/houses to the homeless freedom fighters of the Indian National Army are still pending; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The Government has neither formulated nor intend to formulate any scheme to make available residential plots/houses to the homeless veteran freedom fighters on the priority basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Land belonging to Tribals

3547. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Orissa to restore the alienated tribal lands in the tribal districts of the Scheduled Areas of the State;

(b) whether the Ministry have asked the Government of Orissa to furnish the information regarding the reported alienated tribal lands in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry and the State to check the alienation of tribal land?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The Government of Orissa has enacted a legislation called 'The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulations, 1956', for prevention of alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes and restoration of alienated land of Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information has been asked for from the Government of Orissa and the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment which is the nodal Ministry for land reforms and alienation of land in the Government of India and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Determination of Creamy Layer

3548. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the instructions/guidelines contained in the office memorandum of the Government of India issued in September, 1993 in pursuance of the Mandal Judgment of the Supreme Court on identification of "Creamy Layer" have been implemented by all the State Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by the Government of India against the State Governments not implementing order; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to determine "Creamy Layer" in relation to the services under the Union?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Central Government vide its Office Memorandum No.36012/22/93 Estt. (SCT) dt. the 8th September, 1993, has outlined the detailed guidelines

to be followed for determining 'Creamy Layer' in relation to services under the Union.

Demarcation of Boundary

3549. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at many places, physical separation of boundary between India and Bangladesh has not been made which is resulting in the free movement of citizens of both the countries;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to stop illegal movement across the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Plans have been sanctioned for construction of 2784 kms. of roads and 896 kms. of fence along the Indo-Bangladesh border. 1671.73 kms of roads and 6332.84 kms of fence have been completed by October 1996.

(d) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These measures include raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increasing in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels. The number of Bangladeshi nationals deported by the Border Security force during the last three years is as below :

1994	22,110
1995	12,486
1996 (upto October)	8,216

Tibetan Refugees

3550. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tibetan refugee have been issued ration cards and photo identity cards;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

(d) whether they have right to exercise their franchise and to contest election in India;

(e) if so, from which date, the manner of the same and reasons therefor;

(f) the details of economic assistance, facilities protection provided to them; and

(g) the expenditure incurred on them, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Tibetan refugees have been issued ration cards by various State Governments. However, they have not been issued photo-identity cards by Election Commission of India as they are not Indian Citizens.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Tibetan refugees have been provided rehabilitation assistance under various Agriculture & Handicrafts schemes.

(g) Upto the year 1992-93, amount of Rs.1616.23 lakhs was incurred on Tibetan refugees. After that the following expenditure has been incurred during the last three years:

Year	Amount of Expenditure
1993-94	Nil
1994-95	Rs. 30 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 34.32 lakhs

Cultivation of Tobacco

3551. SHRI B. DHARAMABIKSHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under cultivation of tobacco in the country at present as compared to the last two years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quantity and quality of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) A statement giving the State-wise area under cultivation of tobacco during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is annexed.

(b) At present the Government is not implementing any scheme on the development of tobacco in the country. However, two non-plan schemes on seed and seedling to distribute pure seed and seedling of bidi tobacco and training of farmers is being implemented in 100 per cent basis for adoption of improved practices with a view to increase the productivity.

STATEMENT

State-wise Estimates of Area Under Tobacco during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(‘000 hectares)

State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P)
1. Andhra Pradesh	149.1	130.5	134.3
2. Assam	1.8	1.7	1.6
3. Bihar	13.9	14.9	17.1
4. Gujarat	96.7	113.4	121.8
5. Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.0	0.0
7. Karnataka	61.2	59.4	58.3
8. Kerala	0.1	0.2	0.2
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.6	0.6
10. Maharashtra	9.5	9.8	9.4
11. Meghalaya	0.8	0.8	0.8
12. Mizoram	1.0	1.0	1.5
13. Orissa	10.0	10.3	9.2
14. Rajasthan	1.4	1.7	1.3
15. Tamil Nadu	9.2	7.2	6.2
16. Tripura	0.5	0.5	0.4
17. Uttar Pradesh	16.6	16.7	18.5
18. West Bengal	12.0	12.6	12.6
All India	384.8	381.4	392.9

(P) - Provisional

Deployment of Traffic Police on VIP Security Duty

3552. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Traffic Police Kept on Toes For VIP duty", appearing in the *Times of India*, Dated December 1, 1996;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to utilise the services of CRPF or some other force for the VIP duty and to let the Delhi Traffic Police perform its duties;

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to ensure the free and accident free flow of traffic in Delhi;

(e) whether there is tremendous rush on the traffic islands in New Delhi area; and

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to ensure free and smooth flow of traffic around them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police had to make a heavy deployment of traffic staff on 30th November, 1996 in connection with movement of VIPs including the Chinese President.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The member of the Para Military Forces are not trained to manage traffic. The Government have in order to strengthen the traffic unit of the Delhi Police recently sanctioned 1102 additional posts. The recruitment process in this regard has been completed and the recruits are at present on training.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. There is a well formulated action plan for traffic management and regulation in operation for free and smooth flow of traffic around the traffic islands.

Coaching to SCs/STs in Andhra Pradesh

3553. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent any proposal to establish new free coaching tutorial classes for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students preparing for the Indian Civil Service examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the places where free coaching classes for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are being conducted for different All India Level competitive examinations with the help of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The State Govt. has sent a proposal for 16 new Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETCs) and 16 Career Guidance Centres at an estimated cost of Rs.130 lakhs. No details regarding type of course, number of students to be coached have been provided for taking further action. However, the Ministry is already releasing Central Assistance to State-run PETC in the State besides providing 100% assistance to Nagarjuna University in the State for the same purpose.

(e) Details of coaching centres funded by the Ministry of Welfare are given in the Annexure.

Coaching to SCs/STs in Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Place Name of the P.E.T.C.
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh Study Circle, Hyderabad.
2.	P.E.T.C. for SCs/STs, Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, Hyderabad.

1	2
3.	Shri Krishna Deveraya institute of Academic Development, Anantpur
4.	Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati.
5.	P.E.T.C., Patna.
6.	P.E.T.C., Darbhanga.
7.	P.E.T.C., Ahmedabad.
8.	P.E.T.C., Surat
9.	P.E.T.C., Baroda.
10.	P.E.T.C., Gandhinagar.
11.	P.E.T.C., Rajkot.
12.	P.E.T.C., Indiranagar, Bangalore.
13.	P.E.T.C., SR Nagar, Bangalore.
14.	P.E.T.C., Trivendrum.
15.	P.E.T.C., Poona.
16.	P.E.T.C., Imphal.
17.	All India P.E.T.C., Shillong.
18.	Tribal & Harijan Research Training Institute, BBSR, Orissa.
19.	Through Director of employment in Universities, Orissa.
20.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambadkar I.A.S. Institute, Jaipur.
21.	P.E.T.C., Madras.
22.	P.E.T.C., Madurai.
23.	P.E.T.C., Agratala.
24.	P.E.T.C., Mohali.
25.	Institute of Modern Management, Lowdon Street, Calcutta.
26.	Rau's I.A.S. Study Circle, 10/44, Hailey Road, Delhi.
27.	Motilal Nehru Engg. College, Allahabad.
28.	Allahabad University, Allahabad.
29.	Lucknow Univerity, Lucknow.
30.	Devi Ahilaya College, Indore.
31.	Marathwada University.
32.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.
33.	Punjab University, Patiala.
34.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
35.	Karnataka University.
36.	Arunachal University.
37.	Nagarjuna University.

Supply of Wheat to Closed Flour Mills

3554. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the

Government that during 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far large quantities of FCI wheat were given to private Roller Flour Mills which stopped functioning long before;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (e). FCI sell wheat under open Market sale scheme (Domestic) to all including Roller Flour Mills, Atta Chakkis, traders, Cooperative Societies, etc. The procedure for open sale of wheat was reviewed and guidelines issued in 26.8.1996, which inter-alia include selection of purchasers by a Regional Three Member Committee.

A complaint has been received by Food Corporation of India that 200 MTs of wheat was issued to M/s. Khemka Roller Flour Mills in Calicut which remained closed since 1992. The matter is under investigation.

Smuggling of timber of Indo-Myanmar Border

3555. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggling of timber along the Indo-Myanmar border still prospers despite the vigil on the Border by the security forces viz. the Assam Rifles and BSF; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Certain incidents of smuggling of timber along the Indo-Myanmar border have been reported. The Assam Rifles and the Border Security Force maintain surveillance on the Indo-Myanmar border under the operational control of Army. The following steps have been taken to check smuggling along the Indo-Myanmar border.

(i) The vigilance has been stepped up by increasing the nakas and patrolling; and

(ii) Binoculars, goggles, twin telescopes, night vision binoculars and hand held searchlights have been provided for enhanced vigilance on the border.

Environmental Projects in Assam

3556. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the Centrally aided environmental projects started in Assam during each of the last three years.

(b) the details of achievements made so far and the amount of assistance provided under the each project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). The details of the Centrally aided environmental and forestry projects started in Assam during the last three years alongwith the achievements both physical and financial are given in the statement.

(c) All the above on-going projects are likely to be continued in future.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Broad Objective	Extent of funding	Status	Achievement During the last three years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96	
					Financial	Physical
1.	Project Tiger	To ensure viable population of Tigras	100% NR. 50% R	Ongoing	134.35	1 Tiger Reserve covered
2.	Eco-development around Tiger Reserves	To provide alternative sustenance to communities living on fringes of Tiger Reserves	100% NR. 50% R	Ongoing	11.25	1 Tiger Reserve covered
3.	Development of National Parks and Sancturaries	To develop National Parks and Sancturaries	100%	Ongoing	103.97	2 National Parks and 9 Sancturaries covered
4.	Project Elephant	To ensure viable population of elephants	100% NR. 50% R	Ongoing	54.15	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases
5.	Biosphere Reserves	To set up Biosphere Reserves to conserve Genetic diversity of respective eco-system	100%	Ongoing	13.45	1 Area Covered
6.	Conservation of Wetlands	To protect and regenerate the Wetlands	100%	Ongoing	9.20	1 Area Covered
7.	Central Zoo Authority Scheme	Upgradation of Zoos	100%	Ongoing	20.22	1 Zoo Covered
8.	Seed Development Scheme	To development infrastructure for quality seeds	100%	Ongoing	28.35	Targets fixed in terms of financial releases
9.	Non Timber Produce including medicinal Plants	Raising Non Timber Produce including Medicinal Plants	100%	Ongoing	24.52	150 ha.
10.	Integrated Afforestation and Eco Development project scheme	Promote Afforestation and Eco Development	100%	Ongoing	82.00	N.A.
11.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme	Augmenting supply of fuelwood & fodder in identified fuelwood deficit districts	50%	Ongoing	348.85	8500 ha.

N.R. - Non-Recurring

R - Recurring

N.A. - Not Available

Facilities for Emergency Victims

3557. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the grant of facilities/concessions to those detained during 1975-77 emergency on par with those who participated in the struggle for independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to rehabilitate the dependents of the persons who suffered during the emergency regime including those connected with the media; and

(d) if so, the details of the package proposed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government has extended certain facilities/concessions to the freedom fighters and to their family members as a token of respect to the invaluable contribution made by them during the freedom struggle. Extending the same facilities/concessions to others in the form of package will be against the spirit of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

National Pulses Development Programme

3558. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the coverage made under the National Pulses Development Programme in the country particularly in

Orissa during Eighth Five Year Plan period. State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase areas under pulses cultivation in the country particularly in the drought affected districts of Orissa during the coming years;

(c) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be increased; and

(d) the details of programmes drawn up by the Government in his regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) Statewise areas/districts covered under the National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) during the 8th Plan period, including in the State of Orissa are given in the Statement-I, II, and III.

(b) to (d). Efforts are being made to increase the area under pulses, including in the drought affected districts of Orissa, specially through non-conventional ways, like intercropping, multiple cropping, catch cropping etc. The objective of area expansion under pulses through non-conventional ways is mainly to stabilize the total area coverage as the pulses areas is getting diverted to other more remunerative crops as and when these become irrigated. Some of the programmes for expansion of area under pulses are :

(i) intercropping of pigeon-pea, black-gram, green-gram, chick-pea, etc. with millets, cotton, sugarcane, etc.

(ii) propogation of cultivation of chickpea, lentil, black-gram, green-gram, etc. in rice fallows.

(iii) propogation of spring/summer green-gram cultivation after the harvest of rabi crops in irrigated areas.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Areas/Districts covered under NPDP

S.No	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adilabad	Bhagalpur	Ahmedabad	Bhiwani	Bidar
2.	Anantapur	Darbhanga	Amreli	Hisar	Bijapur
3.	Chittoor	Gumla	Banaskantha	Sirsa	Bangalore Urban
4.	Cuddapah	Gaya	Baroda		Bangalore Rural
5.	East Godwari	Katihar	Bharuch		Belgaum
6.	Guntur	Muzaffarpur	Bhavnagar		Bellary
7.	Karimnagar	Madhubani	Jamnagar		Chitradurga
8.	Khammam	Purnea	Junagarh		Chikkamanglure
9.	Krishnan	Patna	Kheda		Dharwar
10.	Karnool	Rohtas	Kutch-Buj		Dakshina Kannada

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Medak	Ranchi	Mehsana		Gulbarga
12.	Mehboobnagar	Saharsa	Rajkot		Hasan
13.	Malagonda	Samastipur	Panchmahal		Kolar
14.	Nellore	Vaishali	Sabarkantha		Mysore
15.	Nizamabad		Surat		Mandya
16.	Prakasam		Surendranagar		Raichur
17.	Rangareddy				Shimoga
18.	Srikakulam				Tumkur
19.	Visakhapatnam				Uttara Kannada
20.	Vizianagaram				
21.	Warangal				
22.	West Godavari				

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Areas/Districts Covered Under NPDP

S.No	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bilaspur	Aurangabad	Balasore	Faridkot	Alwar
2.	Bhind	Akola	Bolangir	Ludhiana	Ajmer
3.	Bastar	Amravati	Cuttack	Ropar	Bharatpur
4.	Bhopal	Ahmednagar	Dhenkanal		Bhilwara
5.	Balaghat	Beed	Ganjam		Bundi
6.	Chindwara	Buddanaz	Keonjhar		Banswara
7.	Chattarpur	Bhandara	Koraput		Barmer
8.	Durg	Chandrapur	Kalahandi		Baran
9.	Damoli	Dhule	Mayurbhanj		Churu
10.	Dhar	Jalgaon	Puri		Chittor
11.	Datia	Jalna	Phulbani		Dausa
12.	Dewas	Latur	Sambalpur		Ganganagar
13.	Guna	Nagpur	Sundargarh		Jhunjhunu
14.	Gwalior	Nanded			Jaipur
15.	Hussangabad	Nasik			Jhalawar
16.	Indore	Osmanabad			Jodhpur
17.	Jabalpur	Parbhani			Kota
18.	Khargaon	Pune			Nagaur
19.	Jhabua	Sholapur			Sil
20.	Khandwa	Sangli			Sawaimadhopur
21.	Mandsore	Satara			Tonk
22.	Mandla	Wardha			Udaipur
23.	Morena	Yeotmal			Durgapur
24.	Narsingpur	Kolhapur			

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Panna				
26.	Raisen				
27.	Raigarh				
28.	Rewa				
29.	Rajnandgaon				
30.	Ratlam				
31.	Raipur				
32.	Rajgarh				
33.	Sagar				
34.	Sajanpur				
35.	Shivpuri				
36.	Sehore				
37.	Satna				
38.	Sarguja				
39.	Seoni				
40.	Sidhi				
41.	Shahdol				
42.	Tikamgarh				
43.	Ujjain				
44.	Vidisa				

STATEMENT-III

Statewise Areas/Districts covered Under NPDP

S.No.	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	States/UTs taken up as one district
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coimbatore	Allahabad	Malda	Assam
2.	Chengai-Anna	Agra	Murshidabad	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Dharampuri	Azamgarh	Nadia	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
4.	Dhindigal-Anna	Aligarh		Delhi
5.	Kattaboman	Banda		Goa
6.	Kamarajar	Basti		Himachal Pradesh
7.	Madurai	Badaun		Jammu & Kashmir
8.	North Arcot (Ambethkar)	Bahraich		Kerala
9.	Nagapattinam - Quaid	Etawa		Manipur
10.	Periyar	Etah		Meghalaya
11.	Audukottai	Fatehpur		Nagaland
12.	Pasumpon	Ferozabad		Sikkim
13.	Ramanathapuram	Hamirpur		Tripura
14.	S. Arcot Valkular	Jalaun		

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Salem	Jhansi		
16.	Tiruchirapalli	Kanpur		
17.	Thanjavur	Lalitpur		
18.	Tirunelveli	Mao		
19.	Tiruvannamalai	Mirzapur		
20.	(Sambuvarayar)	Rai Bareilly		
21.	Vo. Chidamparamanar	Sultanpur		
22.	South Arcot Villupuram	Shahjahanpur		
23.		Sonbhadra		
24.		Sidharthanagar		
25.		Varanasi		
26.		Gonda		
27.		Hardoi		
28.		Sitapur		
29.		Barabanki		
30.		Nainital		
31.		Pithoragarh		
32.		Paurigarhwal		
33.		Mahoba		
34.		Bhadoi		
35.		Ambadker Nagar		
36.		Balia		
37.		Gazipur		
38.		Faizabad		
39.		Udham Singh Nagar		

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Scheme

3559. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the insurance amount to be paid to the farmers under crop insurance scheme is outstanding in all the districts of Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of payment made as insurance claim during the Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(d) the details of amount outstanding; and

(e) the time by which dues are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the claims amounting to Rs. 9.03 lakhs in respect of some districts of Gujarat are withheld for further examination on account of certain

discrepancies noticed by the implementing agency i.e. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

(c) The claims paid in Gujarat during the VIIIth Five Year Plan were as follow :-

S.No.	Year	Claims Paid (Rs.in lakh)
1.	1992-93	81.00
2.	1993-94	16239.76
3.	1994-95	450.84
4.	1995-96	1695.84

(d) Almost all the payable claims of Gujarat have been paid by the Implementing agency except the claims amounting to Rs. 84.84 crores and Rs.4.63 crores for Kharif 1995 and Rabi 1995-96 seasons respectively on account of examination/verification and non-receipt of 1/3rd share of State Government.

(e) As soon as the examination/verification is completed and 1/3rd share of the State Government is received.

[English]

Wakf Board

3560. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have enacted an Act by virtue of which all the committees relating to the Delhi Wakf Board have ceased to exist;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Act has come into force;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Act is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have enacted the Wakf Act, 1995. Section 112 of the said Act provides that the Wakf Act, 1954 and the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 as also any law which correspond to this Act in a State stand repealed with the enforcement of the Central Act of 1995. According to the advice tendered by the Ministry of law, with the enforcement of the Wakf Act, 1995, the Bodies including the State Wakf Boards, constituted and established under the Wakf Act, 1954, or State Wakf laws, shall stand dissolved.

(c) The Wakf Act, 1995 has been enforced in the country (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which it does not extend) with effect from 01.01.1996.

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

[Translation]

Legislation to Curb/End Casteism

3561. SHRI GANGS CHARAN RAJPUT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where Caste riots occurred due to increasing casteism in the country;

(b) whether the Government would take steps to end casteism;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enact legislation with a view to end casteism by preventing people to use their surname as prefix or suffix;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government propose to introduce this Bill; and

(e) whether the Government intend to issue ordinance to ban the use of surname by the top bureaucrats?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Various provisions already exist under law's such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act to check and deter certain offences arising out of casteism. Measures such as incentives provided in several States for inter-caste marriage, which are supported by Central Assistance, also encourage individual and societal efforts to overcome caste distinctions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Chandpur Reform Home

3562. SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to starvation one hundred inmates of Chandpur Reform Home of Bijnam district ran away by breaking window of the home;

(b) whether the police personnels were taking rest at the time whe these prisoners ran away; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Transferring of Wakf Properties

3563. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the illegal transfer and corrupt practice in handing over the Wakf properties; and

(b) if so, details of the action taken to save these properties State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drug Policy

3564. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive drug policy for augmenting production of drugs including essential drugs on a massive scale through heavy investment both by the domestic/private sector and multinational companies to meet our requirements and also for the exports;

(b) if so, the details of the redeeming features of the new Drug Policy with particular reference to foreign direct investment by new companies and expanding operations of the multinational drug units;

(c) The detail regarding FDI proposals received and cleared from the multinational companies during the last five years and number of proposals pending out of them with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to the proposals of MNCs to set up 100% subsidiaries not manufacturing drug from basic stage vis-a-vis policy guidelines under the industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Drug Policy, 1986 was modified taking into consideration the prevailing economic scenario vide "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986" in September, 1994 (a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House) to make environment conducive to investment in pharmaceutical sector of industry.

(c) To the extent details are available 13 (thirteen) Foreign Direct Investment proposal from multinational companies (100% subsidiaries) were approved by the Government as per the provisions of the "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986" announced in September, 1994. as on date, no such type of proposal is pending with this Department.

(d) Proposals for setting up of 100% foreign equity holding companies are dealt with in accordance with the "Modifications in Drug Policy 1986, which lay down as follow:

"Investment above 51 per cent will be considered on a case by case basis in areas where investment is otherwise not forthcoming, particularly in the manufacture of bulk drugs from basic stages and their intermediates, and bulk drugs produced by the use of recombinant DNA technology as well as the specific cell/tissue targeted formulations.

Release of ISI Agents

3565. SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian intelligence agencies have showing concern on the release of two ISI agents by the Nepalese Police;

(b) whether these agents had any link with the Kashmir militants;

(c) whether there is a report that the two ISI agents and five Arghan mercenaries have entered into India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to

arrest them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Government is aware of certain developments in this regard. However, it will not be advisable in public interest to disclose any further information on the subject. All reports pertaining to these developments have been promptly disseminated to the concerned departments/Agencies for further necessary action.

Enforcement of Sixth Schedule

3566. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to enforce Sixy Schedule of the Constitution in contiguous areas where the tribals are in majority;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether any State Government have sent proposals for the enforcement of the Sixth Schedule in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MODH. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Forest Cover

3567. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether army has already cleared the ridge in Delhi for polo-ground and is ahead with clearing at further for three more polo-grounds;

(b) if so, whether the forest cover on the ridge is considered as the green lungs of the Capital; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and are being taken to restore the damage done to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the army has not made any clearance in the notified ridge area.

(b) The forest cover on the ridge area has been considered as the green lungs of capital.

(c) Steps have been taken by the Delhi Government to declare ridge as reserved forest under Indian Forest Act, 1927 for protection and development. The action is also being taken by Delhi Government for fencing of the ridge and eviction on encroachments.

[Translation]

Seats for OBCs in Parliament and Assemblies

3568. SHRI RAJESH RAJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating on providing reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Parliament and Assembly seats;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring in some changes in the reservation policy for the Parliament and Assembly seats on the basis of population of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) to (d). No. Sir.

Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide, *inter-alia* that until the figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 are published, the proportion of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies shall correspond to their proportion in the population as per the 1971 Census.

[English]

Para Military Forces on Security Duties

3569. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the para military forces have been over stretched over the years while performing internal security duties and are being deployed without any respites;

(b) if so, whether the Government have planned or proposed to plan any scheme to give the priority to the improvement of service conditions in the paramilitary forces especially to make them attractive to the younger generation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Due to over all internal security scenario, Parliamentary Elections and Elections to Legislative Assemblies, the deployment of Central Paramilitary Forces has been quite considerable. The service in Central Paramilitary Forces offers good prospects as also the challenges and facilities associated with uniformed armed service. The force personnel are also entitled to a number of allowances, like ration money, detachment allowance, special duty allowance high altitude allowance etc.

Street Children

3570. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-items captioned 'Street children now get high on Blue, petrol : Study' appearing in the "Times of India" dated, November, 11, 1996;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to save these unfortunate children?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The Times of India has not brought out the Delhi Edition of November 11th, 1996.

(b) and (c). A study on Reducing Risk behaviours relating to HIV/AIDS/STD and Drug Abuse amongst street children is being jointly supported by United Nation Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, National Aids Control Programme (NACO), Ministry of Health, Overseas Development Agency (ODA) and the Ministry of Welfare. The Study has been conducted in four cities of the country viz. Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad. The Report has observed that drug abuse is wide spread and increasing amongst street children. Accessible and cheap drugs such as Solvents, Alcohol, Tobacco and Cannabis are mostly abused by these children.

Based upon the observations and recommendations made in the Study, City Level Workshops have been undertaken in Mumbai (4-5 November, '96), Calcutta (7-9 Nov '96), Delhi (12-13 Nov '96) and Hyderabad (3-4 December, 1996). The objective of the City Level Workshops is to undertake Pilot Projects for reducing risk taking behaviour related to Drug Abuse/HIV/AIDS/STD amongst Street Children and prepares a City Level Action Plan for this purpose.

Senior Citizens

3571. SMT. BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA :

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Support by parents or face panalty, States Chinese Law" Appearing in "Times of India", dated September 1, 1996;

(b) the details of the schemes available for elderly person in the country at present;

(c) whether these schemes are considered enough in the present scenario for the elderly persons;

(d) if not, whether there is any move on the part of Government to adopt any methodology for the protection of elderly persons on the lines of Chinese law; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Welfare's Schemes of assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Programmes relating to the welfare of the Aged provides for grant in aid to Non-Governmental Organisations for establishing and maintaining Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Units for the Elderly.

The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment's National Old Age Pension Scheme provides for a monthly pension of Rs.75/- per month to the eligible persons of the age of 65 years and above.

The Ministry of Railways grants 25% concession in 2nd Class and Sleeper Class Mail/Express fares to the Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above.

Indian Airlines provides 50% air discount on fares to the aged persons of the age of 65 years and above under its Senior Citizens Discount Scheme.

(c) The provision of measures for the welfare of different sections of the society including the elderly is an ongoing process based upon the Government's perception of the needs and availability of resources.

(d) and (e). A similar provision already exists in the Code of Criminal Procedure [Section 125 (1) (d)] which makes it incumbent for a person having sufficient means

to maintain his father or mother who is unable to maintain himself or herself.

Prices of Drugs

3572. **SHRI HARIN PATHAK :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the prices of formulations based on Mefanamic Acid, Trimipramines, Diosmine, chlorphomazine, Lincomycicon Becampicillin, Framycin and Captopril were fixed;

(b) the present prices thereof and the reasons for not taking any action against the offending companies;

(c) whether the Government have not taken any action on the representations against wrong inclusion of the drugs under the price control; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :

(a) and (b). The dates on which prices of the formulations were fixed is given in the Statement. The present prices are also indicated therein. Action has been initiated against the offending companies.

(c) and (d). Representations against inclusion of 19 bulk drugs under prices control were received which covered a wide range of issues and require detailed examination. The final decision is likely to be announced shortly.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Formulation/ pack Size	Strength	Initial Price fixed by the Govt. and date	Latest Price fixed by the Govt. with date	Company Prices as per "Drug Today"	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Mefanamic Acid</i>					The matter is subjudice. Price approval orders not issued.
2.	<i>Trimipramine</i>					
(i)	Surmontil 10's St.	10Mg Tabs.	5.43 (18.8.92)	5.43 (18.8.92)	5.52	With Curent rate of ED the approved price works out to Rs.5.58. There is no overcharging.
(ii)	Surmontil 10'st.	25mg Tabs.	10.92 (18.8.92)	10.92 (18.8.92)	11.18	With the latest rate of ED the approved price works out to Rs.11.22 hence there is no overcharging.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	<i>Diosmine</i>					
(i)	Diosmine 10's AL/ST	150 mg Tabs.	20.18 (12.7.95)	14.42 (27.12.95)	-	Helios Rs. 54.00 Serdia Rs. 64.00 Elder Rs. 41.00 Martin Rs. 53.70 Harris (overcharging in all cases)
(ii)	Diosmine 10's AL/ST	300mg Tabs.	39.10 (12.7.95)	27.62 (27.12.95)	-	Helios Rs. 94.00 Elder Rs. 79.50 Martin Rs.106.25 & Harris (Overcharging in all cases)
(iii)	Diosmine 10's AL/ST	450mg Tabs.	60.06 (12.7.95)	42.58 (27.12.95)	-	There are no formulators of this strength.
(iv)	Diosmine 10's AL/BLS	150mg Tabs.	14.12 (27.12.95)	14.12 (27.12.95)	-	These are alternatives alternatives prices for Blistr type of packing for item No.1,2, and 3 move.
(v)	Diosmine 10's AL/BLS	300mg Tabs.	27.32 (27.12.95)	27.32 (27.12.95)		
(vi)	Diosmine 10's AL/BLS	450mg Tabs.	42.28 (27.12.95)	42.28 (27.12.95)		
4.	<i>Chlorphomazine</i>					
(i)	-					The price approval order are under issue.
5.	<i>Lincomycin</i>					
(i)	Lincomycin 2ml Amp. 2ml Amp.	300mg/ml	9.14 (12.7.95)	15.86 (3.6.96)	-	Max. Rs. 34.00 Wallace Rs. 10.09
(ii)	Lincomycin 1ml Amp.	300mg/ml	5.20 (12.7.95)	8.16 (3.6.96)	-	Wallace Rs. 5.73
(iii)	Lincomycin 6's AL/ST. CAP	500mg/cap.	43.72 (13.3.96)	48.34 (3.6.96)	-	Max Rs. 72.00
(iv)	Lincomycin 10's CAP. AL/ST	500mg/Cap.	72.20 (29.3.96)		-	Wallace Rs. 63.00
(v)	Lincomycin 3xC's CAP. AL/ST	500.mg/Cap.	218.56 (27.12.95)	241.62 (3.6.96)	-	-
(vi)	Lincomycin 5x6's HCL AL/BIS	500mg/Cap.	217.00 (27.12.96)	240.06 (3.6.96)	-	-
(vii)	Lincomycin CAPs. 6's AL/BLS	500mg Caps.	43.40 (13.3.96)	48.02 (3.6.96)	-	Alternative working for Item No.3 above.
(viii)	Lincomycin Inj. 10x2's ml/Amp.	300mg/ml	150.64 (3.6.96)	150.64 (3.6.96)	-	This pack is not being marketed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	<i>Captopril</i>					
(i)	Captopril 10's Strip	25mg Tabs.	8.11 (3.9.96)	8.11 (3.9.96)	-	Woekhardt Rs. 33.35 Torrent Rs. 29.50 Lupin Rs. 32.83
(ii)	Captopril	50mg Tabs.	15.32 (3.9.96)	15.32 (3.9.96)	-	Woekhardt Rs. 45.00 Torrent Rs. 48.50 Lupin Rs. 25.81
(iii)	Captopril 10's Strip	40mg Tabs.	8.54 (3.9.96)	8.54 (3.9.96)	-	Woekhardt Rs. 24.13 Torrent Rs. 41.00
7.	<i>Framycetin Sulphate</i>					
(i)	Framycatin Sulphate Eye/Drops 5ml Vial	5mg/ml	6.02 (6.11.95)	6.76 (24.4.96)	6.70	
(ii)	Soframycin Skin Cream 20 gm tube	20gm	prices were originally fixed under DPCC, 1987 itself.	12.57 (24.4.96)	12.34	
(iii)	Soframycin Skin Cream 100 gm Tube.	100gm		48.63 (24.4.96)		
(iv)	Proctosedyl uint. 10gm tube.	10 gm		24.86 (24.4.96)		
(v)	Sofradex F Cream 15gm tube	15gm		16.34 (24.4.96)	15.46	
(vi)	Sofracort E/E Drops 3ml vial	3ml/vial		10.37 (24.4.96)	10.11	
(vii)	Framycetin Powder 15gm Bott.	15gm		11.12 (24.4.96)		
8.	<i>Becampicillin</i>					
(i)	Becampicillin 200mg Tabs. 2's AL/ST.	20mg/Tab.	5.82 (2.8.95)	5.82 (2.8.95)	-	This pack is not marketed
(ii)	Becampicillin 200mg Caps. 4's AL/ST.	200mg/Cap.	11.16 (2.8.95)	11.16 (2.8.95)	-	This pack is not being marketed.
(iii)	Bacampicillin 400mg Tabs 2's AL/ST.	400mg/Tab.	10.62 (2.8.95)	10.62 (2.8.95)	-	-do-
(iv)	Becampicillin 400mg Tabs. 4's AL/ST.	400mg/Tab.	20.76 (2.8.95)	20.76 (2.8.95)	-	-do-
(v)	Penglobe 400mg Tabs. 6's AL/ST.	400mg/Tab.	39.82 (5.12.95)	39.82 (5.12.95)	-	ASTRA IDL Rs. 49.50
(vi)	Penglobe 400mg Tabs. 6's AL/PVC	400mg/Tab.	39.62 (5.12.95)	39.62 (5.12.95)	-	Alternative price for the above.
(vii)	Penglobe 200mg Tabs. 6's AL/ST.	200mg/Tab.	20.25 (5.12.95)	20.25 (5.12.95)	-	ASTRA IDL Rs. 25.00
(viii)	Penglobe 200mg Tabs. 6's AL/PVC/ Blister	200mg/Tab.	20.05 (5.12.95)	20.05 (5.12.95)	-	Alternative price for the above.

Cattle/Poultry Breeding Farms

3573. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cattle/poultry breeding farms making profit annually;

(b) the percentage of total commercial birds sold in the country from the poultry breeding farms under the Central Government and ICAR; and

(c) the useful purpose being served by these farms in the development of Animal Husbandry in the country:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) The Central cattle and poultry breeding farms produce foundation breeding material for distribution to the State Governments for further use in their breeding programmes. These farms are not making profit and the nature of their functions are such as would not lend themselves to the profit earning institutions.

(b) and (c). The poultry breeding farms of the Government of India and the ICAR are producing parent stock which is used by the State Governments for producing commercial chicks which are distributed substantially in those areas where there is a gap in the availability of chicks.

[Translation]

Inter-Caste Marriages

3574. SHRI VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme of the Government for protection the couples marrying inter-caste, from the social harassment in order to create a casteless society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The provisions of the general criminal laws such as the Indian Penal Code would apply depending on the nature of the harassment, if any, to which inter-caste couples are subjected. Moreover, where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste, the special provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 may also be attracted depending on the circumstances of the case. Several State Governments/UT Administrations provide varying incentives for marriages between persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other castes, which are eligible for Central Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the implementation of these two Acts.

[English]

Reservation in Jobs for OBCs

3575. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the extent of reservation in jobs provided to other backward classes during the past three years. State-wise;

(b) the extent of backlog in each category and the steps taken to clear the same;

(c) the State-wise projections regarding the jobs likely to be available during the next five years for various reserved categories; and

(d) steps taken to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for reservation to safeguard the interests of reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). This information is not being collected State-wise.

(d) The department of Personnel and Training obtains annual statements from the various Ministries/Departments regarding reservation for posts and services in the Union Government.

Scheme for Fishermen

3576. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether saving-cum-relief scheme for the fishermen is enforced by some States only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre had discontinued Central assistance to this scheme and the same has affected the fishermen in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action planned to give the same benefit to all the fishermen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Saving-cum-Relief Component of the National Welfare of Fishermen Scheme, which was introduced in 1991-92, was applicable only to marine fishermen. Among the maritime States/Union Territories, the schemes was being implemented only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). the Saving-cum-Relief component of the National Welfare of Fishermen Scheme has been tentatively discontinued from 1.4.96. The discontinuation of the scheme has affected the fishermen in Kerala to

some extent, though not considerably, since out of 5,39,982 active fishermen i.e. Full-time and part-time fishermen, in the State (as on 31.12.94) only about 82,000 fishermen were being covered under the scheme upto 1995-96, which amounts to only about 15% of the active marine fisherment population in the State.

(e) The Government is reconsidering the decision to discontinue the Saving-cum Relief Component of the National Welfare of Fishermen Scheme. However, as already brought out in part (a) above, the scheme is, at present, applicable only to marine fishermen and is not being implemented by all the maritime States/Union Territories. There is no proposal, at present, to extent it to the inland sector also.

Restructuring of North Eastern Council

3577. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a separate Ministry for the N.E. State;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to structure the existing North Eastern Council; and

(c) if so, the nature of the proposed restructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain suggestions for restructuring of the North Eastern Council have been received from some Chief Ministers and Governors of the North Eastern States. No final decision have been taken on these suggestions.

Purchase of Electronic Equipments

3578. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have centralised the purchase of computers and other electronic equipments needed by various Ministries Departmental Undertakings and Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of the equipments in the open market is less than half of the prices being paid by the Government through the Central purchasing system; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind the continuance of such a system?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Directorate General Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) under the Department of Supply,

Ministry of Commerce is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India. According to the information furnished by the Department of Supply, purchase of computers and other electronic equipments is not centralised in DGS&D. The DGS&D also does not have a Rate contract for computers at present.

Recognition to Rajasthani Language

3579. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been constant demand for giving due recognition to the Rajasthani language;

(b) if so, the steps taken to include the Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Demands have been made to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. However, the question of inclusion or otherwise of any or more language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is under consideration of the Government.

Price of Sugarcane

3580. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uttar Pradesh had submitted any representation to Union/State Governments regarding the present price of sugarcane which is not in accordance with the present economic situation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union as well as State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The representation of the Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industries of U.P. regarding the price of sugarcane not being in accordance with the present economic situation was received in the Govt. of U.P. The State Govt. had meetings with the representatives of the Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industries of U.P. and other Sugar Mills Associations before announcing the State Advised Price (SAP).

After considering all the relevant factors, the State Govt. announced the cane price of Rs.72 per quintal for common variety and Rs.76 per quintal for early maturing variety of cane for the sugar seasons 1996-97.

The U.P. Sugar Mills Associations has challenged the U.P. Govt's. order announcing the above State Advised Price in a writ petition before the Hon'ble High

Court, Allababad. The Hon'ble High Court has quashed the order of the State Govt. fixing the State Advised Price.

Inner Line Permits

3581. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU :

SHRI L. RAMANA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have introduced Inner line permits in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of implementation of these permits in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Certain border areas in the four districts of Rajasthan Viz. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jalore shown in the Statement have been declared as notified areas under Section 3(1) of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961 in the interest of national security and public interest vide notification G.S.R. No.129 (E) dated 12.3.1996. This has been done in pursuance of a proposal received from Government of Rajasthan. Subsequent to this notification, persons not ordinarily resident of these areas can enter those areas only with a valid permit.

(c) According to the State Government, certain modalities for implementation of the regulation of entry of persons who are coming from outside are being worked out. In the light of this, it is too early to judge the impact of implementation of introduction of inner line permit system in the notified areas.

STATEMENT

Name of the District	Area
1	2
Barmer	- The areas falling within the jurisdiction of the following Police Stations, namely:- (1) Gadra Road (2) Ramsar (3) Binjrad (4) Sedwa (5) Bakhasar (6) Girab (7) Chothan
Jaisalmer	- The areas falling within the jurisdiction of the following Police Station, namely :- (1) Nachna (2) Mohangarh (3) Ramgarh (4) Sam (5) Jhinjhinyali (6) Jhahgarh (7) Nokh (8) Khudi

1	2
Bikaner	- The areas falling within the jurisdiction of the following Police stations, namely :- (1) Bajju (2) Pugal (3) Chattragarh (4) Khajuwala
Jalore	- The areas falling within the jurisdiction of the following Police Stations, namely :- (1) Sanchores (2) Chitalwana (3) Sarwana

Financial Assistance to Women Voluntary Organisations

3582. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether women voluntary organisations are getting financial assistance from the Government' and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Undertrials in Tihar Jail

3583. SHRI ANADI CHARAN SAHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Undertrials are languishing in the Tihar Jail, New Delhi for the last three years or more;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to expedite their trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). As on 1.12.96, there were 596 Undertrials prisoner under judicial custody lodged in Central Jail, Tihar for the last 3 years or more. The details are as under :

S.No.	Nature of case	Number of Undertrials
1	2	3
1.	Murder	380
2.	Dowry	21
3.	Dacoity	64
4.	Rape	36
5.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances	18
6.	Official Secrets Act	3
7.	Terrorists & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act	33

1	2	3
8.	Cheating	2
9.	Kidnapping	8
10.	304 Indian Penal Code	4
11.	307 Indian Penal Code	15
12.	Escape from Jail	1
13.	324 Indian Penal Code	1
14.	328 Indian Penal Code	3
15.	Explosive Act	1
16.	436 Indian Penal Code	1
17.	Delhi Police Act	1
18.	Arms Act	4

(c) The Supreme Court, in two public interest litigations, recently laid down the criteria for release of those undertrials who have already spent the maximum time for which they could have been sentenced on conviction. In pursuance to these directions of the Apex Court, About 400 prisoners were released under the orders of the trial courts.

HOPCOM Outlets

3584. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned any amount to open Horticulture Produce cooperative Marketing (HOPCOM) outlets in the Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the said purpose;

(c) the number of HOPCOM outlets to be opened in the State with NCDC assistance.

(d) the places where these would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). yes, Sir. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) as part of their expansion programme has sanctioned financial assistance for setting up of retail outlets only to Horticulture Producers' Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society Ltd., (HOPCOMS) Lalbagh, Bangalore, Karnataka State. The corporation has approved setting up of 245 retail outlets by HOPCOMS at an estimated cost of Rs.177.80 lakhs during 1990-91 wherein NCDC's share of assistance was Rs.133.80 lakhs during 1990-91 wherein NCDC's share of assistance was Rs.133.35 lakhs. The HOPCOMS, Bangalore have opened these retail outlets as under :-

Name of City	No. of retail outlets
1	2
Bangalore	156
Mysore	36

1	2
Mangalore	19
Kolar	13
Mandya	13
Tumkur	8
	245

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Relief Fund

3585. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all staff members of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) have voluntarily donated one day's salary in the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Relief Fund, 1996.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether officials of NSCFDC were also deputed in Andhra Pradesh to provide assistance for undertaking economic activities?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs.22,022/- being one days' salary of NSFDC's employees has been sent to Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Relief Fund vide Cheque No. 201865 dated 18-11-1996.

(c) Yes, Sir. NSFDC had deputed its Zonal Officer, Hyderabad to visit areas affected by cyclone to take stock of the situation and extent of damages suffered by SCs and STs covered under NSFDC's schemes and also to suggest measures for providing other assistance to the effected SC & ST families. On the basis of the recommendation of the State channelising agency, necessary remedial measures will be taken by the NSFDC.

Import of Fertilizers from CIS Countries

3586. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
DR. C. SILVERA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have relaxed statutory specifications for the potassic fertilisers being imported from the Commonwealth of Independent States countries despite the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's warning that it would encourage the inferior imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some measures to remove the apprehensions of I.C.A.R. while importing potassic fertilisers from the CIS countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The particle size specification of Mutiate of Potash (MOP) for import from the Commonwealth of Independent States countries (CIS) has been relaxed from the existing 95 per cent to 65 per cent between (-) 1.7 mm and 0.25 mm IS sieve, on 31.10.1996 for a period of one year.

It is not correct to say that the relaxation in particle size of MOP has been made against the technical opinion of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In fact, no technical opinion has been expressed by ICAR about the particle size of MOP.

(c) to (e). Question does not arise.

Extremist Organisations

3587. SHRI UDDHAB BHARMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extremist Organisations of the N.E. Region sponsoring sovereignty have expressed willingness to have talk with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). It will not be in public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

[Translation]

Pollution in Gaya

3588. SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some

representations from some Members of Parliament and some other Institutions that people of Gaya in Bihar are suffering from all round pollution;

(b) whether water of ancient ponds has been filled with filth by the Municipal Corporation resulting in permanent pollution there;

(c) whether the officials of the Central Pollution Control Boards alongwith the officials of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board had inspected the said ponds years ago and submitted a report to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the present actual position and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Bihar State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board examined water quality of Dighi Talab and Surajkund in Gaya. The water quality in respect of Dissolved Oxygen concentration is within the limit as per the primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing.

(d) The Department of Urban Development, Government of Bihar has initiated a study under the Urban Lake Conservation Programme.

Cases of Police Firing in Delhi

3589. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lives lost due to police firing during 1994, 1995 and 1996 till date and the manner in which they compare with the preceding three years;

(b) whether the cases of police firing were got inquired into by the Government;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Year	Number of incidents of police firing	Number of lives lost in police firing	Number of cases in which Enquiry/Magisterial Enquiry was conducted	Findings of Enquiry	Action taken on the findings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991	1	1	-	-	A case under section 302 IPC has been registered at Police Station Alipur. The case is pending trial in the court.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1992	2	2	1	Firing was found to be justified	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1	2	1	The Inquiry Officer has adversely commented upon the role of one MLA.	A case under section 147/148/149/353/186/427/436/307 and Sec. 3 of Prevention of Damage to Property Act was registered. The case is pending trial in the court.
1995	1	4	1	The firing was found to be justified.	
1996 (upto 12.12.96)	1	2	1	The enquiry has not been completed.	

Note: Besides the above, during the years 1991 to 1996 (upto 12.12.1996), 13 criminals and 5 terrorists were killed in different encounters with Delhi Police.

Under Weight Supply of Foodgrains

3590. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government during the current year so far regarding the foodgrains supplied from the Food Corporation of India's godowns for the fair price shops being under-weight;

(b) the action being taken on these complaints; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the supplies from Food Corporation of India godowns are in proper weight?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Surplus Sugar Stock

3591. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem under the heading "Sugar stockpile likely to cause 1200 crore loss", appearing in the News Time (Hyderabad), dated October 2, 1996;

(b) whether 8 million tonnes of surplus stock this year made a loss of Rs. 1200 crore to the Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the sugar producing States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are considering to change the area of their production; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). To enable the sugar mills to improve their financial position a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar created for one year from 10.1.1996, has been extended by another year and an additional buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been created for one year. Export of sugar is being encouraged. No reports have been received from State Governments about the change in area of production from sugarcane to other crops.

Problems of Indian Citizens in Indian Enclaves

3592. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1568 dated July 23, 1996 and state :

(a) the date from which the recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission are under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether the problems of the Indian citizens in the Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh had been under consideration of the Government for the last 45 years; and

(c) if so, the time by which their problems are likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Since 19 March, 1996.

(b) and (c). The Government has no administrative control or access to the Enclaves lying within Bangladesh. However, the Government remain committed to the full implementation of the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, including the exchange of enclaves. However, it is not possible to indicate any time frame. Efforts are underway to complete procedural formalities pertaining to the 1974 Agreement both in the Centre and concerned State Governments.

Review of Patent Law

3593. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken appropriate steps to review the existing legal impediments in the patent law in the wake of globalisation to ensure boost up in production and exports of the agricultural products/produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The agreement of Trade Related Intellectual Property Right under WTO requires the Member countries to provide for protection of plant varieties either through patents or through an effective sui-generis system. The Government has decided to evolve a sui-generis system for protection of plant varieties. The proposed system inter-alia, seeks to protect the traditional rights of farmers plant breeders and researchers

(c) A draft legislation is under formulation.

[Translation]

World Food Programme

3594. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes started under the World Food Programme in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Mandla district; and

(b) the names of places where the World Food Programme has been introduced in the State from 1994 to 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During 1994-95 and 1995-96, World Food Programme (WFP), an organisation in the United Nations system, had provided food assistance for the following two projects :

(i) Project 3227-Rehabilitation of degraded forests and afforestation in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Project 2206-Support to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Under the project 3227 relating to afforestation, which continued upto June, 1995, WFP assistance was provided to all the districts in Madhya Pradesh including Mandla. Later on, under bridging phase of the Project WFP assistance is continuing in 18 selected districts namely, Jhabua, Bastar, Mandla, Dhar, Surguja, Raigarh, West Nimmar, Shahdol, Betul, Seoni, Chhindwara, Sidhi, Bilaspur, East Nimmar, Ratlam, Rajnandgaon, Panna and tribal blocks of Jabalpur district.

Under the project 2206 relating to ICDS Scheme, WFP assistance has been made available to pregnant and nursing women; and children upto 6 years, in three districts namely, Jhabua, Khargone and Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Development of Fishery Industry

3595. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to each State/Union Territory for integrated development of fishery industry during the last financial year and the current financial year (upto 30 September); and

(b) the amount out of the above utilized by each State/Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 30.9.96) has sanctioned Rs. 5861.894 lakhs (consisting of Rs. 5528.726 lakhs as loan and Rs. 333.168 lakhs as subsidy). The details of the amount so sanctioned is at annexure-I. The State Government/Union Territories have so far utilised Rs. 297.290 lakhs (as loan) towards Integrated Fisheries Development Project sanctioned during 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 30.9.96). These details are also available in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Assistance Sanctioned by NCDC Integrated Fisheries Development Project and the amount Utilised by the State Government during 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 30.9.96).

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Project	Date of Sanction	Block Cost	Assistance Sanctioned by NCDC			Amount utilised by S/Govt.		
					Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1.	West Bengal	Integrated Brackish-water Aquaculture Development Project	28/8/95	1302.311	1070.667	44.888	1115.555	157.500	-	157.500
2.	West Bengal	Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project (Phase-III)	22/3/96	1654.672	1255.978	256.585	1512.563	139.790		139.790
3.	Maharashtra	Integrated Fisheries Development Project (in Parbhani & Nanded districts)	22/7/96	373.839	332.448	8.571	341.019			
4.	Maharashtra	Integrated Reservoir Fisheries Project (in Chandrapur & Gadchiroli Districts)	23/7/96	293.168	260.293	6.844	267.187			
5.	Karnataka	Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project in Dakshin Kannada & Uttar Kannada districts	23/7/96	2324.010	1998.590	16.280	2014.870			
6.	Kerala	Integrated Marine Fisheries Development Project Phase-III Additional assistance	17/9/96	675.350	610.750		610.750			
				6623.350	5528.726	333.168	5861.894	297.290	0.000	297.290

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border

3596. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which Mahajan Commission submitted its report to the Government of India suggesting solution for the long pending border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the commission has suggested that Kannada areas like Sholapur and other adjacent area should be merged with Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government of India has a proposal to implement the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the time by which the same would be implemented in toto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The Mahajan Commission submitted its report to the Government of India on 25.8.1967.

(b) The Mahajan Commission recommended the following areas for transfer from the State of Maharashtra to the State of Mysore :

(i) The whole of taluka of Akkalkot along with the town of Akkalkot;

(ii) 44 villages in the taluka of Jath;

(iii) 65 villages in the taluka of South Sholapur, and

(iv) 15 villages in the taluka of Gadhinglaj;

The Commission rejected the counter claim of the State of Mysore to the city of Sholapur, the taluka of Chandgad and the taluka of North Sholapur. Some areas from the State of Mysore were also recommended by the Commission for transfer to the State of Maharashtra.

(c) to (f). The Government of India are of the view that this dispute can be resolved with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned. The Government of India will be glad to extend all possible assistance to them in this regard.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has recently written to the Chief Minister of Karnataka expressing this willingness for mutual discussions on the long pending border issue.

Benefits to Freedom Fighters Pensioners

3597. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent decision by the Supreme Court

has enabled more persons to avail the benefits extended to the freedom fighters;

(b) whether the freedom fighters granted amnesty by the British Government have become entitled for pension as a result thereof; and

(c) whether the discharged persons of the naval mutiny would also benefit therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed certain decision in various cases from time to time. Notwithstanding the decision(s) of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it has always been the aim and intention of the government that no genuine freedom fighter is denied his legitimate claim for grant of pension.

Freedom Fighters who were granted general amnesty by the British Government without asking for the same or tendering an apology for securing premature release before completion of their sentence are entitled for grant of pension. Similarly, the persons who were discharged/dismissed from service on their taking part in the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny are also entitled for grant of samman pension under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Allocation of Neptha

3598. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan had made a request to the Government of India for the allocation of Neptha for production of Soda Ash, Urea, diammonia Phosphate and to set up a Petrochemical Complex in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THIS MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposals for Godowns

3599. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals received from the State/ Union Territories for providing assistance for the construction of godowns during 1995-96 and 1996-97, State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals sanctioned along with the assistance provided by the Government during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the target for creation of additional storage facilities for the States/Union Territories during 1995-96, 1996-97 and the achievements made in this regard;

(d) whether storage facilities are inadequate and dependency is more on the hired godowns; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Statement I and II are enclosed.

(c) to (e) No annual targets have been fixed for creation of additional storage facility. The Government aims to reduce the dependency on hired godowns through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Public Distribution System by grant of financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction of small godowns for storage of foodgrains. However, the Central Government has been able to fulfil the demands of the State Governments only partially due to Budgetary constraints and thus dependency on hired godowns continues. Efforts are being made to get more allocation under the scheme so that more funds can be made available to the States/UTs.

STATEMENT-I

Proposals received from the States/UTs and sanctions for the construction of godowns during 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Proposals Received			No.	Sanctioned	
		No.	Capacity	Amount		Capacity	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	9400	228.60	-	-	107.48
2.	Gujarat	20	9250	291.05	8	4000	-
3.	J & K	58	19230	1071.11	20	6650	288.23
4.	Madhya Pradesh	14	14000	228.70	-	-	-
5.	Maharashtra	1	500	8.60	4	2442	41.10
6.	Manipur	11	2200	89.45	11	2200	136.80
7.	Mizoram	14	3300	82.63	11	2400	62.63
8.	Orissa	77	19250	334.75	-	-	-
9.	Rajasthan	10	18000	261.90	4	8800	113.76
10.	Uttar Pradesh	63	19550	1510.49	-	-	-
11.	A and N Island	-	-	-	-	-	5.00*
Total		305	116130	4183.28	58	26492	755.00

* Enhancement of expenditure of funds sanctioned during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

STATEMENT-II

Proposals received from the States/UTs and sanctions for the construction of godowns during 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	States/UTs	Proposals Received			No.	Sanctioned	
		No.	Capacity	Amount		Capacity	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	-	16	5000	124.20
2.	Assam	16	30300	364.62	-	-	-
3.	Haryana	13	38500	500.00	-	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-	14	14000	228.76
5.	Tamil Nadu*	-	-	-	18	2480	50.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh*	-	-	-	20	5400	162.00
Total		29	68800	864.62	68	26880	564.96

* Proposals though received during 1995-96, were considering during the year 1996-97.

Sale of Spoiled Wheat

3600. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 90 thousand metric tonnes of wheat worth Rs. 48 crore has been stored on Surendranagar-Bayana Road in Gujarat in open ground since July, 1995 without proper protection by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether such spoiled stock is being sold in open market by FCI; and

(c) the reasons for storage in such a manner and sale of spoiled wheat in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) It has been reported by Food Corporation of India (FCI) that a quantity of 92,413 metric tonnes wheat was stored in CAP storage (Cover and Plinth) at Dudhrej (Surendranagar) as on 31.5.96 with proper protection by use of cement concrete blocks and bamboo mats as dunnage, covered with polythene covers and lashed properly. It is further reported that receipt of wheat at this centre started from Oct. 95 only and not July, 95.

(b) and (c). It is reported that stock of wheat stored at Dudhrej CAP storage faced severe cyclonic storms accompanied by rain during June, 96. The stocks were inspected by Senior Quality Control Officer after cyclone and as per the report bulk of the stock was found in good condition except some damage to bottom layer bags and partial damage, these were segregated and only sound stock of wheat conforming to PFA standard was issued in the open market after due certification of quality by Quality Control Officers of the FCI.

Due to lack of covered storage space to the required extent, open storage was resorted to in Gujarat. The wheat stocks moved from Punjab and Haryana was stored at open hired space in Dudhrej being a nodal point in Saurashtra for export/open sale.

Tests on Animals

3601. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government contemplate to do away with the cruel practice of conducting tests on live animals on the part of the manufacturing companies to ascertain the harmful effects of the cosmetics and toiletries;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken to ban such tests;

(c) whether the Government also propose to urge the manufacturers to evolve some humane non-animal tests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiment on Animals proposed in its 7th meeting dated 2nd August, 1996 that the items of cosmetic and toiletries falling under Schedule 'S' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for which testing is mandatory, should be rescheduled and the choice may be left to the manufacturers to test or not to test the products on animals. The products not tested on animals should display the statement "Not tested on animals". The Bureau of Indian Standards in its 7th meeting of the Cosmetics Sectional Committee held on 11th September, 1996 unanimously decided that if proper control was exercised on the choice of the ingredients as well as the formulations employed which have already been tried in the past, it may not be necessary to carry out safety evaluation on animals and the choice is left to the manufacturer. However, in the case of novel ingredients/product formulation it would be necessary for the manufacturer to carry out the testing as stipulated under the rules. The Bureau has also left the choice regarding display of the expression "Not tested on animals" to the manufacturers.

(b) These decisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards shall become operative as and when published by them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Vyapari Bhi I.S.I. Kee Muthi Mein

3602. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the News-item captioned "Vyapari Bhi I.S.I. Kee Muthi Mein", appearing in 'Jansatta', dated November 17, 1996; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The various steps taken by the Delhi Police to curb terrorist and espionage activities include: (a) close coordination with the Central and State intelligence agencies; (b) checking of suspected guest houses/hide-outs; (c) educating the public through the electronic media and otherwise to be on look out for any suspected persons; (d) verification of new tenants; (e) watch on foreign tourist camps etc; and (f) close vigil at border, check posts.

[English]

Law and Order situation in Delhi

3603. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is spate of unsolved murders in Delhi particularly in South Delhi as reported in the *Hindustan Times*, dated November 22, 1996;

(b) if so, the number of cases of murders registered, solved and which remained unsolved so far during the last one year, separately, police station-wise; and

(c) whether the Government propose to hand over unsolved cases to the Special Task Force or CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The requisite information, district-wise, is indicated in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

STATEMENT

District-wise Cases of Murder Reported in Delhi during the period from 01.12.95 to 30.11.1996.

S.No.	District/Unit	Reported	Cancelled	Admitted	Solved	Unsolved	
						Pending Investigation	Untraced
1.	North-East	66	-	66	54	12	-
2.	East	43	-	46	32	13	1
3.	Central	40	-	40	31	8	1
4.	West	80	4	76	70	6	-
5.	IGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	North	37	-	37	27	8	2
7.	North-West	113	2	111	84	26	1
8.	New Delhi	11	3	8	3	5	-
9.	South	86	6	78	54	24	-
10.	South-West	42	-	42	34	8	-
11.	Crime and Railways	9	2	7	2	5	-
Total		528	17	511	391	115	5

[Translation]

Milk Production

3604. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the place of India in the World in the field of milk production;

(b) the target fixed for milk production for the current financial year; and

(c) by when the country is likely to be self-reliant in the matter of milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) India stands 2nd in the World in the field of Milk production.

(b) The target fixed for milk production for 1996-97 is 70.8 million tonnes

(c) As per nutritional requirement of milk, recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the country is likely to be self-reliant in the matter of milk production by the end of this Century.

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976

3605. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR SINHA :
SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the background of new economic policy the Government have reviewed FCRA-76; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Review of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is a continuous process. Prevailing policies

of the Government are kept in view while considering proposals for changes, if any, in the Act.

Closure of Industrial Units

3606. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

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

(a) the number of industrial units ordered to be shifted or closed down by the Ministry and by the Court through the Government in the country during 1995-96 and 1996-97 till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the industrial units closed down till date in compliance with the said orders, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are reconsidering the said orders; and

(d) if so, the names of the industrial units being reconsidered in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). The State-wise details of the industrial units in the country closed down due to orders of various courts and this Ministry during the period 1995 till date, is as under :

Name of the State	No. of Units	Details
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2	Retreading units
Bihar	43	43 units were ordered closed but 6 units were allowed to be reopened after required compliance with the conditions.
Gujarat	39	39 units are closed at present. The Gujarat High Court has further directed the closing down of 1447 units vide Order dated 28.9.1995. These units include dyestuff industries, chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceuticals.

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	54	Stone crushing units.
Madhya Pradesh	1	Chemical unit.
Haryana	46	Stone crushing, tannery, distillery and dyeing units.
Tamil Nadu	485	Tanneries.
Uttar Pradesh	154	Board and paper mills, textile mills, leather industries, dyeing and printing units, steel tubes, lime units, bone mills, manure units, chemical units, sugar and distillery.
West Bengal	38	Resin and chemicals, oil mills, paper industries, beverages, jute factories, chemical units, iron & steel and fertilisers.
Delhi	169	These are units falling under H category and highly polluting in nature.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Agreements by ICAR/DARE

3607. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements signed by ICAR/DARE for strengthening the field of agricultural research and education during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : Details of the Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements signed by ICAR/DARE for strengthening the field of agriculture research and education during 1995-96 are given in the Statement enclosed. These MOUs/Agreements are pursued through annual/biennial work plans to undertake specific activities from both sides.

STATEMENT

Details of the Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements Signed by ICAR/DARE for Strengthening the field of Agriculture, Research and Education during 1995-96

S.No.	Country/International Institute signing the MOU/Agreement	Date of Signing	Areas of Interest
1	2	3	4
1.	Protocol of Accord with the Centre for National Research on Science and Technology, Ougadougou, Burkina Faso.	7th August, 1995	Agricultural Research and Education including training of Scientists.

1	2	3	4
2.	MOU signed with the University of Liberia, Monrovia.	11th August, 1995	Technical and Scientific Cooperation
3.	MOU signed with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA).	30th August, 1995	Agricultural Research.
4.	MOU signed with the International Centre for Underutilized Crops (ICUC) whose Hqrs. is at University of South Hampton, U.K. for the underutilized Tropical Fruits of Asia Net Work (UTFANET)	11th September, 1995	Research on Tropical Fruits.
5.	Agreement with the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (RAAS), Russia.	5th October, 1995	Research in Agriculture and related subjects.
6.	Agreement signed with the United States Department of Agriculture.	27th January, 1996	Agricultural Sciences.
7.	Agreement signed with Australia for developing collaborative projects between ICAR and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).	2nd February, 1996	Collaborative projects in the disciplines of agricultural research including animal sciences and fisheries.
8.	MOU signed with International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) New Delhi.	31st July, 1996	Research in the disciplines of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
9.	MOU with the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), Philippines.	15th July, 1996	Fisheries Research.
10.	MOU with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), Rome, Italy.	17th July, 1996	Plant genetic resources.
11.	MOU with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya.	15th November, 1996	Livestock research.
12.	International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), Sri Lanka.	25th November, 1996	Irrigation and Water Management

Detention Under TADA

3608. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under TADA since the enforcement of the Act, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons found guilty alongwith the number of persons acquitted by the courts;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials responsible for booking the persons and keeping them in detention under TADA for long periods; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) A statement as per available information attached.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain information regarding persons found guilty and persons acquitted.

(c) and (d). Since Law and Order is a State subject, the provisions of the Act are invoked by States/UTs in the light of public order and internal security conditions prevailing over there. As such Central Govt. is not concerned.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of persons arrested under TADA till the repeal of the TADA Act (Cumulative from 1985 to May, 1995)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7485
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109
3.	Assam	13637
4.	Bihar	359
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	18686
7.	Haryana	2658
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11616
10.	Karnataka	236
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Manipur	1694
13.	Madhya Pradesh	731
14.	Maharashtra	2537
15.	Meghalaya	21
16.	Punjab	15525
17.	Rajasthan	477
18.	Tamil Nadu	384
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1137
20.	West Bengal	531
21.	Chandigarh Admn.	249
22.	NCT Delhi	1212
Total		79332

[Translation]

De-addiction Centres in Uttar Pradesh

3609. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of de-addiction centres in Uttar Pradesh and other States of the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more such centres; and

(c) if so, the number of de-addiction centres proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh and other States during the year 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) 129 De-addiction Centres have been assisted in the Country of which 12 are in Uttar Pradesh, during the year 1995-96, under the Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.

(b) and (c). The opening of new Centres depends upon fulfilling of certain prescribed criteria laid down in the Scheme and the availability of funds. It is not possible to give the exact number of Centres that are proposed to be sanctioned in any given year.

Development of Ravine Areas

3610. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the efforts made by the Government to develop the ravine areas for cultivation at the local level;

(b) whether the Government are considering to invite multinational companies for making these Chambal ravines cultivable and for farming in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of companies contacted, so far and conditions thereof;

(d) whether the Government also propose to lease out these ravines to local landless farmers and making the same cultivable by providing them loans on easy interest rates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Efforts have been made both at Central and State level to reclaim the ravine areas from time to time in different Plan periods. During the VIIth Five Year Plan an area of 0.59 lakh hectares in U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Gujarat was reclaimed with a cost of Rs. 26.61 crores. Subsequently, the scheme was transferred to the State sector w.e.f. 1991-92 as per the decision of the National Development Council.

Assistance of Rs. 81.05 crores for reclamation of 47,494 hectares in U.P. has also been provided under the externally assisted project namely Integrated Watershed Management in Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna Catchments.

(b) to (d). There are no such proposals under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Veterinary hospitals and Insemination

3611. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for opening veterinary hospitals and insemination centres in the country and the number of cattle prescribed in a villages for this purpose;

(b) the details of veterinary hospitals and insemination centres in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have provided financial assistance to the National Capital Region of Delhi and other States for setting up of veterinary hospitals and insemination centres during last three years;

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

(e) whether the Central Government have any proposal to increase the number of veterinary hospitals and insemination centres in the country; and

(f) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be finalised and the number of such hapitals and centres proposed to be set up in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : There is no criteria fixed for opening Veterinary Hospitals for number of cattle in a village. However, National Commission on Agriculture in its Report 1976 recommended for atleast one Veterinarian for every 20,000 cattle units by 1980, 10,000 cattle units by 1990 and 5,000 units by 2000 A.D. As per planning one Artificial Insemination Centre is required for every 1000 breedable cows/buffaloes.

(b) The details of veterinary Hospitals and Insemination Centres in the country State-wise is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d). Government provides no financial assistance for setting up of Veterinary hospitals, in the State and Union Territories. However, assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Extension of Frozen Semen Technology is given to the States for creation of infrastructural facilities including setting up of Artificial Insemination Centres. Financial assistance provided to States and Union Territories under the Scheme during last three years State-wise and year-wise is given at Statements-II (A), II (B) and II (C).

(e) and (f). Central Government have no proposal to increase the number of veterinary hospitals. However, the number of insemination centres will be increased on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Veterinary Institutions and Artificial Insemination Centres as on 31st March, 1995 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Veteri- nary Hospi- tals/ Poly- clinics	Veteri- nary Dispen- saries	Veteri- nary Aid Centres/ Stockman Centres/ Mobile dispen- saries	Artificial Insem- ination Cen- tres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210	1041	2589	3009
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	91	164	30
3.	Assam	26	387	1235	731
4.	Bihar	62	1155	2190	1652
5.	Goa	3	21	56	74
6.	Gujarat	13	388	587	3514
7.	Haryana	606	859	751	2276
8.	Himachal Pradesh	230	514	14	710
9.	J and K	48	302	201	1226
10.	Karnataka	240	697	1795	4645
11.	Kerala	175	541	11	1600
12.	Madhya Pradesh	772	2152	90	2818
13.	Maharashtra	31	992	1908	3972
14.	Manipur	52	108	29	119
15.	Meghalaya	4	57	75	87
16.	Mizoram	5	39	98	21
17.	Nagaland	4	27	70	5
18.	Orissa	58	465	2831	1564
19.	Punjab	1096	1328	45	1965
20.	Rajasthan	1028	284	56	2109
21.	Tamil Nadu	58	791	2226	2770
22.	Tripura	9	49	220	21
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1855	258	2712	2723
24.	West Bengal	140	612	702	1865
25.	Sikkim	12	25	59	53
26.	A and N Islands	9	39	8	31
27.	Chandigarh	5	3	-	1
28.	D and N Haveli	1	-	-	-
29.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	53	23	-	22
31.	Lakshdweep	-	10	-	5
32.	Pondicherry	3	14	-	57
Total		6860	13872	20122	39671

STATEMENT-II (A)

S.No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Artificial Insemination centres	Frozen Semen Stations	Infrastructures Frozen Semen Banks	Training Centres	Others
1.	Gujarat	1.195	-	-	-	-	Micro
2.	Haryana	127.30	-	1	-	-	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	22.30	90	-	-	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.01	80	-	-	-	Liquid Nitrogen Plant
5.	Karnataka	30.88	24	-	2	-	-
6.	Kerala	5.86*	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Meghalaya	3.95*	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	14.00	-	-	1	-	-
9.	West Bengal	34.00	-	-	1	-	-
Total		340.495	194	1	4	-	-

* Additional funds were provided for the completion of the previous project

STATEMENT-II (B)

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Extension of Frozen Semen Technology to the States and Union Territories (1994-95)

S.No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Artificial Insemination centres	Frozen Semen Stations	Infrastructures Frozen Semen Banks	Training Centres	Others
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	220.00	450	1	2	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	74.05	100	1	1	-	-
3.	Mizoram	1.80	15	-	-	-	-
4.	Orissa	12.00	-	-	-	-	Liquid Nitrogen Plant
5.	Tamil Nadu	45.00	-	1	-	-	-
6.	West Bengal	46.00	-	-	1	-	-
Total		398.85	565	3	4	-	-

STATEMENT-II (C)

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Extension of Frozen Semen Technology to the States and Union Territories (1995-96)

S.No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Artificial Insemination centres	Frozen Semen Stations	Infrastructures Frozen Semen Banks	Training Centres	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	23.80	170	-	-	-	-
2.	Kerala	99.16	288	1	3	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	200	-	-	1	-
4	Meghalaya	58.60	-	-	1	-	-
5	Mizoram	73.40	15	-	1	-	-
6	Uttar Pradesh	69.00	147	-	4	-	-
7	West Bengal	170.00	-	-	2	-	-
	Total	528.96	760	1	11	2	-

Green House Technology

3612. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any plan to change "Green House Technology" in India keeping in view the urbanisation, industrialisation and the problem of food for the increasing population;

(b) whether the Government think that the said technology may prove helpful in overcoming difficulties suffered by Indian farmers due to irregularity and uncertainty in the natural basic components like water, oil, climate, humidity and favourable environment required for any crop;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the names of the States partially adopting this technology at present in cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is promoting green house technology, which creates favourable environment for crop production for this purpose. The Government of India is implementing a scheme under which assistance is being provided to the farmers for setting up green houses

(d) J and K, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland are the major states to adopt green house technology for crops production.

Welfare Schemes in Bihar

3613. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry in Bihar alongwith the details of funds allocated for the purpose; and

(b) the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The Ministry is implementing welfare schemes throughout the country including the State of Bihar. Funds are allocated scheme-wise only but not district-wise. The details of the schemes and funds released thereunder during 1995-96 are given in Statement

STATEMENT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released 1995-96
1	2	3

Scheduled Caste Development

1.	SCDC	57.64
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST students	990.75
3.	Pre Matric Scholarship of Children of those engaged in unclean Occupations	84.46
4.	Book Banks for SC/ST students	5.00
5.	Coaching and Allied Scheme	2.96
6.	PCR Act	18.00
7.	SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	98.00
8.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations to SCs	48.70

Scheduled Tribes Development

1.	Research and Training	14.73
2.	Grant in aid to voluntary organisations for welfare of STs.	35.31
3.	Special Central Assistance (TSP)	274.22
4.	Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	725.25
5.	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs	50.00

Social Defence

1.	Welfare of the Aged	4.47
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1	2	3
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Welfare of Minorities and Backward Classes :

1. Pre Examination Coaching for Weaker Section based on economic criteria	15 09
2. National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	1017.45
3. Multi Sectoral Development Plans	1.00

Welfare of Handicapped

1. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and appliances	29.50
2. Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled persons	56 71
3. Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for establishment and development of special schools	2.03

[Translation]

Bhuria Committee for Tribals

3614. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted Bhuria Committee regarding the self-governance for the tribals;

(b) if so, the date on which the said committee was set up alongwith the details of the recommendations of the committee;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement recommendations of the said committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which recommendations would be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, M.P. was constituted to make recommendations on the salient features of the law for extending the provisions of the Constitution (3rd Amendment) Act, 1992 to the scheduled Areas on 10th June, 1994, which had submitted its report in February, 1995. A copy of the summary of the recommendations of the Committee is attached as Statement.

(c) to (e). A Bill based on the recommendations of the Bhuria Committee and the views of the State Governments, namely the Provisions of the Panchayats

(Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 1996 has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 12.12.1996. The Bill is pending consideration of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Summary of recommendations of the Committee of Members of Parliament and Experts constituted to make recommendations on law concerning extension of provisions of the Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992 to Scheduled Areas.

- (i) Broadly the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution should be incorporated in the law to be passed by Parliament for Scheduled Areas but at the same time certain unique Characteristics of tribal societies and tribal areas need to be kept in view. In particular their customary laws, indigenous institutions, traditional practices, community ethos, their mode of living, organisation, cultural mores etc. and their present-day predicament of exploitation, deprivation, marginalisation etc.
- (ii) An important facet that has to be kept in mind is that the tribal communities should be empowered to prevent their exploitation by strengthening their structure politically, legally, administratively, and financially to deal with emerging problems among tribal people like land alienation, displacement, deforestation, ecological degradation, displace, growing indebtedness, excise policy, etc.
- (iii) Part IX of the Constitution envisages Panchayats at the villages, intermediate and district levels with a Gram Sabha at the base. The Committee has also recommended a three-tier structure with a Gram Sabha. However, in a significant departure from the Panchayat structure, the that emerged in the deliberations of the Committee and which it has recommended in its Report is that even for the Central Indian Tribal heartland which comprises the scheduled Areas the overall design for the VIth Schedule should be adopted while at the same time harmonising it with the provision of Part IX of the Constitution within the broad frame-work of the V Schedule. The model of the VIth Schedule has been taken as a broad charter of autonomy for devising instrument of self-determination whereas the overall frame work of the Vth Schedule has been sought for framing regulations or for any other legislation as may be necessary. The Committee has recommended the Autonomous District Council contained in the VIth Schedule at the district level to satisfy the ethnic aspirations and the self-management concept to be adopted in the Central Indian tribal areas. The VIth Schedule confers powers of legislation

and administration of justice on the district councils apart from the executive, developmental and financial responsibilities. The Committee recommends that this format should be adopted for districts in Vth Schedule areas but expanded to include subjects that are indicated in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution for Panchayats.

- (iv) At these three levels of representative democracy, part IX of the Constitution provides for the States to devolve power and authority on the Panchayats at different levels. Whereas the report of the Committee is definitive in respect of the powers and functions to be devolved upon Panchayats, particularly those dealing with problems facing the tribal communities like land alienation, displacement, management of natural resources, Nishtar rights in forests, dispensation of justice, control over distillation and sale of liquor etc.
- (v) Another significant recommendation of the Committee is in the Gram Sabha. Most tribal societies in India are characterised by an equalitarian spirit. Cognizance has to be taken of their unique traditional organisational set up and ethos while considering democratic decentralisation in tribal areas. Rough and hilly topography, sparsely populated scattered villages which could better be described as hamlets characterise tribal areas. A Gram Sabha should represent such an entity. The Committee strongly feels that the traditional role of the Gram Sabha in tribal communities as vibrant, living organisations must be recognised. The Committee has been emphatic in its recommendation that a Gram Sabha should be an entity which is live and functioning.
- (vi) ?? keeping with its strong recommendations that direct participative democracy should be given pre-eminence in the Panchayat Raj structure the Committee has made detailed suggestion for the responsibilities and powers and functions to be given to Gram Sabhas. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, leave it to the States to endow the Gram Sabha's with powers and functions. They do not flow automatically from the Constitution. The Committee's recommendations with respect to the powers functions and authority to be given to Gram Sabhas is in this respect significant.
- (vii) It is the view of the Committee that Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Area should be allowed to exercise their traditional roles unhindered, specifically different functions as traditionally prescribed including management of natural resources. The Report emphasises that it has to be ensured that access to natural

resources in tribal areas should remain with the tribal people and that they are suitably empowered to utilise them.

- (viii) Further, a Gram Sabha may have a traditional village councils which performs various functions, religious, political, economic, judicial etc. These should be allowed to function and their role harmonised with the modern set up. Should such a body not exist, the constituent Gram Sabha may create executive village council to undertake execution of development works and other functions.
- (ix) Some other important recommendations of the Committee are majority Scheduled Tribe representation in different heirs of Panchayats and that posts of both Chairman and Vice-Chairman, should belong to Scheduled Tribes. Further, only MPs may be associated with Panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
- (x) Setting apart of seats, not exceeding five in number for nomination in the district council for minority tribal communities who cannot find place through the election process.
- (xi) Authority for dissolution of a Panchayat should be the Governor.
- (xii) To prevent diversion and misutilisation of funds, all tribal sub-Plan funds, whether relating to State Plan or Special Central Assistance or any other should be quantified and placed in the "charged" category in the respective Government's budget. Further, these funds should be placed of the disposal of the ADCs and Panchayats and procedures should be devised for direct allotment of funds to the ADCs.

There are some other recommendations relating overall to Vth Schedule areas like making the Tribal Advisory Council into an effective and functioning organisation, revival of the Central Advisory Council, appointment of a Commission by the Governor to examine and report on all matters relating to the administration of ADCs, reorganisation of administrative boundaries based on ethnic and demographic considerations and fresh examination of Scheduled Areas to include those tribal areas that have been left out.

Dacoity Eradication Programme

3615. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount allocated by the Central Government for the Dacoity Eradication Programme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the phases in which the Dacoity Eradication Programme has been divided;

(c) the amount expected to be allocated in the next financial year; and

(d) the amount allocated during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The Central Government does not release funds to the States specifically for the eradication of dacoity. It, however, provides financial assistance to the States under the scheme - 'Modernisation of State Police Forces'. The allocation for Uttar Pradesh under this scheme during the current financial year (1996-97) is Rs. 336.300 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 168.150 lakhs has already been released. The allocation for Uttar Pradesh under the scheme last year (1995-96) was also Rs. 336.300 lakhs but no amount could be released for want of utilisation certificates pertaining to earlier years.

Central Assistance for Bihar

3616. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes for which Central assistance is given to Bihar and the criteria adopted for providing the same;

(b) the details of the Central assistance alongwith the details of schemes for which the same was given during the last three years;

(c) whether the assistance is being utilized by the State Government directly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The Central assistance is released as per the norms and criteria laid down in the schemes. Details of the Central assistance alongwith the details of schemes are as per Statement attached.

(c) and (d). The assistance is utilised through various Government agencies directly.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5

Scheduled Caste Development

1.	SCA to SCP to SCs.	2327.11	2327.11	—
2.	Assistance to SCDCs	113.52	—	57.64
3.	Post-Matric Scholarships	590.14	451.00	990.75
4.	Pre-Matric scholarship	65.80	Nil	84.46

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Book Banks for SC/ST	9.91	16.99	5.00
6.	Girls hostels for SCs	40.00	—	—
7.	Boys Hostels for SCs	70.77	—	—
8.	Coaching & Allied Scheme	8.57	1.70	2.96
9.	PCR Act and SCs/STs	26.50	15.00	116.00

Scheduled Tribes Development

1.	Vocational Training	—	44.34	44.34
2.	Boys Hostels for STs	—	—	—
3.	Girls Hostels for STs	—	4.84	—
4.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for ST Girls	—	—	—
5.	Research and Training	12.71	10.63	14.73
6.	Special Central Assistance (TSP)	3497.39	1748.70	274.22
7.	Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	801.00	725.25	725.25
8.	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs	—	—	50.00

Minorities Development

1.	Multi-Sectoral Development Plan	Nil	Nil	1.00
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Profit from Export/Import of Food Items

3617. SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of food items being imported and exported to the foreign countries;

(b) the profit earned by the Government from the import/export thereof during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government are considering to implement any scheme to increase this profit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The total quantity and value of rice, wheat other cereals exported from the country during the last one year i.e. 1995-96 are given below :

Commodity	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
Rice (Basmati)	3.92	851.16
Rice (Non-Basmati)	51.20	3701.85
Wheat	6.17	360.90
Other cereals	0.28	17.15

There was no import of the above mentioned commodities during 1995-96 except a small quantity of 994 tonnes of other cereals valued at 0.23 crores.

(b) The export were undertaken by private exporters/ Public Sector undertakings, the profit of which do not accrue to the Government.

However, against the authorisation given by the Government to the FCI to export/sell for the purpose of export upto 30.00 lakh tonnes of fine and superfine rice and upto 25.00 lakh tonnes of non-durum wheat from the Central Pool during 1995-96, it had sold for export a quantity of about 14.82 lakh tonnes of rice and about 0.81 lakh tonnes of wheat at prices higher than the Central Issue Prices for PDS. The estimated savings in the amount of subsidy payable to the FCI because of these export sales is of the order of Rs. 72 crores during 1995-96.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cooperative Societies

3618 SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of milk producer cooperative societies in rural areas in the country and the number out of these lying idle along with the reasons therefore;

(b) the scheme of the Government for their revival and increasing the number of these societies;

(c) the amount spent under 'Operation Flood I-II-III' and achievements made in this regard, State-wise.

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage dairy industry after the completion of Operation Flood Scheme; and

(e) the schemes the Government propose to introduce for dairy Industry for the areas where no cooperative society of milk producers was formed under the Operation Flood Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) About 85,000 milk producers' cooperative societies have been organised upto 31.3.96 under Central Sector Schemes for dairy development. About 74% of these are functional. The reasons for idleness include low potential, lack of farmer participation and unviable operations.

(b) The Technology Mission on Dairy Development has been making efforts to revitalise some of the defunct societies. Formation of new societies is a continuous process built into the ongoing Central Sector plan schemes.

(c) Amounts disbursed to various states under Operation Flood (OF) I, II and III upto 31-3-96 are at Statement-I. The cumulative achievements are at statement-II.

(d) and (e). The Government of India has launched the Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas. It is proposed to form new dairy cooperative societies in the Operation Flood Areas in order to cover a large number of farmers under the OF activities. It is also proposed to revitalise all the defunct societies in the OF milk shed.

STATEMENT-I

Statement of Funds Disbursed Under Operation Flood I, II, III, As On 31-3-1996

State	Project				(Rs. In Lakhs)
	OF-I	OF-II	OF-II (Spillover)	OF-III	
	1970-82	1978-85	1985-87	1987-96	
1	2	3	4	5	
Andaman Nicobar		26.23	2.59		73.31
Andhra Pradesh	503.27	2449.49	1412.41		6207.67
Assam		227.74	174.28		190.01
Bihar	323.55	443.72	373.09		1955.08
Delhi	903.35	573.59	144.42		2039.08
Goa		106.42	13.71		107.24
Gujarat	2188.75	4338.84	2391.44		38021.51
Haryana	375.94	492.43	534.96		2491.17
Himachal Pradesh		54.69	50.66		127.75

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka		484.53	1131.70	8376.72
Kerala		833.75	891.01	2398.81
Jammu & Kashmir		34.69	15.03	55.59
Madhya Pradesh		2186.27	1365.94	1257.25
Maharashtra	1800.19	1671.52	1145.22	4138.90
Manipur			0.16	0.85
Mizoram			2.28	1.49
Nagaland		1.00	5.23	5.42
Orissa		728.27	287.65	632.85
Pondicherry		42.61	63.07	106.22
Punjab	528.71	2225.30	1039.13	4067.64
Rajasthan	400.58	606.58	1030.89	3617.39
Sikkim		59.35	10.43	1.12
Tamil Nadu	1426.41	1807.39	1436.26	6265.81
Tripura		19.64	7.23	8.63
Uttar Pradesh	578.81	740.42	1287.00	8880.00
West Bengal	1491.84	821.29	392.17	6745.63
Total Release to States	10521.40	20975.76	15207.96	97863.14
Centralised Activities	1132.51	6741.54	5723.87	12612.48
Grand Total	11653.91	27717.30	20931.83	110475.62

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Achievements of some of the Key Components of Operation Flood in Different States as on 31.3.1996.

S.No.	Name of the State	DCS (No)	Farmer Member ('000)	Milk@ Procurement (TKGPD)	Milk@ Marketing (TLPD)	Dairy Processing Capacities created (TLPD)	Milk Drying Capacities created (MTPD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman Nicobar		Not reported			5	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5311	714	585	620	2247	-
3.	Assam	122	2	5	8	60	-
4.	Bihar	2722	135	155	175	586	12.5
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	1096	1150	-
6.	Goa	155	16	23	49	75	60
7.	Gujarat	11430	1950	3157	1431	6660	393
8.	Haryana	2296	154	119	62	430	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	178	15	12	15	30	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir		Not Reported		-	10	-
11.	Karnataka	7193	1382	1206	1136	1805	34
12.	Kerala	1415	366	321	322	525	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4215	211	179	247	1030	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	5807	1106	1896	1824	3940	-
15.	Manipur		Not Reported		-	-	-
16.	Mizoram		Not Reported		-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	22	1	1	1	-	-
18.	Orissa	1060	72	56	89	125	-
19.	Pondicherry	81	22	32	29	30	-
20.	Punjab	6009	339	460	321	1410	99
21.	Rajasthan	5128	370	420	232	1050	60
22.	Sikkim	122	4	5	5	15	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	8158	1834	1369	1296	2421	70
24.	Tripura	80	4	2	5	10	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9845	533	635	376	1140	60
26.	West Bengal	1395	85	123	601	1510	10
Total		72744	9315	10941	9940	26264	989.50

DCS - Dairy Cooperative Societies.
 @ - Average of the year 19-95-96.
 TKGPD - Thousand KG Per day
 TLPD - Thousand Litres Per Day.
 MTPD - Metric Tonnes per day

National Bull Production Programme

3619. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where National Bull Production Programme has been launched during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the assistance extended to the State of Orissa and to other State where the scheme has been launched in the said plan period; and

(c) the activities undertaken in those states by the utilisation of the Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b). Details are as per statement. Rs.30 lakhs were sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa.

(c) Central assistance was released to the State for the following activities :-

- (1) Castration of scrub bulls and male calves not required for breeding.
- (2) Associated Herd Progeny Testing Programme for Gir, Kankrej, Hariana and Shahiwal indigenous breeds of cattle to the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab respectively.
- (3) Establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratories for Gir, Kankrej, Hariana, Shahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds of indigenous cattle to the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu respectively and training to the officers.
- (4) For conservation of breeds such as Nagore, Umblachari, Kangayam, Amrit Mahal, Khillar and Malvi, Toda Buffalo and Mithun and any other breed proposed by the State Government/UTs.
- (5) Assistance to the Gaushalas.

STATEMENT

Details of Funds Released Under the National Bull Production Programme during the last four years

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.40	14.25	-	-	22.65
2.	Himachal Pradesh	-	30.00	-	-	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Kerala	-	42.50	-	-	42.50	
4. Mizoram	-	8.00	2.00	12.00	22.00	
5. Uttar Pradesh	33.00	25.75	128.05	-	186.80	
6. Gujarat	188.00	212.05	178.00	-	578.05	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	18.00	-	-	18.00	
8. Manipur	-	12.00	-	-	12.00	
9. Tamil Nadu	-	104.25	-	-	104.25	
10. Punjab	-	92.20	-	191.00	283.20	
11. Orissa	-	30.00	-	-	30.00	
12. Madhya Pradesh	-	10.00	20.00	-	30.00	
13. Haryana	186.10	-	163.00	-	349.10	
14. Karnataka	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	

Supply of Wheat to Mill owners

3620. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mill owners are not getting wheat for producing Maida and Flour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any corruption has been noticed in this regard by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) and (b). FCI sells wheat under Open market Sale Scheme (domestic) to all including whole salers, retailers, RFMS, Chakkies, Cooperatives, Super Bazar, State Civil Supplies Corporations, etc.

(c) and (d). Some complaints with regard to irregularities allegedly committed by the employees of the Food Corporation of India in the open sale of wheat were received. Complaints, which were of verifiable nature, were investigated. As a result of these investigations, major penalty charge sheets were issued to 3 category-I officers and 4 category-III officials. One Category-I officers and 4 category-II officer and 3 category-III officials have been placed under suspension. One category-I officer one category-II officer who were found responsible for violating the instructions issued by the FCI Headquarters were shifted to non-sensitive posts.

Besides this, 2 category-II and 2 category-III officials of FCI were arrested by the police and criminal case registered against them. CBI has also registered a RC bearing No.45/96-CHD dated 4-9-1996 for thorough investigation.

Murder in Uttar Pradesh

3621. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHADA' : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Do sage Bhaion ki Hatya se Subth Bhir ne Thane ko Gheera", appearing in 'Punjab Kesari', dated October 31, 1996;

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

(c) whether any complaints against the police personnel from the public and the Members of Legislative have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Forest Land

3622. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought for the release of forest land on Chamundi Hills near Mysore for the Construction of TV Tower for the proposed HPT Doordarshan Station at Mysore;

(b) if so, the area of land sought for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government have given their clearance in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). A proposal for diversion of 0.12 ha. of forest area for approach road to High Power T.V. Transmitter Project in Mysore District was received from the State Govt. of Karnataka on 16.1.1996 by Regional Office of this Ministry at Bangalore.

(c) and (d). Formal approval to the proposal has been accorded on 17.1.1996.

National Human Rights Commission

3623. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has requested the National Human Rights Commission to enquire into the incidence of starvation deaths following the flood and drought situation in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report of NHRC is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above

Distribution of Fodder

3624. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fodder was distributed to the people belonging to the weaker sections at the time of drought in Delhi during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the quantum of fodder purchased and the expenditure incurred thereon and the rate at which it was distributed to them;

(c) whether the sale proceeds from the fodder was deposited with the Government treasury and if so, the amount deposited;

(d) whether some recovery in this regard is still to be made and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any irregularities in regard to the said deal have come to the notice of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Fertilizers

3625. COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that farmers of Haryana are not getting fertilizers in time and with the results crops give less yield;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to streamline the supply of fertilizers to the State as per the requirement in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During Rabi 1996-97 season, adequate quantities of fertilizers are available in Haryana. The State Government has not been reported shortage of any kind of fertilizer in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Old Age Homes

3626. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government would consider to construct Old Age Homes Specifically for the persons not having families; and

(b) whether the Government would provided free medical aid to such old persons in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) A Scheme of providing assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisation for Construction of Old Age Homes for persons over 60 year's of age, preferably destitute is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Ministry.

[Translation]

Vacant Reserved Posts

3627. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the location of branches of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the number of reserved posts lying vacant in these branches as on date;

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these posts; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The locations of the branches of the Food Corporation

of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation in Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-I & II, respectively.

(b) The number of reserved posts lying vacant in the Central Warehousing Corporation, Regional Office, Lucknow is given below :-

Category-III.		Category-IV.	
SC	ST	SC	ST
19	5	5	-

So far as Food Corporation of India is concerned, U.P. Region is reckoned as an independent Unit for the purpose of Assessment of vacancies only for Cat.III & IV. The number of reserved posts lying vacant is given below :-

Category-III.		Category-IV.	
SC	ST	SC	ST
85	126	68	108

(c) In C.W.C., the vacancies are being filled up in a phased manner depending upon the requirement. In F.C.I., a special recruitment drive, 1996, has since been launched for filling up of the vacant posts.

(d) In C.W.C. the vacant posts will be filled up progressively. In the F.C.I., these are likely to be filled by 31st March, 1997.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing location of Food Corporation of India offices in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh, the Food Corporation of India has Regional Office HQrs. at Lucknow with two Sub-Regional offices at Allahabad and Moradabad. There are (23) twenty three distt. Offices with the Headquarters at:-

S.No.	Name of Office
1	2
1.	Hapur
2.	Bulandshahar
3.	Saharanpur
4.	Moradabad
5.	Bareilly
6.	Lucknow
7.	Faizabad
8.	Sitapur
9.	Sahajahanpur
10.	Gonda

1	2
11.	Banda
12.	Azamgarh
13.	Ghazipur
14.	Allahabad
15.	Kanpur
16.	Varanasi
17.	Jhansi
18.	Agra
19.	Haldwam
20.	Gorakhpur
21.	Dehradun
22.	Srinagar
23.	Aligarh

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the location of Central Warehouses in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh

1	2
1.	Behraich
2.	Balia (Not in Operation)
3.	Banda
4.	Basti
5.	Bazpur
6.	Bijnor
7.	Bisalpur
8.	Chandausi
9.	Chirgaon
10.	Dadri
11.	Dumariaganj
12.	Etawah
13.	Faizabad
14.	Ghaziabad-I
15.	Ghaziabad-II
16.	Golagokaran Nath
17.	Gorakhpur
18.	Hardoi
19.	Jahangirabad-I
20.	Jahangirabad-II
21.	Jaspur
22.	Jhansi
23.	Kanpur (Custom Bonded)
24.	Kanpur-Hal (Custom Bonded)
25.	Kashipur-I

1	2
26.	Kashipur-II
27.	Khatima (Custom Bonded)
28.	Khatima
29.	Loni-BD
30.	Lucknow-I
31.	Lucknow-II
32.	Lucknow-Hal (Custom Bonded)
33.	Lucknow-SIL (Custom Bonded)
34.	Mahoba
35.	Mankator (Custom Bonded)
36.	Mao Natha Bhanjan
37.	Mauranipur
38.	Mohan Nagar (Custom Bonded)
39.	Muzaffarnagar
40.	Muzaffarnagar-BD
41.	Noida
42.	Rampur
43.	Robertsganj
44.	Saharanpur-I 247001
45.	Saharanpur-BD
46.	Sahibabad-II-201010
47.	Shahganj-223101
48.	Shahjhanpur
49.	Shamli
50.	Virbhaddara (Custom Bonded)
51.	Kanpur-(ICD)
52.	Sri-Nagar

[English]

Loni Police Station

3628. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4897 replied on September 10, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected and laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The information is still being collected.

Timber Extraction

3629. SHRI C. NARASIMHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of timber extraction permitted from

the Forests of Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman Islands per annum;

(b) the number of permits issued for such extraction so far;

(c) the number of plywood industries benefited therefrom so far;

(d) the quantity of timber extracted and allowed to be transhipped out of the State and Islands during the last three years.

(e) whether any firm policy is being adopted for re-forestation in that areas; and

(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Police firing in Lakshadweep

3630. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inquiry into police firing in Lakshadweep in 1990 was conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations of the inquiry committee; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A single member commission of Inquiry was set up to inquire into police firing at Andrott Island. The report of this Commission alongwith the Action Taken Note was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 22.4.94. As stated in the Action Taken Note. Departmental action was initiated against the then sub-divisional officer-cum Executive Magistrate, Andrott and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Andrott. The Inquiry Officer who conducted the inquiry, however, came to the conclusion that the charged officers had not committed any misconduct and recommended their exoneration. The Disciplinary Authority accepted the finding of the Inquiry Authority and dropped the disciplinary proceedings against both the officials.

The recommendation made by the Commission for allotment of separate timings to the two factions for performing Uroose continuous to remain sub-judice.

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

3631. SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices;

(b) if so, the details of persons proposed to be appointed thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint any person of non-administrative background as Member of the Commission; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are two streams of members: official and non-official. Since non-official members represent the farmers' interests administrative background is not an essential qualification in such cases. Presently, there is a vacancy of a non-official member.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Milk in Bihar

3632. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek Central and World Bank assistance for raising the milk production in Bihar to bridge the gap between demand and supply of milk in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India is assisting the Government of Bihar Under the Integrated Dairy Development Programme in Non Operation Flood, Hilly and backward areas for raising the milk production in Bihar so as to progressively cover the gap between demand and supply.

[English]

Oilseeds Production

3633. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is apprehension that the production of seven major oilseeds for the current season may decline;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline as compared to that last year record crop production and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the various measures being taken to raise the oilseeds production and to cut down the import of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The estimated production for seven major edible oilseeds is 127.0 lakh tonnes against the target of 124.0 lakh tonnes fixed for the current Kharif season 1996-97 and it is also estimated that the production target of 95.0 lakh tonnes fixed for Rabi 1996-97 will be achieved in full.;

(b) The production of seven edible Kharif oilseeds has been estimated at 127.0 lakh tonnes during 1996-97 which is higher in comparison to the production achieved (120.1 lakh tonnes) during Kharif 1995-96.

(c) to raise the Oilseeds Production and to cut down import the Government is implementing Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) covering 337 districts in 22 States in the country. The financial assistance is provided for various critical inputs like production and distribution of seeds, distribution of minikits, rhizobium culture, gypsum/pyrites, improved farm implements, plant protection equipments, farmers' training, sprinkler sets etc. In addition, frontlining and general demonstrations are organised in farmers' field to transfer the production technology.

Organic Farming

3634. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers of the country are discarding chemical based farming as the same is degrading the land and adopting organic farming;

(b) whether the Government are promoting organic farming;

(c) if so, the measures taken in this direction;

(d) the funds allotted for the organic farming during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the funds utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). In order to keep the use of chemical fertilisers within reasonable limits, the concept of balanced nutrient management is being propagated through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilisers, (ii) National Project on Development and use of Fertilisers in Low Consumption and Rainfed Areas and (iii) National Project on Development and Use of Bio-fertilisers.

ICAR is promoting organic farming through all India Coordinated Research Programmes on Biological

Nitrogen Fixation and microbiological decomposition of farm and city waste which have centres located as SAUs and ICAR institutes.

(d) and (e). Scheme-wise fund allotted during the Eighth Five Year Plan and fund utilised so far are given in the following table:

Rs. in Crore		
Name of the Scheme	Fund Allotted for VII Five Year Plan	Fund Utilised so far
(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Balanced and integrated Use of Fertilisers	26.00	13.00
(ii) National Project on Development and use of fertiliser in Low consumption and Rainfed Areas	10.00	4.50
(iii) National Project on Development and Use of Bio- fertilisers	16.00	8.20
(iv) All India Coordinated Research Programmes on Biological Nitrogen Fixation and micro-biological decomposition of farm and city waste.	3.00	2.60

Golden Langurs

3635. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Golden Langurs in Assam may vanish before long if continuous encroachments on their habitat and smuggling of the primates are not stopped immediately;

(b) whether despite the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 giving legal protection to these species, it remains ineffective because their habitat are not protected; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to give full protection to the Golden Langurs in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Chief Wildlife Warden, Govt. of Assam has informed that some encroachment has taken place in the habitat of the Golden langur in the Manas Tiger Reserve. However, there is no threat to the species from poaching or smuggling.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The State Wildlife authorities are providing protection to the species through regular

patrolling. Besides the Chakrashila Sanctuary has also been declared in Dubri district to provide protection to another population of Golden Langurs and their habitat.

Distribution of Cotton Seeds

3636. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cotton seeds distributed to the farmers in Gujarat especially in tribal areas of the State during the last two year upto November, 1996;

(b) the details of the varieties of cotton seeds being cultivated in the State; and

(c) the quantity of total production of cotton during the said period in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The total quantity of cotton seeds distributed to the farmers in Gujarat is as under :-

Year	Quantity in quintals
1994-95	94,451
1995-96	96,281
1996-97	89,057

All the tribal blocks (32) have comfortable availability of seeds as per requirement. Government of Gujarat has reported that the details of quantity used in tribal areas is not available.

(b) The details of different varieties of cotton seeds being cultivated in the State are as under :

1. Digvijay.
2. V-797.
3. Sanjay.
4. Deviraj.
5. Gujcot-10.
6. Gujcot-11.
7. Gujcot-12.
8. Gujcot-13.
9. Gujcot-15.
10. Gujcot-16.
11. Hy-6.
12. Hy-8.
13. Hy-9.
14. Hy-10.
15. LRA-5166.
16. DCH-32.
17. Varalaxmi.
18. NHH-44, etc.

(c) The total production of cotton in the State during the said period in the State is as under :-

Year	Total production in lakh bales (each bale is 170 Kgs)
1994-95	22.69
1995-96	22.02
1996-97	1.53 (November, 1996)

[Translation]

Monitoring of Prices and Availability of essential Commodities

3637. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken special measures to monitor the prices and availability of essential commodities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to review these measures from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof with observations made on last review;

(e) whether these steps tend to yield desired results;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). The prices and availability of 12 very essential commodities monitored regularly. The retail prices are monitored on a daily basis and wholesale prices on a weekly basis from selected centres all over the country. The commodities monitored are rice, wheat, gram dal, tur dal, sugar, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanspati, tea (loose), potatoes, onions and salt.

(c) to (g). The prices and availability of essential commodities are regularly reviewed by high level Committees like Special Action Committee of Secretaries on monitoring of prices (SACP)* and Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) to initiate appropriate measures. The decisions of these committees are implemented to augment the availability of essential commodities and to control their prices.

Import of Milk

3638. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether free import of milk from (international players) is still continuing;

(b) whether milk is subsidised to the tune of Rs. 8 to 9 which means that importers have been benefited @ 100% subsidy and by zero tax;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

[Translation]

Utilisation of funds

3639. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance given to various States for the development schemes during 1996-97, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received utilisation certificates for the State Governments before sanctioning further assistance to the States for the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the amount actually utilised by each state;

(d) if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the States which did not spend the amount fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

[English]

Decline in Fertilizers Production

3640. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production and profitability of fertilizer units in the public and cooperative sector including the operating profit of these companies had shown a decline during the nine months of the current year;

(b) if so, the overall decline and the units-wise comparative figures of production and profitability during the said period and that in the corresponding period in 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(c) the main reasons for the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c). A comparative statement of the production of fertilizers by public and cooperative sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers during the period April-November, 1996 and the corresponding period in 1994-95 and 1995-96, is enclosed at Statement-I. Operating profits of the undertakings for the period April-September, 1996 and for the corresponding period of 1995-96 and 1994-95 are given in statement-II

The shortfall in production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the current year has arisen mainly due to raw material, infrastructure and technical constraints, one or more of which affected the performance of the plants of NFL, FACT, IFFCO, FCI and HFC. The units producing phosphatic fertilizers had cut back production due to demand stagnation fund constraints and uncertainties over the availability of the special concession on the sales effected till the announcement of special concession on 6.7.1996.

STATEMENT-I

Company-wise production of fertilizers during first 8 months of 1996-97 and corresponding period of 1995-96 & 1994-95.

(‘000’ MT)

Company	Production (April-November)					
	1996-97		1995-96		1994-95	
	N	P	N	P	N	P
Public Sector						
NFL	594.7	-	702.8	-	696.1	-
FACT	168.9	84.7	218.8	100.0	173.8	84.2
RCF	508.7	68.4	563.9	61.8	587.1	53.9
MFL	90.1	82.7	106.3	79.1	80.3	68.2
PPL	47.1	121.1	76.3	195.2	78.1	199.6
PPCL	-	20.9	-	16.1	-	16.1
FCI	111.7	-	116.8	-	99.8	-
HFC	97.1	-	74.3	-	40.3	-
Total (Public) :	1618.3	377.8	1859.2	452.2	1755.5	422.0
Cooperative Sector						
IFFCO	617.7	221.5	642.7	246.1	675.7	255.4
KRIBHCO	485.3	-	517.6	-	476.1	-
Total (Coop):	1103.0	221.5	1160.3	246.1	1151.8	255.4
Total (Pub+Coop):	2721.3	599.3	3019.5	698.3	2907.3	677.4

STATEMENT-II

Company-wise Profit before tax

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Undertaking	April-September 1994	April-September 1995	April-September 1996
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector				
1.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	66.50	29.86	-13.30
2.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	9.13	45.96	9.36

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)	125.12	72.33	36.71
4.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL)	8.95	7.00	-31.23
5.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL)	3.57	7.23	5.56
6.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)	-4.71	-0.77	-4.65
7.	Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)	-178.62	-230.58	-288.06
8.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC)	-234.46	-246.94	-237.10

Cooperative Sector

1	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO)	55.59	88.47	48.14
2	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)	54.00	135.24	158.22

[Translation]

Drought in Madhya Pradesh

3641. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA

SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh affected by drought due to the failure of rains.

(b) the average rainfall in the area and the rainfall received this year;

(c) the total loss suffered in the kharif crop due to less rainfall in those areas;

(d) whether any Central team has visited the Madhya Pradesh to assess the losses;

(e) if so, the findings thereof;

(f) if not, the time by which the team likely to be sent there; and

(g) the amount of money sanctioned for immediate relief operations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, 28 Tehsil of 9 districts have been affected by drought in the State. A Statement indicating the names of the affected districts and Tehsils and the normal and actual rainfall in these districts during the South West Monsoon, 1996 is enclosed.

(c) The crop cutting experiments in 10 districts of the State are still going on. The full extent of damage to crops due to the drought conditions will be known after the crop cutting experiments are over.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government of India have not received any Memorandum from the State Government seeking assistance from the National Fund for Calamity Relief. Deputation of a Central Team is considered after receipt of such Memorandum.

(g) Government of India have released three instalments of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund for 1996-97 amounting to Rs.28.73 crores for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating drought Affected Areas in Madhya Pradesh and normal and actual rainfall in these areas

S.No.	Name of districts	Normal Rainfall (MM)	Actual Rainfall (MM)	Drought Affected Tehsils	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Raipur	1213.4	803.9	1. Balodabazar 3. Bilasgarh 5. Simga 7. Mahasumund 9. Saraipali	2. Kasdol 4. Bhatapara 6. Tilda 8. Deobhog
2.	Durg	1027.9	1100.5	1. Saja	2. Navagarh
3.	Rajnandgaon	1065.9	805.2	1. Rajnandgaon 3. Dongergaon	2. Dongergarh

1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Balaghat	1425.7	1035.0	1. Balaghat 3. Kagangi	2. Waraseoni
5.	Jabalpur	1161.8	641.4	1. Jablapur 3. Vijayaraghograh	2. Sihora
6.	Seoni	1173.8	808.2	1. Berghat	Kevlari
7.	Raigarh	1336.9	492.7	1. Sarvangarh	
8.	Jhabua	720.9	1362.1	1. Petlawad 3. Meghanager	2. Thandla
9.	Rajgarh	945.3	1547.9	1. Khilchipur	2. Rajgarh

[English]

Funds for the welfare of SCs/STs

3642. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received any report from any of the States regarding the misutilisation of funds provided for the welfare of SCs/STs/;

(b) if so, the funds misutilised, State-wise;

(c) whether any funds allotted to State Governments for the purpose lapsed during 1991 to 1996;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of India have received any projects/proposals from the Government of Kerala seeking more allocation of funds for the welfare of SCs/STs during 1996-97; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, information about diversion of funds as stated below have been received :

State	Funds diverted
1	2
1. Mizoram	Rs.14.78 lakhs released to the State Government for setting up of one vocational Training Centre for tribal candidates in 1992-93 was diverted by the State Government for strengthening existing ITIs.
2. Rajasthan	(i) Rs. 44.34 lakhs released to the State Government in 1993-94 for setting up of three vocational Training Centres for tribal candidates was diverted by the State Government for improving existing ITIs.

1 2

Both State Governments have been asked to refund the money.

(ii) Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Cooperative Corporation advanced Rs.20.00 crores in 1994-95 out of the funds meant for the development of Scheduled Castes, to Rajasthan State Electricity Board. As per the clarification received from the State Government, the Electricity Board returned the amount to the Corporation in October 1994 and it was utilised by the Corporation for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

(c) Since the unspent balances of Central assistance released to the States under various Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes for SCs/STs are revalidated for utilisation in the following year as per the requests of the State Governments concerned, lapse of funds do not occur.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Details of proposals seeking allocation of funds under various Central and Centrally sponsored schemes for SCs/STs received from the Government of Kerala during 1996-97 are given below:

Name of the schemes under which financial assistance sought	Amount of assistance sought (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2
1. Book Banks for SCs/STs	11.73
2. Coaching & Allied Scheme for SCs/STs	25.94

1	2
3. Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.	5.16
4. Share Capital Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.	84.13
5. Girls Hostels for STs	14.70
6. Boys Hostels for STs	20.00
7. Research & Training - central assistance for Tribal Research Institute	15.00

Funds for Natural Calamities

3643. SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand to relax rules and regulations to provide financial assistance to the States affected with natural calamities like cyclone, drought, flood etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Facilities to Refugees From Burma

3644. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided for facilities and priority to the repatriate Indians from Burma;

(b) if so, whether the emergency certificate issued by the Indian Embassy in Yangon is valid for their identification in the matters of service/licence/permits etc.;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Collector of Arrah (Bhojpur) Bihar is not issuing certificates to some Burma repatriates in spite of having emergency certificates; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to provide them the prescribed facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Instructions were issued to the State Governments in 1965 that apart from the grant of business loans to repatriates from Burma, priority may also be given to them in the matter of grant of licences, permits, etc. where these are required for any occupation or trade.

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

Development of Animal Husbandry

3645. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is ample scope for the development of Animal Husbandry in Assam;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up Research Centre in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far as Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is concerned, there is no such proposal. All developmental activities are being taken care by of the existing infrastructure.

NDMC

3646. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI is investigating corruption charges against the former Chairman of NDMC;

(b) whether these investigations relate to investment of surplus funds of NDMC in various banks for consideration of the huge commissions;

(c) whether Government have given vigilance clearance for his appointment as CMD, Delhi Finance Corporation;

(d) whether his appointment as Chairman, DFC has been objected by the IDBI; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) CBI is investigating some allegations against the previous Chairperson of NDMC.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are competent to make this appointment from amongst the Cadre officers of suitable rank; no reference for grant of vigilance clearance was made to the Central Government. Otherwise also, such vigilance clearance is normally withheld only from the date of issue of charge-sheet after the allegations prima facie stand established in the course of preliminary investigations. This is not so in the present case.

(d) IDBI has given their ex post facto approval to the appointment.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Cold Storages

3647. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation has set up some cold storages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cold storages functioning in the country. State-wise;

(c) the approximate storage capacity of each of those cold storages;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up some new cold storages in the country particularly in Orissa during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, National Cooperative Development Corporation provides financial assistance to the cooperatives through State Governments to set up cold storages in the country. As on 31.3.96, the Corporation has assisted setting up of 248 cold storages in cooperative sector with a capacity of 7.386 lakh tonnes. Of these 248, 234 cold storages with a capacity of 6.646 lakh tonnes have been installed. State-wise information is at statement-I.

(d) and (e). The proposals for setting up of new cooperative cold storages are considered on receipt of proposals from State Governments subject to their being financially viable. The National Cooperative Development Corporation proposes to assist 10 Cooperative Cold Storages units in the country during the 9th Plan period. Any proposal received from the State Government of Orissa would be considered keeping in view its financial viability.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Position of Cooperative Cold Storages Organised/Installed as on 31.3.1996

S.No.	State UTs/ Institution	Organised (No.)	Organised Capacity (Tonnes)	Installed (No.)	Installed capacity (Tonnes)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1,000	1	1,000
2	Assam	1	1,000	1	1,000
3	Bihar	25 + (2)	79,850 + (4000)	20 + (2)	59,850 + (4000)
4	Gujarat	3 + (1)	3,200 + (1800)	3 + (1)	3,200 + (1800)
5	Haryana	5	16,000	4	12,000
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	6,000	1	1,000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3,400	3	3,400
8	Karnataka	5	7,800	4	5,300
9	Madhya Pradesh	17 + (10)	49,000 + (24750)	14 + (8)	33,000 + (18250)
10	Maharashtra	2	1000	2	1000
11	Nagaland	1	1000	1	1000
12	Orissa	20 + (3)	33,670 + (4000)	18 + (3)	23,670 + (4000)
13	Punjab	16 + (1)	22,300 + (2000)	16 + (1)	22,300 + (2000)
14	Rajasthan	3	6,000	3	6,000
15	Tamil Nadu	2	3,750	2	3,750
16	Tripura	1	2,000	1	2,000
17	Uttar Pradesh	95 + (1)	2,82,600 + (2000)	95 + (1)	2,82,600 + 2000
18	West Bengal	44 + (3)	1,66,200 + (10800)	43 + (2)	1,61,200 + 5800
19	Chandigarh	1	1000	1	1000
20	NAFED, New Delhi	1	2,500	1	2,500
		248 + (21)	6,89,270 + (49,350)	234 + (18)	6,26,770 + (37850)
			7,38,620		6,64,620

(i) Indicates Number & Capacity of Units which have undergone capacity expansion.

Liberhan Comission of Inquiry

3648. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Liberhan Commission of Inquiry on the demolition of the Babri Masjid on December 6, 1996 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the present status of the title suit before the Special Bench of the Allahabad High Court; and

(c) the number of persons under prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Special Full Bench hearing the title suits has started recording of oral evidence in the leading suit of Sunni Waqf Board w.e.f. 24.7.96. Till 4.12.96, six witnesses presented by the Board have been examined/ cross examined and their testimony recorded by the Court. Recording of evidence is continuing.

(c) independently, on the basis of the investigations carried out by it, into the offences connected with the demolition of the disputed structure on 6th December, 1992, etc., CBI had filed a combined chargesheet against 49 persons before the Special Court at Lucknow. All these cases have been committed for trial to the Court of Special Additional Session Judge, Lucknow.

[Translation]

Participation to State Government in Financial matters

3649. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the programme chalked out by the Government to give more and more participation to the State Government in the matter of finance;

(b) the steps taken to implement the programme chalked out in the meeting of the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers; and

(c) whether more programmes would be chalked out for this due to which the Ninth Five Year Plan is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). During the Second meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 15.10.1996, the methodology for examination of 44 recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Financial relations was considered. The Council recommended that there should be a Standing Committee of the Council. The Standing Committee, it was further recommended, would review and update the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission especially the vital question of devolution of financial powers from the Central Government to the State

Governments. It was also decided that the Standing Committee would be required to give its report within three months and the same would be considered immediately thereafter by the Council.

[English]

Import of Urea

3650. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to import urea from Libya through the long-term contracts;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries;

(c) if so, the total urea being imported during 1995-96;

(d) the prices offered by Libya; and

(e) the other countries with whom contracts have been signed for the supply of urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (e). The imports of urea on Government account are canalised through designated agencies. These agencies have been procuring urea through tenders as well as through long-term contracts with producers of urea.

The urea imports during 1995-96 were 37.82 lakh metric tonnes, of which 3.70 lakh metric tonnes was procured from Libya at the weighted average C&F price of Rs.7221.08 per metric tonne

Botanical Survey of India

3651. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to mismanagement of the Botanical Survey of India, protection of old trees and rare plants has been neglected at Sibpur Botanical Garden, Howrah, West Bengal;

(b) whether posts of a number of scientists are lying vacant for the last 7-8 years and no one is prepared to go there for the Internal click of BSI and field level management at the Botanical Garden;

(c) whether representations have also been received from the Confederation of Central Government Employees and workers regarding the settlements of certain issues concerning the employees of BSI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to settle the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) It is not correct to say that protection of old trees and rare plants have been neglected at Sibpur Botanical Garden, Howrah, West Bengal, due to mismanagement of Botanical Survey of India.

(b) There are vacancies of scientists from varying period, these are in the process of being filled up. No complaint of any internal clique working against the joining of new people is there.

(c) to (e). A communication dated 30.10.96 from the Secretary General, Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers (CCGE&W), Delhi was received by the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests (GOI, MOEF). The Secretary MOEF, GOI met the representatives of Botanical Survey of India Employees Association on 13.11.1996. Various issues concerning the employees of the BSI were discussed in this meeting and the representatives were informed of the steps being taken by the Ministry to resolve these issues.

The important issues on which progress of action was noted in this meeting were as follows :

- (1) Implementation of Biswas Committee Report regarding relaxation of the requirement of M.Sc. qualifications for appointment by promotion as Scientist 'B', in favour of Scientists in the feeder grade who possess B.Sc. qualifications.
- (2) Direct recruitment to current vacancies of posts of Scientists and upgradation of some posts of Stenographers after seeking and obtaining relaxations of the instructions which prohibit such direct recruitment/upgradation when work measurement study is in progress in the BSI. The need to complete the work measurement study urgently was also emphasised.
- (3) Restructuring of the posts of Drivers, and consideration of awards of higher scales of pay to Fieldman and Dresser.
- (4) Filling up of 2 posts of Administrative Officers.

[Translation]

Pearl Production in Madhya Pradesh

3652. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pearls can be derived from Leg, Lodence marginalis oysters found abundantly in the Narmada river;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any action plan for the production of cultured pearls in the future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA) Bhubaneswar has evolved an indigenous method of culturing pearls in the common freshwater mussel, Lamellidens marginalis.

(b) and (c). The technology is still at an experimental stage.

Wage Revision Agreement

3653. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN :

SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wage revision agreement of sixty thousand employees of the Food Corporation of India w.e.f. February 1, 1992 is under consideration of the Ministry;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in clearance of the same as a result of which employees will have to suffer economic losses; and

(c) the time by which the said agreement would be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) The proposal of wage revision was received from Food Corporation of India in July, 1996. Such proposals are to be examined in the Ministries of Food, Finance and the Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) and (c). There has been no inordinate delay in clearance as such matters are complicated and require inter-ministerial consultation. Though the matter is accorded high priority at various levels, no specific date can be committed for according clearance.

[English]

Self-Employment Scheme for OBCs

3654. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to launch a new self-employment scheme for the jobless youths belonging to Other Backward Classes during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria proposed to be fixed to provide loans and subsidy to them?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the measures undertaken by the NBCFDC over the year to improve the quality of planning and implementation of

loan schemes leading to self employment are expected to have positive impact upon its beneficiaries of whom approximately 10-15% fall in the age group.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Sabotage of Railway Tracks

3655. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

KUMARI UMABHARATI :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in the incidents of sabotage of railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States where most of the incidents of sabotage of rail tracks have taken place;

(d) the loss suffered by the country as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent these incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e) the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime relating to Railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police (GRP) which functions under the control of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Information under the Crime Head 'Sabotage of Railway Tracks' is not maintained at the Central level.

[English]

Financial Powers to States

3656. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have set up a permanent Committee under the Inter-State Council to examine the proposals for devolution of more financial powers to States;

(b) if so, whether any Standing Committee has been appointed to report to the Government in this regard within shortest period of time; and

(c) if so, the main points referred to the Committee and the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). In its second meeting held on 15.10.1996, the Inter-State Council recommended that there should be Standing Committee of the Council for continuous

consultations and processing of matters for the considerations of the Council. The said Committee has since been constituted. This Committee will :

(i) have continuous consultations and process matters for considerations of the Council.

(ii) review and update the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission especially the vital questions of devolution of financial powers from the Central Government to the State Governments;

(iii) examine the changes required in article 356 of the Constitution;

(iv) consider the current views of the State Governments on 179 recommendations on which there was a consensus in the Sub-Committee and also the 12 items on which there was no consensus;

(v) process all matters pertaining to Centre-State relations before they are taken up for consideration in the Inter-State Council.

(vi) monitor the implementation of decisions taken on the recommendations of the Council; and

(vii) consider any other matter referred to it by the Chairman/Council.

The Standing Committee will submit its report on items (ii) and (iii) above within three months.

[Translation]

Home Guards

3657. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security of the office of the Chief Controller (Pension) which was with the Home Guards under his Ministry has now suddenly been withdrawn and entrusted to a Private Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the annual expenditure being incurred on the new arrangement;

(c) whether it has been reported that this had been done with the connivance of the officers of the said office; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Ministry to restore the same with the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The services of the Home Guards have been withdrawn from 31.10.1996. The Central Pension Accounting Office has now entrusted the security of the office to a private security agency which is also providing security cover to the Passport Office under the Ministry of External Affairs and is approved by the Security Bureau of that Ministry. This arrangement has been

made since the security provided by the Home Guards was not considered satisfactory by the Central Pension Accounting Office. The annual expenditure being incurred on the new arrangement is Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Yamuna Action Plan

3658. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yamuna Action Plan Project is being funded by the Government of Japan.

(b) if so, the estimate cost thereof; and

(c) the total amount of Japanese assistance obtained for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan is providing soft loan to part finance the Yamuna Action Plan.

(b) The estimated cost of the Yamuna Action Plan is Rs. 479.56 crores.

(c) An amount of Japanese Yen 17.773 billion as financial assistance is available for Yamuna Action Plan.

Chief Ministers of North Eastern States

3659. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any circular seeking opinion of the 5 Chief Ministers of North Eastern States on a proposal for the merger of five existing states into a single State in July last has been issued;

(b) if so, the salient features of the circular; and

(c) the reaction of the Chief Ministers thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers of Border Areas

3660. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have paid compensation to the farmers whose land has been acquired for erecting fencing along the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The Compensation to the farmers whose land has been used for fencing on Indo-Pak border is already being paid through concerned State Governments and the matter is being pursued with them for payment to the farmers at the earliest.

[English]

Illegal Arms

3661. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a racket of illicit arms with Pakistan link has been busted in Delhi on September 22, 1996;

(b) if so, the details of seizures and the persons apprehended in this regard indicating the modus operandi of the gang and its Pakistani links; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to liquidate the gang their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police arrested two persons on the 22nd September, 1996 from opposite the Taj Hotel, Jama Masjid, Delhi and recovered 50 live cartridges from them. The U.P. Police had a day earlier arrested two other Persons from Saharanpur from whom several revolvers and pistols alongwith cartridges were recovered. The investigations conducted in these two cases have revealed that the persons arrested at the two places had links with some Pakistani associates and the arms were being brought in from Pakistan for use in terrorist and disruptive activities in the country. A "coolie" working at Attari Border who was being used as a conduit for supply of the arms and ammunition to the arrested persons was also arrested by the U.P. Police.

(c) The measures taken by the Delhi Police to curb such activities in Delhi include close co-ordination with the Central and State Intelligence agencies; checking of suspected guest houses/hide-outs; strict watch on foreigner tourist camps; larger deployment of spotters/watchers; verification of new tenants; checking of suspected vehicles; display of photographs of known terrorists at public places and soliciting greater public cooperation.

[Translation]

Working of Fellowship unit of Ambedkar Foundation

3662. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any

representation regarding conducting any enquiry into the working of Fellowship Unit of Ambedkar Foundation;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). No. Sir.

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

3663. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been made by the Maharashtra Government not to enforce the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in regard to the "Jhudpi" (wasteland) "Forest Land" to enable them the same to utilize for the development purposes and leasing it out to the unemployed youths for agricultural use;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to accept the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Government of Maharashtra has been submitting proposals under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of forest land with regard to "Jhudpi" forest land as well. A committee of officers of Government of India and forest and revenue officers of Government of Maharashtra has suggested notifying the entire area of 2,68,293.58 hectares under section 4 and completing the enquiry expeditiously for declaring the suitable areas as Reserved Forests.

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

Crimes in Uttar Pradesh

3664. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bailable and non-bailable offences committed in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year;

(b) the comparative details of crimes during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether law and order situation in the State is deteriorated;

(d) if so, the preventive steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the trap of criminal activities laid by the I.S.I. in the State;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to check such activities; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (h). Information at the Central level is maintained in respect of cognizable crimes under IPC and Local and Special Laws. Available information in this regard as received from the National Crime Records Bureau is given in the enclosed statement.

Available reports indicate that while the law and order situation has been stable in the State, ISI has been seeking to expand its activities in some districts of the State. The Government is alive to the situation and has been taking all necessary steps to combat and frustrate the designs of ISI by sensitising and gearing up the intelligence machinery and coordinated action by the concerned Central and State agencies, etc.

STATEMENT

Incidence of Crimes Under IPC and LSL in Uttar Pradesh during 1992 to 1994.

S.No.	Crime Head	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5
IPC Crimes				
1.	Murder	10559	10589	10776
2.	Attempt To commit Murder	9804	9054	9541
3.	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	1728	1543	1371
4.	Rape	1757	1787	2078
5.	Kidnapping and Abduction	4352	4423	4798
	(i) of women and girls	2550	2522	2796
	(ii) of others	1802	1901	2002

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dacoity	2210	1778	1740
7.	Preparation and Assemble for Dacoity	496	362	238
8.	Robbery	7591	6683	6506
9.	Burglary	18400	17541	16822
10.	Theft	49956	45491	43143
11.	Riots	10604	9273	9594
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	3799	3792	3615
13.	Cheating	3894	3886	3722
14.	Counterfeiting	246	403	284
15.	Other IPC crimes	90943	86883	90475
16.	Total Cognizable crime under IPC	216339	203488	204703

Local and Special Laws :

1.	Arms Act	40658	41665	37246
2.	N.D.P.S. Act	9863	8699	7803
3.	Gambling Act	8511	6313	6254
4.	Excise Act	29469	25904	21048
5.	Prohibition Act	5	0	8
6.	Expl. and Explosive Subs. Act	2421	2492	1477
7.	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	148	169	27
8.	Indian Railways Act	2005	1368	1787
9.	Registration of Foreigners Act	171	4	12
10.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	1128	1693	1483
11.	Indian Passport Act	4	10	6
12.	Essential Commodities Act	2223	2003	61
13.	T.A.D.A. Act	235	56	15
14.	Antiquity and Art Treasure Act	2	0	0
15.	Dowry Prohibition Act	369	563	538
16.	Other LSL Crimes	235723	276711	184633
17.	Total Cognizable Crimes under LSL	332935	367659	262398

The classification of the data into Bailable offences and Non-bailable offences is not available.

[English]

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3665. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems plaguing the IDPL units at Balanagar (Hyderabad) in the light of report published in the Hindu Newspaper, dated 14th November, 1996;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to rectify or to solve these problems;

(c) the name of officials found responsible for such problems; and

(d) the action taken against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :
(a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Limited (IDPL) has so far been provided with non-plan financial assistance of Rs. 23.04 crores in 1996-97. IDPL has since paid the wages and salaries for the month of October, 1996 to its employees. The question of providing further financial assistance to IDPL is under consideration.

[Translation]*

Diet to Undertrial Prisoners

3666. PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission had recommended the States to provide daily diet worth Rs. 12 or Rs. 16 to all the undertrial prisoners;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) the value of diet presently given to the prisoners; and

(d) the time by which the said recommendations would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The National Human Rights Commission has worked out a suitable diet chart in consultation with National Nutrition Institute, Hyderabad. Keeping in view minimum food requirements as per food habits in different regions, a balanced diet chart was prepared for persons held in police custody. Though both vegetarian and non-vegetarian acales were worked out, the Commission recommended only vegetarian diet and the cost comes to Rs. 16/- per day. The Chairman National Human Rights Commission has written to all the Chief Ministers of States on October 25, 1996, to revise the diet allowance of the prisoners in police lock-ups and endorsed the views of the National Nutrition Institute, Hyderabad.

(c) and (d). 'Prisons' being a State subject, State Governments run their administration as per the provision contained in their State Jail Manuals. Each

State has its own standard as per the local requirements for the diet given to the prisoners detailed in the respective jail. The Central Government does not maintained figures relating to the value of diet given in each State. This being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to accept/implement the recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission.

[English]

Fishery Industry

3667. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for the Central schemes for development of the fishery industry during the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(b) the achievement made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the targets fixed and achievements in respect of important items under fisheries development schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise, is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Targets and Achievements of Various Important items under Schemes on Fisheries development during the last Three Years.

S.No.	Scheme/Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of Freshwater Aquaculture			
	(a) Area covered (Ha.)			
	Target :	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Achievement :	35,567	30,319	38,413
	(b) Fish farmers trained (Nos.)			
	Target :	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Achievement :	30,552	33,260	35,992
2.	Integrated Brackish-water Fish Farm Dev.:			
	(a) Area covered (Ha.)			
	Target :	1500	2,000	2,500
	Achievement :	1689	2,660	1,996
3.	Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries:			
	(a) Traditional craft to be motorised (Nos.)			
	Target :	3920	4040	4900
	Achievement :	1600	4405	8360
	(b) Plywood craft to be introduced (Nos.)			
	Target :	130	200	320
	Achievement :	60	170	Nil*

1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Intermediate craft to be introduced (Nos.)			
	Target :	13	20	70
	Achievement :	15	17	41
4.	Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil.			
	(a) Mechanised vessels benefited :			
	Target :		About 18,000 vessels on an average per annum.	
	Achievement :		About 15,000 vessels benefited per annum.	
5.	Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Acts and Resource Enhancement through Artificial Reefs.			
	(a) Patrol Boats sanctioned :			
	Target :	6	8	8
	Achievement :	12	5	8
	(b) Artificial Reef sanctioned :			
	Target :	-	10	36
	Achievement :	-	5	35
6.	Fishing Harbour Facilities at Major Ports :			
	(a) Fishery Harbours Commissioned (Nos.) :			
	Target :	@	1	1
	Achievement :	@	1	@
7.	Fishing Harbour Facilities at Minor Ports :			
	(a) Fishery Harbours Commissioned (Nos.) :			
	Target :	2	3	3
	Achievement :	2	3	1
	(b) Fish Landing Centres Commissioned (Nos.) :			
	Target :	5	5	5
	Achievement :	5	9	5
8.	Assistance for Strengthening of Inland Fish Marketing :			
	(a) Units sanctioned (Nos.)			
	Target :	-		
	Achievement :	15		
			New Units were not Sanctioned as per decision of Expenditure Finance Committee.	
9.	Welfare of Fishermen :			
	(a) Number of fishermen Insured under Group Accident Insurance (Lakhs) :			
	Target :	8.50	8.50	8.50
	Achievement :	8.00	8.67	10.65
	(b) Model Fishermen Villages to be developed (Nos.)			
	Target :	26	26	26
	Achievement :	255	86	207
	(c) Beneficiaries under Savings-cum-Relief Component (Lakh Nos.)			
	Target :	1.46	1.46	2.00
	Achievement :	2.03	2.05	2.66 (P)
10.	Fisheries Training and Extension :			
	(a) Fishery Personnel Trained (Nos.)			
	Target :	-	**	**
	Achievement :	-	825	795

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Training Centres Upgraded (Nos.)				
	Target :		**	**
	Achievement :		15	12

* No proposals have been received from States

(a) Construction of sanctioned fishery harbours was in progress.

** No targets were fixed for these items.

P : Provisional.

Central Seeds Act

3668. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Centre to amend certain Sections of the Central Seeds Act with a view to ensuring certification of the Hybrid Seeds;

(b) if so, the reasoning given by the Karnataka Government for amending certain Sections of the Central Seeds Act; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Shortage of Palmolein in Super Bazar

3669. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of palmolein being supplied through the network of Super Bazar in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the supply of palmolein is expected to be normal in Delhi;

(d) whether the Super Bazar has defaulted in making payment for the supply of palmolein;

(e) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for this lapse on the part of the Super Bazar;

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

(g) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). It is reported by the Super Bazar that as against an allocation of 2660 MTs from April to December, 1996 by the Government of NCT of Delhi, Super Bazar has received 1552.57 MTs of palmolein from HVOC resulting in short supply.

(c) Government of India have not received any information from the Government of NCT of Delhi about the shortage of palmolein.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar they have not defaulted in making payment for supply of palmolein.

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

Wholesale Markets for Urban Food Distribution System

3670. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four day workshop on the role of wholesale markets for urban food distribution system in Asia was held at Suraj Kund, near Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the matter discussed and suggestions/decisions made thereat; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the suggestions as well as decisions at the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The workshop consisted of presentation of case study papers, technical sessions and field trips for inter-action of experiences in the member countries of Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Asia and the Pacific under the aegis of Food Corporation of India. The discussions generally centred around the role of wholesale markets for urban food distribution system in the matter of regularisation of supplies, improvement of quality, stabilisation of prices, minimising costs, meeting of export demand etc. Only certain general recommendations were made by the workshop.

Protection of Wild Life

3671. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY :

SHRI D.P. YADAV :

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a comprehensive review of various ongoing schemes for

the protection of wild life and species under the threat of extinction;

(b) if so, the details of the progress/achievements reported under each of these schemes during the past three years along with shortcomings observed/ reported during monitoring process, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the extent of Central and foreign financial assistance received by various NGOs involved in implementation of these schemes particularly for the Project Elephant and the Project Tiger during the past three years and availability of such funds for the current year; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the said schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to regular monitoring of various schemes during field inspections a comprehensive review of the Project Tiger scheme has been undertaken while evaluation of the schemes on "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", and "Eco-development in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries" is currently underway.

(b) The major recommendations emanating from the review of Project Tiger scheme relate to the need for providing enhanced budgetary support; preparing scientific management plans with clear prescriptions, enhancing prey base through habitat management; controlling grazing, stepping up ecodevelopment programmes including alternatives to local people; posting of suitable trained staff, and providing special pay to them, carrying out research through Wildlife Institute of India; extending legal support for prosecution of offenders and defence staff, etc.. These recommendations pertain to all the States where the Project Tiger scheme is in operation.

(c) NGOs are not directly involved in implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Project

Tiger and Project Elephant. However, some NGOs and individuals have been engaged as consultants to carry out certain studies and prepare reports, particularly under the Project preparation phase of the India Ecodevelopment Project with funding from GEF-IDA. Details are given in Statement-I.

(d) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and their utilisation under four Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", "Project Tiger", "Project Elephant", and "Eco-development in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries", are given in Statement II (A) to (D).

STATEMENT-I

Financial Assistance Provided to Various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under Externally Aided Ecodevelopment Project.

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Amt. Provided Earmarked (in Lakhs)			
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	World Wide Fund for Nature-India, New Delhi	-	-	2.60	7.10
2.	Xavier's Institute, Ranchi	-	-	-	1.89
3.	Myrada, Bangalore	-	-	-	1.65
4.	Om Consultants, Bangalore	-	-	-	12.00
5.	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	-	-	-	5.835
Other Organisations/Institutions					
1.	Wildlife Institute of India	-	10.40	-	108.44
2.	SACON, coimbatore	-	0.90	-	-
3.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	-	-	-	1.55
4.	rites, New Delhi	-	-	-	10.95
5.	Indian Institute of public Administration, New Delhi	5.94	5.23	-	75.00
		5.94	16.53	2.60	224.415

STATEMENT-II (A)

Statement Showing the Amount of Financial Assistance Providing to the States and Union Territories in the Last three years and for the Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

Rs. in lakhs						
State	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	54.53	54.53	69.803	49.683	59.033	56.823
Arunachal Pradesh	30.873	15.467	31.44	9.65	7.305	5.48
Assam	103.97	Nil	Nil	56.17	Nil	4.57
Bihar	Nil	Nil	57.85	12.42	2.26	Nil
Goa	14.485	4.425	14.301	9.851	5.478	0.11
Gujarat	36.06	25.314	31.70	-	27.59	NA
Haryana	10.75	6.00	14.88	14.23	13.13	9.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	84.735	36.905	84.224	56.907	61.23	32.66
J and K	15.575	15.575	2.70	2.70	27.31	24.58
Karnataka	114.54	113.575	132.86	130.83	108.32	88.53
Kerala	42.54	27.734	70.815	62.485	64.80	54.80
Madhya Pradesh	132.35	119.56	98.08	80.41	186.20	185.25
Maharashtra	51.76	32.314	127.485	22.885	35.43	17.71
Manipur	15.15	14.75	19.30	19.30	25.29	25.29
Meghalaya	19.81	19.81	19.03	14.53	26.25	0.55
Mizoram	15.84	13.142	25.05	25.05	7.46	7.06
Nagaland	2.62	Nil	Nil	2.62	5.015	-
Orissa	71.33	69.341	72.96	55.71	50.61	16.93
Punjab	19.91	9.248	14.195	13.277	4.975	1.77
Rajasthan	79.456	56.916	64.30	58.08	85.555	74.905
Sikkim	29.90	29.90	33.42	33.42	23.926	18.367
Tamil Nadu	55.33	55.33	15.43	Nil	20.83	NA
Tripura	9.75	9.75	3.344	1.954	24.72	NA
Uttar Pradesh	75.55	75.548	75.10	55.458	68.34	39.19
West Bengal	41.26	33.46	63.245	63.075	70.529	70.529
A and N Islands	-	-	3.00	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	1.50					
Total	1129.56	838.594	1144.49	724.28	1011.58	734.594

S=Sanctioned

U=Utilised

STATEMENT-II (B)

Statement Showing the Amount of Financial Assistance Provided to the States in the last Three Years for 'Project Tiger'

States	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
1. Uttar Pradesh	91.715	82.14	90.554	85.00	96.64	94.86
2. Bihar	54.20	53.50	51.50	51.50	62.10	85.25
3. Orissa	46.52	45.69	69.38	60.94	50.125	44.05
4. Madhya Pradesh	125.101	104.51	142.505	108.50	140.979	105.44
5. Assam	36.38	36.38	42.325	42.05	55.65	34.81
6. Rajasthan	105.79	95.48	96.525	87.41	113.765	109.06
7. Karnataka	35.196	35.20	47.75	47.75	50.33	52.04
8. West Bengal	84.308	83.74	87.54	84.08	90.165	86.13
9. Maharashtra	36.713	36.71	63.11	49.90	52.253	17.82
10. Kerala	46.73	32.58	16.673	15.63	28.065	27.60
11. Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	24.80	34.54	28.81	35.672	NA
12. Andhra Pradesh	25.27	23.48	26.38	23.79	27.36	20.33
13. Tamilnadu	40.865	17.68	29.12	21.25	24.48	27.02
14. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	13.45	13.18
Total	760.802	661.89	797.998	706.61	841.036	714.59

S=Sanctioned

U=Utilised

STATEMENT II (C)

Statement Showing the Amount of Financial Assistance provided to the States in the last Three Years for 'Project Elephant'

Rs. in lakhs

States	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
Andhra Pradesh	32.15	32.11	32.62	17.13	15.21	15.21
Arunachal Pradesh	11.17	6.36	19.12	0.42	7.52	7.52
Assam	3.00	3.00	51.15	8.51	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	38.00	Nil
Karnataka	73.57	73.57	68.88	62.97	68.09	68.09
Kerala	8.75	8.75	63.58	51.66	42.75	42.25
Meghalaya	288.60	265.66	24.50	1.46	20.95	20.95
Nagaland	-	-	7.10	Nil	-	-
Orissa	37.70	Nil	47.00	37.70	-	-
Tamilnadu	24.52	14.20	19.40	2.96	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	21.48	21.48	58.40	27.88	47.76	47.76
West Bengal	39.74	39.74	50.10	28.52	62.06	62.06
Madhya Pradesh	17.92	17.92	34.15	34.15	-	-
Total	558.60	482.69	480.00	273.36	301.84	263.84

S - Sanctioned

U - Utilised

STATEMENT-II (D)

Statement Showing the Amount of Financial Assistance Provided to the States and in the Last three years for 'Eco-Development around Protected Areas'

Rs. in lakhs

States	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	S	U	S	U	S	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	19.65	16.77	18.91	18.91	50.71	19.31
Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	4.945	7.928	9.07	10.88	3.47
Assam	11.25	4.75	-	-	-	-
Bihar	32.70	-	8.25	-	-	-
Punjab	5.65	5.25	2.218	2.218	4.45	-
Gujarat	14.083	11.508	-	-	11.84	-
Haryana	-	-	3.60	3.60	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	12.20	8.388	35.789	32.189	15.75	-
Jammu and Kashmir	13.05	13.05	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	59.785	14.515	14.07	13.68	75.15	21.73
Kerala	49.359	38.215	36.41	33.86	53.04	45.48
Madhya Pradesh	102.01	31.685	63.072	33.18	77.45	8.05
Maharashtra	10.91	10.46	8.276	4.74	19.91	18.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	-	-	-	-	4.45	4.45
Meghalaya	6.54	6.54	-	-	3.785	-
Mizoram	-	-	2.329	2.329	9.32	-
Nagaland	-	-	2.75	2.75	-	-
Orissa	31.90	-	31.70	13.00	14.85	-
Rajasthan	33.06	33.06	23.88	12.61	34.875	7.65
Sikkim	10.30	10.30	13.95	13.95	4.35	-
Tamilnadu	13.38	3.21	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	25.27	18.52	12.00	12.00	24.01	23.21
West Bengal	53.516	53.516	57.168	41.11	51.02	44.47
Total	296.434	284.682	484.280	249.196	346.150	195.84

S=Sanctioned

U=Utilised

[Translation]

Setting up of Coal Based Fertilizer Plant

3672. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a plan to set up a coal based fertilizer plant in Girideh (Bihar) during 1986-96; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would pay attention towards setting up a fertilizer plant in this industrial area and thereby generating jobs for the youth there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). There has been no proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant in Girideh (Bihar) in the Central Government Sector. As per the Industrial Policy Statement issued by Government on 24.7.1991, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant. The entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in India, subject to environment clearance.

[English]

National Watershed Development Project

3673. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes under the National Watershed Development Project have been taken up in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the name of the schemes and the amounts allotted for each of the schemes; and

(c) the progress achieved after the implementation of each of the schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), which is a multi-component project is under implementation in the State of Assam since 1990-91. Under this project 110 micro-watersheds have been taken up in as many blocks covering an area of 104973 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 2494.26 lakhs.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2843.00 lakhs has been allocated under this project to the State of Assam for the period from 1990-91 to 1996-97.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2378.38 lakhs has been released to the State of Assam so far out of which an amount of Rs. 1081.72 lakhs has been utilised up to June, 1996.

Criminal Case Against IPS Officials

3674. SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received regarding corruption and the criminal cases registered against the IPS Officials;

(b) whether the Government are conducting any inquiry against the IPS Officials; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). As per information available, a total number of 530 complaints were received by the Central Government against IPS officers during the period

from 1.1.94 to 30.11.96. The year wise break up is as follows :

Year	Receipt
1994	173
1995	193
1996	164
	530

Out of these 435 were forwarded to the State Govts. for appropriate action since the officers concerned were/are working with the State Governments and they are competent to take action. No action was taken on 92 complaints for their being anonymous/psydonymous, as per existing Govt. instructions. In the case of 2 IPS officers CBI has already registered cases. One case has been referred to CBI for taking necessary action. The matters pertain to the period when these officers were on Central deputation.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

3675. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn of the new-item captioned "During pricing panel without teeth", appearing in the Indian Express, dated October 18, 1996;

(b) if so, whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority set up of regulate and periodically revise the prices of drugs will not have any statutory status as originally envisaged;

(c) whether the purpose for establishing NPPA has been lost because of its being non-functional; and

(d) whether the Government are considering to make drug pricing panel more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has been created under the Drug Policy, 1986 as modified in 1994. The modifications did not stipulate that the NPPA should be a statutory authority. It has been decided that the NPPA will be an attached office under the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. As officer in the rank and pay scale of Secretary to the Government of India has assumed the charge of Chairman, NPPA and is engaged in the setting up of this new authority at the earliest. Work as envisaged in the Drug Policy would be entrusted to the NPPA and that is bound to make it a very effective body.

Supply of Urea

3676. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of allotment of urea to Karnataka during Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1995-96;

(b) whether there is any gap between the requirement and the supply thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken to meet the requirement of urea in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The table below gives the assessed requirement, availability and consumption of urea in Karnataka during Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1995-96 :

('000 tonnes)

	Kharif 1995	Rabi 1995-96
1. Assessed requirement	430.00	370.34
2. Quantity made available (Supplies)	466.56	425.07
3. Consumption	452.47	307.34

As can be seen from the above table, the supply of urea was adequate to take care of the requirement.

[Translation]

Additions to the SC/ST Lists

3677. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RAM SAJEEVAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a comprehensive revision of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes lists;

(b) whether a Committee has been set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, the composition of the said committee and by which date the report of the Committee is expected to be submitted;

(d) whether the Government would consider the proposals for inclusion of Panika Tribe of Madhya Pradesh, Passi Caste of Gujarat and Chain and Layah Communities of Bihar in the SC/ST lists; and

(e) if so, the time by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 'Panika' is already specified as a Scheduled Tribe in relation to certain districts of Madhya Pradesh, and 'Pasi' is specified as a Scheduled Caste in Gujarat. There is no proposal to include 'Chain' and 'Layah' in the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe lists in relation to the State of Bihar.

(e) Does not arise.

Treatment of Infertility

3678. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR has prepared a effective medicine for treatment of infertility problem in cows and buffaloes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures adopted by the Government for treatment of infertility in cows and buffaloes;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any survey in the country to identify the number of infertile cows and buffaloes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, have a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance" which has a component for control of infertility, sterility and abortions, being implemented by the States on 50:50 sharing basis.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

New Variety of Rice

3679. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super rice variety being evolved at the Manila-based International Rice Research Institute would yield 10 to 12 tonnes per hectare;

(b) whether the special variety of rice would be ready for the commercial production only after seven years from now;

(c) if so, whether the Government are making any special attempts to expedite the research process so that the commercial production might start at an early date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) It is hoped that the new super rice variety being evolved by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila would raise the potential yield of rice by 20-25%. This may workout to around 10 tonnes per hectare since the potential yield of the existing varieties is estimated around 7-8 tonnes/ha.

(b) It may take 5-8 years to develop such a variety.

(c) and (d). IRRI has its own research priorities and its activities are not regulated by the Indian Government. However, ICAR scientists are also working on development of similar type of varieties and are collaborating with IRRI in this respect.

Patents of Products

3680. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether by giving protection to intellectual property rights, India can earn \$ 30 billion in genetic products;

(b) if so, furnish the details of fresh initiatives taken/proposed and short term and long term strategies finalised for strengthening drug sector to achieve commanding position in the global market;

(c) the impact of policy changes in the drug sector during the past three years and details of fresh policy initiatives under consideration; and

(d) the details of steps taken to encourage R and D efforts in Drug Sector and impact thereof along with the further fresh initiatives under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) The international generic market i.e. market of drugs which are off-patent is available even presently. It will continue to grow with the expiry of patents and, it has no linkage with the status of intellectual property rights in the country.

(b) to (d). With the opening up of economy and liberalisation effected in licensing policy, import policy and tariff matters, necessary amendments have been effected in Drug Policy, 86 through modifications announced in September, 1994, followed by the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Various incentives have been provided to give impetus to research and development which has assumed greater importance in view of world trade scenario. Challenges faced, therefore, include sustaining indigenous industry through vigorous R and D efforts and making it internationally cost effective in bulk drug production.

Financial support for R and D activities under schemes of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, collaborative research taken up by various laboratories of the CSIR and setting up of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research to produce R and D oriented scientist are some of the steps which have been taken to encourage R and D.

Underworld Dons

3681. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that underworld dons from Bombay are engaging unemployed youth from Uttar Pradesh/Bihar to be used as hit men in their nefarious activities;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to help the unemployed youth from falling prey to these underworld dons; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to punish the criminals on the line of the gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

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

[Translation]

Sugar Production Order of 1977

3682. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Sugar Production Order of 1977 limits the production of sugar and has become obsolete in view of advancement of machines and other infrastructure in the sugar industry which has increased sugar production manifold;

(b) whether any study has been made with a view to suggest amendments in the present statute;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make amendments therein?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The production of sugar in any sugar factory is dependent on its licensed capacity.

(b) to (d). The issue of delicensing of Sugar Industry is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

National Minorities Financial Development Corporation

3683. SHRI SANAT MEHTA :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2413 on August 1, 1996 and state :

(a) the details of the contribution so far by the State Government to participate in the equity of the National Minorities Financial Development Corporation (NMFDC);

(b) the expenditure incurred by the NMFDC since its inception. State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited and the amount provided to them during the last three years. State-wise;

(d) the criteria being followed to select the people for providing the financial assistance;

(e) the number of applications received for assistance during the current year. State-wise; and

(f) the amount provided to them under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The details are as under :

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount of contribution (Rs. in crores)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7.00
2.	Bihar	5.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1.00
4.	Karnataka	1.00
5.	Kerala	1.00

(b) to (f). A statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Expenditure incurred by NMDFC since its inception	Year-wise details of Amount disbursed					
			1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
			Amt.	Bene- ficiaries	Amt.	Bene- ficiaries	Amt.	Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.00	The Corporation was established on 30.9.1994.		Nil	Nil	98.00	1650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Haryana	93.44			Nil	Nil	93.44	263
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.83			Nil	Nil	112.83	230
4.	Kerala	327.14			327.14	1378	Nil	Nil
5.	Karnataka	277.08			253.43	3275	23.65	210
6.	Maharashtra	582.95			582.95	850	Nil	Nil
7.	Madhya Pradesh	136.29			Nil	Nil	136.29	763
8.	Punjab	91.69			Nil	Nil	91.69	181
9.	Tamil Nadu	464.00			464.00	1000	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1469.58			1376.40	3067	93.18	1500

Looting of Bus in Uttar Pradesh

3684. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Uttar Pradesh Roadways bus enroute Ghazipur to Kanpur was looted at Chandesar on August 31st 1996; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed by the Government to make the bus journeys safe and sound in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments as per Constitutional provisions. Information relating to individual incidence of crime is not maintained by the Central Government.

Pollution in Yamuna

3685. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pollution Control Research Institute has conducted any detailed study regarding the increasing pollution in the river Yamuna; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the recommendations made in the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Pollution Control Research Institute, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Haridwar initiated a study on water quality monitoring of Western Yamuna Canal on 21.9.1993. The date of completion of the study is 30.11.1997.

Death of Tribal Children

3686. SHRI S.B. THORAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item, appearing in Times of

India, Mumbai, dated August 15, 1996 captioned "255 tribal children from 6 State districts died in June alone",

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

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the problem of malnutrition among the tribals;

(d) whether any Central Team have assessed the situation and worked out an action plan to deal with the problem of Malnutrition in the identified tribal areas in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Ministry of Welfare is aware of report in "Blitz" Weekly of 24th-30th August, 1996, published under the Title '500 kids starve to death in Melghat'; a newsitem in the Sunday Times of India, New Delhi Edition, dated August, 18, 1996 published under the Title "500 tribal children have 'died' of malnutrition" and a few other related newsitems which have appeared in different sections of the Press on the same subject since August, 1996.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra was requested to give a report in the matter. An abstract of the main findings based on the report received from the Govt. of Maharashtra regarding deaths of children in Amaravati District of Maharashtra, in which the Melghat region falls, is as follows :

(i) Total no. of deaths analysed according to the cause of death :

S.No.	Cause of death	No. of deaths
1.	Fever	11
2.	Pneumonia	53
3.	Dysentery	39
4.	Diarrhoea	3
5.	Tuberculosis	3
6.	Pre-mature births	42
7.	Due to Accidental causes or due to bites etc.	61
Total		212

II Total number of deaths as per age group of the Children who died :

Age Group	No. of deaths
0-6 months	83
6 months to 1 year	19
1-6 years	110

The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of May, 1996 and to 58 in July, 1996.

While it emerged that a significant number of children had died due to various disease, the Government of Maharashtra has also admitted that the underlying major cause for the deaths was the generally weak condition of some of the children which made them subceptible to disease. Another important reason which was identified was the drinking of non-potable water by the tribals in preference to chlorinated water because of the change in the taste of water. Certain unhygienic habits of the tribals in Amaravati also led to a higher incidence of water-borne diseases.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, as per the information made available by the State Government, a Committee of Seretaries of the government of Maharashtra comprising the Secretary, Women and Child Development, Secretary, Public Health, Commissioner, Family Planning, led by the Secretary, Welfare visited the areas to ensure setting up of rescue camps with doctors, staff and sufficient stocks of medicines, fanning out of trained Hamlet Voluntary Workers into the tribal hamlets for disinfecting drinking water, providing emergency services and increasing the supply of supplementary nutrition provided for children and lactating mothers under the ICDS programme. Further, disbursement of consumption finance in the areas was also ensured.

Many long-term measures are also envisaged, such as regular health check-ups in schools and Anganwadis, training of Anganwadi workers in Primary Health care by the Health Department and supply of medicine kit to them, installation of incubators with attendant staff in every Public Health Centre of the affected Dharni and Chikkaldhara blocks of Amaravati district, community social work through NGOs and imparting of health education in the local tribal languages to the tribals by the District Health Education Team.

Import of Rock Phosphate

3687. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, be pleased to state :

- whether the Rock Phosphate is being imported;
- if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- whether the Rock Phosphate is being used in the manufacturing of the fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this has contravened the Fertilizer Control Order;

(f) if so, the action taken against the companies using the Rock Phosphate in the fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d). Rock Phosphate is an essential raw material required in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers. It is being imported directly by various fertilizer manufacturing companies and other agencies as adequate quantities of the requisite quality are not available indigenously. During the last three years, the following quantities of rock phosphate have been imported :

Year	Qty. ('000 tonnes)
1993-94	2349
1994-95	2595
1995-96	2450

(e) No reports of contravention of Fertilizer Control Order have come to the notice of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SCs/STs in SPG, NSG and RAW

3688. SHRI ILIYAS AZAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been implemented in S.P.G., N.S.G. and Research and Analysis Wing;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proportion of persons belonging to these castes working in these agencies at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). In case of NSG and SPG, the posts are filled up only by taking personnel from different Central police Organisations and State police on deputation for fixed tenure. As such the provisions of reservation for SCs/STs are not applicable. The Research and Analysis Wing, due to its unique nature of working, has been exempted from the provisions of reservation of SCs/STs. However, where special Security requirements are not affected, bonus marks are given to persons of SC, ST and OBC categories at the time of recruitment to ensure their representation in R and AW.

(c) The percentage of representation of SCs/STs is 10.0, 7.8 and 7.7 in SPG, NSG and R and AW respectively.

Custodial Deaths in Uttar Pradesh

3689. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths which took place in police custody in Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96;

(b) whether the custodial deaths have been inquired into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of Human Rights

3690. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of violation of the human rights received by the Government and Human Rights Commission during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

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

Census 1991

3691. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the categories of data collected during the 1991 census has not yet been released;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the data pertaining to child labour has still not been released; and

(d) the date by which the Government would release the data on child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Data collected during the 1991 Census are being processed and released in stages as was being done in the past Censuses.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Data on the number of children aged 5-14 years (child labour) who are main workers or marginal workers; number of child main workers engaged as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industries and Other Workers; educational level of child main workers and whether the child workers (main or marginal) are attending school have been released.

(d) Question does not arise.

Demonstration at Jantar Mantar

3692. DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Tibet Maitri Sangh Himalayan committee for action on Tibet and Tibet Mukti Sangharsh Samiti staged a peaceful demonstration on 28.11.96 and 29.11.96 at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi in protest against the visit of the President of China to India;

(b) if so, the details of the person, organisations and MPs who participated in the demonstration; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 28.11.96, about 100 workers of "Indo Tibet Friendship Society" staged a demonstration from Jantar Mantar to Parliament Street under the leadership of Shri Mukand Bihari Farik. Their demands were "Pannchim Lama Ko azad karo". Acharya Nagendra Dev of Banaras Hindu University; Prof. Raj Kumar Jain, Delhi University; Prof. Anand Kumar of Jawaharlal Nehru University; Ms. Jaya Jetley, General Secretary, Samata Party etc. were the prominent participants. Shri Rabi Roy, former Speaker, Lok Sabha and Shri S.P. Malviya, M.P. Rajya Sabha also visited Jantar Mantar for sometime during lunch hour on 28.11.96.

On 29.11.96 around 39 workers of "Indo Tibet Maitri Sangh" staged a demonstration from Jantar Mantar to Rashtrapati Bhawan. They were supported by 197 workers of Angan Wari under the leadership of Shri George Fernandes, M.P. (Lok Sabha). Ms. Jaya Jetley, General Secretary, Samata Party was also a prominent participant.

(c) India and China are working towards a friendly, good neighbourly, constructive and cooperative relationship, while addressing outstanding issues. There is no change in India's policy on Tibet.

Jain Commission of Inquiry

3693. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of submission of report of the Jain Commission,

(b) the details of sitting held so far along with the present stage of the inquiry;

(c) the original date fixed for submission of the Commission Report; and

(d) the reasons for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The term of the Jain Commission of Inquiry has been extended upto 28.2.1997 with the stipulation that the Commission shall submit its report as soon as possible but not later than 28.2.1997.

(b) The total number of sittings of the commission held so far is 217. The Commission has examined till date, 64 witnesses and marked 866 Exhibits. The inquiry is at the stage of recording of evidence.

(c) and (d). The Jai Commission Inquiry was set up with effect from 23.8.1991 with the stipulation that the Commission shall submit its report as soon as possible but not later than six months. However, the Commission's Term has been extended from time to time keeping in view the sensitivity and magnitude of the task involved.

Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund

3694. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the settlement of Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (SPEF) account between the Food Corporation of India and the Government of Kerala is pending since 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

a) to (c). Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. has preferred Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund accounts with the Food Corporation of India upto 31.3.1993 and the same has already been passed. There are some differences for which clarification was sought. Clarification regarding transportation etc. have since been given by the Ministry on 18.10.1996 in order to expedite settlement of the claims.

[English]

Fencing of Border

3695. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to resume the abandoned project of fencing along the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuance of fencing the border; and

(c) the total area of the border that remains to be fenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The project for fencing the Indo-Pak border has not been abandoned by the Government. Only the work on Jammu border was held up due to firing from Pakistan side. Re-starting of fencing work on Jammu Sector of

International Border is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The entire border of Punjab, except certain gaps which could not be taken up due to revenue/low lying areas, has been fenced. Out of 1035 Kms. long Rajasthan border, fencing in 720 Kms. has been completed and the work in 145 Kms. has been taken up which is scheduled to be completed by December, 1997. After completion of this stretch, fencing in 131 Kms. will be taken up and completed by December, 1998. The remaining 39 Kms. will be fenced thereafter.

Feasibility studies for ditch-cum-bund along the Rann area of Gujarat and modified type of border fencing suitable for such terrain will be carried out soon.

Alleged Corruption in Food Corporation of India

3696. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Members of Parliament have written letters to the Government in regard to the alleged corruption in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of Members of Parliament who have complained since July 1, and the details of complaints;

(c) whether no effective action is being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to this?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since July 1, 1996, 5 references have been received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard to corruption in FCI. A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The Government is prompt in taking action against the corrupt officers/officials. Departmental action is initiated against the delinquent officials and deterrent punishment is awarded to those found guilty.

STATEMENT

References Received from Hon'ble Member of Parliaments in Regard to Corruption in FCI.

S.N.	Gist and Source of Complaint	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	The complaint dated 24.8.96 of the Confederation of Flour Mills of Southern State forwarded by Dr. K.P. Ramlingam, M.P. (Lok Sabha), - alleges that FCI	Information has been received from FCI. The matter is under examination.

1	2	3
	officials have been indulging in mal-practices while allotting wheat to traders of Southern Region by first come first served basis.	
2.	Complaint dt. 20.8.96 of the Tamil Nadu RFMs Association forwarded by Sh. V. Alagirisamy, M.P. (Lok Sabha) - alleges that FCI officials have been indulging in malpractices while allotting wheat to traders of Southern Region by first come first served basis.	The matter has been referred to FCI.
3.	Complaint received from Shri Babu Ram Paranjape, M.P. (Lok Sabha) about irregularities committed by Shri Ram Nath Singh, Distt. Manager, FCI, Jabalpur on account of procurement and storage of rice worth crores of rupees.	Information has been received from FCI. The matter is under examination.
4.	Complaint received from Shri Vaid Dau Dayal Joshi, M.P. regarding irregularities in open sale of wheat in Rajasthan.	-do-
5.	Complaint received from Shri Harbans Sahai, M.P.-Regarding irregularities in the open sale of rice by SRM, Punjab.	-do-

[Translation]

Open Sale of Wheat and Rice

3697. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice released in the form of open sale for domestic market during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to release more quantity of wheat and rice during the current year in view of the steep rise in the prices of food grains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) Statement indicating the quantity of wheat and rice sold by Food Corporation of India under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) during the last three years, State-wise, is annexed.

(b) to (d). Government has authorised Food Corporation of India to release 6 lakh tonnes of wheat per month for open market sale between December '96 and March '97 in order to increase the availability of wheat and to have a sobering effect on the open market prices of the Wheat.

Against the authorisation of sale of 5 lakh tonnes of rice in the open market for the year 1996-97, Food Corporation of India has been able to sell a quantity of 1.88 lakh tonnes of rice upto November, '96. The remaining quantity is considered sufficient to meet the requirement of the open market during the year.

STATEMENT

Quantity of Wheat and Rice Sold under Open sale during 1993-94 to 1995-96.

Name of the State	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Punjab	2.00	1.6	3.25	24.7	7.69	36.2
2. Haryana	5.41	4.9	7.18	15.5	12.84	47.9
3. Uttar Pradesh	8.55	-	6.72	1.9	8.58	1.6
4. Delhi	0.13	-	1.26	11.4	1.43	3.0
5. Rajasthan	0.10	-	0.40	0.6	0.41	0.5
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.10	-	0.17	-	0.14	-
7. J and K	0.26	-	0.48	-	0.13	-
8. West Bengal	0.71	-	1.20	9.1	1.14	16.5
9. Bihar	1.65	-	2.79	1.0	4.02	2.1
10. Orissa	0.28	-	1.48	-	1.88	1.2
11. Maharashtra	2.15	7.4	5.32	182.1	6.80	295.0
12. Gujarat	0.65	1.9	2.07	62.5	4.00	102.9
13. Madhya Pradesh	1.19	1.2	4.47	40.9	5.49	13.5

(Wheat Figs. in lakh tonnes)
(Rice Figs. in '000 tonnes)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Tamil Nadu	2.73	-	6.25	23.6	3.39	11.1
15. Andhra Pradesh	1.10	-	2.11	48.7	2.37	98.3
16. Karnataka	1.38	-	4.36	30.1	2.24	0.4
17. Kerala	0.17	-	0.78	1.8	0.83	6.6
Total	28.56	17.0	50.29	453.9	63.38	636.8

(English)

Sugar Supply

3698. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

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

(a) the quantum of sugar being made available to the States during the current festival time, State-wise;

(b) whether adequate quantum of sugar is not being made available to the States particularly to Karnataka and Maharashtra during the festival time;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to enhance the levy sugar quota to the States?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) to (d). At present the monthly allocation of levy sugar to States/UTs is being made on a uniform norm of ensuring 425 gms. per capita availability as per population as on 1.1.1991 effective from 1.1.1996. However, in view of improved availability of sugar and also demand from States/UTs including Maharashtra and Karnataka the annual festival quota has been doubled for the calendar year 1996. Besides it, a 10% ad-hoc increase in the monthly levy quota allocation for December, 1996 has also been made.

A statement showing the yearly festival quota being allotted on the aforesaid basis is given in Annexure-I. At present there is no proposal to enhance the monthly levy quota of sugar to States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the State-wise Monthly Festival Quota of Levy Sugar

(in M.T.)

States/Union Territories	Annual Festival Quota	Enhanced Festival Quota for the year 1996
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	7614	15228
2. Arunachal Pradesh	94	188

1	2	3
3. Assam	2896	5792
4. Bihar	10078	20156
5. Goa	150	300
6. Gujarat	4878	9756
7. Haryana	1924	3848
8. Himachal Pradesh	608	1216
9. Jammu and Kashmir	868	1736
10. Karnataka	5350	10700
11. Kerala	3600	7200
12. Madhya Pradesh	7536	15072
13. Maharashtra	9014	18028
14. Manipur	208	416
15. Meghalaya	200	400
16. Mizoram	78	156
17. Nagaland	128	256
18. Orissa	3730	7460
19. Punjab	2392	4784
20. Rajasthan	5092	10184
21. Sikkim	50	100
22. Tamil Nadu	6790	13580
23. Tripura	302	604
24. Uttar Pradesh	15936	31872
25. West Bengal	7796	15592
26. A and N Islands	74	148
27. Chandigarh	112	224
28. Delhi	2316	4632
29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14	28
30. Daman and Diu	12	24
31. Lakshadweep	22	44
32. Pondicherry	88	176
All-India	100000	200000

Drug Policy

3699. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to review the Drug Policy during 1996-97;

(b) whether the Government have decided to control the prices of some essential and life saving drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Price control on drugs is exercised in accordance with the provisions in the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986' and Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995.

Apharan ya Hatya ka Mamla

3700. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Apharan Ya Hatya Ka Mamala" Paryapt Saboot Na jutane par Adaalat Ne Police ki Khichai Ki", appearing in the Dainik Jagaran, dated August 28, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The court has held in this case that the evidence led by the prosecution was not sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused persons beyond the shadow of doubt. The Delhi Police have initiated action to determine whether there was any lapse on the part of the investigating officer of the case.

Disparity in Promotional Avenues

3701. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great disparity in the matter of promotion for the Medical Officers in the Fertilizer Corporation of India and other Fertilizer plants;

(b) whether the promotional avenues are not encouraging for the Non-medical officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to create better promotional avenues for the Medical officers working in the Fertilizer plants under the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) The promotional avenues for Medical Officers in the Fertilizer Corporation of India, which is a sick company, are not different from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., which is another sick company.

(b) and (c). The promotions in non-medical disciplines are done on the basis of approved set up of the company and rules for such promotion.

(d) and (e). Being below Board level appointments, the terms and conditions of appointment and promotion of Medical Officers are decided by the Management of the Company.

Girftar Yuvak se Baramad Rakam

3702. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Girftar Yuvak Se Baramad Rakam Paune Do Karor Ya Chalees Lakh" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated November 18, 1996;

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

(c) whether the Government consider to conduct a C.B.I. probe in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police have assigned the matter for a vigilance inquiry.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

[Translation]

Illegal Arms

3703. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is abundance of illegal arms in the various districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the raids on the premises of the persons having criminal tendencies have been conducted to recover the illegal arms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to recover such illegal arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rainfed Area

3704. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttarakhand Region of Uttar Pradesh has been identified as the rainfed area;

(b) if so, whether the National Development Projects have been undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan period in the said region;

(c) the funds made available to the region for the purpose; and

(d) the funds out of total allocation remained unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The areas which fulfil the eligibility criteria of having less than 30% arable area under assured means of irrigation in a development block have been taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) in Uttarkhand region. Accordingly, the Project is being implemented in 70 micro-watersheds in all major blocks in eight districts of the region.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 2033.63 lakh has been made available under the project to this region out of which Rs. 469.84 lakhs is yet to be utilised.

[English]

Functioning of Super Bazar

3705. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the assessment and review of the functioning of the Super Bazar were done by the Government last and the advice tendered to the Super Bazar;

(b) whether such advice was also tendered in the past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the shortcomings and irregularities which came to the notice of the Government about the functioning of the Super Bazar during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (e). Super Bazar is an autonomous cooperative society having its own Board of Directors who review its working.

Robbery in Punjab National Bank

3706. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police investigated the robbery in the Punjab National Bank branch in New Delhi South Extension Area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). A case of burglary in New Delhi South Extension - Part I Branch of Punjab National Bank was registered

by the Delhi Police on 2nd December, 1996. The investigation conducted into the matter revealed that the roof of the strong room had been broken in order to gain entry and gas cutters had been used to open several lockers. The finger print experts accompanying the investigating team were able to lift 11 chance prints from the spot. However, the persons who had hired the broken lockers have not so far intimated the details of articles stolen from their respective lockers.

Infiltration from Arab Countries

3707. SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expelled workers of various countries working in the Arab countries have been reaching at the Indian Coasts by the sea route;

(b) if so, whether the Government have established any Security system to check the infiltration of these persons;

(c) if so, the number of foreign nationals settled in India during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, instance has come to our notice in which workers of other countries working in Saudi Arabia or other Gulf Countries expelled from there have reached Indian Coast by sea. However, from time to time, Indians living abroad without valid travel documents and visas have been expelled from Gulf Countries. Following declaration of an Amnesty Scheme by the UAE Government, Indians who arrived in India during the period September 10 to December, 10, 1996 is approximately 60,000; most of them travelled back by air, though some returned by sea. All returnees had valid Indian travel documents i.e. they came on Emergency Certificates issued by Indian Mission at UAE after following due procedures and they were given entry by Immigration Check Post authorities only after verifying their travel documents including Emergency Certificates/passports.

(b) This Ministry has been sensitising from time to time the concerned agencies including State Governments and UTs to check infiltration by foreign nationals and to deport them in appropriate cases.

(c) and (d). In view of what has been stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the question and necessity of these "Does not arise".

Research and Development in Pharmaceutical Companies

3708. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical companies

are likely to face a bleak plight given the pathetic levels of investments in the Research and Development while their international counterparts are merging together in order to grow in size with the prime objective of saving on the research and development costs and increasing their range of products:

(b) if so, the reasons for the Indian Pharmaceutical companies lacking the required infrastructural facilities; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to direct these companies to seriously take up the original research particularly when these are likely to undergo a major setback in 2010 A.D. when the Government will enforce the Patent Act on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (c). The mega mergers taking place in pharmaceutical companies abroad, the resources available to such companies and their emphasis on research and development will pose challenges to pharmaceutical companies in India.

In the face of these challenges, Indian pharmaceutical companies would have to shift from process development to more original research and development. While this will have to emanate primarily from the companies themselves, incentives for R and D, provision of state-of-art, infrastructural facilities from CSIR laboratories and training of R and D oriented scientists at the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research are some of the steps taken by the Government to prepare the pharmaceutical industry for the challenges ahead.

[Translation]

IDPL

3709. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited was revived during April, 1992 by BIFR after studying the report of the IDBI;

(b) whether Government are aware that all the five major plants of IDPL are on a complete standstill;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the arrears of salaries of the employees are yet payable from 1988;

(e) if so, the total amount thereof and time bound programme to pay the arrears, if any;

(f) whether the wages for October, 1996 are yet to be paid;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time bound programme to pay the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (c). A revival package formulated by IDPL management was approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 10.2.1994 in terms of Section 17 (2) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Consequent upon the failure of IDPL to reach the targetted levels of production and sales in 1994-95, the BIFR reviewed the position and appointed IDBI, Bombay as the Operating Agency (O.A.) for techno-economic viability study and for suggesting long-term rehabilitation measures for IDPL. The report of the Operating Agency is awaited. IDPL has been facing severe constraints of Working Capital and other finances. As a result, the operations in its plants have come to a close except in the Madras unit which is running on a nominal basis.

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

(f) to (h). IDPL has since paid the wages and salaries for the month of October, 1996 to its workers and employees.

[English]

Smuggling of Cattle

3710. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cattle smuggling is still continuing from Bihar to Bangladesh due to infrastructural bottlenecks and administrative indifferences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cattle smuggling to Bangladesh was shown on BBC;

(d) whether high level meeting with Indo-Nepal officials held in June, '95 achieved its target of stopping smuggling of the cattle;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the effective steps taken to check the illegal activities on borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Bihar has no border with Bangladesh. However, as per available reports, the cattle are brought to West Bengal from Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for smuggling across the border.

(c) As per available information, there appears to be no reference to cattle smuggling to Bangladesh on BBC.

(d) and (e). As per available information, a meeting was held on 31st May, 1996 under the Chairmanship of Inspector General of Forests to discuss trans-border issues affecting India and Nepal.

(f) A series of measures have been taken to check the illegal activities on borders. These include :

(I) Strengthening of the Border Security Force:

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

(II) Fencing, Flood Lighting and Patrolling :

- (i) construction of border roads and fence on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

- (ii) flood lighting in the sensitive stretches on the Indo-Pak border; and

- (iii) intensification of patrolling along the border.

(III) Surveillance on the Coastal Area :

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

(IV) Intelligence Gathering sharing and Coordination:

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

Stock of Sugar

3711. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sugar mills, including Cooperative Sugar mills in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have been burdened with huge stocks of sugar while crushing for the current season has already started;

(b) if so, the total amount of sugar stocks with the mills and Government stores at the beginning of the current crushing season; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the stocks and to make the required credit to the cooperative and other mills for the clearance of the dues to cane growers and other allied purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Due to higher level of sugar production during 1994-95 and 1995-96 sugar season (October-September) the sugar stocks with the factories had been at higher level at the beginning of the current crushing season. The stocks of sugar with the factories at the beginning of current season as on 1.10.1996 in Maharashtra and U.P. were 28.02 lakh tonnes and 20.79 lakh tonnes (Provisional) respectively.

(c) In order to clear the stock and to improve the liquidity of sugar mills, the Government have taken various measures like, higher release of freesale sugar, creation of bufferstock, permission for exports and relaxation to the sugar mills to avail higher credit limits from the banks.

Encroachment of a Border Village

3712 SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the village Molcham in Manipur is facing threat of being included within the border of Burma

(b) whether the Army from Burma often enters the village and harasses the villagers;

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the Molcham area is not encroached upon by Burma;

(d) whether Narcotics are being smuggled into India through Molcham area; and

(e) the action taken to stop the smuggling thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) As per available information no such threat has been reported.

(b) and (c). The Government of Manipur has informed that no such incident has been reported during last three years. One Police Station has been established by the Government of Manipur in Molcham village. A Border out post of Border Security Force is also located near this village.

(d) and (e). Since the smuggling of narcotics is a clandestine activity, there is no specific report suggesting that smuggling of narcotics from Myanmar takes place through Molcham village. The enforcement agencies have been instructed to maintain utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. High level coordination meetings are held periodically to review

the work of enforcement agencies and to exchange intelligence on drug trafficking. Government of India has entered into a bilateral agreement with the Government of Myanmar specifically to check narcotics trafficking.

[Translation]

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

3713. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations working for the protection of environment with the grants of the Government;

(b) the grants provided to various voluntary organisations during the last three years for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the works for which grants had been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soyabean Research Centre

3714. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the National Soyabean Research Centre, Indore was established;

(b) the basic objectives of the centre;

(c) the details of improved varieties developed there so far;

(d) whether its progress is slow in comparison to the expectations;

(e) if so, whether the same is being enquired into; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The National Research Centre on Soyabean under Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established in January, 1987 at Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

(b) The basic objectives of the centre are :

(i) to serve as national repository of soybean germplasm.

(ii) to conduct basic and applied research for development of breeding material and improved soyabean varieties suitable for different agroclimatic regions of the country.

(iii) to develop integrated system for nutrient, water and insect pest/disease management of soybean and to develop appropriate production technology to maximize yield.

(iv) to organize production of nuclelus and breeder seed.

(v) to assist and cooperate with developmental agencies for population new improved varieties and production technology of soyabean.

(c) National Research Centre on Soyabean has developed three improved varieties, namely Ahilya-1, Ahilya-2 and Ahilya-3 which have been released for cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. Ahilya-1 has a yield potential of 25-30 q/ha and matures in about 100 days, and has good germination. Ahilya-2 and Ahilya-3 have yield potential of 30-35 q/ha, resistance to pod-shattering and tolerant to defoliating insects.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Loss of Live Stock

3715. SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of livestock in Andhra Pradesh during the last six months; and

(b) the nature of the assistance sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government and to be given by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 66694 animals were lost in the wake of cyclones and floods during 1996. Besides 5150 animals were died due to animal diseases during April to September, 1996.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh have sought Rs. 30.90 crores for relief and rehabilitation measures in the Animal Husbandry Sector. Government of India have already released its entire share of Calamity Relief Fund for 1996-97 of Rs. 93.14 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 76.715 crores have been released as ways and means advance in the wake of cyclones of October and November, 1996. These releases are for relief and rehabilitation measures in affected areas including Animal Husbandry Sector.

Besides above, the State Government has sought for Central Assistance of Rs. 21.37 lakhs for control of Animal Diseases during 1996-97. The proposal is under process.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Assam

3716. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts still without any Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Assam; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the remaining districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) There are 18 districts in Assam without any Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) which are: (i) Barpeta, (ii) Darang, (iii) Dibrugarh, (iv) Dhubri, (v) Goalpara, (vi) Jorhat, (vii) Kamrup, (viii) Karbi Anglong, (ix) Karimganj, (x) Nagaon, (xi) Lakhimpur, (xii) North Cachar, (xiii) Nalbari, (xiv) Dhemaji, (xv) Marigaon, (xvi) Hailakandi, (xvii) Bongaigaon, (xviii) Sibsagar.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have taken up various alternative approaches with the Planning Commission for establishment of more KVKs in the country including Assam.

National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas

3717. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Areas have been implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of areas where such projects have been implemented during the said period. State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made under these projects so far during the said period in each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) is under implementation in 25 States and 2 Union Territories and covers an area of 45.84 lakh hectares.

The State-wise details in terms of area and number of watersheds are in Statement-I.

(c) Under this project soil and moisture conservation measures and diversified farming systems for improving the production are taken up both on arable and non-arable lands. Treatment of natural drainage lines and livestock development are other important components of the project. The major activities taken up are contour

vegetative hedges, gully control, agro-forestry, dryland horticulture, pasture development and sunken dugout structures.

State-wise utilisation of funds vis-a-vis the allocation and release of funds since inception of the project in 1990-91 till date is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Giving the names of the States/Union Territory with areas covered under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas during VIII Plan.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Area covered (in ha.) under the Micro- Watershed Projects	Number of Micro- Watershed Projects taken up.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191949	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1970	3
3.	Assam	104973	110
4.	Bihar	98978	191
5.	Goa	3808	4
6.	Gujarat	334261	168
7.	Haryana	18725	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37240	58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22000	44
10.	Karnataka	357607	85
11.	Kerala	88276	114
12.	Madhya Pradesh	749641	385
13.	Maharashtra	917900	266
14.	Manipur	6821	5
15.	Meghalaya	4110	8
16.	Mizoram	17666	20
17.	Nagaland	14125	28
18.	Orissa	388875	258
19.	Punjab	19270	13
20.	Rajasthan	533939	204
21.	Sikkim	7031	12
22.	Tamil Nadu	176390	88
23.	Tripura	7634	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	327716	202
25.	West Bengal	150000	165
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	692	3
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	2669	4
Total		4584266	2554

STATEMENT-II

Giving the achievements in respect of funds allocated, released and utilised statewide under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation during 1990-91 and VIII Plan	Total Amount released from 1990-91 to 1996-97 (Nov. 96)	Total funds utilised from 1990-91 to 1996-97 (Nov. 96)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9207.970	4944.647	4593.989
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133.000	146.000	62.824
3.	Assam	2843.000	2378.387	1081.727
4.	Bihar	6452.400	1738.433	292.450
5.	Goa	140.200	73.933	10.728
6.	Gujarat	9796.235	5728.677	4990.240
7.	Haryana	1904.686	460.338	436.807
8.	Himachal Pradesh	659.130	1039.530	838.440
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	559.000	464.112	388.944
10.	Karnataka	11982.750	9293.384	8815.452
11.	Kerala	2454.000	2293.900	2000.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21539.992	10695.212	10019.773
13.	Maharashtra	21402.975	15330.098	14548.810
14.	Manipur	101.000	251.900	248.900
15.	Meghalaya	186.000	218.550	94.380
16.	Mizoram	80.000	811.670	791.580
17.	Nagaland	175.000	623.900	618.900
18.	Orissa	6415.617	6507.712	6065.750
19.	Punjab	755.367	495.660	429.230
20.	Rajasthan	15996.220	14437.300	12484.117
21.	Sikkim	191.000	338.910	328.820
22.	Tamil Nadu	4196.440	3631.649	3245.822
23.	Tripura	291.000	242.800	234.763
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9805.620	9015.497	8387.810
25.	West Bengal	4484.000	2461.975	1598.856
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.000	12.315	2.604
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	30.000	112.000	59.260
Total		131801.602	93748.490	82670.981

Jobs for Muslims

6718. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present estimated muslims in the public employment under the Central Government category-wise;

(b) whether representation for including the Muslim Community as a whole in the Other Backward Classes list has been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Since recruitments are not made on the basis of religion, no data relating to recruitment, religion-wise is maintained.

(b) and (c). Some representations have been received by National Commission for Backward Classes from some organisations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Tripura for inclusion of Muslim community as a whole in the other Backward Classes list. No recommendation to this effect has been made by the National Commission for Backward Classes till date. However, some sections of minorities including Muslims which have been included in the other Backward Classes list are eligible to take advantages of reservation provisions in the Civil Services and Posts under Govt. of India.

Forest Land

3719. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that industries are making their entry into the forest sector through the backdoor in Madhya Pradesh and about 2,500 hectares of forest land with density of less than 40 per cent has been given to the Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited for the commercial plantations;

(b) whether the State Government had not sought the permission of the Central Government for contracting out forest lands and violates the Forest Act, 1980;

(c) whether the Central Government have sought any report from the State in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Permission has not been granted by the Central Government for contracting out forest lands under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Ministry has called for a report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The report has been received recently and is being examined.

Teak Wood Trees

3720. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the illegal cutting of teak wood trees is going on in the Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh in connivance with the officers of Forest Department who are collecting money illegally;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have conducted any inquiry regarding the illegal cutting of the teak wood trees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons found involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Total Prohibition

3721. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose total prohibition in the country;

(b) if so, when a meeting of Chief Ministers of all the States/UTs is likely to be held in this regard;

(c) whether the revenue loss be considered there at; and

(d) the details of other issues proposed to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No Sir, there is no such proposal.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Torture of Children

3722. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the newsitem captioned "Children Routinely Tortured In India" appearing in Hindustan Times, dated November 14, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the reported figures regarding the deaths of children in the police custody are correct; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained. The requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trafficking of Foreign Currency

3723. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have detected illegal

trafficking of foreign currency in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of foreign currency seized State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the illegal trafficking of foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Wheat and Other Commodities

3724. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR :

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN :

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Governments of Maharashtra and Kerala had demanded increase in allocation of wheat and other commodities for distribution through the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conceded the demand of the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to concede the demands?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from State Governments including Maharashtra and Kerala for additional allocations. Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) items are made to States/UTs on month to month basis keeping in view the demand received from various States/UTs, their relative needs, stocks in the Central Pool, seasonal availability and offtake trends, etc.

Government of Maharashtra has requested for increase in their monthly sugar quota from 33550 MTs to 43157.3 MTs, rice and wheat at one lakh MTs and 1.2 lakh MTs respectively. While monthly allocation of rice of Maharashtra continues at 71,500 MTs., the monthly allocation of wheat has been increased from 80,000 MTs to 85,000 MTs for January, 1997. Kerala Government have demanded for increase in monthly quota of foodgrains from 1,50,000 MTs of rice and 50,000 MTs of wheat to 1,50,000 MTs of rice and 60,000 MTs of wheat. However, the allocation of foodgrains for

Kerala for November, 1996 to January, 1997 is as follows :

Month	Quantity*Allotted (In MTs)	
	Rice	Wheat
Nov. 96	1,55,000	45,000
Dec. 96	1,58,000	42,000
Jan. 97	1,58,000	40,500

Levy sugar is being allocated from 1.1.1996 on uniform norm ensuring 425 grams per capital availability as per population as on 1.1.1991. In view of better availability of sugar, festival quota for the year 1996 has been doubled and adhoc increase of 10% in the monthly levy quota for the month of December, 1996 has also been made to all the States, including Maharashtra and Kerala.

An additional quantity 15,275 MTs and 4,862 MTs of kerosene has been allocated to Maharashtra and Kerala during 1996-97 over the last year.

Jails in the Country

3725. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jails in the country alongwith their capacity of accommodating the prisoners;

(b) the number of prisoners accommodated in jails at present state-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the jails more accommodating and improve the poor living condition thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Statement I and II containing the requisite information are enclosed.

(c) 'Prisons' being a State subject as per entry 4 of List-II State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it is primarily for the State Governments to deal with any matter relating to the administration of prisons according to their rules, regulations, Jail Manuals, etc. However, the Government of India provides financial assistance under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in improving prison infrastructure and living conditions of prisoners. Besides, the Tenth Finance Commission has also recommended financial assistance to the State Governments for repair and renovation of jail buildings and for providing medical facilities in jails.

STATEMENT-I

Prison Statistics as on 30-6-1996

Name of State	No. of Prisons	Prison capacity	Prison Population
1. Andhra Pradesh	115	9338	12595*
2. Bihar	76	26238	36797*
3. Goa	05	331	276
4. Gujarat	22	5263	8136
5. Haryana	19	3775	6019
6. Himachal Pradesh	12	566	414*
7. Jammu and Kashmir	15	2060	2168
8. Karnataka	96	7718	7097
9. Kerala	40	5659	4813
10. Madhya Pradesh	101	17720	27309*
11. Maharashtra	208	18989	21238
12. Orissa	66	7386	8821*
13. Punjab	27	9569	7942
14. Rajasthan	93	8838	7727*
15. Tamil Nadu	131	18228	13659
16. Uttar Pradesh	66	30395	35964*
17. West Bengal	52	18763	10111

STATEMENT-II

Prison Statistics as on 30-6-1996

Name of the State	No. of Prisons	Prison capacity	Prison Population
B. North East			
18. Arunachal Pradesh	01	-	303*
19. Assam	27	6216	4707
20. Manipur	05	1267	711
21. Meghalaya	04	562	401
22. Mizoram	06	563	619*
23. Nagaland	09	1160	470*
24. Sikkim	02	100	66
25. Tripura	11	743	567*
C. UTs.			
26. Delhi	05	3237	8703
27. A and N	04	264	178
28. Chandigarh	01	850	277
29. D.N. Haveli	01	40	40*
30. Daman and Diu	02	140	72
31. Lakshadweep	03	12	-
32. Pondicherry	04	315	98
Total	1229	205771	228298

* (As on 31-12-1995)

[English]

Appraisal of Public Distribution System

3726. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any mid-term appraisal of the Public Distribution System during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed for the plan period have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government has not carried out any special mid term appraisal of the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the Eighth Five Year period. However, an evaluation of the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission. This evaluation has indicated that the scheme is generally beneficial to the vulnerable sections of the population cutting across the regions and the States. The study has also pointed out some gaps and constraints in the scheme. These have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who are responsible for the day to day implementation of the PDS as well as the RPDS for suitable intervention by them.

(c) to (f). The targets under the RPDS were proposed by the State Governments/UT Administrations themselves. As per reports received from the State Governments, country level targets have been achieved in the case of opening of additional fair price shops, issue of additional ration cards, elimination of bogus cards, and creation/hiring of additional godown capacity. Central Government reviews the progress in implementation of RPDS with the States/UTs periodically.

Central Government is providing financial assistance to States/UTs for construction of godowns and for purchase of trucks/vans for use as mobile fair price shops or for delivering PDS commodities at the door steps of fair price shops.

Foundation of Health Action

3727. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Foundation of Health

Action as many as 80% of the drugs being marketed in the country have very little relevance to the treatment for which they are manufactured;

(b) whether manufacturers easily obtain licences for the manufacture of such medicines;

(c) whether the Government propose to check this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :

(a) to (d) Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Torturing of Child Servant

3728. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item Captioned "Child servant tortured at Ministry's official house", appearing in Indian Express, dated September 9, 1996;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the action taken/likely to be taken against the guilty official; and

(e) the specific measures being contemplated to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The Government have seen the captioned news item which appeared in the "Indian Express" in its issue dated the 15th September, 1996.

(b) to (e). The Delhi Police have registered a case in the matter. The investigation conducted so far has not, however, substantiated the allegation that the child was tortured.

[Translation]

Crimes in Uttar Pradesh

3729. SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a police inspector was killed in the shooting at the time of filing of the nomination paper at Etawah, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was conducted in this matter;

(c) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments as per Constitutional provisions. Information relating to individual incidents of crime is not maintained by the Central Government.

[English]

Fertiliser Corporation of India

3730. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Tata Se Mil Kar FCI Mein Karoron Rupeh Ka Ghotala", appearing in the Nav Bharat Times, dated September 13, 1996;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The newsitem that appeared in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 13.9.1996 captioned "Tata Se Mil Kar FCI Karoron Rupeh Ka Ghotala" contained certain allegations of irregularities in the agreement between M/s. TISCO and the Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India (FCI) regarding processing of coal by the unit. These allegations have been examined to assess whether there was a prima-facie case warranting a further probe in the matter. The allegations were not substantiated by facts.

Cutting of Trees on Nuh, Haryana

3731. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that 300 trees were cut down in Nuh, Haryana as per the newsitem, appearing in 'Times of India' dated November 30, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the persons with whose orders the trees were cut thereby destroying the greenery and causing irreparable loss to the ecological environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

LITTE Militants

3732. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether infiltration by LITTE militants from Sri

Lanka in the garb of refugees landed at Rameshwaram Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of refugees have arrived in Tamil Nadu from Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, whether some of the LITTE refugees from Sri Lanka have started providing training in the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have issued any directions to the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that no LTTE cadre has been detected so far amongst the refugees coming from Sri Lanka. Government of Tamil Nadu is keeping a close watch to ensure that there is no infiltration of LTTE militants in the garb of refugees.

(c) As per the Government of Tamil Nadu, so far 6783 refugees have arrived from Sri Lanka since 31.7.1996.

(d) Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that no such activity has come to their notice and that the activities of refugees in the Refugee Settlements are closely monitored and if there is any suspicion about any refugee having militant links, he is promptly lodged in a Special Camp.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Government of Tamil Nadu have been requested to view with suspicion the refugees in the age group of 12-35 and lodge them in the Special Camps so that there is a total check on their movement in India.

Encroachment of Yaksay Forest

3733. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sikkim Government has allowed to grant permission to start a swimming pool to a private party at Ranikhoda near Ranipool whereas the conservation Law prohibits such construction within a periphery of fifty feet from the river;

(b) whether the Sikkim Government has not taken any action over the encroachment of Yaksay forest by an influential private party; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Government of Sikkim has informed that no permission has been granted to any private party for starting a swimming pool at Ranikhoda near Ranipool.

(b) District collectorate officials and forest officials of the area have completed joint investigation and confirmed the encroachment over an area of 2.19 hectare. Action is being initiated by Government of Sikkim under the Sikkim Public Premises and Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants And Rent Recovery Act, 1989, Sikkim Forest Water Courses and Road Reserve Act, 1988 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) Regional Office at Bhubaneshwar has been instructed to conduct inquiry in both the cases and submit its report to this Ministry.

Census of Enclaves

3734. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that population of Indian citizens in 119 exchangeable Enclaves of India in Bangladesh is 10,104 as per 1951 census;

(b) whether no census of these Enclaves has been undertaken after 1951;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the census work is likely to be undertaken to know the actual number of Indian citizens residing in these Enclaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the enumeration of population in these Enclaves was not very satisfactory because of the inaccessibility of these Enclaves and difficulties put up by the then Pakistan Border Police in the way of our enumerators, but also because many residents of these Enclaves considered it a safer course to be counted in the Pakistan Census which was being simultaneously held at that time. In view of this, it was not possible to take a proper census of these Enclaves in 1951.

(b) to (d). The Government has no administrative control or access to the Enclaves lying within Bangladesh and hence it has not been possible to conduct any Census after 1951. The exchange of the Enclaves is directly linked to and will necessarily follow the completion of demarcation of boundary with Bangladesh as per the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 and on its ratification by India. The Census of these Enclaves can only be undertaken by the Government of India thereafter.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

3735. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have given consent to open a FBI office of USA in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have taken into consideration the security implications arising therefrom; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Release of Pakistani Official

3736. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official of Embassy of Pakistan held on the charges of espionage was released by the Delhi Police on September 28, 1996; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This was done as the diplomats and members of diplomatic missions enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State.

Demand for a Separate Hill State

3737. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had a meeting with the Leaders of the Darjeeling Hill Council;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the meeting;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide plan assistance directly to Gorkha Hill Council instead of routing the same through the State Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The leaders of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council called on Home Minister on 10.11.1996 and submitted a Memorandum demanding Statehood to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission has intimated that at present there is no proposal to provide plan assistance or financial support directly to Gorkha Hill Council. Plan assistance is provided to the State Governments as per the modified Gadgil Formula, 1991, which has the approval of NDC and this formula provides for assistance to the Plan of the entire State and cannot be given to an autonomous Council of the State.

Seizure of RDX

3738. COL. SONA RAM CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 67 KG high explosives (RDX) was seized by the security forces from Shri Punjraj Singh and his associates;

(b) whether a gang of smugglers including Shri Punjraj Singh is operating on behest of ISI of Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the younger brother and some of relations of a sitting MLA are also involved in smuggling of Arms and Ammunitions;

(e) if so, whether an inquiry by the Central agency has been conducted in this matter; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the number of persons arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per available information Shri Punjraj Singh and his associates were operating as trans-border smugglers.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). The State Government authorities are investigating the case.

[Translation]

Computer in Government Offices

3739. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is compulsory to purchase bilingual computers in the Government offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons for doing all the work in English despite having the bilingual computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that all work is being done in English despite having the bilingual computers. As per the quarterly progress reports furnished by various Ministries/Departments, at present 28.7% of the total work done on bilingual computers is in Hindi.

[English]

Financial Allocations to Chandigarh

3740. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total financial allocations made for

the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the financial year 1995-96 were completely utilized;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent under various heads and sub-heads; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There were, however, only marginal savings of Rs. 19 lakhs on plan account and Rs. 1.33 crores on non-plan account mainly because of non-creation of certain posts.

Factories Polluting the Environment

3741. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of factories like beaten rice, plastics etc. have been set up/are being set up in South Bihar without the pollution control device being installed;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that these factories strictly adhere to the pollution control norms/guidelines/directives laid down from time to time; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against those found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Bihar Pollution Control Board (BPCB), have informed that some very tiny units of beaten rice/plastics are being set up in South Bihar, particularly in Deoghar. Normally such tiny units are non-polluting.

(d) BPCB is keeping a close watch over such units.

[Translation]

Foreign Agencies Aid to NGOs

3742. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in 'Indian Express', dated November 6, 1996 under the captions "NGOs told not to follow foreign agencies dictates blindly";

(b) if so, whether several of the voluntary social organisations in the country are getting regular financial assistance from abroad;

(c) if so, the names of the voluntary organisations functioning in the country getting foreign financial assistance from abroad during the last three years from March, 1993 to March, 1996; and

(d) the amount received by each of them from the foreign sources during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The news item referred to in the question relates to a convention of the NGOs held in Patna where mainly World Bank assistance to NGOs was discussed. So far as organizations/associations who have been permitted to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are concerned, their names and the amount of foreign contributions received by them collectively for the various activities during 1993-1994 and 1994-95, are contained in the copies of the annual report regarding 'Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations' which are available in the Parliament Library. Since there are more than 11,000 reporting Units, the data for 1995-96 is not yet ready as its sorting and compilation is a time consuming process.

Staff of Fertilizer Factories

3743. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is immense resentment among the staff of all the fertilizer factories in the country as the revision of their wages has not been done for a long time;

(b) whether the management, with the concurrence of the Union leaders, have sent a proposal to the Ministry for the reconstruction and renovation of these fertilizer factories; and

(c) if so, the time by when the Government would take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) In all the Public Sector Fertilizer Undertakings except Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) which have been declared as sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the revision of wages/salaries have been effected. In respect of private sector fertilizer undertakings, the revision of wages/salaries is made by their respective managements.

(b) and (c). The Government had in April, 1995 approved, in principle, the revival packages of HFC and FCI. However funding arrangement could not be tied up. An expert Group was constituted to reformulate these revival packages which had appointed a consultancy organisation to undertake an independent appraisal of the technical viability of the revival packages from the standpoint of funding by the Financial Institutions. The consultancy organisation has since submitted its report based on which the Group would reformulate the revival packages for consideration by the Government. However, the final decision on the

implementation of the reformulated revival packages would depend upon the tie up of funding arrangements and outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Statute Flag to Jammu and Kashmir

3744. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "UF ready to give Kashmir Statute, Flag", appearing in Telegraph, dated November 17, 1996;

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

(c) whether the Government propose autonomy to three regions of the State viz Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of the report in question. The Government has already stated that it is in favour of "Maximum Autonomy" for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government would consider the details in this regard at an appropriate stage and time, as and when specific proposals are made to it. According to available information the State Government has set up two Committees to examine the issue of Autonomy for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as also with reference to the question of Regional Autonomy within the State. It is not possible or feasible to give any more details at this stage.

Representation of Women in Parliament and State Assemblies

3745. SHRI O.P. JINDAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make provision for representation of the women belonging to Other Backward Classes in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies as is being done for the women in general;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3746. SHRI P.V. RAJESHWAR RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Limited Hyderabad had been declared sick and referred to BIFR;

(b) whether the Government propose to allow IDPL to handover its marketing division to any private agency to boost the open market sale of its products;

(c) whether as a part of the revival strategy the Government direct all the Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Departments to procure drugs and medicines on a priority basis from IDPL only; and

(d) whether the Government propose to transfer IDPL to the Ministry of Health with the view to bring producer and consumer under one umbrella?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) Yes, Sir. IDPL, including its Hyderabad Unit, was referred to BIFR and has been declared sick.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal at present.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Atankwadi Shivirs

3747. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Atankwadi Shivir ura diye jayange" Farooq, appearing in the 'Navabharat Times', dated November 8, 1996, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the news report in question. It is aware that Pakistan has continued to be actively involved in sponsoring, aiding and abetting terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country, and for this purpose it has been training, indoctrinating, arming and infiltrating terrorists and subversive elements into the State. Apart from the utmost vigilance at the border and along the LOC to contain infiltration, and sustained operations against the terrorists within the State, a close watch on Pakistan's activities in this regard is also being maintained.

Government has consistently urged Pakistan to desist from sponsoring trans-border terrorism and violence. Their involvement in these activities has also been continuously exposed at the international level through diplomatic and other channels. Action in this direction will continue to be pursued, and Government will take all necessary steps to safeguard the country's security.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. for the year 1995-96.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1078/96]

Notification under Sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 etc.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1996-97 production) Order, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1996, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1079/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1080/96]

Notification under Sub-Section (3) of Section 40 of the Protection of Human Right Act, 1993 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

A copy of the National Human Rights Commission (Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 454(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 563 (E) (Hindi and English versions) dated the 11th December, 1996.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1081/96]

Notification under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-state Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 and Annual Report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Privileges Properties and Funds, Accounts, Audit, Winding up and Execution of Decrees, Orders and Decisions) (Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984, together with a corrigendum thereto (in English version only) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329(E) dated the 23rd July, 1996.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1082/96]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1083/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited,

Mumbai, 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 National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1084/96]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1994-95.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1085/96]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1086/96]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (7) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1087/96]

- (8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1088/96]

- (9) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1995-96, together with a statement of progress of work of the Report.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon and comments of the Board on the Audit Report.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1089/96]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, 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 National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1090/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta for the year 1995-96 etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

1. A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-Section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1091/96]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1092/96]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1093/96]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1994-95.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (d) of item (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1094/96]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, 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 Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1095/96]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, 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 Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1096/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, 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 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1097/96]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1098/96]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1099/96]

- (8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1100/96]

- (9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 548(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1996 inviting application for claims from those affected by the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster which occurred in the night intervening between 2nd and 3rd December, 1984, issued under section 4 of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1101/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. Bhopal for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri

Raghuvans Prasad Singh I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1102/96]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (1) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1103/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1104/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Madras, 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 C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Madras, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1105/96]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, 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 Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1106/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd. Punalur for the year 1995-96 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1107/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, 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 Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1108/96]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1996 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1996."

12.01½ hrs.

THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

- As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1996 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1996.

12.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

First and Second Reports

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee :

- (1) First Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) -Raising of Monetary Limit of 'Works' shown in the Works Annexure appended to Detailed Demands for Grants.
- (2) Second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs Budget Division)-Allocation of a separate Budget Head to the Defence Estates Organisation in the Civil Estimates under the Ministry of Defence.

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Third Report

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Allahabad Bank and Credit Facilities provided by the Bank to them including Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto

12.03 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

First Report

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, I beg to present First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1991) on "Progress of Modernisation Programme in Railways including Energy Conversation Measures".

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Seventh Report

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995 relating to Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation).

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: NINTH REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1996."...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no mention in this report regarding the Bill on reservation for women ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us first adopt this Report. Thereafter, every thing will come.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1996."

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the last week of this session and several important issues are to be taken up during this week but information regarding it should come from the ruling side. What happened to the Bill on Reservation for women? Where is the Lokpal Bill to check the corruption practices which was to be brought here. There is no information about the promise made by the Government regarding setting up of a separate Uttranchal State and delimitation Commission Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which issues are to be included in the proceedings of the House and what is about the important issue being left.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, the Eightieth Constitution (Amendment) Bill regarding delimitation was initially under consideration of this House and since the political parties did not agree unanimously, that was not moved for consideration of the House. But today in the meeting, it was decided and we are bringing it either tomorrow or day after.

Regarding the Lokpal Bill, it has already gone to the Standing Committee and they are considering it. It has not yet come from them. The moment the Standing Committee recommends, immediately the Government will move that Bill also for consideration.

The Leader of the Opposition has also raised the issue about the Bill on Uttarakhand State. It was announced earlier that after the new U.P. Assembly resolves and gives a recommendation, the Uttarakhand State Bill will be brought forward.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai-North East) : Sir, there are already two resolutions of the Assembly. Why do they need a third one?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how many times it would be passed in the Legislative Assembly.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, when the Prime Minister announced about Uttarakhand along with the announcement, he also said that only after the new U.P. Assembly recommends, the Government of India will bring forward the Bill. Since the new Assembly has not yet recommended, it is not possible for the Government to bring forward that Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Prime Minister has clearly mentioned about the Uttarakhand in his speech delivered from Red Fort on Independence day and at that time no precondition of its passing by Legislative Assembly was stated. In this context I would also like to mention that this resolution had already been passed during the Chief Ministership of hon'ble Kalyan Singh and hon. Mulayam Singh. If the Government does not intend to decide this issue, it should not be evaded on this pretext.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the hon. Minister is trying to evade discussion on this issue. They are aware that 17 out of the total 19 seats, have been elected on BJP ticket from this area. Therefore, he is scuttling the issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : No, it is not so. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, under articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution of India, we have to go through a certain constitutional procedure before the emergence or the establishment of a separate State can be finalised. I am well aware of the resolutions which were twice passed in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly and I am happy for that. The Bill is ready...*(Interruptions)* But the constitutional procedure laid down is that before the Bill is introduced and passed in the Parliament, it has to be referred to the elected representatives of the State concerned for their

comments, views and suggestions. Then that report will come back to the Centre and then the Centre will decide in the light of the observations of the elected representatives who, unfortunately, at this moment, technically do not exist. Of course, there have been elections to the Assembly but those MLAs have not yet taken their seats or oath. Only the Governor is there. The Governor is not considered for the purposes of this constitutional requirement—and naturally also - as the elected representatives of the people of Uttar Pradesh. So, we are having to go through this procedure.

If the hon. Members feel and the House feels that it is not necessary...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let him complete.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You, please speak after listening to me. Otherwise I may not understand your point.

[English]

Sir, if the House feels that the constitutional obligation laid down can be short-circuited, can be bypassed, we need not observe them because two Resolutions were passed earlier in the Assembly, let them say so. But, at the moment, our legal advice is that we have to go by this constitutional procedure. It is unfortunate that in spite of the elections being held, for reasons known to everybody, no elected Assembly is yet functioning in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, we are not in a position to fulfil the requirements of Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution so far...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul) : Sir, please allow us to speak on cyclonic situation in Tamil Nadu...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, there is one more thing. You see that it is not only a question of a Resolution being passed supporting the idea of a separate Statehood but many more things have to come in the Bill. The whole question of division of assets, how the finances or funds are to be divided between the new State which is proposed to be formed and the State of Uttar Pradesh, the question of the officers and employees and all that is to be divided between the two will come. That cannot be done by passing a Resolution. Something has to be worked out. There is a procedure for all that. So, we are going through that procedure. From that point of view, I hope, there will be no difficulty. But the whole trouble is that we have to refer it to the Assembly of Uttar Pradesh before we can put it through the Parliament here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Sir, please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it something about the B.A.C. report?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, my friend from Sikkim who is sitting here has some important question to raise regarding Indian nationality. Kindly allow him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are going to adopt the B.A.C report. Have you got something to say about the B.A.C. report?

SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL (Sikkim) : Sir, I have a different matter to raise.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : It is a zero hour subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have not yet taken up the zero hour.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by hon. Minister is not satisfactory. Assembly election had already been held but so far the meeting of Legislative Assembly could not be convened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is a different thing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now, you may say that it is a different thing but you have linked both the issues. The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh is not being convened, so it cannot pass any new resolution and thus no measures could be taken to fulfil the promise of Uttranchal. What type of riddle is it? The only way out to this problem is to initiate the process of convening the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh for passing a fresh resolution on Uttranchal. The Legislative Assembly can be dissolved later on. People of the State have apprehensions that elected Government in U.P. is not being constituted due to some elements in United Front Parties, who are against separate Uttranchal state and they are creating hurdles in it.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see that the Assembly in Uttar Pradesh is convened and assembled...(Interruptions) The Governor, with whom I had a long discussion on this matter, was also keen that the Assembly should be called...(Interruptions) Just a minute. The legal advice given to us is that the Assembly cannot be called until there is a Chief Minister to advise the Governor to call the Assembly. Who is to call the Assembly?...(Interruptions) The Governor cannot do it. On whose advice will he summon the Assembly? The Chief Minister has to advise him.

I would advise Shri Vajpayee, whose party is the single largest party there, to hurry up and get hold of a Chief Minister and then the rest of the process will become very easy...(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : When the Home Ministry is keen and the Governor is keen, why can the Assembly be not called?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : The Defence Minister is not keen...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1996."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : I want to raise the matter of cyclonic havoc in Tamil Nadu, Sir ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Sir, Shri Atalji had raised certain issues and one of them was regarding the Reservation for women Bill ... (Interruptions) Hon'ble Minister has not said anything on this issue. How can it be agreed to... (Interruptions) 'Noes' have it, 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it has been adopted.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we want to raise the matter of floods in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you say?

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : There are floods in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want Zero Hour?

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you a chance. Please take your seats

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have got the names of all the Members with me. Now you please sit down.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our about four lakh Kashmiri brethren are at present shelterless and have been rendered as refugees in their own country. Their problems could not be voiced in the House during the entire session. Hence I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak. These four lakh Kashmiris include Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs who are at present shelterless. Some of them are in Jammu some in Delhi and some of these people are in other cities of the country. The new Government has been formed. The Government has reiterated time and again that these people would be taken back to their home state.

We would like to know as to what blue print does the Government have in this regard? I had put a question in the House and I was told that ever since the election were held, only even families have gone back there. These seven families have 21 members who have gone back. However their houses have been destroyed in arsoning. No arrangement has been made for providing education to their children. We are grateful to the Government of Maharashtra for having given their children the opportunity to study by offering them seats in college. Nothing could be more distressing than the fact that the Central Government is not paying any attention towards these four lakh people who are shelterless and refugees in their own country. We have been moved by their plight. In the reply to my question, the Government has stated that only 47 families are living in tents and the rest of the families are living in rented accomodations. The Government is paying Rs. 1500 per family at present. I demand that so long as these people do not return to their homes safely, this amount should be enhanced to at least Rs. 3000 per family. Secondly, there should be same facilities for them, such as the facility of education and the facility of employment because the business of many a businessmen have been wrecked. The situation is so critical that the Insurance Companies there are not prepared to submit any report regarding damages caused to their houses in arsoning. The Home Minister is present here. I would request him to apprise us of his views on this heart rending situation and the burning problem being faced by the country. On the very first day, we had raised another matter in the House that the report of the grave tragedy that occurred during the Amarnath Yatra, has been published in all the newspapers but the same has not been presented in the House till date whereas the session is about to come to an end. The Home Minister is present here and I would request him to reply to these two questions. Firstly, what additional facilities are being given to these refugees and whether the Government had made any arrangements to ensure their safe return. If so, what is the blue print thereof? The Government says that it is keen on taking them back to the State. We also want that these people should live in their own houses, safe and secure and with dignity.

[English]

SHRI V.P. SHANMUGA SUNDARAM (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter to invite the attention of the Government through this august House. The entire State of Tamil Nadu and more particularly the coastal districts have been severely assailed by heavy rains. And flood due to the formation of depression in the Bay of Bengal. The rains are still continuing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have assured that I would allow you. What more do you want? Please take your seats now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Home Minister wants to say something. You can speak after him. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow all of you.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, the Home Minister is present here. Please ask him to give a statement in the House on these issues...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Home Minister, would you like to say anything in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Regarding the Enquiry Report on the Amarnath Yatra mishap, I had made an assurance last week also that it would be laid on the Table of the House after it is translated. I think that it must have been translated by now and I would be able to lay it on the Table of the House by tomorrow. As far the second question, it is a very comprehensive question. How can I reply as to what is the blue print of Government? What has been done and what has not been done? Everyone is of the opinion and we too agree that such an atmosphere will have to be created as may help refugees in gaining confidence and muster courage to go back. A lot has to be done. Now that an elected Government is functioning there, we are taking up this work with their consultation.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : You may increase their Grant-in-aid.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V.P. SHANMUGA SUNDARAM : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an urgent matter to invite the attention of the Government through this august House. The entire State of Tamil Nadu and more particularly coastal districts have been severely assailed by heavy rains and flood due to the formation of depression in the Bay of Bengal. The rains are still continuing.

The normalcy in the State is completely affected. A number of buildings and slums have been damaged and standing crops in thousands of hectares have been submerged in water. More than 98 human lives were lost and thousands of people have lost their properties. The train and road transport services are suspended in many places. The telecommunication system in the State is completely paralysed.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaigarn has claimed Rs. 200 crore of financial assistance as interim relief to meet the situation and carry out rescue operations.

In view of this, I would request the Central Government and also the hon. Prime Minister to

release at least Rs. 200 crore from the Central Relief Fund to help the people of Tamil Nadu. I am sure that he would be kind enough to release this amount without further delay.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hereby raise an important and urgent matter that has affected lakhs of persons in the State of Tamil Nadu due to cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal. The State of Tamil Nadu has four spells of rainfall, the last two with gale winds and storm during the last two months and for the past 15 days heavy rains are lashing the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramalingam, this is not a Matter under rule 377. You are not to read it.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Sir, I am referring to only points.

Sir, it has caused extensive damage to roads and bridges. All the roads leading to major cities are now damaged. About 1,800 lakes and tanks have been breached.

Another 2500 animals have died; hundred lives have been lost; and more than three lakh persons have been rendered homeless. Heavy rains are still continuing. The State Government alone cannot fulfil this responsibility satisfactorily. The Central Government has to give, at least, Rs. 200 crore. The Chief Minister has already appealed to the Prime Minister in this regard. But the money has not yet been released. The appeal for the assistance of Rs. 200 crore was made three days ago. But the rains are still continuing. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 200 crore should be increased to Rs. 300 crore or Rs. 400 crore. This is very urgent matter and it should be discussed in a short duration discussion in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Jag Mohan.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN COOCHBEHAR : Sir, it is a very serious matter. Therefore, a Central team should be sent to Tamil Nadu and relief measures should be taken up immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, Mr. Jag Mohan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Sir, I am sorry. You are not allowing me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : When are you going to call me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is this attitude? I have to call from all sections of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Sir, they wish to speak on this very issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do they want to speak on this subject? I am prepared to sit for half an hour more but you do not seem to have even this much patience.

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this august House, through you, a report published in a national daily regarding Ms. Raphael's statement on Kashmir. I would just like to read what has appeared within inverted commas. She says :

"The election in Kashmir is not going to resolved the underlying question of Kashmir as a disputed territory...So, that question still remains."

Then she goes on to say :

"We really very much hope the Government of India remembers it has made a commitment to maximum autonomy to Kashmir and does not let that slip to the back burner, because, if they do that, you are in danger of having the whole problem under the surface again."

Like this, she has made many other observations. Even if we take a very charitable view of her statement, one cannot help but draw the inference that she wants both back burner as well as the front burner to keep igniting. Otherwise, there is no reason for making such unsolicited observations.

I would request the House to join me in expressing displeasure over her attitude and her interference in the internal affairs of this country. I hope the Government will suitably react to such a situation.

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) : Sir, I would like to invite the Immediate attention of the Government to a recent disaster occurred in the agricultural sector of Kerala for the paddy growers of Kuttanad. Kuttanad farmers are now facing a disaster due to a pest epidemic, namely, 'Gall fly'. Kuttanad paddy fields spreading over 55,000 hectares produce approximately one-third of the State's rice production valuing over Rs. 125 crore.

The early sown Punjab paddy crop over 8000 hectares have been totally damaged due to the attack of the pest 'Gall fly'. The cultivators have invested at the rate of Rs. 14,000/- per hectare. But the crop has completely been lost.

The approximate damage due to this attack is around Rs. 5 crore in alleppey District only.

I strongly feel that considering the gravity of the situation, the Government of India may kindly, as a special case, sanction adequate financial assistance to the farmers.

Sir, not only this, the existing norms of the central insurance operated by the General Insurance Corporation through bank loans may be amended so

that the basic unit of crop loss assessment may be fixed as *padasekharam* instead of the existing NES block area. The crop loss due to pest attack should be treated on par with the crop loss due to natural calamity. The Government of India programme of integrated pest management and surveillance should be permanently implemented in Kuttanad with all the staff and infrastructure to save the paddy crop from pest epidemic in future. A high level team of experts from ICAR may be sent to Kuttanad to study the situation.

Sir, this morning, hon. Member Ramesh Chennithala and myself met the hon. Prime Minister and the Union Agriculture Minister and apprised them about the serious situation prevailing in Kuttanad. We personally appeal to them to respond to the serious situation and render maximum help to the farmers of Kuttanad so that they are saved. The Government should see that appropriate assistance is given to them. Thank you.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : This is a very serious situation and it is affecting the entire Kuttanad area, which is termed as the granary of Kerala. The entire paddy cultivation is under the great threat of this pest epidemic, which has been named as 'Gall Fly'. A very serious damage has been done to thousands of acres in Kuttanad area.

Kuttanad area, as Shri V.M. Sudheeran rightly pointed out, consists of small and marginal farmers. In my constituency - Changanacherry Taluk, Vaikkom Taluk and Kottayam Taluk - the farmers are in disarray and they are feeling helpless. The State Government also is not in a position to extend the financial help. Both of us met the Prime Minister and explained to him about the serious situation. The Government should take urgent steps and an expert team should be sent to this area to find out the reasons for this pest epidemic which, all of a sudden, has broken out. It is now extending to other parts in the State of Kerala. This is a very serious situation. The Minister of Agriculture should send an expert team to investigate as to why it has happened.

Sir, appropriate financial aid should be given to the poor farmers who are entirely dependent on this paddy cultivation. The Government of India should take a very serious note of this.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, we would like the Government to respond to this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, I want to make only two suggestions. Firstly, the Government should sanction immediately an ad hoc assistance to these farmers; it could be either in the form of ad hoc grants or assistance. Secondly, a team of ICAR scientists should visit Kuttanad and find out what are the causes for this disease and to suggest remedies.

I join the hon. Members and request you to give a direction to the Government in this regard. It is a very serious situation.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, a very serious situation has developed over there.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, Kerala in one State where there is a complete rationing of rice. We are in a very difficult position as far as rice is concerned. Kuttanad, as has already been stated by Shri Ramesh Chennithala, is known as the granary of Kerala. This pest problem is causing a great hardship and difficulty to the farmers and the entire people in Kerala. It is a very serious issue and we would like to have a response from the Government's side. This is also a tourist area where so many people are coming. This has been affected in every way. So, we would like to have a response from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government should take a serious note of this. The Minister is going to intervene on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : Sir, I have taken note of this and I will bring this issue to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to take appropriate action.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Doordarshan Kendra located at Bareilly has been commissioned since Jan. 1994. The P.G.F. facilities, were proposed to be given from that very time. All the necessary formalities had been completed for this purpose. Staff is also available here.

But inspite of such a heavy amount being spent, no regional programmes are being produced in the studio. This is resulting in large scale resentment among the stage artists and other social workers. They are compelled to launch agitation and stage dharanas and demonstrations. Bareilly is one of the major cities of Uttar Pradesh. Keeping in view these requirements, it is essential to take following steps on the priority basis:

1. Preference should be given to the local and regional artists in Bareilly Doordarshan Kendra and, two hours time should be allocated to this Kendra daily for telecasting these programmes so that local and regional artists are encouraged.
2. Adequate staff should be provided to Bareilly Doordarshan Kendra against all the sanctioned posts and unnecessary exercise of transferring the staff should be stopped.
3. Bareilly Doordarshan Kendra should be provided with inter linking facility so that Bareilly Kendra is directly linked with Lucknow-Delhi.
4. Discrimination being made against the stage artists in Bareilly Doordarshan should be stopped and important programmes organised by them on the occasion of Independence day, Republic Day, Bareilly Mahotsav, Roohelkhand Mahotsav and Rajya Mahotsav should be

allowed to be conered and telecast by Bareilly Doordarshan.

Thank you.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL (Sikkim) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to place my views before you. I am raising a very serious matter in this House today regarding my State of Sikkim. Our national daily *Hindustan* published a news item on 12th December questioning the nationality of former Chief Minister Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari. This newspaper has stated....*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Allegations should not be made during Zero Hour. *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Again you are naming a person.

SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Yes. This is in the newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not form part of the proceedings.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : The broader question is: 'Can an Indian national own assets and holding in a foreign country?' I would like to know. It is for the Home Ministry to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all.

[Translation]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of our hon'ble Home Minister towards an incident relating to the theft of 31 idols studded with diamonds and emeralds, worth rupees two crores, from the temple of Lord Parasnath situated at Mainpuri—a shrine of nearly two crore followers of Jain religion. This incident has agitated the entire Jain community in India in the same way as the incident pertaining to the theft of the holy lock of Hazrat Mohammed Saheb had agitated the Kashmiri people. Since Uttar Pradesh is under President rule, it is your rule there is Uttar Pradesh. I, therefore, want that you may institute an enquiry into the incident and get the above idols recovered. The people who are behind this incident and who have attempted to create religious animosity among the people by stealing the idols of Lord Parasnath and have hurt the religious feelings of Jainis who constitute a population of two crore in India, must be awarded punishment. I would like you to enquire into the matter and take the House in your confidence.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, I want to raise a very important issue.

* Not Recorded

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Which issue do you want to raise? Have you given notice?

SHRI ANIL BASU : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through it. Please sit down. You know the method to take up the issue. I have got a list with me.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is an insurgency problem in Tripura, North-East.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will not get preference by shouting. You were shouting last time. Again you are shouting. I have called Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. Please sit down:

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not tolerate this way of raising the issue. Earlier also you raised this issue once.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU : Earlier you told me that you will call me. This is a very important issue.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not speaking. I am allowing others to speak. I am calling only those, whose names are there in the list.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call all the Members who are in this List.

SHRI ANIL BASU : How can I know what procedure you have adopted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why not Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta make a mention? Why you only should make a mention? Please sit down.

SHRI ANIL BASU : This is the most important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter may be important for you, but not for all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mehta's issue is also important.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How do you say this is not important? Sit down, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not be tolerated. This is not the way of raising issues. Sit down, please.

[Translation]

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today political activism has

increased to such an extent that we have started overlooking other cases of crime. Corruption in Government offices and economic offences are rampant as if we have turned our eyes from them. The real economic offenders are investing their black money in their urban property. I urge the Government that in the cases of urban property, an enquiry should be instituted to identify such politicians, bureaucrats, Judges, businessmen, lawyers and other people who have acquired property far beyond their source of income. This will help us find out the real offenders and I demand from the Government to enquire into such cases. It is not fair to say that all the judges, the lawyers, and businessmen are honest. Some of them are earning money through unfair means and using the same for acquiring a property in urban areas. There are several cases which can be put up before the House. It can not be said that cases are relating to courts and, therefore, as someone even today...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Say something about fodder scam also.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Fodder scam is not the only scam, there are numerous other scams.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Wind-up, Mehtaji, please sit down.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to say one thing more. It is said that since several cases pertain to the different courts and are subjudiced, they could not be discussed here. I will give you an example...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, don't give examples, you have made your submissions.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : So, Sir, my point is that, in case, enquiries made about such urban properties, we can trace out the economic offenders and can take action against them. This I demand from the Government.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the House has discussed the problem of a place known as 'greenary in Kerala'. I, through you, want to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of Tal area in Bihar, which is known as 'pulse bowl' of Bihar. This area has a stretch of 1062 sq.km. The total areas of this region is one lakh nine thousand hectare. This region is usually flooded with water for five to six months. People are growing only one crop in that region, that too with great difficulty. Farmers of that region are agitated. A plan for Tal region was formulated long back. People have been exerting a lot of pressure for its implementation, but Government has always been evasive. Schemes were formulated but were not implemented. These days, farmers are again agitated. Their delegation came and held meetings with the Prime Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the geographical condition of Tal region which is faced with the problems of inundation and pests which destroy crops there. So a solution to these problems could be evolved. Entire water from the rivers of southern Bihar flows through the Tal region and ultimately falls in the river Ganga through Harohar river. Back waters of the river Ganga also flows towards that region which is why the entire region of Tal usually remains submerged in the water. I, through you, request the Government to kindly declare the region of Diyara and Tal as special areas and formulate a special scheme for this region and implement the same as it has been done in the cases of Chambal valley and hilly areas which have been declared as special areas. The Scheme, which was formulated during the tenure of Dr. K.L.Rao, should be implemented and special thrust should be given on it in the forthcoming ninth Five year Plan.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a village Jagdishpur in Bhojpur district. Babu Veer Kanwar Singh of that village was a great freedom fighter. He had participated whole heartedly in the freedom struggle of 1857 and liberated the entire Sahabad district from the clutches of Britishers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Go a bit fast, don't move like a passenger train.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : He freed the district Shababad on 23rd April 1858. The first President of our country, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had also said that Jagdishpur, which is also the bright place of Baboo Veer Kunwar Singh, should be developed as an ideal villages. These views were expressed by the then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1955. But the Government have not paid any attention towards the problems of Jagdishpur. I, through you, request the Government to kindly install a statue of Babu Veer Kunwar Singh in the premise of Parliament House as well as in the Jagdishpur village...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak, one by one. Now, Shri Chandumajra, please

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has extended to Punjab a special term loan for the period from 1984-85 to 1994-95. This loan was meant to tackle the problem which has erupted in Punjab. The Amount of this loan has gone upto 9545 crores of Rupees. The entire country know that the battle fought by Punjab was a battle for the country, and therefore, this problem was not merely a problem of Punjab, rather, it was treated as a problem of the whole nation. It is learnt that amount which was spent to solve this problem is to be borne by Punjab. The people who were earlier emphasizing on the need of writing off these loans, now they are falling back from their demand. Our former Prime Minister Narasimha Rao had announced that this amount will be borne by the Central Government. But,

I am sorry, that till date only a sum of Rs.891 crore has been given. The Annual Plan outlay of Punjab has also been curtailed. Agricultural and industrial sector in Punjab had to incur a lot of losses. The people of Punjab had to bear this loss physically also. Why this much burden is being placed on Punjab who fought the battle for the independence of the country.

Sir, through you, I want to know whether the Government propose to waive the loan of Rs.9545 crores given to Punjab? I would request that since Punjab is faced with acute financial crisis, this loan should be written-off...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Anil Basu.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ten persons cannot speak at one time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down, all will be given chance.

[English]

Do not waste the time. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House and also to the Government a very serious situation...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on speaking like this, nobody will understand you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please first listen to him.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, through you, I bring to the notice of the House and also the Government a very serious situation arising out in the north-eastern region of our country especially in the State of Tripura.

You all have heard about the indiscriminate killings of non-tribal people which took place in Kallayanpur area under the Kohari Sub-Division of the State of Tripura on the night of 12th December 1996.

Sir, myself, Comrade Bajuban Riyan and Comrade Badal Choudhury - three members from this House and also our colleague from Rajya Sabha Shri Sengupta Visited the spot yesterday morning. Leaders of other political parties also visited the spot including Shri L.K. Advani who also visited the spot at the same time, yesterday morning.

The importance of the whole incident is that the indiscriminate killings took place in such a fashion that it created an ethnic imbalance in the whole State of Tripura. The whole incident took place just behind the Kalyanpur bazar, around the house of Shri Makhantal Chakraborty, who is a local CPI-M MLA there. His house has been turned to ashes. Nothing remains there. Only a small portion of house remains there. He escaped because he took shelter in the forest behind his house. Nobody was spared. Even a woman with her five-year old child was killed when they were coming out, after their house was set on fire by the extremists. They were killed indiscriminately by the insurgents, by the terrorists, by the extremists in that area.

The number of such incidents are on the rise after the Central Forces had been withdrawn for Tripura on the plea of J&K election and UP elections.

Sir, the whole length of the border of Tripura with Bangladesh is 839 kilometre. And, it was decided to fence a part of it. The area of 239 kilometres was decided to be fenced. But the work has not started yet and no fund has been sanctioned yet. The Border Security Force is supposed to protect our border there but there is no post of Border Security Force. There is a huge length of about 200 kilometres along the border. So, the extremists are coming from Bangladesh border to Tripura carrying all sorts of latest weapons and ammunition.

Sir, Tripura is being used as a corridor for the insurgency action there and in other north-eastern regions of Manipur, Arunachal, Meghalaya and Nagaland. There is an indication of the insurgency groups in the north-eastern region mainly the NSCN, ATTF, ULFA and TLA, who are coming together and planning all sorts of extremist activities.

A number of killings are going on. So we visited the spot. There is a cry from the people to urgently restore the Central Reserve Forces which have been withdrawn from the State of Tripura. Sixty Companies of Central Reserve Forces are required. At present fifty companies are available with the State Government. So, ten more companies of CRPF should rush to Tripura to save the situation. The border area was earlier manned by the BSF. The strength of the BSF should be adequately increased, so that the border could be protected.

One more thing, Sir. Three Battalions of Assam Rifles which have a very great knowledge of the terrain in different parts of Tripura were withdrawn from the control of the Tripura Government on the plea that the Assam rifles was under the control of the military. These three Battalions should be returned to the Tripura Government, so that they can play their role to save the lives and protect the borders.

There is another help which is required by the Tripura Government. The Tripura Government has asked for monetary help to raise two additional Battalions of the Tripura State Reserve Forces. That money should be made available to the Tripura Government, so they can raise two Battalions of the State Rifles.

These are the urgent requirements which should be met. The number of incidents of ambush on the BSF personnel and the Tripura Rifles personnel is increasing. The killing is also increasing. An ethnic violence is going to be erupted in the whole of Tripura. Unity is the only solution to such problems. If the unity of Tripura people cannot be kept if the life and property of the people cannot be kept, the Central Government owes its responsibility to such a situation. Because the whole insurgent activities which are going along the border areas of the northeast could be controlled if insurgency in Tripura is controlled. I would therefore urge the Central Government to reach the help to the Tripura Government as soon as possible without any further delay ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have now called Dr. Madan Prasad Jaiswal. Will you please allow him to speak?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : On the issue of Tripura other Members including myself have also given the notice. Therefore I would like to add a few sentences on the Tripura situation...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Home Minister knows the situation of Tripura. Several delegations on behalf of the Government of Tripura, on behalf of the United Left Front of Tripura and other parties have met the Home Minister of the country. We all the time emphasized upon the need of providing additional armed forces to see that insurgency in Tripura and other northeastern States can be combated fully and successfully...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Home Minister to please intervene regarding the Tripura Incident.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Thank you, Sir. He should make a statement.

SHRI BAJU BAN RAYAN (Tripura East) : Eighteen people are still in the hospital, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to the Home Minister.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : He is a tribal Member from Tripura. He should be allowed to speak.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BAJU BAN RAYAN : Sir, in the tragedy referred here 26 persons were killed eighteen people are still in the hospital. They should be given help. They should be treated at the cost of the Government. Those people, whose houses were gutted and burnt away should be provided help by the Centre. More forces should be immediately deployed there to control the situation. The problem is an ethnic one. Those who were killed are non-tribals and the extremists were tribals. So, in the minds of the Bengali people, there is a suspicion on all the tribals. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of

Home Affairs to take necessary action to deploy armed forces early...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down now. Let the hon. Minister say something.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I cannot say anything which is new and not already known to hon. Members. They have been meeting me; they have been meeting the home Secretary. We had a meeting two days ago where the chief Secretary, Tripura and the DGP, Tripura were present. They know very well what the difficulty is. We are very much concerned about it because this incident which they are particularly referring to, this killing at Kalyanpur, is a very brutal and shocking incident.

Everybody knows that these clashes and killings between tribals and non-tribals have been going on for a long time. This is not the first occasion and there are armed people there in plenty. Actually, in the recent past, in majority of cases, the attacks have been made by these tribals - call them insurgents or terrorists or whatever you like to call them - on the Bengali people and this time also, the same thing has happened.

The main point is, how to bring it within control. I regret to say this but they would not agree with me. I was told that the only solution offered by all the parties the State Government as the other authorities in Tripura, was that more and more armed forces should be deployed from outside, from the Centre...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central) : I.S.I. is supporting them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He did not say anything about I.S.I. You are unnecessarily raising this issue.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : He may not have said it but the truth is that I.S.I. is supporting them and supplying arms to them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What can we do ...*(Interruptions)* Okay, it is very easy to say ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : The terrorists cross over to Bangladesh after committing such crimes. This matters should be raised with them they should not encourage the terrorists...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should not ask them as to what is to be done. It is for you to do it.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I think, it would be better, if before the end of this Session, before the House adjourns, we have a full debate or discussion on what is going on in the North-East. This is not the question only of Tripura but the same thing is happening in Nagaland also. There was a case last week. A bus full of passengers, including women and children ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : You are the Home Minister. You should show firmness.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will learn that from you.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : You are a part of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A bus full of passengers, including women and children and most of whom were Kukis, was stopped by the Naga insurgents; the people were made to get down, they were lined up on the road and they were shot down and killed.

It is not an answer to say, 'You must do something strong'. Everybody is saying that we must get more forces from outside. Where are these forces to come from? Whatever forces we have got, that is paramilitary forces, have been sent to all the places where this kind of a situation arose. Some forces were withdrawn - I regret to say - and some forces had to be withdrawn at the time of the Kashmir elections temporarily and they were to be restored after the elections were over. Unfortunately, the situation in Kashmir is also such that we are not immediately able to withdraw those forces from there. But we will withdraw them as soon as the situation permits.

For a long term solution of this problem, many more things are required. If we have a debate or discussion, I am prepared to speak about it. The only solution cannot be sending more and more paramilitary forces from outside and believing that the problems of North-East would be solved...*(Interruptions)*

We have been encouraging and pressurising some of these State governments the North-East that they should also take more measures to raise their own IR battalions for which half of the cost will be given by the Centre. If they form the IR battalions, that would provide employment to a large number of young people who are unemployed and, therefore, liable to be taken to wrong channels. Now, six IR battalions have been sanctioned for the North-East as a whole. Two battalions are earmarked for Assam, one battalion for Tripura, one for Nagaland, one for Manipur etc. More battalions can be raised. But we have not got any indefinite number of para-military forces outside. They are stretched to their utmost now.

Andhra Pradesh also wants more forces as the situation there is extremely difficult to handle. The forces have been sent and are being sent to the extent we can spare them. The whole deployment and redeployment is being carried out. But I would like to suggest humbly that this cannot be the only solution and this cannot be a long-term solution. Other things have also to be done.

Some reforms like socio-economic reforms have to be carried out...*(Interruptions)* Why should I do it? There are various agencies like the State Governments. You

do not believe in the elected Government...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I would welcome a full discussion on this question. Since so many hon. Members are interested in this issue, let us have a proper debate...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. There is a large number of small farmers in our country who have to somehow eke out their living.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please maintain decorum in the House.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL : I am pained to state that lakhs of cattle are being smuggled to Bangladesh. Bangladesh has become the largest exporter of beef in the world. Although an act has been enforced by the Government of Bihar, under which cattle can not be sent outside the country, however cattle are being sent by train to cities located at the border of Bangladesh and this is being done in convenience with BSF. Thereafter Bangladesh puts an official stamp on the transaction on by levying octroi on it. If cattle are smuggled to Bangladesh in this manner, the small farmers having two or three cattle will be ruined and they won't be able to do farming.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the Government to intervene and stop such trafficking of livestock to Bangladesh in convenience with B.S.F. otherwise the country will face the shortage of livestock and the farmers will be ruined.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His words will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall call out your names one by one. I won't be calling out the names of members from any particular side.

[English]

Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Sir, as the hon. Members Shri Shanmuga Sundaram and Dr. Ramalingam have said, never before in the history of Tamil Nadu, particularly the northern parts of it, coastal areas and more particularly the city of Chennai and its surroundings

* Not Recorded.

have experienced heavy rains for the past few days. The unabated heavy rains have ravaged the districts like Thiruvavur, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon. Muthuramalinga Thedar.

Sir, breaches have occurred in so many tanks. The farmers have completely lost their standing crops in more than 1.5 lakh hectares of land. There is water everywhere. Towns like Devkottai, Karaikudi, Sivagangal and Tirupathur are under the grip of water. Nearly 100 bridges including ten bigger bridges have suffered damages. Six hundred kilometres of roads in Chennai and nearly two thousand kilometres of National Highways have suffered damages.

People living in the low lying areas and huts have lost everything and they are stranded like orphans. I fear the death toll may be more than 100 and thousands are ill. Loss to the standing crops in Tamil Nadu is yet to be estimated finally. Though the Government of Tamil Nadu has started the relief work on a war footing, may I appeal to the Central Government and more so to our beloved and hon. Prime Minister to release money from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund liberally and generously and come to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu at this hour of distress and sorrow?

Loss to the standing crops in Tamil Nadu is estimated. Though the Government of Tamil Nadu has started relief work on a war-footing, may I also appeal to the Central Government and more so, to our hon. and beloved Prime Minister release funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund liberally and generously so as to rescue the people of Tamil Nadu at this hour of distress and sorrow? Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Deputy Sepaker, Sir, the entire country is facing the problem of unemployment...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already called out the name of Shri Yadav. You can mention it afterwards.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Babrala town situated in District Badyun of Uttar Pradesh. This town does not figure on the Industrial map of India. Five Years ago, a large industrial group, Tata Chem, Tata Fertiliser has started setting up an under taking there. The land of farmers of 16 villages are acquired for the purpose. According to G.O., the youth belonging to the families of such farmers whose land has been acquired, are supposed to be given employment. Be it Noida or any other district of India, wherever land has been acquired by any undertaking of Tata Group, no arrangement is made for providing employment to dependents of such farmers, whose land was acquired

and in some cases, no compensation has been paid as yet.

These big industrialists have adopted another method that they hand over their industries to other industrialists on contract basis, who in turn recruit labourers on daily wages basis.

Consequently, even after putting in six to eight years of continuous service, the labourers are not absorbed as permanent employees. This is a serious problem. My submission is that Government has issued a G.O. and through you, I request the Government that the dependents of such farmers, whose land was acquired should be given employment and the compensation should be paid to the farmers as soon as possible
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is because of the number of Members. I will cover all sections of the House.

[Translation]

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH (Bhind) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently Chambal was flooded due to which in District Bhind, the 'Pucca' houses of farmers were destroyed, hundreds and thousands of cattle were washed away and the crops were totally wiped out.

Through you, I would like to submit that this was not a natural flood. It was caused by opening the gates of Kota barrage dam. The officials did not give any advance intimation and it is because of this very fault on the part of officials that this flood was caused and 'pucca' houses and several thousands of cattle were washed away. No compensation was paid for damages caused to 'Pucca' houses and as for the cattle, it was said that so long as the post-mortem is not conducted, no compensation, would be paid. How can the post-mortem of such cattle can be conducted, who have been washed away in the flood?

The farmers have not been paid the amount outstanding for sugarcane for the last three years by the Dabra Sugar Mill of District Datia. In this year's agreement, Rs.50 have been decided upon as against Rs.60 fixed last year. The rest of the amount was paid by the State Government. This time, they have quoted Rs.50 and are saying that the payment would be made within a period of three to five years. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that on one hand the farmers have not been given any compensation for the damages caused by flood and on the other hand, an arbitrary manner is being adopted by mill owners in the case of outstanding payment for sugarcane. They are not even being asked to make the payments early.

Thirdly, in case no compensation is being paid for the damages caused by floods in the industrial area of

Malampur, the State Government should be directed to provide employment to unemployed youth of the area in the mills and industries set up in Malampur. The 'pucca' houses have been destroyed because of the fault on part of the Government. Hence Full compensation should be paid, not the token compensation which is being made by the Government at present.

[English]

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the National Textile Corporation has initiated steps to sell out all the land belonging to the factories owned by it in Kerala. Even the playgrounds of the workers' high schools are being sold out. I do not know as to what compulsion is the to sell out this land belonging to the Corporation in his ill-advised way. The workers are agitating and there is tension going on in all the factories. So, I urge upon the Minister of Textiles to intervene immediately and stop these ill-advised steps of selling the land around the textile companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody will get a chance. Please allow him to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO (Mormugoa) : Sir, regarding holding of elections to the village Panchayats and Zila Parishads in Goa, at the outset, I must point out that the Government of Goa is not carrying out or adhering to the requirement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 and the Goa Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 in as much as the State Government has not declared or held the elections to the Zila Parishads but has taken shelter behind the Goa Panchayati Raj (First Amendment) Ordinance 1996 and has decided unilaterally to hold elections only for panchayati villages elections on the 12th January, 1997. I must say that without holding elections for Zila Parishads along with the villages Panchayat elections, the State Government is acting in violation of the spirit of the Constitution wherein it has been laid down that elections to both panchayats and Zila Parishads will be held simultaneously.

Apart from this main lapse, the State Government is guilty of conducting these elections without an independent Election Commission. There is also interference in the delimitation process and the reservation for women is misused to harm the prospects of political opponents. Why have no seats been reserved for Scheduled Castes and OBCs? Why has the Law Secretary of the State Government been appointed as the Election Commission? Why was not an impartial sounding officer of the same status appointed. So far, no Finance Commission has been established to devolve powers and resources to the panchayats. The said Ordinance has also reduced the powers of Sarpanchs and Panchayats.

These are some of the important points to be noted by the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Rural Areas and Employment and remedial measures should be taken to rectify the mistakes committed by the State Government of Goa... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have got the names of all the members. Only one member will speak at a time.

SHRI HINDURAO, NAIK NIMBALKAR (Satara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of public importance during the Zero Hour which is regarding setting up of Industrial Units in District Satara of Maharashtra. The matter I am going to raise is a very important and serious matter.

The District Satara of Maharashtra, despite having all sort of potentiality for economic and Industrial growth, has remained neglected so far. This district has the facility of sufficient power and water besides adequate land. For setting up industries. Apart from this, there is a large number of skilled but unemployed people in the district whose services are not being utilised only because of lack of industries in this area.

Hon'ble Minister of Industry of the earlier Government has given instructions to get a survey conducted in this regard. I would like to know from the Government whether the instructions have been followed and if any such survey has not been conducted so far, I would like to know through you as to by when the survey is proposed to be conducted by the Government in future.

My eagerness is not limited to getting the survey conducted but I also look forward to it that various industries are set up in my district, unemployed people are provided employment and economic development of people of my area takes places. On behalf of the voters of my constituency, I would always be grateful to the Government for this favour and alongside. The people will also feel proud to see their area plotted on the Industrial map of the country.

Hence, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this notice and urge upon the Government to get a survey conducted immediately. If the survey has been completed, the process of setting up new industrial establishments should be started without further delay so that I may be able to fulfill the promises made to the people and proved to be their true representative.

[English]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at a time when the nation is celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the 1971 War - Vijay-Divas - I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government the services rendered by the Ladkha Scouts. It is one of the smallest units of the Indian Army. But one of the highly decorated unit of the entire Indian Army.

The Ladakh Scouts, which is considered to be the 'eyes and ears' of the Indian Army, had been serving the nation ever since its inception, say, for the last 48 years. So, during that period, this Unit has achieved many distinctions. During the three wars with Pakistan and also one war with China, this Unit had earned 214 Gallantry Awards, which include 1 AC - it is the highest award - 9 MVC, 2 KC, 2 AVSM, 20 VRC, 6 SC, 1 YSM, 43SM, 12 VSM, 7 Mention in Despatches, 79 COAS Commendation Cards and 32 GOC-in-C commendation Cards.

It is high time that the Government recognised this unit. I feel, the Government should raise the strength of this unit to the status of a Regiment.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The Government has taken note of this I will bring this matter to the notice of the Defence Minister.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have a weakness which I would like to share with the House. I am very much aware of the names of the Members on my list. At the most you may raise your hands to draw the attention of the chair. However I always feel like not calling out the names of the members who keep on making noise. It is enough that I am giving you a chance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR SINHA : (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government as well as the House towards a very important matter. The Research associates attached with the various universities, in the country, the scientists, who after completing their Ph.D. degrees are selected by the University Grants Commission through a national level test for five years' fellowship, are going to fast unto death from today in front of the Prime Minister's Residence and are staging an indefinite dharna in front of University Grants Commission Office. Hence I would like to urge upon the House and the Government that those who would be completing five years' term in the month of December. Should be given the employment opportunity as the Ministry of Human Resource Development has offered a permanent post of lecturer to the research associates or research scientists in various University thirteen years ago. Please consider the fact that after getting the Ph.D. degree, these youngsters involve themselves in research work and conduct research on international level for five years under this fellowship.

Mr. Deputy Sepaker, Sir, they are facing the problem of unemployment. They are searching for jobs. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House towards this very important mater that the highly educated scientists who after getting the Ph.D. degree and after having conducted research work on international level for five years are on fast unto death and sitting in front of the Prime Minister's Residence

and University Grants Commission. The Government should intervene in the matter without further delay and the representative of the Government should ensure that the future of the highly educated students of University and the youth of the country is not treated lightly.

SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am elected from Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency under Mirzapur. Sir, through your, I want to bring to the notice of this Government a very important matter. In my constituency, water is being stored with the help of big dams and then it is diverted to other places. Allahabad also gets water from there but sufficient quantity of water is not released to the people of my constituency. They neither get adequate water for drinking purposes nor for irrigation purposes. Due to this, they are faced with a lot of problems. I, therefore, request the Government to kindly ensure that these people get sufficient water for drinking and irrigation purposes. As they do not have sufficient water for irrigation, their lands are lying dry. So, they should be given adequate water for irrigation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another problem of power crisis in my constituency. There, people are facing a lot of power problem. Though, they should get power at least for 16 hours but they are getting it only for 2-3 hours. I, therefore, request that they should get power supply at least for 16 hours so that people can have a sigh of relief.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana produce cotton in a large quantity. Farmers in my constituency, that is Bikaner, particularly in Shri Ganganagar and Hunaman Garh produces cotton in large quantity and this year too they have harvested a good crop cotton but so far, the Government has not solved any of their problems. No arrangements have been made to purchase their crop. I, through you, would like to request the Government that like a decision was taken to export one and half lakh bales of 'Narma' cotton in West Bengal, similar arrangements should be made for the farmers of Rajasthan also for procurement of their 'Narma' cotton through Food Corporation of India. Further, I request the Minister of Textiles to take a decision for the export of 30 lakh bales of cotton in respect of Rajasthan also so that benefits reach to the farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way, the Government have decided to import wheat, I would like to say in this respect that farmers will be in loss because the new wheat crop is nearing and when it comes in the month of February, then farmers are likely to suffer because of this decision. They will not get reasonable prices for their wheat. I, therefore, urge upon the hon'ble Minister that the way he had decided to import wheat, he should also take a decision to export at least 30 lakh bales of cotton from Rajasthan so that cotton growing farmers in Rajasthan can get relief.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your kind notice and also to the House, a very important matter. A Pakistani maritime agency has abducted our fishermen so many times from our marine border. They have taken away 160 Khalasis over the last two years and have not released them so far. They are still jailed in Pakistan and are on the verge of death. We have discussed this issue so many times. We also met hon'ble Minister in this regard but till date no efforts have been made to bring them back. I, through you, want to draw the attention of this Government towards this problem. A few days back, on the 9th December at 11 O' Clock there were six boats fishing in the sea, all these boats were kidnapped. Our 33 fishermen were in those boats. We have no idea or to what happened to these 33 people. It has been told that there was a 'Tandel' among the kidnapped fisherman who has managed to escape from a boat named as 'Durga Prasad'. He has given a statement that they had forcibly taken away to the fishermen. I urge upon the Government to get these 33 fishermen alongwith other 160 fishermen released from Pakistani jails and give them some kind of protection so that such incidents do not occur again in the future and Pakistani maritime agency do not create trouble again for our fishermen. Some action should be taken in this regard.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, there is a satellite office of Air India in my constituency at Thiruvalla. It has been reported that there is a move by the Air India to shift that office from that place. There is no need to shift that office from that place at the moment. There are a large number of workers, especially from that area in my constituency, who are working abroad and all of them make use of this office. Through you, I request the Government that any attempt to shift that office from Thiruvalla should be stopped. That office should be retained there. I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey this to the Minister of Civil Aviation and help me in this matter. This office is in my constituency and I request the Government not to shift it from there.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj) : Sir, about 17,000 Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe educated unemployed youth have registered their names in different employment exchanges in the hope to get some job. But only one or two get call letters and they also just appear for interview and that is all. They do not get any job. Moreover, in each and every department of State Government and Central Government there is backlog for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government is practically doing nothing to clear that backlog. In my constituency Karimganj, comprising of Karimganj, Halakhand districts, more than 1600 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are seeking

jobs. The Government has taken a passive or inactive attitude towards them. Their fate is sealed and I feel they will never get a job. This is a serious situation. I urge upon the Government to launch a special drive to clear this backlog, particularly in the services of the State Government and the Central Government. Without a special recruitment drive this backlog cannot be cleared.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA (Satna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that on the 18th November, Duli Chand, a smuggler, was arrested in Delhi. A sum of Rs. one crore and seventy five lakhs in cash and one hundred gold biscuits were seized from him. Later it was reported in various newspapers. 'Nav Bharat Times' has written that seizure of cash and gold has raised a controversy. Likewise 'Punjab Kesari' has reported that the youth has been sent under judicial custody. Whether the young man was carrying 40 lakhs or one crore of rupees, remains to be investigated. J.V.G. Times writes... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, leave aside all the headings, submit your words.

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : Fact is that recovery was to the extent of the one crore of rupees in cash and 100 gold biscuits but on paper it has been shown only as forty lakhs of rupees and merely two gold biscuits. I request Home Minister that the amount which has been recovered from the place of that young man, should be investigated thoroughly and made public. The entire amount should be deposited in the Government treasury. The person who are involved in any kind of any diversion of this amount, who are indulging in corruption and who are carrying badges of social workers on their forehead should be punished severely.

SHRI TARA CHAND SAHU (Drug) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that employees of all steel plants in India are agitating. I don't know whether the Government are aware of it or not? When the new pension scheme was introduced, they were given an opportunity as an alternative and told that in case they do submit a better scheme, that would be accepted. That was submitted by the Coal India but SAIL failed to submit any such scheme and the deduction of CPF amount has been stopped. Due to this, Bhailai Steel Plant is on the verge of closure.

During last days, Cole Over was closed by their employees and officers. If Unit is closed for a day alone, a loss of several crores of rupees incurs. I would say that the Government should take up and consider this matter very seriously and take initiative well in time ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through You, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important matter. In the year 1992, UPSC had conducted an examination wherein thousands of students had appeared. Unfortunately, the question paper for it was leaked. It is a serious matter. The matter was probed by CBI and guilty person was also brought to book. He was also punished. The question paper was leaked from Allahabad, U.P. Since then, the candidates have raised this issue at various levels. The matter was also referred to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court observed that in case the Government desire, it can give another opportunity to the candidates who had appeared in that examination. This matter was also discussed in the standing committee. The Department of Home Affairs had also recommended his fact. But so far the Government have not taken any concrete decision on it. Several hon'ble members on several occasions have also raised this issue in this House itself. Now, the notification has also been issued for the examination to be conducted during the year 1997. But no provision has been made. Future of all these candidates have become bleak. It is not their mistake. I, therefore, request that since the question paper of the examination held in 1992 was leaked, all these candidates should be given one more chance to appear in the next examination so that their future is bright...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Home Minister and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are sitting here. They should express their views. It is a very important issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav is of utmost importance. For this purpose, several hon'ble members have requested the Government that the candidates should be given one more opportunity. I, therefore, request you that notification of the next examination has been issued therefore the candidates, who had appeared in the 1992 examination but were deprived of the chance due to the leakage of paper, should be given one-more chance. We would urge that the Government should take a positive stand on this issue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government should take note of it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, its O.K. If you want to say something, please do say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is all right. Note has been taken of it. They cannot issue order right now. They will also consult someone.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Give one more chance to the candidates who were deprived of the examination in 1992.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : This is a matter which needs the attention of the Department of Personnel to take a decision. I will bring this issue to the notice of the Department of Personnel so that they may take a decision on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has already been brought to their notice...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch) : I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards the situation being faced by the cotton growing farmers of Gujarat. The Gujarat cotton farmers are not getting a remunerative price. Last year, they got Rs. 3000 per quintal. This year, the remunerative price is only Rs.1750. There is a difference of Rs.1250. Gujarat is a State where cotton is being grown by many farmers. They have to pay very high prices for irrigation, manures and for everything. I request that the Minister of Textiles and the Minister of Agriculture to take immediate steps to give them a remunerative price. If they do not get a remunerative price, then they will not, in future, cultivate cotton, which our country needs.

There has been no substantial increase in the promotion of export of cotton although the State Government of Gujarat has been requesting the Central Government through letters and personal meetings with the Union Minister of Textiles a number of times during the current year. It is, therefore, pertinent for the Central Government to take immediate steps for the release of quota for export of cotton without any further delay which is the only solution to arrest the falling prices of cotton in the country...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak.

[English]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : The Cotton Corporation of India should be made to purchase the cotton at administered prices directly from the farmers or through the Cooperative Societies and not through the intermediaries, the practice presently being followed by the Cotton Corporation of India.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are still many names in the list. I cannot call all the Members at the same time.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like my point to be recorded. Farmers are not getting remunerative prices for cotton in Madhya Pradesh also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Alright, it will be recorded. Please let him speak.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Farmers are suffering. I would like to say that arrangements should be made to provide more prices to farmers for cotton.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been recorded.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : The scientific community of our country is perturbed over the recent Government decision, particularly the scientists belonging to the Department of Bio-technology at the ICMR. They had expressed a grave concern over the recent Government decision allowing a United State multinational company known as Crogene Incorporated to set up a Human Genetic Centre at New Delhi with a Chain of genetic testing centres in major cities of the country. It is feared that they would send the blood samples to their parent organisations with which they are in collaboration. It will be disastrous for our country, for our population, for our racial gene variety and for all these things. The Government should reconsider its decision. The scientific community had already approached the Government in this connection. This is a very serious matter. No blood samples belonging to the Indian population should be allowed to be sent back to the USA for studying of the gene and all these things. This has got serious consequences. I draw the attention of this Government with a demand that there should be a reconsideration and that this organisation should not be allowed to go through this test.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned for lunch till forty-five minutes past two of the clock

13.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty-Five Minutes past Two of the clock.

14.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to publish the Report of Inter-Ministerial Committee on concessions to Graduate Engineers (Mining) in First Class Management Examination**

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih) : Sir, no relaxation is being given to the Graduate Mining Engineers for appearing in the first class Management examination conducted by Directorate-General of Mining Security, whereas outside the junior engineers are

allowed to take this examination. If junior engineers are selected through this examination, the Graduate Mining Engineers feel uncomfortable in working with them and also the departmental efficiency declines. This system was in force during British Rule when our country lacked high standard Engineering Education institutions. Graduate Mining Engineers had boycotted the above examination conducted by D.G.M.S. in 1990 against this system. Therefore, Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted, which had submitted its report in 1993. But this report has not been published so far.

Therefore, the Government are urged upon to give relaxation to Graduate Mining Engineers in the first class Management examination and the report of the said committee may be published.

- (ii) **Need to Restore Ganga-Yamuna Link Express from Mathura**

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY TEJVIR SINGH (Mathura) : Till some time ago six bogies of Ganga-Yamuna Express were started from Mathura. These six bogies were running from Mathura to Tundla junctions via Agra, Rajamandi and Agra City to join the main Ganga-Yamuna Express at Tundla junction. But at present the historical, religious and industrial city of Mathura has been ignored and the rail facility which was provided from Mathura for Lucknow and Varanasi has been withdrawn. As a result, people of this area are facing many difficulties.

Therefore, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to restore the service of Ganga-Yamuna Link Express for Mathura and to link it at Tundla junction.

- (iii) **Need for construction of overbridges between Calicut and Manjeswaram**

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : The northern part of Kerala, i.e. the Malabar region is most neglected in almost all spheres of development including Railways. Discontentment looms large among the people of this part of Kerala. Time and again the urgent necessity of improvements on Railways have been brought to the notice of the authorities. In spite of this no action whatsoever has been taken to improve the Railway services in this sector. The Railway level crossings from Calicut to Manjeswaram are causing immense delay and inconvenience to the public travelling by road. In a short distance of 100 kms. from Calicut to Cannanore there are eight Railway crossings on the National Highway. This is a clear indication of the indifferent attitude taken by the Railways towards the problems of the people of this area. From Cannanore to Manjeswaram also there are many more Railway crossings. With the opening of the Konkan Railway the frequency of trains will now increase and it will be

practically impossible for passengers travelling by road to reach their destinations in time.

I, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Minister of Railways to take urgent steps to remove these bottlenecks by constructing sufficient number of overbridges from Calicut to Manjeswaram without any delay.

(iv) Need to provide more railway facilities to Siliguri and New Jalpaiguri

[English]

PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri) : I like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that North Bengal has been neglected in the field of Railway communication since long. The people of the area have been demanding the following since long but practically getting no result, leading to a serious agitation in the area:-

1. Gauge conversion of Siliguri Junction to Alipurduar Junction and Siliguri to New Jalpaiguri. Siliguri being an important place of this region, it should be connected with broad gauge without delay.
2. Running of Guwahati Rajdhani Express daily.
3. Introduction of a Shatabdi Express from Calcutta to New Jalpaiguri.
4. Introduction of a superfast train from Coochbehar to Calcutta.
5. Bifurcation of the Teesta-Tersha Express and running it separately one from Haldibari and another from New Jalpaiguri.
6. Introduction of express trains from New Jalpaiguri to all the important places of the country.
7. Provision of more train services between New Jalpaiguri and Calcutta and construction of double line from New Jalpaiguri to Guwahati.

I do urge upon the Government to take necessary steps so that the above said legitimate and long standing demands may be fulfilled at an early date.

(v) Need to provide job to a Member of each family whose land was acquired by IFFCO in Bareilly, U.P.

[Translation]

KUNWAR SARVARAJ SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time of acquiring land for the IFFCO factory at Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, it was assured that besides the compensation of land, one person from each of the affected family would be provided job according to his qualifications. This factory has been working here since long but so far no job has been provided to any member of the affected families whereas

thousands of appointments have been made in this factory. The farmers whose land was acquired, are facing great difficulties for earning their livelihood and their families are on the verge of starvation. Some persons of the affected families have been appointed on daily wages after repeated requests. They remain jobless for months together. Factory Administration has not regularised their services so far. They have launched several agitations in this regard. This area falls in my constituency. Therefore, through you I urge upon the Government that at least one member of the affected families, whose land have been acquired, should be provided employment and the daily wage workers should also be regularised at the earliest so that injustice committed against these poor farmers may be compensated.

(vi) Need to Convert the existing Low Power T.V. Transmitter into High Power Transmitter at Nagarkurnool in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool) : In the Nagarkurnool Taluka of Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh, a Low Power Transmitter has been functioning. As a result of which, reception of television programmes is not clear throughout Nagarkurnool Taluka. Moreover, parts of Nagarkurnool Lok Sabha constituency is a naxalite-infested area. If proper transmission arrangements are made, the people can be enlightened about the developmental programmes of the Government through audiovisual media. But, now the reception of television programmes remains blurred in the rural areas and people are unable to view the programmes transmitted by the Doordarshan. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to convert the existing Low Power TV Transmitter at Nagarkurnool into a High Power Transmitter at an LPT may be installed at Kolapur, Achampet and Amangal of Kalwakurthy Assembly segments of Nagarkurnool Parliamentary constituency. Action may also be taken for early completion of the LPT projects at Jadcherla and Achampet Assembly segments of Nagarkurnool Parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh. The height of the most of the proposed HPT and LPT should be increased so that the people in the rural are are also able to watch the Doordarshan programmes clearly.

15.00 hrs.

(vii) Need to Protect the Western Ghat Area proposed to be Leased out for exploration of Minerals

[English]

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga) : Sir, there are about 60 lakh hectares area in the Western Ghat area comprising Sagar, Saroba and Shimoga Taluks in

Karnataka State. Twenty-five per cent of this area is under forest cover and the proposal of the Government to lease out the land to multinational and Indian companies for exploration is likely to transform not only the ecological but also the human face of the inhabitants who are settled there for generations.

The Ministry of Environment constituted an expert Committee which emphatically ruled out any form of Mining activity in the Western Ghat area in Karnataka State. This view has also been corroborated by Canara Forest Department. It is also learnt that there are around 260 applications received by the State Government of Karnataka of prospecting/mining in the Western Ghat area and these include a few multinationals also. The minerals to be explored are gold, platinum, copper, manganese, etc. Public Sector undertakings like Bharat Gold Mines and Harti Gold Mines Co. are also trying to get involved in these projects.

People of the area have come out in a big way to protest against the Government move, through meetings which were held and largely attended at Jambani and Hala Ikkeri of Sagar Taluk of Shimoga District.

I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps in the matter and ensure that the Western Ghats are not disturbed at all on this account.

15.02 hrs.

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, a large number of Members have participated in the Debate and have given their valuable suggestions and thrown some light on this very important Bill.

15.03 hrs.

(Shri Chitta Basu in the chair)

The Maulana Azad National Urdu University recommended twenty years ago by the Gujral Committee. Thereafter, a Task Force was established in 1992 and a number of recommendations were made by that Task Force. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Qureshi was constituted in 1992 and it submitted its Report in 1993. A Drafting Committee was thereafter constituted and the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 25.8.1993. The Standing Committee also went through the Bill and recommended it without any amendment. But, however, it made certain suggestions to be implemented after the establishment of the University.

Let me make it categorically clear that this University should have been established a long time ago. There are a large number of Urdu speaking people in this country. But the position is that in no State are they in a majority. There are people who speak Urdu throughout the country.

Sir, I may mention here - and a number of speakers have also said about it - that Urdu is a language of India origin. So also is Hindi. In fact, Amir Khusro the great scholar and poet contributed largely for the origin of Urdu language. I must also say that it is a fine blend of local and foreign languages like Arabic, Turkish, Persian etc. It is a very rich language. I need not go into it.

In some parts of the country, particularly in the South, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and other places there are Urdu medium schools and high schools. But there is not Urdu medium University where the boys can go. The need for such a University was felt. Therefore, this is being established in Hyderabad where there was an Urdu medium University - Osmania University - in which all faculties, including medicine, Engineering and Law were taught in Urdu till 1950. There is already some infrastructure available in Hyderabad. There are more high schools and Urdu schools in the South. Therefore, it was thought that this should be established in Hyderabad.

It is unfortunate but it is a fact that though Urdu-speaking people are more in the North, U.P., Bihar and other places, there are not many Urdu Medium schools and high schools. The Madrasas are there. This is a language of the Hindus, the Muslims and others. There is an apprehension in the minds of some of the people that Urdu is a language belonging to the minority community. I can say that it is a linguistic minority. But the language does not belong to any community. Normally no language belongs to any community. A language has its own origin. It has its own purpose to transmit knowledge and to convey thoughts. It is a means. As such, this Urdu language too, according to me - has got a historic origin, historic role and historic aspect. It is a blend of two cultures. Therefore, it is very secular in nature. It is a secular language. It blends the Hindu, the Muslim and other Persian cultures.

The naming of this University after Maulana Azad was commented. Somebody went to the extent of asking as to why we were naming the Urdu University after Maulana Azad and the Hindi University after Mahatma Gandhi. I am sorry to say that there are valid reasons for it.

Do not associate Hindus with the Hindi University. I have never taken the Mahatma as a Hindu. I do not take Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as a Muslim. It will be doing greatest injustice to such great personalities if we interpret or understand that way... (Interruptions)

Sir, I am telling that *Antar-Rashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya* was being named after Mahatma Gandhi not because he was a Hindu. You might

remember that the freedom movement was associated with *swaraj* and *swavlamban*.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Please speak a few lines in Hindustani also as you speak Hindi so well.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I am sorry. I am not able to express in Hindi properly, otherwise I would have loved to speak in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : You speak Hindi very well.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Please speak out two or three sentences in Hindi so that we may pass the bill.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Sir, please speak in Urdu as this is a matter concerned with the Urdu University.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I can speak in Hindi too. It was named after Mhatma Gandhi because Swaraj Movement and Hindi were closely associated. Again Hindi was included as a point in the Khadi and cottage Industries programme launched by Gndhiji. I would like to remind you that when I was studying in Hindi School, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was functioning in Madras at that time. All of us learnt Hindi there. I passed Prathma and Madhyama courses but later on I forgot what I had learnt, however that is a separate issue. Several people used to study Hindi in Tamil Nadu after independence. As you have stated, the usage of Urdu vocabulary was very prominent in India, therefore after independence, Urdu was not opposed. When Sanskrit Words began to be used more and more, efforts were made to impose Hindi. This step was opposed by Tamilnadu and Southern India. I would also like to tell you that the Telegu Desam, D.M.K. party members and other members belonging to Southern India spoke in Hindi in Raja Sabha. Several people have supported Hindi.

[English]

Sir, I would come back to English now.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You have spoken such good flawless Hindi which is very commendable indeed.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Thank you very much

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : When he speaks in Hindi, it seems as if he is speaking in Urdu as he does not know how to speak Urdu.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, universities are autonomous bodies. While we pass the Bill - whether

it is a Central University or a State University - in the Act, the basic outlines are provided. The details are worked out in the ordinances, in the rules and regulations that different bodies will formulate after the establishment of the University. The statutes are also formulated later. Therefore, this is a Bill for establishing a University on the pattern of the Central Universities. One special feature of this University is that it is not only a teaching University but it has a scheme of distance education also.

Both teaching on the campus and also distance education system are combined in it and people from different areas can get degrees from this University: not only that, this university will have all the faculties like Engineering, Law, Medical Science etc. through Urdu medium. Therefore, we have to approach this Bill with this background.

Sir, I would like to mention that this University is combination of conventional university and open university. Some hon. Members have expressed their views on the Bill and amendments have also been moved by hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla and one or two others that this University should have the power of affiliation. The will have legal complications. All Central Universities are only teaching on the campus, except Delhi University and Pondicherry University. Other Universities like Jamia Nilia Islamia University, Aligarh Muslim University, and Jawaharlal Nehru University etc. have no affiliating powers, because affiliation will encroach upon the jurisdiction of other Universities which are already existing. This will lead to a conflict. But at the same time, this University can establish colleges and this University can have its own Centres in different places, wherever it is necessary and wherever demand is there. Therefore, the question of affiliation will not arise and it will not be possible also.

Then, certain doubts were expressed as to whether research can be done and printing and publishing of materials can be done in Urdu. I would like to inform the House that everything is possible under this law. There is not bar for it. There is a positive provision where they can have research to encourage and enrich Urdu language and printing and publishing could also be there under this law.

Sir, some people wanted that the court should have more powers. I would like to mention that except the Aligarh Muslim University, in all the Central Universities it is the Executive Council which has got the powers just like the Senate and the Syndicate. The Senate is a general body which makes the policies and functions in an advisory capacity. It is the syndicate, on the Executive Council which has got the powers and that looks after most of the functions of the University.

Sir, another doubt was raised and there is an amendment also that there should be a provision to see that the degrees and diplomas are made equivalent to other Universities.

That is not necessary. When a university is established under law, all degrees are equal. They are all recognised. In no University Act there is a special provision to make it equivalent. When a university is established under the law and further more when it is placed under University Grants Commission, then there is no necessity of such a provision. There is not such provision existing even in the most of universities which are already there. All the degrees are recognised and all the diplomas are equal whether it is a State University or a Central University. There is no question of any discrimination. Therefore, there is absolutely no question of treating it in a different way.

Then, some of the friends have asked that after getting a degree in Urdu what about getting employment. There are a number of universities which are giving degrees in Hindi and there are some of the universities which are giving degrees in regional languages. Take the case of Medicine. Sir, it does not matter if a doctor has obtained his degree in regional language. What matters is that he should have merit. Same is the case with a lawyer. It all depends upon his knowledge and merit. Therefore, the question of medium in which a person has got his degree does not arise. If a person is a qualified and competent doctor, he will get employment. Therefore, there need not be any doubt in the mind of anybody.

Then somebody has criticised it for having colleges and hostels particularly for women. Yes, this has been introduced with a purpose because it is necessary for the *purdah* observing ladies. We will have to make special arrangement. In my younger days, I have seen in Osmania University, Hyderabad that even the seating arrangement for lady students was made in a different way. If I remember right they were seated at a place with a *purdah* from where they could hear and they could see also. But men could not see them. Of course, it is a religious faith and I may not agree with it. But to provide for such *purdah*.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether only Hyderabad will be covered or whether its purview is proposed to be extended to other states as well?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Yes.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Whether its purview will be extended to Uttar Pradesh also where majority of people can speak, write and understand this language?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I have already stated that its jurisdiction is all over India.

[English]

It has the jurisdiction over the entire country. It can open centres outside also, if necessary. It can open colleges in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and wherever necessary. This provision is there.

Sir, a criticism has been made about this allocation of Rs. 6 crore. I assure the House that whatever funds are necessary to establish it, would be provided by the Government. Though only Rs. 6 crores have been mentioned yet, if required, more funds will be provided. I would also assure that the work will begin as early as possible. After this Bill is passed by Parliament, I will get the President's assent as early as possible. The Government has the intention to start this University immediately.

Sir, the necessary steps will be taken in that direction. All the efforts will be made to meet all the requirements to develop Urdu and to see that the Students get all the necessary help in regard to education. When the Statutes and rules are framed, necessary care will be taken. I must say that the first Board will be nominated at the earliest and the Visitor, Rashtrapathi ji, will be the Head of the University. This provision is there in all the Central Universities and it will continue here also. Rashtrapathi ji will be the Visitor of the University. In regard to all other things like Executive powers etc., they have been mentioned in the Schedule itself.

[Translation]

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : It has been better if hon. Minister had spoken in English.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everyday, you are making running comments which is not permissible. No running comment is permissible. The hon. Member should understand that there is no provision for making running comments.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : With regard to the Objects of the University, Section 4 is very clear. It says that :

"The objects of the University shall be to promote and develop Urdu language; to impart education and training in vocational and technical subjects through the medium of Urdu; to provide wider access to people desirous of pursuing programmes of higher education and training in Urdu medium through teaching on the Campus as well as at a distance and to provide focus on women education."

Section 5 speaks about the powers of the University.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Whether correspondence course will also be there?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Open University means that it could provide distance education also. A student can get a degree through correspondence from anywhere in the State. The main purpose of making it an Open University is to not only carry on teaching on the Campus but also at a distance.

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : Hon'ble Minister, whether Urdu would be associated with employment Opportunities?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Yes, Certainly. I have already replied to this point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : There is no hostel facility. Whether it is proposed to be provided?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Yes, we will provide this facility.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : The Government has provided Rs.6 crore which is not sufficient to construct even a building.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are allowing them to speak...*(Interruptions)* If you are allowing them to speak, we should also be allowed ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Chairman adopts a very stern attitude when it comes to dealing with the members of this side*whereas he has a very soft attitude towards those on the other side...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar) : The chair is always impartial.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No remark should be passed.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you may continue your speech. There is no need to reply to any question.

[English]

The hon. Minister may kindly address the Chair. The Minister is not required to give any answer to the individual questions.

SHRI QAMARUL ISLAM (Gulbarga) : Will there be some powers to the Court of the University?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the Minister to speak.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I have made it amply clear, Sir, that so far as the powers of the Court are concerned, except in the Aligarh University, in Jamia or in Jawaharlal Nehru University or in Benaras University or in the Central University, the Courts are only advisory bodies.

The Executive Council on a Syndicate has got the powers. On the Executive Body, while the Vice-Chancellor is to be nominated, two Members are elected from the Executive. One Member is nominated by the Visitor. This panel is selected by this committee and VC is selected in that panel, he will be selected. In Aligarh Muslim University, five Members are elected from the Executive out of which the court selects three persons and submits it to the Visitor who appoints the Vice-Chancellor. That is the difference. That University came into existence long long back before the University Grants Act came into force. Therefore, things have

changed and there are Committees which also recommended that the court or the Senate should be only an Advisory Body and it is the Executive Council which should have the powers. That has been universally accepted by experience gained of the working of all the Universities. Therefore, there is no necessity of giving any more powers to the court. However, after the establishment of the University, necessary statutes will be framed and whatever necessity is felt by the working of the University, they have got the powers to meet the necessity.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Member of Parliament can do it.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : That also can be thought of. Provision can be made by the Executive Committee when it make the statutes or they have got the powers to make new statutes. Members of Parliament can do it. There is not prohibition of it. That can be done. That provision can be added and statutes can be changed. New Statutes can be brought. There is no prohibition for that. Details of giving representation can be worked out by the Statutes that there will be so many people from the teaching faculty, so many from Members of Parliament and other Bodies also. That also can be thought of. Details would be worked out by the Executive Body.

So, I think I have answered in summary all the points raised by the hon. Members. I have not taken the name of every hon. Member while answering. I have answered all the points raised in the debate. I would only appeal to my good friend Shri G.M. Banatwalla not to move the amendment and I assure him that the spirit of his amendments will be taken note of and I will accommodate, if necessary, the amendments after the establishment of the University. I would only appeal to him not to move the amendments. Let us unanimously pass the Bill as early as possible. Let us establish the University.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a University at the national level mainly to promote and develop Urdu language and to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu medium through conventional teaching and distance education system and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri G.M. Banatwalla, you have got an amendment No. 1. Do you like to press it?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : That amendment is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill. **

Clause 5

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, you have got amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to Clause 5. Would you like to move your amendments?

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3-

Omit lines 12 and 13 (2)

Page 4, lines 18 and 19.—

omit "in collaboration with various open Universities and other Institutions dealing with the distance education system" (3)

Page 4-

after line 23, insert-

"(xxix) to provide for printing, reproduction and publication of research and other work which may be issued by the University." (4)

Page 4,- line 24-

for "(xxix)" substitute "(xxx)" (5)

Page 4,-

after line 25, insert,-

"(xxxi) to recognise for any purpose, either in whole or in part, any institution or members or students thereof on such terms and conditions as may, from time to time be prescribed and to withdraw such recognition, (xxxii) to establish, maintain, recognise or affiliate such colleges, Regional Centres and Study Centres as may be determined by the University from time to time, and (xxxiii) to admit to its privileges any college in or outside India subject to such condition as may be laid down by the statutes: Provided that no college outside India shall be so admitted except with the prior approval of the visitor" (6).

I move all these amendments to make only one point. We will pass the bill unanimously. Just now, Hon'ble Minister said that it is being set up on the lines of Central University.

If it is being set up on the lines of Central University, the same system should be followed. Wherein lies the need to make a departure from the same. If the Government is setting it up on the lines of Aligarh Muslim University, the same lines should be followed. If the Government has adopted the pattern of Central University, that very pattern should be followed. Just as Indira Gandhi Open University can set up its own centres, study centres, regional centres. There are no such restrictions that it would have to approach the Government to seek its approval in order to set up Centres, study centres or regional centres. Why so many restrictions have been imposed on this Urdu University that it would have to seek the approval of the Government before setting up even a small laboratory... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : This provision is there for all the Universities.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : No, it is not there in all the cases. I have a copy of the act with me. I could read it out but I do not want to take much time. However they would have to approach the Government, seek its approval and thereafter set up the Laboratory. This Government may always remains in power so that we could have such friendly Hon'ble Minister as our H.R.D. Minister. Then there should be no need to worry but who knows whether university corresponding to the same pattern would be there or not? The Centres have to be set up, the instruction material, the teaching material and the learning material is supposed to be prepared. If one goes through the Act under which Indira Gandhi National Open University was set up, it is laid down in section 5 that it can prepare the instruction material. However in the case of Urdu university, there is a restriction that instruction material can not be prepared without consultation. What is the necessity of imposing such a restriction? If Central University pattern of the pattern adopted by other university had been followed by the Government in this case also, we need not have said anything. You should pay attention to such apparently minor points, as you are very friendly and we respect you. At the time of congratulating you for having taken this step, I had said that your name as well as the name of the Government would certainly be mentioned in the golden letters and may you remain in power. However we cannot say for sure whether in future any other Government would be friendly to us or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla, there is no question of having a dialogue in this regard.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I can give other examples also but I do not wish to stretch this point. I would like to raise one more important point towards which attention should be paid by the Government.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMALI : Sir, I am, next, bringing forward the Mahatma Gandhi International University Bill. A similar provision is also there even in that Bill. It is a formality. Getting the prior approval of the Visitor is a formality. I say that it will not come in the way of establishing any Centre or any College. If it comes in the way, then the Executive Council will positively make a rule for it.

I assure the hon. Member that when the detailed Statutes are made, this point will be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sanat Mehta—not present.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : He has atleast given an assurance. I was apprehensive about its fate in the future such assurances have always been made to put us off.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla be withdrawn?

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

New clause 7A

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you moving, Banatwallaji?

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I am moving it. Sir, I beg to move :

7. Page 4,-

after line 36, insert-

"7A. The degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted to or conferred on persons by the University shall be recognised by the Central and State Governments as are the corresponding degrees, diplomas and other academic

distinctions granted by any other University incorporated under any other Act."

Hoping for the fulfillment of the assurance given, I seek permission to withdraw it.

Sir, I seek permission of the House to withdraw the amendment moved by me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla be withdrawn?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, amendment No. 17.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : In view of the assurance given by him, I am not moving it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 11 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, amendment No. 15.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

"that on page 7 -

(i) the following may be inserted after line 3 :

"(6) Board of Recognition

(7) Planning Board; and"

(ii) in line 4, —

For "6" substitute "(8)".

I hope that there will be accepted, I am moving this clause. The same clause exists in Indira Gandhi National Open University Bill. That University has been given this power under section '5' of clause '27'.

[English]

and it is written" to admit any colleges to its privileges".

"To admit any college to the privileges of the University".

[Translation]

Amendment should be admitted. If you happen to be in Hyderabad. Distance education has been reaching everywhere. There should not be any discrimination with this University, as this power has already been given to Indira Gandhi Open University, Delhi, Board of Recognition and Board of Planning may be constituted for it. You should atleast accept this amendment. I have already withdrawn so many amendments.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It has been found that the Planning Board is not necessary because it always comes into conflict with the Academic Council. Overlapping of the activities would also be there. So, there is no Planning Board in the new University. Anyway, there is not much difference between the Indira Gandhi National Open University and this University. I assure the hon. Member that this University would have all the powers to establish colleges or centres in any part of the country.

Therefore, keeping in view the views expressed, the Government would take care of it when detailed Statutes are made. I assure the hon. Member and also appeal to him to withdraw his amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Although it is not a clear assurance, yet I seek permission of the House to withdraw it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Banatwalla be withdrawn?

The amendment - was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

8. Page 7,-

for lines 8 to 15, substitute-

"(2) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise

the powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act, the statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations and it shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and the Academic Councils (save where such councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Status or the Ordinances).

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :

- (a) to make Statutes and to amend or repeal the same;
- (b) to consider Ordinances;
- (c) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates;
- (d) to elect such persons to serve on the authorities of the University and to appoint such officers as may be prescribed by this Act or the Statutes;
- (e) to review, from time to time, the broad policies and programmes of the University and to suggest measures for the improvement and development of the University;
- (f) to advise the Visitor in respect of any matter which may be referred to it for advice; and
- (g) to exercise such other powers and perform such other functions conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes."

Therefore, it is essential to provide certain powers to the court, some protective measures and safeguards are necessary for this University. Kindly accept it.

[English]

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI : I have already noted the sentiments of the hon. Member. Except in the Aligarh Muslim University, the courts have no powers ... (Interruptions) That was established before the University Grants Commission came into force. I assure him that in no way, the powers of this University would be curtailed.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I withdraw my amendment on the assurance given by hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Banatwalla be withdrawn?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 20 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 23 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 23A and B

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am not moving my amendment on the assurance given by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 24 and 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 24 and 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am not moving my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 27 and 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 27 and 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 11,—

after "Visitor" insert and the Court" (21)

Page 10,—

after line 15, insert—

"(3) The annual report shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may communicate its comments thereon to the Visitor and the Executive Council." (22)

[Translation]

Annual Report and Annual Account should also be presented in the court and debated.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I have already said that the Court is equivalent to Senate and the Executive Council is the Syndicate. The day-to-day functioning and other matters are taken care of by the Executive Council; the Court, as an advisory body, can advise and if necessary - if you find any difficulty in the working after establishing the University - we can change the powers of the Court.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I seek permission to withdraw it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that Amendment Nos. 21 and 22 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla be withdrawn?

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clause 30

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you should not repeat the same argument.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 31 to 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 31 to 36 were added to the Bill.

Clause 37

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sanat Mehta is not present.

The question is :

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 38 to 43 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 38 to 43 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, are you moving your amendments under the Schedule?

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I am not moving any amendment to the Schedule.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.58 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1996-97

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

5, 14, 17 to 20, 22, 28, 41, 48, 54, 63, 82, 86 and 91."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1996-97 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals		3.12.00.000
Ministry of Communications			
14.	Department of Telecommunications	18,98,00,000	
Ministry of Defence			
17.	Defence Services-Army	830,50,00,000	
18.	Defence Services-Navy	80,06,00,000	
19.	Defence Services-Air Force	162,24,00,000	
20.	Defence Ordnance Factories	1,27,00,00,000	
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2,00,000	
Ministry of Finance			
28.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	885,00,00,000	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
41.	Department of Family Welfare	1,00,000	

1	2	3
Ministry of Human Resource Development		
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000
Ministry of Industry		
54.	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro And Rural Industries	2,00,000
Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources		
63.	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	34,12,00,000
Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment		
82.	Urban Development, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000
Ministry of Welfare		
86.	Ministry of Welfare	1,00,000
Department of Space		
91.	Department of Space	150,00,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		2287,97,00,000 3,13,00,000

COL. RAO RAM SINGH (Mahendergarh) : Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants with a sense of disappointment and also some apprehensions especially with regard to the Demands for the Defence Ministry and the security scenario facing the country today. The proposals cover 20 demands amounting to a total expenditure of over Rs. 3,000 crore. It was my understanding that the Supplementary Demands are normally released in cases of some emergency, some unforeseen circumstances, some natural disaster, some man-made disasters. But here, I see that most of the Supplementary Demands proposed by the hon. Minister of Finance cover the salaries and allowances. This is somewhat surprising.

19.59 hrs.

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee - *in the Chair*)

I would have imagined that the salaries and allowances of the various Departments should have been computed at the time of the General Budget. And I am sure that no Department would have slipped upon that. Therefore, I can only assume that these were scaled down in the General Budget by the Finance Ministry. Probably, an arithmetical exercise was carried out too and a percentage cut was imposed on all the salaries and allowances put up by the various Departments concerned.

16.00 hrs.

I think, this unnecessarily adds to extra work. If possible, this sort of an exercise should be avoided in future and at least as far as pay and allowances are

concerned, they should be put up in the General Budget itself. I presume that if and when the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission would finally be declared the Ministry of Finance would come up with another Supplementary Demands for Grants. There is a lot of talk going on about it and the people are anxiously waiting for the announcement of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. There is also a talk going on that the Government is facing a scary situation and perhaps the Government is instrumental in withholding the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. I think, this is a serious matter and I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister - the people are anxiously waiting for the announcement of the Fifth Pay Commission - to announce the Report as early as possible.

I would now mention some of the - according to my way of thinking—important Supplementary Demands that have been proposed by the hon. Finance Minister. First, let me take Demand No. 5 which relates to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. It is regarding providing of non-Plan loan to IDPL over and above the provision of Rs. 20 crore in the Budget.

Madam, M/s. IDPL, Gurgaon is one of the major and most modern pharmaceutical plants in the country today. But I am sorry to say that the employees of this organisation have not received their pay and allowances for approximately the last three to four months. The hon. Finance Minister of the last Government had referred the case of M/s. IDPL for a turn around of this company, to BIFR and the BIFR is progressing with the case. Dr. Manmohan Singhji had written that the pay and

allowances of these workers in the IDPL should not be withheld under any circumstances. Additional resources should be released to M/s. IDPL. But I am sorry to say that the present Finance Minister has not been kind enough to sanction that amount. Hundreds of employees there are facing great hardship. Incidentally, this happens to be in my Parliamentary constituency. The fact is that those people are in great distress.

Madam, M/s. IDPL occupies approximately 100 acres of very valuable land and it produce excellent drugs and medicines. It is rumoured that the multinational companies operating in this field are somewhat worried about the excellent production of this company. It is also being rumoured that some bureaucrats at the behest of the multinational companies are deeply interested in closing down this company and the workers of this company are in great distress. I would like to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister and would also hope that when his predecessor had recommended a sanction for, I think, Rs. 18 crore for IDPL, Gurgaon this Supplementary Demands for Grants - there is a mention of non-Plan loan to IDPL - would cover M/s. IDPL, Gurgaon.

It will be a matter of great tragedy if IDPL, Gurgaon is closed down or handed over to some multinational. It is one of the most modern plant manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals in the country.

I now come to Demand No. 22, that is the Ministry of Environment and Forest. India has a land mass of about 330 million hectare out of which 130 million hectare has been declared as wasteland, that is, more than one-third of the total area of the country is unproductive. The forest cover is being depleted at a very very rapid rate and if it continues at this speed then perhaps the Thar Desert will overtake Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and will extend to your State also, Madam, at a very very rapid rate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Thar does not extend to the State of West Bengal.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Well, the rate at which the forest cover is being depleted, it will certainly extend up to Delhi. I am surprised that the Finance Minister is showing ignorance by treating it as a joke. I have been looking after this subject, Mr. Finance Minister and the way you are treating this as a joke only shows some deep ignorance about the speed at which it is being depleted. There is no doubt that 113 million hectare out of 330 million hectare is declared as as wasteland. At present, the rate at which the forests are being depleted, the rate at which wild life is being destroyed, I feel that we are in for a serious trouble if adequate attention is not paid towards it or if adequate funds are not supplied.

As regards the monitoring of funds coming from World Bank for the purpose of afforestation is concerned, I would say fifty per cent of them are mis-spent. There

is no adequate monitoring system. Whatever funds we spend on these projects, they should be very very closely monitored. But there is no monitoring system at present and I suggest that the Department of Forest and Environment takes up this question of monitoring. Whatever funds are being released for these projects, they should be monitored on a very very strict basis. Strict patrolling should be introduced.

As far as wild life sanctuaries are concerned, they have no transport facility or very little transport facility. They have no weapons to face the poachers who are armed with latest weapons. The elephants' ivory, tigers' skin and bone and horns of Rhinos have all become extremely valuable. It is a very lucrative trade. Poachers are armed with modern weapons and the forest guards are no match for them. So, I would say, better transport, communication, arms and equipments and better patrolling of these wild life sanctuaries is a must if we are to preserve this heritage of ours for our future generation times.

I now come to Demand No. 79. I am taking only a few Demands which I consider are fairly important. The condition of National Highways in the country is pathetic, to say the least. This results in over expenditure in diesel and other fuels. President Kennedy once remarked that, 'America has got good roads not because America is rich, but America is rich because America has got good roads'.

The roads are one of the most important elements of infrastructure that are needed if the country is to become prosperous. At present, I am sorry to say again, there is very little monitoring of roads. I know that we are spending huge amounts on construction of national highways but very poor monitoring is done. There is very little check on roads. A road is built this monsoon and it is gone before the next monsoon because no adequate drainage is provided and no adequate monitoring is done.

Madam, I would now come to the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Please mention one-rank, one-pension.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : One-rank, one-pension is, of course, a very important subject when the issue of ex-servicemen comes. Let me first deal with the security scenario.

Madam, the security cenario in the country is one of the most alarming scenarios that we have faced in the last fifty years. The Government is complacent. Everybody says that our Army is first-class, and our Air Force is first-class. We are quite happy; we are quite secure. But I know the inside story. The morale of the Armed Forces is going down at a very rapid rate. For the last six years, no serious debate has ever been held in Parliament on the security scenario in the country.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : No debate has been held on Defence for the last two years, what to talk of a serious debate.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : A serious debate on Defence and the security scenario facing the country should be held in Parliament in the very near future. We talk of keeping our options open. What does it mean? It has no meaning at all. When will the option be exercised, after the enemies have launched their atomic weapons and after a war has been unleashed on us? The state of preparedness of the Army, at present, is worse than it was in 1962. The debacle the Indian Army suffered in 1962 was because of lack of preparedness and inadequate understanding of the security scenario by the political leaders of that time. And exactly the same situation is developing today. There is no integrated defence organisation at the highest level. In every democracy in the world, the Service Headquarters — the Army, the Navy and the Air Force — form an integral part of the Ministry of Defence. Here, the three Service Headquarters are totally divorced from the Ministry of Defence. No doubt, the Service Chiefs can see the Defence Minister whenever they want to, but any proposal that is put up by a Service Chief will first land up with an Under Secretary in the Ministry of Defence. The Under Secretary will give his comments on the recommendation of a Service Chief who commands the security of the nation. It will go to the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Defence who can hold it up for two or three months. By the time it reaches the Finance Minister, already the suggestion that has been given becomes out of date, it is too late by then. This was one of the main causes of the debacle of 1962 and it is going to happen again. That is the scenario we are faced with today.

Then, in the last few years, I can only think of one Defence Minister, Shri Arun Singh, who had some understanding of defence matters. The Arun Singh Report was a very very valuable, well thought-out, well-considered report.

But the moment it was submitted, I think since then, it has been lying on some shelves gathering dust. No action, whatsoever, has been taken on this. Shri K.P. Singh Deo had submitted a Report, which was again a very very valuable Report. But I do not think that even a single recommendation of Shri K.P. Singh Deo's Report has been implemented.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Some of the recommendations were accepted.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : In 1992, I think, the longstanding demand of ex-Servicemen which Shri Rajesh Pilot mentioned just now, was taken up and I am glad to say that the then Minister of Defence, Shri Sharad Pawar lent his full support. Again the bureaucrats opposed it tooth and nail. But the then Cabinet Secretary-I would not like to mention any names - out of hand turned it down. I think, my friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot was present in that meeting. He said: No, this meeting is

pointless and it cannot be held. It was only Shri Sharad Pawar - I must congratulate him - who had insisted that, the high level committee will formulate its recommendations and forward them to the Government. Although they did not call it 'one rank one pension', but one-time increase was given, which gave a great relief to the people, to the Armed Forces personnel who retired before 1971. Their pension is, I think, approximately one-third of the pension in the same rank of what people who retired post-1971 are getting. I mean, the commitment would be so minute because they are a dying breed, the people who retired before 1965 or 1971 must be in their 70s and 80s now. Therefore, to give some relief in their last days would be a very very good gesture. But I am sorry to say that the bureaucrats put their foot down and the politicians had to toe the line of the bureaucrats. No relief is being given to the ex-Servicemen. It is a matter of shame.

Sir, the same thing applies to the proposal of Shri V.P. Singh. He started the proposal for having the National Security Council. His Government fell and along with that, that proposal had gone with the wind. Again, it is the bureaucrats who are blocking the integrated service headquarters because now all the powers in the Ministry of Defence are held by the bureaucrats. The responsibility rests with the Service Chiefs. They are responsible for the defence of the country, but the decisions are taken by the bureaucrats, the babus sitting in the South Block and the poor soldiers have to suffer the consequences of the decision taken by the bureaucrats sitting in the South Block.

Madam, again although this does not directly refer to the Supplementary Demands, but this is a longstanding demand. Indira Gandhi had accepted that one ex-Serviceman will be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. I think, Air Marshal Kapoor was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by her and the moment he became the Lt. Governor of Delhi, that convention also had gone with the wind.

As far as the weapons system in the Army is concerned, the situation is extremely serious. The Infantry is armed with the SLR, which is a long long obsolete weapon. Even the terrorists in India are armed with the AK range of weapons, which are far far superior to the SLR. There has been a proposal pending for arming the Infantry with the assault rifles of 5.56 mm, but I think by the time the bureaucrats take a decision, the 5.56 mm weapon will also have become obsolete.

I am convinced that the 5.56 mm rifle is a better rifle than the SLR which will be issued to the Army, probably, in the next five years. By the time it is issued, it will become obsolete compared to all the other armies of the world and we will again be fighting at a great disadvantage.

As far as the heavy equipment is concerned, we hear that field trials of the Main Battle Tank, Arjun have been carried out. Again by the time Arjun goes on

front-line service, it will become obsolete. I do not know where we are going and how we are working. So, again nobody knows what is happening to Arjun.

Now, I will come to Agni and Prithvi missiles. I think the Government is scared either of the American pressure or some pressure from outside to stop the development of these missiles. I must congratulate our scientists who have developed these excellent Agni and Prithvi missiles. They have not been issued for the front-line service. Why have they not been sanctioned as yet? Who is holding them up?

There is a grave shortage of officers in the Army. The Army has got a total complement of, I think, about 40,000 officers. In the ranks of Captain and Major, the shortage is of approximately 13,000 officers. These are the officers who win battles. I know this because I took part in four Wars. In 1965 War, when my Battalion attacked the Ichhogil canal, it was the junior Captain with two or three years' service who led the assault and broke the nose of Pakistan in the face of heavy artillery fire. Those are the officers who are short today.

Apart from this, I know it is a fact that as soon as the Fifth Pay Commission Report is out, at least, another 5,000 officers are going to opt for the Golden Handshake and get out of the Army. There will be a 50 per cent shortage of officers. Why? It is because of the terms and conditions offered to officers in the Army. There was a time when a career in the armed forces was considered to be the top of the line. Matrimonial advertisements will in the past always stated 'Wanted Army officers'. Now, the advertisements say 'Army officers need not apply'. It is the bottom of the line now for service officers. As far as the status goes. The status of the Army officers have been reduced to such an extent that a Major who holds a major responsibility in War has been equated below an Under Secretary who sits in the office only pushing files. These are some of the things that are affecting the recruitment to the Army. Even the Jawans who are physically fit and healthy are not coming forward to join the Army. Only the half-starved people are joining the Army mainly to keep out the wolf from the door. Therefore, the security scenario as far as Army is concerned is extremely a serious matter to which the Government should pay great attention to.

As far as the Air Force is concerned, a large number of accidents have been reported. It is a very serious matter. About their causes, I think my friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot, will be in a better position to say. But I think the main cause is the Advanced Jet Trainers. We have been talking about the Advanced Jet Trainers for the last so many years. Why cannot we get them? We have the cream of pilots. They are the best in the world. But you take a chap from a slow moving aircraft and put him into a jet. On the very first sortie, he will crash somewhere or the other. We not only lose a very

valuable aircraft but we also lose a more valuable pilot.

Why? Because the Government just cannot get around to find a good Advance Jet Trainer or the funds are not released. I do not know what the matter is.

I must congratulate the Minister of Defence on finalising the Sukoi Deal. I think, this again was pending for a long time. We have been told this morning at the Consultative Committee Meeting that Rs. 500 crore have been given as an advance to Russia and that not even a single aircraft has been delivered so far. The first delivery is expected after 31st of March.

I think I must be fair and say that a fair amount of transparency has been shown as compared to the transparency or lack of it in the previous deals concerning Defence. The hon. Minister of Defence said that if this amount of Rs. 500 crore was not paid as an advance, the Russians could have jacked up the price of the aircraft; that, because of the payment of Rs. 500 crore, a clause has been inserted that this aircraft will not be given to our friendly or not so friendly neighbours; and that, because of our very friendly relations with Russia, it was thought proper to give an advance of Rs. 500 crore. It is for the House to see whether these reasons are cogent or not.

Madam, previously the Americans and the Russians were operating in the Indian Ocean. After the end of the Cold War, a vacuum has been created in the Indian Ocean and it is against the law of nature for a vacuum to exist. That vacuum has to be filled in, whether India fills it up or any other country fills it in. The Americans have ordered that another Fleet, to be known as the Fifth Fleet — we know the famous Seventh Fleet — to come up and fill up the vacuum in the Indian Ocean. Before, they do that — we have two Fleets, the Western Fleet. There is a very strong case for a Southern Fleet, which can fill up the vacuum in the Indian Ocean and give our Navy a 'Blue Water Navy Concept' which we have been talking about the discussing for the last so many years. But nothing at all has been done actually.

I would once again like to stress that the security scenario of the country is really very alarming and we are in for a far worse debacle compared to the one we suffered in 1962, unless the Government takes a serious note of these deficiencies and does something about it.

I know that the Government is probably facing a very big cash crunch. It often talks about cutting down Government expenditure, but no real action is ever taken on cutting down Government expenditure. The bureaucrats are increasing their staff. We have got such a top heavy administration and I was told that the number of Central Government employees is 40 lakhs. All sitting in the offices and if this is reduced by half, we will achieve much more efficiency. There will be a great saving of paper and time. But I am sorry to say that I do not think the Government is bold enough to take the

steps and reduce this bureaucracy, the Government employees and the expenditure.

Madam, the expenditure on petrol that is being wasted on cars which are being used in the Central Government offices is fantastic. I must relate to you my experience as a Minister some time - I do not think that I have time to do that - as to wasteful expenditure on petrol that is being carried out.

Madam, with these remarks, I am sorry to say that I am not in a position to support the proposals which have been put up. A sum of Rs. 12,000 crore has been given to Defence, which is somewhat better than in the General Budget, but it is a pittance compared to the requirement of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces. The situation is very serious. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to really consider this question seriously with the Defence Minister and take some appropriate action.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is 4.30 p.m. We have to take up the discussion under Rule 193 on Foreign Policy.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Madam, I want to know whether I should come back after the discussion on Foreign Policy or the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) will be taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, it is very difficult to say at the moment because there is another discussion under Rule 193, which has to be completed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : How much time has been allotted to the discussion on Foreign Policy?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It should not take a long time but apart from this, there is another discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, I have to go to Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can go to Rajya Sabha and then we will inform you.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : Madam, will this discussion be taken up tomorrow?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It all depends on the time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Madam, you know better than us about the time...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are supposed to sit up to 10 O'clock today, which we all know.

16.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

India's Foreign Policy

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up further discussion regarding India's Foreign Policy.

Shri Suresh Prabhu was on his feet. I request him to continue.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Madam, I must congratulate you in person for initiating a debate on an important issue, that is Foreign Policy, which is now debated in this House after a fairly long time and surely for the first time since I entered this House.

Madam, I think, it is appropriate to discuss this issue pertaining to India's Foreign Policy at the most appropriate time because we just lost an international election to Japan in respect of a seat in the Security Council. India was a Member of the Security Council before that. When we lost this election, there was an explanation, which seemed plausible, that India had to lose to the power which is economically more powerful than India. We gave this rationalisation for losing an election.

When we come to Foreign Policy, we always talk of various values, rhetorical values, and it is very difficult for somebody to really try to reconcile. One is the reality which exists on the ground that India is an economically inferior power to a country like Japan. At the same time we keep on talking and harping on issues like we are a superior country having values and we try to pursue our Foreign Policy taking values as something which guides us.

16.33 hrs.

(Col. Rao Ram Singh in the Chair)

Sir, recently we had to face a very humiliating situation in which India was not even invited. When there was a meeting of the European Union, where some countries from Asia were there, India was excluded. When the ASEAN and European Union met together for the first time, India was not even invited. So, I think, considering these two issues, it is the most appropriate time to have a debate on our Foreign Policy.

It always appears—what really guides our Foreign Policy - and we always claim that we have got a continuity in our Foreign Policy. If we are going to take a solace and if we are going to coolly pat our back saying that we have only continuity in our Foreign Policy and we are really not going to look at any other issue, then, I think, we are really not doing justice to this very important issue as to how our Foreign Policy should be guided.

Sir, it is needless to say that the foreign policy of any country has to be guided by its own self-interest.

Then we really talk about our interest. Today, India is going all over the world with a begging bowl asking for money. They are going in the name of globalisation but we are saying that every country, whichever can offer us help, either by way of loan, foreign direct investment or any other thing, is most welcome because that is what is India's top most priority now. And it is understandable because a country like India which is capital starved, has to look at foreign investment into India to supplement its domestic savings. But, if this is our national priority today that if our foreign policy serving this purpose is something which really one has to look at, I really fail to understand whether we are really taking this aspect into consideration.

Sir, as I said, we always talk about continuity in our foreign policy and we get ourselves satisfied saying that we are following a policy which was there even 40 years back, 30 years back and in spite of the fact that the Governments have changed, the foreign policy has not changed. If we really look at that scenario, then I would like to ask a few questions. My first question is: Whether our continuity has helped India? If so, in which of the areas? this is something which I would like to know from the Minister of External Affairs because we have been continuing a policy of having relations with China which have neither improved nor deteriorated but we have been maintaining a sort of a continuity only in those relations.

China has increased its Gross Domestic Product. It has doubled its Gross Domestic Product in the last eight years. It is likely to increase it again in the next eight years when the GDP of China is likely to be even more than that of the U.S.A. A country like China is really attracting huge amounts of foreign investment; a country like China is not even a member of the WTO; a country like China is not bothered about Super 301 being imposed on its for its policy that it is pursuing. We, India, on the other side, claiming to be having Panchsheel as a common objectivity between the two countries, are not able to even attract 10 per cent of what China is able to get. If the continuity is something which we mean that we are not having any more disputes with China, then are we really trying to normalise our relationship with China and is it something which one has to really look at?

I know that there have been off and on interactions with the Chinese counterparts now. There was a recent visit of a very high powered delegation to India from China. But I think we should really have some sort of a thing rather than having this type of relation. We should try to expedite the process of normalisation of relationship.

I think, yesterday and today also, we debated about the WTO. We are talking about WTO at a time when we are trying to say that there has to be a free flow of

capital goods services for one country to another and there has to be the least restriction on the same. But at the same time, when we are talking about the same, we are also creating different types of trade blocks. There is the NAFTA. There is an ASEAN. There is a European Union but India is having a trade block. It is not trade block at least. It is a regional understanding of SAARC in which probably India's GDP is more than that of the other members of the SAARC. If we can have some sort of an understanding, some sort of a move towards the objective of creating a common market with the country like China, probably that would be really helpful to us. I think our foreign policy must take into consideration this economic reality and how our country has to move towards it.

As we are talking about continuity, once upon a time we were invited by the ASEAN to be a full-fledged member of it. That time, India, for some obvious reasons, did not join. We are waiting in the queue now even to be a dialogue member of ASEAN. I think it is something which is the result of continuity. I do not know what we have really gained out of it.

Sir, I would like to suggest that India needs to have a comprehensive policy, not just for foreign affairs, not just for economic affairs but we should take into consideration a general national policy to promote our national interest. The foreign policy will be part of it. For that, we need to have something like a 15-20 years plan in which all our national priorities need to be spelt out and to pursue those national priorities, foreign policy should be one of the ingredients. I think we should be able to do that. If we have something like that, then truly, we can say that such policy as a national policy has been debated by the country. Then we can claim that it has a consensus of all the shades of opinion in the country.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for calling me to take part in this Debate.

To begin with, I want to remind the House that Shri Jaswant Singh during his speech had mentioned that India should be in further search of a foreign policy. India has failed to identify the national interests in the sphere of foreign policies and it should, therefore, define the non-alignment in more concrete terms. He is entitled to have his views. But I do differ with him and I do not accept the position that India has no foreign policy of its own. India has its own foreign policy and the major and principal ingredients of the foreign policies are consistent with the national interests of India.

These ingredients are :

- (a) Anti-Imperialism;
- (b) Non-alignment;
- (c) World peace and co-prosperity;

- (d) New World order based on equity, justice, democracy, equal and mutual security and prosperity for all;
- (e) Principled opposition to hegemonism; and
- (f) Opposition to uni-polar world in the post cold-war era.

According to me, these are major ingredients of India's Foreign Policy and this foreign policy has been chiselled out during the long and prolonged freedom struggle in our country. This is not, therefore, a credit to a particular political party or a particular individual however tall he might be or any other Government led by this side or led by that side of the House. But it is the national heritage of our country and it is the product of the freedom struggle of our country. It is only those who shield away from the freedom struggle that can belittle this prolonged freedom struggle and the product of it be the foreign policy of our country. We feel and I strongly feel for myself that it is our heritage and we should be proud of it and we should preserve it with all determination and resolve.

If these are the ingredients then I will have to test the foreign policy of this Government and earlier Governments on the basis of a test, on the basis to what extent these criteria or ingredients are being pursued or not being pursued.

So far as this Government is concerned, I would kindly refer to certain aspects of successes in the small period. One of the instances of success is the firm, determined resolve of the Government on the issue of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The Government can justifiably claim that it has not yielded. Our Government has got the strength and vision to take an independent position when the nation's interest is required to be protected and preserved.

This Government can claim success in so far as other aspects are concerned also. Regarding these aspects I want to mention about the recent approval or statement or position taken by the Prime Minister at Harare. I think it is the repetition of the old glorious days when India, in Harare, took a principled position defending the interests of the developing countries and also expressing the determination and the will to fight against the imperialist intervention and against the neo-colonialist policies of the Western world. This has been a glorious chapter in our foreign policy stances.

But, Sir, at Singapore we had to make a retreat. That pains me. That pains every patriot. That pains everybody who really wants that the Government of India should be firm against this neo-colonialism; against the pressure of imperialism and defend the spirit of non-alignment and the spirit of the united action of all the developing countries of the Third World.

I note this with pain. I think that the Government should overcome this weakness as has been displayed in Singapore and take precautionary measures to see

that in the near future or in the distant future the Government does not repeat this kind of a retreat.

I will again say that a remarkable achievement during this period has been the agreement between India and China. This agreement between India and China has got a very significant aspect. So far as I understand, that significant aspect is that it is for the first time that both the Governments have accepted the perception of mutual and equal security. It is not only the question of common interest; it is not also the question of common security. Along with common security and along with common interest, the element of equal security is there. That has got a different meaning. The different meaning is that we, India and China, and the Governments of these two countries and the peoples of these two countries have got the inalienable right of having the equal security.

But the question of equality is very significant here because it is not, I feel, that India or any other country should have the perception of equal security. If the perception of equal security is accepted, the world will be free from clashes and there will be regional stability and if there is regional stability there is a guarantee for the economic prosperity.

Sir, you have rung the bell and therefore, I should be cautious about the time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR (Baramulla) : Sir, permit me for a minute. Dear friend, what is your policy or your Party's policy about Chechnya, Bosnia, Palestine or Kabul? You must tell about it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is what exactly I am saying. Please have patience.

Sir, again a matter of great satisfaction is the agreement between India and Bangladesh. This agreement has solved a posterous problem. It is the beginning of a new era of bilateral relations between India and Bangladesh. There are many pending bilateral issues between the two neighbouring nations.

One very significant aspect of the problem has been dealt with satisfactorily and on behalf of my party, I welcome this agreement between India and Bangladesh. But there are other persisting bilateral problems also, particularly, relating to exchange of enclaves, relating to de-alienation of borders between the two nations, in relation to further broadening the scope of trade and commerce, in relation to establishing direct linkage of trade and commerce, in relation to furthering the cause of cultural exchanges between the two countries having the same language and culture. It is the Government's duty and the people's duty, of course, to further expand the possibilities of further improvement of bilateral relations between the two neighbouring nations. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that in order to further strengthen the SAARC unity and to develop further stability among the SAARC countries, which alone can ensure a steady progress in trade

and commerce and economic stability among all the SAARC countries, the Government of India should take initiative immediately to resolve the remaining problems between the two countries.

There are negative aspects also. It is not that only the positive aspects are there. Uptill now, I have dwelt on positive aspects. Now, I also want to mention some of the negative aspects of the foreign policy stances of our country. One is the lack of initiatives on the part of the Government. There is a neglect of NAM and G-15 consolidation. There is also a painful spectacle that there is a mounting trend to yield to the pressure from the imperialist and neo-colonial countries. There are certain areas which need the attention of the Government. The particular areas are to expose and oppose the big brother role of the United States of America in the conduct of the affairs of the United Nations, to expose the evil designs of the U.S. to throw spanners in the attempts for the democratisation of the United Nations, removal of the sense of apathy and insensitivity to the developments in Afghanistan and failure to take a strong position against Pakistan and also the United States of America. It is needed that the Government should take a firm position against the United States of America and Pakistan in so far as the developments in Afghanistan are concerned because we also have our stakes in Afghanistan and her development.

Sir, I feel that the Government has failed in mobilising the Third World countries in defence of the policy of non-alignment and also for the cause of establishing a new economic order which can satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the Third World countries, whose aspirations and hopes can never be ignored simply because of their number.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : You have not told anything about what is being done regarding the attack by Russian aircrafts on Chechanya.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bijoy Handique, you may speak for 10 minutes.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (Jorhat) : Our party has been given more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody has spoken for 10 minutes. Shri Chitta Basu was set for a longer time, but he very kindly cooperated and finished his speech in 12 minutes.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Sir, I will take a little more than 10 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In a discussion on Foreign Policy, speaking for 12 minutes is not a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I said that you have cooperated very well indeed.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Sir, we are having a full-fledged discussion on Foreign Policy after a long time. So, you should have some consideration.

16.55 hrs.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just a couple of days ago, an event of great pith and moment had taken place. It is not just the signing of the Ganga Treaty alone that I mention, but the resurgence of reminiscences of how, 25 years ago, a new nation, Bangladesh was born through to a war of liberation in which India identified herself with the cause of those oppressed people, to create a new nation.

Sir, history became vibrant and alive when Shrimati Sheikh Hasina, the new Prime Minister of Bangladesh, visited India after 25 years. Her visit is sort of a pilgrimage, a pledge of resume the unfinished journey of her late father, Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, to build a strong Bangladesh living in friendship, peace and meaningful cooperation with India.

Sir, without going into the details of the Treaty - since you have already rationed the time - I refer to the outcome of the talks. It is a major turning point in the cooperative pattern in South Asia which, because of many other factors, had not been able to exploit the advantages accruing from the commonalities, as shown by the slow progress made by the SAARC. Though the adversarial relations between India and Pakistan were the main obstacle, there were other obstructions arising from the asymmetry between India on the one hand and Nepal and Sri Lanka on the other. The Ganga Water Treaty and related matters will go a long way in removing some of these difficulties and, in the process, will set a new tone. The end of the decade old impasse is, no doubt, a success story of our neighbourhood policy.

Secondly, coming back of the basics of our foreign policy, the first point that merits serious thinking is that in the changed international scenario, India needs to redefine her priorities in foreign policy and the changed scenario is nowhere better reflected than in the changing pattern of the United Nations itself. While dwelling on this point, however much I would like to avoid referring to India's much talked about fiasco in the recent elections to the Security Council, it keeps coming back to the centre of the discussion, because it has once more emphasised the need to rethink on our priorities and readjust our abiding postulates of foreign policy to the changing scenario.

Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujaral, as he said in a Press interview, might not consider the defeat to be a calamity; nor do we. However, one swallow may not make a summer. But one defeat, and that too, when it is an upshot of miscalculated move does make a disastrous set back; if not a calamity.

In this connection, I seek a clarification. On 6th November, this year, on board the Prime Minister's

special aircraft on his way back from the G-15 Summit at Harare, in reply to a question of an accompanying journalist, the hon. Prime Minister reportedly said that the previous Congress Government had initiated the move to seek the election to the Security Council and formally urged the present regime to complete the process.

17.00 hrs.

I am indeed amused that the United Front Government is passing the buck to the previous Government to cover up its error in assessment and judgement. I wish the UF Government did the bidding of Congress on other issues too. Sir, a decision that dates back to May, 1994 was just to explore the possibility of winning the seat. During these two years and seven months, the present Government had ample time to assess and re-assess the ground realities of the situation, particularly, during the months immediately preceding the elections. It is not binding on any other succeeding Government to stick to the decision come what may. Since the ground realities were so heavily loaded against the prospect of our winning the elections, we could have withdrawn gracefully at the appropriate time. I feel that the debacle at the U.N. should be an occasion for deep introspection for re-defining our priorities. Our obsession with multilateralism and our support to the Non-Alignment in a perfunctory manner, without any sense of commitment, needs to be looked afresh. These are, no doubt, basics and we cannot even conceive of going back upon them. There is a need for re-orientation with realism and with greater realism. The multilateralism is, no doubt, a measure to change the world. It is a way of getting the world operate on widely accepted first principles. But India's multilateralism has become an end in itself and could not play any enhanced international roles in the last decade. That is why, I talked about the changing world situation. The wave of decolonisation in the late sixties and seventies boosted the Non-Align Movement and the Third World diplomatic activism at the UN. The political radicalisation of many Third World regimes and their willingness to come together around a global agenda paved the way for natural leadership for India who together were inspired to promote such ideas as a new international economic order, new world information order and pursuit of total disarmament. These are, no doubt, lofty ideals. But the world of seventies the golden age of Non-Alignment and its radical agenda in the UN is dead and gone. The UN has changed beyond recognition in 1990. So, we have to keep this fact in mind otherwise unless we adjust ourselves to the Changing Scenario, we will make mistakes again. That is the reason why I say that at this particular moment we should not have put up a candidate. Sir, I am on the last point regarding Indo-China relationship.

Sir, the Indo-China relationship is one of our top most priorities. It is heartening to observe more and

more understanding between these two neighbouring countries. The Chinese Prime Minister's visit to India is political significant. They are the two largest countries and with their growing industrial, technological and economic powers, India and China have a special role in Asian, global economic and political order. Both sides are major military powers and China in particular has taken large steps towards claiming its proper place in the international system, politically and increasingly economically.

A stable and peaceful relationship between the two countries is in the lifelong interest of both India and China as well as the international system. I do understand that China has strong security interests in improving the relationships with India. Beijing is concerned about the security of Tibet. It does not want tension with India at a time when it is involved in multi-pronged challenges — modernisation, post-Deng succession, sovereignty issue involving Taiwan, Hong Kong and South China Sea and tension with the United States. China is expanding cross-border trade and investment in its periphery and is looking forward to its participation in India too. It is in the Indian interest to improve its security normalising the relations with China and by expanding the trade. It should also see that the existing line of control is established through confidence building measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Sir, we have to keep in mind that years have passed and in spite of all our commitment, in spite of all our efforts, there is no breakthrough. Even now, the Chinese Army's helipad at Sam Drong Su well inside Arunachal lies unvacated. Then, China's missile and nuclear cooperation with Pakistan also does not inspire confidence. To this I may add that there was report recently in one magazine known as Scientific America.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : This is an important point, which relates to the whole North-Eastern India. According to that report, there is a move to divert the course of the Brahmaputra to its North-West, which includes the Gobi Desert which forms half of the total land mass of China. It contains only seven per cent of fresh water. There is a move now to divert the course of the Brahmaputra, which will result in the denial of these mighty water resources to India and Bangladesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Sir, since it is not possible by conventional methods, the scientists have reportedly suggested the use of nuclear explosion to do this job. This will expose the entire North-Eastern parts of India and Bangladesh to a massive ecological holocaust and it will also deny water in that part of the country. I do hope that the hon. Prime Minister would robe the veracity of the report and if found true take up this matter at an appropriate level.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, the hon. Speaker had allotted two hours for discussing this subject under Rule 193. We have already taken approximately two hours and forty minutes. There are still half-a-dozen more speakers left. Now, it is up to the House to give me a direction whether the time should be extended or not.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : The time should be extended at least up to seven o'clock.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : It is a very important issue and, therefore the time must be extended.

SHRI E. AHAMED : The time should be extended.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Sir, the time should be extended. I have to speak something because it is a very important issue.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : It is a very important issue and the time must be extended. It is not a question of equitable distribution of time.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, kindly extend the time... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is correct that 2 hours and 40 minutes have been spent on this discussion but this discussion as it pertains to foreign policy should not be taken up lightly and merely as a formality. It should not be a problem if the time for this discussion is extended for another two hours. In fact, the time should be extended for it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, several such incidents have taken place, which are to be discussed here essentially. Several hon. members want to speak on it. Therefore, the time for discussion must be extended... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : It should be extended by two hours... *(Interruptions)*

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister cannot curtail the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will extend the time by 45 minutes

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : My whole problem is that it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee of today that today we will take up the financial business and financial business means the General Budget and U.P. Budget. It should be completed today and it should go to the other House. We can take up foreign affairs and the WTO at a later stage and we can extend the time of the House and debate on these issues.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We will take them up tomorrow.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Today it was decided that we can extend the House today and we can sit for more time and at least we can finish these two financial businesses, the General Budget and U.P. Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That means WTO can be taken up tomorrow. After this, we take up the Supplementary Demands.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : WTO is only just a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will check up whether there are any more speakers on WTO. Already three hours had been taken.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Let the hon. Minister reply on foreign policy.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : There are many prominent Members to speak on the subject... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : With the consent of the House, we will extend the period for discussion on foreign policy by 45 minutes. But I request all the speakers to cooperate.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : May I say something on this? It is very unfortunate that we are not discussing External Affairs Ministry and Defence Ministry. I am saying 'We' I am not saying "This Government". It is very unfortunate that we are discussing External Affairs in a very fragmented manner in a 15 minute sitting.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We are doing it in a perfunctory manner.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is very unfortunate when the world is becoming so small and so many momentous issues are taking place, we do not find time to discuss the External Affairs Ministry. The time has no meaning as far as passing of the Budget is concerned. It is not 31st March. It can be passed tomorrow also and it can be taken up day after tomorrow also.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would be an injustice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your suggestion?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am expressing my views and it is not only for the Chair, but it is for the House and for the Government also to consider them. If you do not discuss External Affairs Ministry, Defence Ministry, population and unemployment, what are we doing here?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I tend to agree with you, but kindly make a suggestion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Shri George Fernandes has suggested that two hours' time may be allotted. I would have opted for three hours time. But I would agree to two hours' time... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I say double the time.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue has been discussed here for Two hours and Forty minutes and it is not going to harm the country if it is discussed for another 2 hours and 40 minutes.

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If the Government is rushing for time to pass the financial business, let them pass the business and let us take up this matter tomorrow and give us two hours' more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take it up step by step. We will extend time by one hour. At present, it is quarter past five o'clock. We will extend it up to quarter past six o'clock. We will have to extend the sitting of the House to the maximum.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : May I make one more suggestion? You cannot expect a Member to express his views on international matters in five minutes' time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a question of selecting one or two issues. On External Affairs, if you want to speak on six topics, then naturally you want more time. So, every hon. Member should select one topic.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are discussing the foreign policy of India.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I will speak only on one topic relating to Foreign Policy, if you want that. I can do that. But let us discuss this matter. It is a very serious matter. We are really going down in Foreign Policy. We are nowhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. To start with, we will extend the time till quarter past Six of the Clock. We will see how it goes. We will deal with it as we come to it.

The next speaker is Shri E. Ahamed. He has requested for an early chance saying that he has to catch a plane or something. But Shri Ahamed, kindly be very brief.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Yes, Sir, as far as possible I will be brief.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I compliment the hon. Speaker, the Government and the Members of the Business Advisory Committee for finding some time to discuss this important issues because I think it is for the first time that we are having a threadbare discussion on such an important matter of policy, that is, the Foreign Policy of this country. Due to paucity of time, I would just like to be brief. In a very brief manner, I would like to mention some of the points in this House.

Momentous changes are taking place in the world. India should also react and respond to these changes in the world affairs because we have a tradition and we have a history that we have played a positive role in

world affairs. India cannot keep silence. India cannot just keep away from the comity of nations. So, India should definitely play a positive role and the Members of Parliament should be given an opportunity to speak or express their views how the Government should proceed in this matter.

It is very happy to find that India has adjusted and responded to the present situation with dynamism, practical approach and clear perception of the vital national interests. In this connection, I would like to mention that by and large the Foreign Policy of the present Government is the same as that of the previous Government. I do not find any fundamental change in the Foreign Policy of the present Government. If there is any change, I would note with satisfaction that there is dynamism, there is transparency and also greater cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

Now, I would like to list only a few points. The refusal of India to succumb to the pressure put by the big powers on CTBT has really given India its individuality in the international community. It is really a matter for praise and appreciation that the Government has moved according to the national consensus.

The second thing that I would like to say is about the Government's resolve to improve relations with the South-Asian neighbours. The Government has also made efforts to intensify international interaction with the South-Asian countries to the benefit of this country. This is also a matter of deep appreciation. I congratulate the Government and the Foreign Minister in this respect.

The third one I would like to say is that of the Bangladesh Accord, which I would say, is a feather in the cap of our hon. Foreign Minister. I have been for myself his efforts, his moves and his interaction with his Bangladesh counterpart and the other people in New York at the U.N. Headquarters. It has fared very well. Really, it is an epoch-making decision and it is a landmark in the history of our Foreign Policy decision.

Another thing is about the unilateral decision, of course, in relation to Pakistan. It has created a good impact, people-to-people approach for which Shri Gujaral has given a call even before he became the Minister and also after he become the Minister. The question whether Pakistan would respond positively or not is not the matter. What we have done has created a very good impression among the countries. All the countries have been watching what India's stand is. In this respect also, I would like to avail of this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Foreign Minister.

Another point is about the Afghanistan matter. So far, we were only on the marginal position in the matter of Afghanistan. Now, we are in the centre-stage of the issue in respect of Afghanistan. In the matter of Afghanistan, may I mention one thing? My view is that Indira should cautiously move forward in this matter. The demilitarisation of Kabul is the most important thing. It is important not to have hostilities among the various

groups there. We have taken the correct decision in supporting the Rabbani Government. But how far the Rabbani Government would remain is a matter to be seen. In this context, I would like to say that Taliban is a movement whereas Dostum or Masood or even Rabbani are only representing the factions and ethnic communities. How Taliban will move is the most important matter where the policy on Afghanistan is very much important for us. On the one hand, the United States has taken a stand to checkmate Iran and on the other, it has taken a stand to checkmate Russia as also to expand their presence in this region. That is why, the United States is supporting Taliban and their movement in a very shady way. Therefore, India is to be vigilant in so far as Afghanistan is concerned. At the very same time, India's stand should also be explained to the majority of the Afghan people. We have to value their sentiments in this matter.

India's relations with Islamic countries are very important. But quite unfortunately, India will be going to the Islamic countries only when we need their support. We did go to the OIC for seeking their support to defeat Pakistan's nefarious designs in the United Nations. We have been going after them. But once it is over, we are a lukewarm attitude. I am sure, the present Government will take more steps to have more interaction and also take positive steps to improve our relations with the Islamic countries.

We have really made a good impact on Mr. Naten Noorie, Speaker of the National Assembly of Iran during his recent visit. I wish and hope that in all probability, he will be the next President of Islamic Republic of Iran. His visit has created a good impression in this country and we also have been going hand in hand with Iran.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ahamed, I do not think, it is appropriate for you to canvass for somebody to become the President of Iran.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I am sorry, Sir, I only expressed my views. I did not canvass for anybody. If you want so, I am prepared to withdraw it. I have made my observation about Iran...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Iran is a sovereign country. How can you say, who will become the President?

SHRI E. AHAMED : That is why I said, "in all probability". I did not canvass. I only expressed my observation saying that in all probability he may be the next President. His visit was important for our country and for our relationship with Iran. Anyway, if it is not appropriate, I am prepared to withdraw it.

About our relationship with Saudi Arabia, we have made a dent through the visit of our Speaker and the parliamentary delegation. This is for the first time, that an Indian delegation has seen the representative of various wies and have meeting with crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. He plays a vital role in the formulation of their ideas and policy. I do not want to go ahead with

it. I just would say that India should strengthen its relationship with the Gulf countries. May I mention one thing in this regard? There are more than 60,000 Indians who have returned from the United Arab Emirates. These people have come back and they are not able to go back because of the difficulties that we have in obtaining passports for these people. I would avail of this opportunity to urge upon the Foreign Minister to take necessary steps to issue passports at the earlier to those people so as to enable them to return. But I am sorry to say that the Government of India has done nothing for these people. These people have been earning foreign exchange for this country for the last so many years with their blood and sweat. When they came over here, we could not give anything to them. We only brought them back here. They do not have anything to earn their livelihood. It is also the duty of the Government to see to it.

I would like to say one thing. When Uganda had expelled Indians, when they were the British citizens, the Government of Britain tried to do everything for them. But unfortunately, our Indians who have been sent back to their motherland, there was nothing for them. Therefore, I would say that the Government should do something consciously and help them in this matter.

I would like to mention one thing about the Haj pilgrims. We have a dispensary in Mecca. That dispensary is very much useful not only to Indians but also to the other Asian countries both during the time of Haj as also during other times. But it is going to be closed down.

Therefore, the Government of India should represent before the Saudi Arabia Government to allow it to continue in Mecca not only during the Haj period but all the time to come.

Sir, regarding the passport matter, I congratulate the Government for the steps taken to release rules but at the very same time, I would like to say that the Government should always be conscious of our relationship with the Islamic countries, with the Gulf countries and our neighbouring countries for the best interest of the country.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

We believe that a successful foreign policy must lead to other countries becoming friendly to us our developing influence over other countries, to further our economic activity and last and the most important, to further our national security concerns.

If any foreign policy has to be judged — there can be other parameters also — it must necessarily satisfy these four parameters. And, we have to see our foreign policy against these parameters. We understand that the foreign policy depends on the economic strength of the country, on the vigour of the society, on the political stability of the country and so on and so forth. It reflects

that. But we find that wherever we have shown a great deal of strength, great deal of successes, even there, our foreign policy and the results of our foreign policy have been poor.

Take the example of 1971. We had shown a great deal of strength there. I am going back a bit because a foreign policy is not something that is happening today. It is a continuity and it is something that takes you back. In 1971, we were on the top of the sub-continent. We had just fought a war, we had war brilliant victory. We had 92,000 Pakistani prisoners. We had bifurcated and made a new country — Bangladesh from East Pakistan.

About our foreign policy, what do you get out of that? Shimla Agreement! Much sound and noise is made about the Shimla Agreement. At that point of time, there was one outstanding issue between Pakistan and us. When we had 92,000 prisoners, at that point of time, when the Pakistan was in that state, was it all that difficult to get the border question of Kashmir sorted out? We got Shimla Agreement — a bilateral agreement. Bilateralism is the code word of that Agreement which Pakistan throws out of its gate every time it feels like. What kind of a support do we have when we are poor, down and out and we cannot face the others? I can understand, we make a little bit of bad treaty. But this is a habit and this is the kind of a thing that we get out of our successes.

I only point it out not to say that it is something to do with today's foreign policy, but to point to a culture that despite our victories, we are unable to either influence countries or make them friendly or further our economic interest. And, of course, we have nothing to do with the national security concerns. This national security aspect has not been adequately highlighted. Everybody talks that we must be economically very strong, to be able to further a policy. I will come back to it later. But the same culture that I was talking about earlier, was visible just prior to the visit of the President of China.

It started appearing in the newspapers - "do not expect too much;" we should not say anything that will give wrong messages. The Foreign Secretary said that premature showing of our concern would be wrong. Here was the most powerful man of China since Mao Tse Tung coming to visit us. I do not have to tell the hon. Foreign Minister that after Mao Tse Tung the present President is the only person who holds both the offices of General Secretary of Politburo as well as Chairman of Military Control Commission. Nobody has held it after Mao Tse Tung but the present President. Not only is he powerful, but this is the first time he was visiting us. What was the agenda? Immediately we went into a shell and the outcome is for all of us to see.

What were his views on the Kashmir problem? Specifically now I am coming back to the treaty that has been signed. What were his views on the Kashmir problem with specific reference to the Shimla Agreement,

the bilateral clause of it? Has he said 'yes, it is between the two countries'? Has he said 'no'? Has he been indifferent to it? Before his saying anything, we said 'Tibet is yours. Dalai Lama will not be allowed to do anything in India'. But no word on Kashmir. Is there no question of *quid pro quo*?

Was the huge induction of arms in Myanmar area discussed? Was it mentioned at all? Was he asked as to why they are improving two ports, why they are establishing a naval base in the Bay of Bengal? Was it talked about? What was his reaction?

The present agreement talks about military capability. "The earlier agreement talked about a military force." The 1993 agreement said that we will not use military force. Now it says neither side shall use its military capability against the other. What is the difference? There has been transfer to technology and transfer of expertise to Pakistan. Does it not amount to the use of military capability against this country?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar) : Military capability means nuclear capability.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Then say so.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : He will explain it to you.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : So, 'force' now can be used; 'military capability' is out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly address the Chair and do not get mixed up in cross-talk.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : A very strange remark has been made that military capability means nuclear capability. I found it very difficult to stomach it having been myself in the Army for a long time.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : I just clarified the difference between the force and the capability.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : 'The question of nuclear technology transfer or establishment of missile factory near Islamabad is not something that we found out, it is not something that we gave to the world. It came to us from America and a simple statement saying that 'we are not in it' should not have been accepted. Just try and imagine what would have happened if we had established a factory in Taiwan? China would have eaten us. But we make no mention of it. Perhaps you mentioned it, but there is no satisfactory answer on that score and this point should have been pressed.

There was a mention about the Line of Actual Control in the 1993 agreement and in the 1996 agreement. But now there is no mention of McMahon line. There is no mention of the watershed principle. Now we have to manicure the Line of Actual Control.

Kindly permit me to explain this point. The Line of Actual Control means that the area is in dispute; it means that things have moved from the original international border. There is a Line of Actual Control in Jammu and Kashmir also. It means that in the area where you have control you have to have your forces much near each other; it means that the gaps must be covered by observation or fire. It means that you have to take various measures to ensure that nobody else enters because the other side might come in and control and then that would become the 'line of control'. Now, we are going to discuss, talk about and see what the 'line of control' is. There is not a single mention about the international boundary, about our stand and so on. We are only saying, 'pending final decision on these things' and such other things.

Yesterday, they were talking about the WTO that it does not prejudge anything. But why are we only talking about the Line of Actual Control? In our northern border, the picture is very clear and that is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : General, you would have to wind up.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Sir, kindly permit me to continue for three to four minutes.

There is a claim by China on Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, which we are controlling up to the McMahon Line, that the only difference of opinion is in the Aksai Chin area. This means that out of the 37,500 kilometres that the Chinese are occupying, they would go fifteen kilometres back and still be in our area and we would have left some more area for them. This is very, very dangerous. This is a disturbing feature and the whole war of 1962 was fought on this point.

Sir, change of maps is still going on. It is now 34 years since that war and what we have achieved is that from talking about the McMahon Line as the international border, we are not talking only about the Line of Actual control. It is a regression. We have gone back on this point.

The hon. Member, Shri Bhatia mentioned about confidence building measures. I just want to say that the declaration of exercise or telling the other party that we are going to exercise is not a confidence building measure. As long as there is a claim on Arunachal Pradesh, a claim on Sikkim, a road is being built in Aksai Chin and ports are being built in Myanmar and ships are being put there, what confidence measures are we talking about? To tell the other party that you are going to exercise, to tell the other party that you are going to fly your aircraft are not confidence building measures.

The political situation also, I feel, has tilted totally and it was clearly visible during the visit of the Chinese President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : General, you will have to wind up now. You have taken a lot of time.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : I will finish in two more minutes.

There are a number of points here but I just want to mention about Nepal. I was told that Nepal voted against us when we contested for the Security Council seat. We are employing forty lakhs of their people in our country. We have established areas where they could be given pensions so that they do not have to go out and now we find that eight hundred teachers of Indian origin are being thrown out of their jobs. I think, you are aware of this point. We are employing forty lakhs of their people and this is the position!

The last point that I wish to make is about the need for a national security apparatus. We do not have a national security apparatus. Despite what you might say, I have to point out that there is nothing called a foreign policy in isolation.

A foreign policy has to be driven by our economic need and national security concerns, long range security concerns. When you hurriedly gave away Tibet to China which was always there, somebody should have said that there should be a linkage, if they accept McMahon Line, then we will accept Tibet. For building up a national security apparatus, there must be more inputs from the Defence side to the Foreign Affairs. That has to be driven by the Defence requirements to the Foreign Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up. The time getting on.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Sir, whenever we discuss important matters, everybody becomes very concerned about the time being spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am entirely at the disposal of the House. If every Member wants to speak for twenty or thirty minutes, I am quite happy.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : The House has already requested you and, I think, it was your decision that we should have more time.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : I think it is his maiden speech. Do not shoot him down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He made a fine maiden speech on CTBT.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : As an old soldier, you would agree with me that the national security apparatus must be understood because all the flaws are coming out of that. This has to be debated by certain agencies and it has to be debated by the entire Parliament. Foreign policy has to be driven by the national security requirement. The foreign policy must be made by the Ministry of Finance. Today, it is totally the other way round. There is so much money. Therefore, you will have so much of Army, Navy and the Air Force. That is why you are not able to achieve this strategy. On what basis can we maintain continuity?

MR. CHAIRMAN : General, you are laying me open to an accusation that I am giving too much time to a Member of the BJP. You please kindly wind up.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : One last point. With that I would wind up...*(Interruptions)* I wanted to emphasise the importance of Intelligence and information in the Foreign Affairs. Since the Members are getting restive, I am concluding.

17.44 hrs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start my speech by confessing that we have not been able to discuss important matters relating to Defence, External Affairs, population and unemployment. The Presiding Officers also have to share the blame for it. In the past I was the presiding over this House. So, I share the responsibility. But at the same time I would like to say that these important matters cannot be discussed on the floor of the House until and unless the Members sitting on the Treasury benches, the Opposition benches and others cooperate in the matter.

It would be in the interest of our country and in the interest of the nation to discuss these important matters. If you do not discuss Defence matters, we will be speaking on Defence matters while discussing the External Affairs. We should not be afraid of discussing these matters. Sometimes one gets the feeling that we are afraid of discussing the Defence and External Affairs matters. Are we afraid? Are we afraid of expressing our views on the floor of the House also?

If the situation is like that, well, we shall have to correct it. Otherwise, we would be suffering.

I remember the day when a discussion was going on on External Affairs and one of the Members got up and said that unless we are economically strong, nobody was going to take cognisance of our Defence policy and asked what the use of discussing it on the floor of the House was.

I must say that the Leader of the Opposition who is now sitting there, got up and asked, when we had become Independent, were we better off economically. Then our Defence policy was recognised and our spoken words were heard with rapt attention. I think, this has to be corrected.

Unfortunately, the External Affairs Ministry does not get enough funds also. It has not been possible for them to organise their Embassies in other countries, to participate in international conferences in a proper manner and to carry on the activities in this field in a manner which would help us to explain our point of view to the world and try to persuade them to our point of view.

I have the Constitution of India with me. The Union List mentions 'Defence' as the first topic and 'Foreign Affairs' as the tenth. In-between, there are topics like Navy, Army, Air Force, and so on. That means, Defence

and External Affairs are supposed to be the most important topics and issues to be discussed by the Parliament and taken note of by the Executive at the Union level. If we are failing in that, probably, we will be failing the nation.

I am not going to talk about the topics. I shall try to be as brief as possible; and the moment you give me a hint that my time is up, I will sit down. But this is something which should be discussed extensively — the macro aspects of the foreign policy should be discussed, the micro aspects of the foreign policy should also be discussed. I am going to touch upon the macro aspects of the foreign policy and not the micro aspects of the foreign policy. While deciding the foreign policy of India, it is not necessary to take into account the matter relating to war, peace and disarmament alone. It would be necessary for us to think about the low intensity war that is going on. That is also not enough. It would be necessary for us to decide what kind of new economic order should be created in the world and in what fashion we should contribute towards it. If we are not clear in our minds as to the economic policies which are emerging in the world and the economic policies we would like to have in that respect in our country, we would not be able to give a proper shape to our foreign policy. While discussing the economic aspect, it would be necessary for us to discuss the technology aspect and the scientific aspect also.

Why is the technology not allowed to flow from one country to another, when we are talking about free flow of goods and commodities from one country to the other? Why are the exports not allowed to go from one country to the other? These are the aspects which are to be clearly understood. Technology and sciences are the two important which are emerging in the world about which it is necessary for India to have an international policy, and not only on commerce and trade, not only on the economic issues.

We shall have to be very clear culturally also — what kind of culture is developing in the world and what kind of culture should be there in our country and in what fashion we are going to have the relationship between the two. New political order, new economic order, new cultural order and new scientific order — these are some of the very important aspects which shall have to be very clear; only then, will we be able to have a comprehensive Indian foreign policy. A fragmented Indian foreign policy is not going to be useful. It will help us to solve some topics and problems, but it will not give us the real strength that is required.

When we evolve a comprehensive Indian Foreign Policy, the angularities may be rounded up and then something will emerge which will really help our country.

The second point which I would like to make is, it is necessary that we should have policies to deal with our neighbours and countries of the world, independently and bilaterally. But that is not enough.

The regional organisations are developing in the world today and if we do not pay enough attention to the development of regional organisations, the required strength will not be available to us to deal with the neighbouring countries as well as countries in other parts of the world. It would be necessary to develop the SAARC; it would be necessary for us to participate in the ASEAN Movement and it would be necessary for us to participate in other regional organisations also and if we make our presence felt in these organisations and if in these organisations, we give and take, understand their difficulties and help them to solve their difficulties, then they would certainly also reciprocate to us and then, it would be helpful to us.

As regard the NAM, it is being considered and it has become a fashion to criticise the NAM. People are saying that the NAM has become irrelevant. I do not know how the NAM has become irrelevant. Politically, it may not be as important as it was. But is it not economically important? Is it not socially important? Is it not culturally important? Is it not a forum where the countries of the NAM can come together and discuss matters which are important for them or which are important from the international point of view also? There is no point in criticising and denigrating the NAM. There is no point in trying to demolish the forum which is already available to us. On the one hand, we try to create fora for discussion, coming together and joining hands to discuss economic, cultural, scientific and meteorological matters and here, there is a forum available and we are trying to demolish it. For India, at least, it is not a good thing. India was one of the countries responsible for creating this Movement and it would be necessary for India to see that this Movement is not shattered or demolished. The Movement should be protected and given strength.

There are international organisations. The question which we have to sometimes ask ourselves is, are we really active in these international organisations? There was a time when we were active and some people tried to say, "You are a very weak country economically and otherwise also and you are trying to be the leader of at least your region, if not the world. Is it correct?" That was the question asked and I think we were right in saying that we do not want to be the leader but while we do not want to be the leader, we do not want to take the back bench also. If we are sitting on the back benches in the international organisations, the opportunity available to us to explain our point of view and understand their point of view will be lost. And in international relations, it is not necessary that everybody should accept our point of view or we should accept their point of view or there is no scope for give and take in international relations. In international relations and policies, it is necessary to give something and take something but if we are not active enough in these international organisations because money is not available, because our policy is to concentrate only on

economic affairs and nothing else, because we think that if we unnecessarily we express our views, others will take it otherwise, then is it correct for us? Are we doing justice to ourselves? Are we doing or having a correct international policy and foreign policy? I am not saying that in all cases, India is insufficiently active. At times, we have been active but sometimes, I do get a feeling that we are not sufficiently active in many cases in international organisations and always we were trying to withdraw and occupy back benches. It is not necessary to just sit on the first bench only but it is sufficient for us if express our views properly and understand their views and then take action. That is what we should do in international organisations.

I do think that the United Nations is one of the most important international organisations. We do not want to be active in the United Nations simply to have a membership of the Security Council - permanent or otherwise. But it is necessary for us to strengthen the United Nations and, in return, the United Nations also can help the countries like India and the entire world as such in many matters. It is necessary for us to talk about the restructuring of the United Nations. If we do not talk about restructuring of the entire United Nations and only talk about the restructuring of the Security Council, it is not going to be helpful to us. We shall have to be active in many many wings of the United Nations. We shall have to be active in other fields also.

Now, I come to the question of war and peace. Fortunately, for the world, war does not appear to be on the horizon. We would pray that this kind of situation should continue. We would also pray and strive to see that there is no war and there is peace. But when we are talking about disarmament, we shall have to be very very careful. If we are only responding when CTBT comes up for discussion and not talking about the comprehensive and absolute disarmament, we are going to be weak. Nobody is going to understand our point of view. So, it is not sufficient to talk only about the CTBT when it comes up for discussion. But it would be necessary to talk about all the aspects relating to the disarmament. One of the most important things which is happening today in our neighbourhood and in many parts of the world in low intensity war. It is necessary that we should have a policy. It is necessary that our policy should be in tune with the policy adopted by other countries of the world. Only then, we would be able to deal with this matter. But I do feel that this Parliament, this Government and people should not grudge more money, more time and more opportunity to the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Deputy Speaker first of all I would like to thank and felicitate the Minister of Foreign Affairs for some of the steps taken by him towards improving relations with our neighboring

countries. That include the settlement of long pending Ganga Water dispute with Bangladesh which has kindled hope that this dispute will not crop up again. I do not know also with how many persons he held consultation in the country but he, indeed sought cooperation of the Chief Minister of West Bengal in this regard. This settlement of water dispute is bound to affect the region which are traversed by the Ganga which flows eastward to Bangladesh. The people of my Constituency have been asking me whether this agreement under which a sizeable quantity of water being released to Bangladesh is going to have an adverse effect on agriculture in Bihar. I was not in a position to answer to them and therefore. Certainly I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he had ever thought of the likely effects of this agreement on agriculture in Bihar. If you agree, this agreement can be reviewed after two years, otherwise it shall be reviewed after five years. I hope that our experiences during these two years will help us in strengthening this agreement and monitoring the implementation of this agreement with a view to see that both the parties are benefited from this agreement.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during discussion on the foreign policy, several points were raised here. Just now Hon. Member Shri Shivraj Patil asked us as to why we were scared of discussing foreign policy? We really feel scared while discussing our foreign policy and national security. We always feel scared while discussing vital issues like the existing set up and establishment due to the fact that when facts will come to light, challenges will be posed, attitude of neighbouring countries towards us will be known and the people ask us about our reaction to that, at that time, with our present divide between the rich and poor, cities and villages and with your dependence on foreign investment you will find it difficult to take care of the security of the nation as well as the well being of your people. Due to this fact this House and the government has never been able to proceed further while discussing these vital issues. Today, one hon. Member, who had been the Defence Minister in the past, has said that such issues have not been discussed for the last two years but I would like to say that these issues have not been taken up here during the tenure of last three Governments. I had also been a part of one such Government, it is a different thing that that Government remained in power only for a short period. The security of the country had never been an issue of discussion. Therefore, I would like to say that issues like our relations with our neighbouring countries and security of the country should form the part of discussion on foreign Policy of the country. I am aware of the fact that in the present changing world scenario foreign policy has remained pentup within the confines of trade relations only. The Ministry of External Affairs has been engaged solely in trade activities. Like the U.S. President, the

Prime Ministers of small countries have started, visiting other countries with a hope of deriving some benefit out of it but they cannot get anything. Today US strategy concentrates on enforcing their dictates in the entire world. Today Shri Gulam Raoul Kar Sahab who is perhaps not here in the House had raised the issues of Chechnya and Bosnia which he told were issues of great importance but we should also take up the issue of Iraq as well and poor countries. It should also be discussed here as to what has been done by USA to Iraq and other small countries what I feel in that special attention should be paid to it we should think of that I would like to request the hon. Minister that while he is trying to improve our relations with other countries.

18.03 hrs.

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee in the Chair)

He should stop to review our long term foreign policy especially our policy towards those countries of Central Asia which were once the part of the erstwhile USSR and are now independent countries. We should try to improve our relations with these countries. In view of the challenges being faced by the country on the front of security and development of the country, we should strengthen our political, cultural and economic bonds with these countries of Central Asia. I do not want to list the name of these countries here. But I feel that we should expedite our efforts in this regard. The issue of Afghanistan and Pakistan has been discussed in this House time and again. Earlier, we used to blame imperialist forces for the political situation that has permeated in Afghanistan during the last several decades but now-a-days there does not exist any such force except U.S. and it will be wrong to ignore the moves of that country. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that whenever it comes to the point of speaking anything about them in categorical terms we should not hesitate in this regard. We should strongly criticise the wrong policy of the U.S. and its activities in Asian region irrespective of the ways of their doing things even at the cost of a country for their own ends. We should continue to take a firm stand and follow our own policy.

Now, I would like to say something about our two neighbours which are important from the defence view point of our country - one of them is Tibet and the other one is Burma which is also known presently as Myanmar. Some people may consider Tibet as a part of China but I feel that it is our important neighbour.

I would like to say one thing about Tibet. The Prime Minister has recently visited Rome, to take part in FAO conference, there, he had also discussed the Tibet issue. I could not understand why he took up the Tibet issue and assured Mr. Li Peng about Dalai Lama. When the President of China visited India, we kept on assuring that Tibet issue would not be discussed at all. I would like to tell the House about the misunderstanding being created about Tibet, which should be removed. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the freedom struggle during 1937-38. At that time Pt.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of Congress Party and Mahatama Gandhi was its leader. At that time Congress party had published a pamphlet titled 'India on China' which was the collection of Congress Party's statement about China, Tibet and Japan. Its preface was written by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. I would like to read out a paragraph from it :

[English]

"Chinese frontiers on the entire North, border on Soviet Russia, on the West and South, on Tibet and British and French possessions of Burma and Indo-China; and on the entire eastern Pacific coast are faced by Japan and her two colonies of Korea and Formosa and the United States Philippine islands. This ring of foreign powers surroundings China is vitally interested in her exercise great internal control in some form or the other."

[Translation]

This was the policy of Congress Party at that time- it was not the policy of Socialist Party or Jan Sangh but of Congress party whose leaders were Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatama Gandhi.

Madam Chairperson, I have said about freedom struggle. Now I would like to say something about the further development. During 1947 when our country got freedom, China was still struggling for its freedom and Red Army had not got power.

Madam Chairperson, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, had convened the first Asian Relations Conference in Delhi which was attended by delegations of several Asian countries. Either China did not attend it or a delegation who attended it represented a country torn with aggression. But it is sure that a delegation of Tibet attended this conference. At that time, India recognised Tibet as an independent country.

Now I would like to say something about Pt. Nehru's statement about Tibet in 1950. I am not mentioning the names of Mahatama Gandhi, Lohiaji or Shri Jaiprakash. On 7th December 1950, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said in this House that :

[English]

"Since Tibet is not the same as China, it should ultimately be the wishes of the people of Tibet that should prevail and not any legal or constitutional arguments. According to the principles I uphold, the last voice in regard to Tibet should be the voice of the people of Tibet and of nobody else".

[Translation]

Now I would like to mention the speech of Dr. Rajendra Prasad delivered on 24th October 1962 at Gandhi Maidan, Patna. It was after the India-China war.

At that time the country was upset and had tension over its security aspect. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said :

[English]

"Freedom is the most sacred boon. It has to be protected by all means. Tibet has to be liberated from the iron grip of China and handed over to the Tibetans".

[Translation]

Now I would like to mention the incident of 24th May 1964. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru expired on 27th May 1964. Just three days before he fell sick in Orissa. He was taken to Dehradun for treatment and rest. He had written a letter to the noted historian Dr. Gopal Singh, who was also an ambassador and friend of Pt. Nehru. In his letter Dr. Gopal Singh asked about the security aspect of northern border of the country. In its reply Pt. Nehru had written a long letter. I would like to read out one paragraph out of it :

[English]

"It is not clear to me what we can do about Tibet in the present circumstances".

[Translation]

Just three days before his death...

[English]

"To have a resolution in the United Nations about Tibet will not do much as China is not represented there. We are not indifferent to what has happened in Tibet".

In regard to everything that had happened since 1949, we are unable to do anything effective.

[Translation]

It reflects that there was a total despondency a state of helplessness we were unable to do anything. Just three days before his death, Pt. Nehru had written these things. I would not read the complete letter but only its last paragraph. The official delegate of the Government of India had said in the UN assembly -

[English]

"The naked truth which all of us must face is that the Chinese Government is determined to obliterate the people of Tibet. No people can remain for long suppressed. I have faith in the world community. I believe it will be able to help restore to the Tibetans all the freedoms which we have enshrined with such dedication in the universal declaration of human rights."

[Translation]

This is what the official delegate of the Government of India stated in the General Assembly in 1965. the

name of that delegate was Dr. Rafiq Zakaria who was a senior Congress leader.

Madam Chairman, from that level, we have come to this level now! Who is changing these policies? Who has changed these policies? From 1937, 1938, we come to 1947 and then to 1950 and then down to 1962, 1964 and 1965 who has changed these policies? Who is changing the Commitments made in the House and the decisions taken in the House? Which Government has brought these changes? Which Government and which Cabinet was entitled to change these policies? It is not the question of independence of Tibet. Dalai Lama wants the talks to be held. It is not merely the question of independence for him. Dalai Lama is not asking for independence of Tibet. He only wants that talks should be held and nothing more. Can not you offer this much help. This country is not even prepared to make any amends? Would we not do even this much to make amends for the injustice done by us for decades? Hon'ble Shri Shivraj Patil has asked as to why this matter is not discussed? It is not discussed because it is essential to take some correct decisions, some harsh decisions, some firm decisions with regard to all such issues.

Madam Chairman, I won't take much time. I would like to raise the issue of Burma alongwith Tibet. I am very pleased that General Tripathi has discussed this issue at length. Burma has been under the military rule for the last 35 years. I do not wish to discuss their internal matters but they have been under military rule for 35 years. General Ang Sang Suu Kyi was a staunch follower of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatama Gandhi. When the General was murdered, Gandhiji has wept and paid tribute to him in his prayer meeting that day saying, "A great person has left us. A great person who liberated us from imperialism has left us" - these were the words of Mahatama Gandhi. Had his daughter been in prison today, things would have been different. However, even after remaining in person for six years, her party managed to get 80-85 percent seats in the parliamentary elections held under the Military rule. Her party got so many seats in the elections, that's why her life is in danger.

The present Government had announced Jawahar Lal Peace Prize for her and inserted her to come to India on 14th November last years to receive it. However she could not come to receive the peace prize she sent a woman relative of hers who received that prize. For the last 8, 10, 12 days, the Military Generals of Burma are saying that

[English]

We shall annihilate anyone who is standing up against us the word used was 'annihilation'.

[Translation]

The whole world is apprehensive and we too are apprehensive that the life of Ang Sang Suu Kyi is in

danger. Would India remain silent on this issue? Would the Hindustan of Gandhi ji not utter a word? Would we not care for the bonds that were formed between Ang Sang and Gandhiji and Ang Sang and Pt. Jawahar Lal while they were fighting against imperialism. Ang Sang Suu Kyi was kept in prison for six years and for thirty five years, the three generations of Burma have faced military firing. In 1988, the Military personnel massacred more than two thousand children in two days. Would we still not say anything? I am unable to comprehend as to whether the foreign policy means the trade policy and the defence of the country is a trading matter. Mahare and Champai borders were opened. When Champai border was opened, some children from Burma who had taken refuge in Mizoram were arrested and 10-12 out of them were sent back to Burma. They might have been hanged by now. Not only that, but what about the democratic values, Human rights and all other issues regarding which we are the most eager nation in the world to deliver speeches every other day. Whether this state of affairs would continue? I can foresee a threat to the security of the nation. The issues of Burma and Tibet are not limited to restoration of democracy in one country and initiation of a dialogue and talks in the case of other country. As per my perception, both these issues are related with the security of the nation. The General has made us familiar with many facts in this regard. I won't repeat those points. Four and a half months ago, the military of Burma campused of one lakh seventy thousand personnel. As on date, the military strength stands at four lakh and twenty five thousand and a year or a year and a half from now, their military strength would be five lakh jawans.

The population of Burma is four and a half crores whereas the population of India is 95 crores. Burma comprising of four and a half crore people is raising an army of 5 lakhs. China is giving training and supplying arms to that army. To fight whom? In order to kill Ang Sang Suu Kyi and the school and college going children. An army of 5 lakh has been raised for this purpose India has an army of 12 lakhs... (Interruptions) We are witnessing an attempt to beseige India. I am not asking the Government or the nation or anybody else to confront China or to convey our protest to China. I am not asking for all this. I am saying only this much that the country should know where our natural interests and security lies, how can we safeguard the security of our nation and what kind of strategic disposition of forces is being resorted to by China and its allies. Just for the sake of trade relations and superficial frendship, we should not forget the human value to which we are dedicated. I am not saying that you should ask the President of Burma to do this or do that. But you are a very seasoned and an extremely clever diplomat. I request you to make the best use of your abilities and capabilities, and utilise your power not only to save the life of Ang Sang Suu Kyi but also to restore democracy in Burma. Similarly you may ask China to hold talks with Dalai Lama.

Whatever conditions may be put by China but Dalai Lama is interested in holding talks without any conditions. If you do not wish to reveal it to the nation, you may do so but please convey this message in your own way and hold talks and discharge properly the responsibility of keeping the borders intact.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Since we are sitting late, the dinner will be arranged at 8.30 p.m. in Room No. 70, for all the hon. Members and in Room No. 73 for staff. The Press is also invited to the dinner.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Madam, we want to know till what time the House will sit. Nobody has told us till what time the House will sit.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : The House will sit up to 10.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told the hon. Members that the House will sit up to 10.00 p.m. You were not here when I told the hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Madam Chairman, a few days back the Minister of External Affairs had made a suo-moto statement on our foreign policy. If you carefully go-through this statement you will find nothing significant in that. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, I think it has not been on the right track in respect of neighbouring countries right from the beginning especially with China vis-a-vis Tibet. I think acceptance of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet by Panditji was our greatest blunder.

Since then a long period has elapsed and our foreign policy has been considerably diluted there is no more scope for debating it. In the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, special mention has been made about the visit of Chinese President. We are of the opinion that during the Chinese President visit some discussions were also held about our interests specially about Sikkim or Arunachal or Kashmir. He had vaguely stated that they have discussed all our internal matters and outstanding issues with them. But we don't know about the specific details of the discussion. We do not find anything significant in the much publicised confidence building measures. I think these confidence building measures are another version of accord signed in 1993. It seems that we are proceeding on the lines of 1993 and so we would like to know about the details of confidence building measures.

So far as our foreign policy with the neighbouring countries is concerned, we have gained nothing significant either in respect of Kashmir issue with the Pakistan or other outstanding issues with China or Bangladesh or Srilanka. But I would like to congratulate the Minister of External Affairs for solving the Ganga Water dispute with Bangladesh because this issue has been a constant of discord between the two countries. Except this, we have gained nothing

significant. Keeping in view the time constraint, I would like to put forward some points only about China and Tibet.

As I have already mentioned, our policy on Tibet failed miserably right from the beginning. You know well that Chau-En Lai visited India in late fifties. Then Panchsheel agreement was signed with China that both the countries will not attack each other and will honour the boundaries of each other. But China without making a fuss occupied 37,555 square kilometre area of Aksai Chin which was a part of my constituency and this problem is continuously till date. I was under the impression that this matter was also discussed with Chinese President but it seems that you have left out these things. We have to respect the actual line of control. In this respect I would like to give a few suggestions but before that I would like to tell a few other things also. General Tripathi and George Sahib raised the issue of Tibet particularly on the issue of Dalai Lama. I agree with General Tripathi and George Sahib who raised these issues here. I do not understand the Government policy about Dalai Lama. The Government says that his political activities must be stopped on Indian soil or have been stopped. I would like to ask the Government which political activity has been undertaken by him on the Indian soil. The Govt. cannot interfere in respect of religious ethos or religious issues.

The Government is giving permission to the activists of Hurriyat from Pakistan to organise procession in India, who wants that Kashmir be merged with Pakistan. Dalai Lama has certainly given lectures in the name of religion. The Buddhists all over the world do accept this thing and he has not undertaken any other activity. The Government has imposed ban on his religious activities. Worship of Kala Chakra was likely to be organised in Siliguri but the Government has postponed it. If the country believes in the principle of secularism then as to why permission is not given to organise this worship. A programme has been made to organise Kala Chakra programme in Nyuma of Ladakh for last one year. I came to know that the Government is not giving permission to organise this programme. If it is a fact, then the Government is fattering secularism in the country. I would like specific assurance from you that such incidents should not occur.

So far as Dalai Lama is concerned, he is not a leader of six million Buddhists of India only but also of crores of Buddhist all over the world. The Government must respect their feelings. As far as his political activities are concerned, I do not think he is undertaking such activities from Indian soil. I do agree no political activity should be undertaken from our soil but he is indulging in any such activity. He is a saint and wants peace. If love for peace is a crime then I fail to understand as to what the Government wants.

I would like to give some suggestions. I had already mentioned that China had occupied 37555 square

kilometre area of Aksai-Chin. I think China will not vacate this area because this area has become life line for Tibet. If that line has been cut all the reinforcement or food supply to Tibet will become impossible. The area of trijunction rest of Indus south and towards west from Ladakh border to India. Nepal and Tibet border is roughly equal to area of Aksai-Chin. China has communication problem in that area. I think this proposal should be forward because neither we can give up that area nor China can do so. So the conflict will continue it is possible to explore some solution to this problem in this light.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please make your final point and conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I do like to make my last point. The Government has decided to open border roads for some cultural activities. We have come to know about it through newspapers. If the road leading to Mansarovar and Kailash from Dengjak in Ladakh to Changsang area is opened for pilgrims and trade, it will be beneficial to us as well. The pilgrims have to go there crossing though hilly passes and face many difficulties. If this road is opened you can reach there within three days. You can reach from Delhi to Leh by air and from Leh to Demchok in one day and next day you can reach Kailash and Mansarovar by bus. So I would like to suggest that the Government should pay attention to it.

Madam, with these words I would like to thank you for giving me some time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I would like to inform you that dinner has been arranged from 8.30 PM for MPs and the Press people in Room No. 70 and for staff, in Room No. 73. Therefore, please have patience and let all those who want to speak, let them speak one after another. I cannot call all together. Do you want to speak?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Madam, we have arranged our own dinner. All Members of the BJP have to be there. We are also having a dinner diplomacy. It is not confined only to them... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. Let him finish.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to listen to the reply of the Minister of External Affairs but we must leave by seven o'clock.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : He cannot reply now. We have to speak. How can he reply without hearing us?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a number of speakers from different parties. What do I do?

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur) : One representative from each Party will do.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I think we can complete it by seven o'clock. If hon. Minister can reply, for another half-an-hour, each can speak for five minutes ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Today I wanted to speak for the first time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : One after another, one has to speak. I am only going by the list.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : My name is also in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The names of all the members are in the list but will all the members speak together.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Then will I not get a chance to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not talk like that to the Chair. It is my discretion. Please excuse me. Shri V.V. Raghavan, please go on.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR (Baramulla) : It is the party's discretion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

[English]

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN : Madam, I thank the Chair for putting the CPI at the bottom of the speakers' list. I will not take more than five minutes.

Madam, the present international situation, as I see it, is very complex and complicated.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs for guiding in this difficult situation the foreign affairs, safeguarding the vital national interests in our international relations. India with its vast resources has a large market. All the colonial forces led by the United States of America are out to dominate us in every sphere of life. So, in my humble opinion, the main thrust of our foreign policy must be to stand up and fight against these colonial onslaught on our economy and our vital interests in international affairs. In this context, I welcome the initiatives taken by our Foreign Minister and by the Government in strengthening our friendship with the neighbouring countries, specially China. We must know, in this given context, who are our friends and who are up against us moving in every international developments. I know that there are border disputes still pending with China.

Now, there is a climate to sort out all these things peacefully and strengthen our friendship with our great neighbour. I am not surprised that the issue of Tibet is more live these days. In media and in this House we have heard Shri George Fernandes talking about the old records on Tibet. This is a very vulnerable point. We want to strengthen our friendship with China. If we take

up the issue of Tibet, as Shri George Fernandes has put it here, will that help us? As far as my memory goes, in the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India has made it abundantly clear that Tibet was a part of China. Tibet, Taiwan and other vulnerable issues are of very much concern when we talk of friendship with China. I do not think because of the love for the Tibetan people, to get India and China keep away, certain forces are playing up these issues again these days. So, we should be mindful that we are more concerned about our Kashmir, the unity and integrity of India and we must have friends for that. There is a silver lining in our neighbours getting on our side more meaningfully. So, with the friendship of China if the problem of Kashmir can be solved in favour of us, then we must be more concerned about those things.

So, to get our friendship with China, Bangladesh and surely with Myanmar and Nepal strengthened, I am optimistic of sitting together and talking about it once again to try to resolve the problems we are now facing with Pakistan. It is true that the United States of America wants tension in this part of the world. They want to arm Pakistan and they are ready to give them arms also. Do not forget that America is still talking of an independent Kashmir, not as a part and parcel of India. The other day also the American spokesperson told in clear words that they want an independent Kashmir. Why? It is because of vulnerability of that part of our border with Afghanistan, China and Pakistan. The United State of America wants to play havoc with Kashmir. So, our vital interests must guide us when we talk of this regional friendship. China cannot go back to Mao-Tse-Tung days and India cannot go back to the long history. There is a new emerging world threatened with colonial forces which wants to dominate the world. As far as the economy and political affairs are concerned, they are out to use every method, as we saw it in Singapore.

I was very carefully hearing Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi's speech yesterday. That is the crux of the matter. That guides our policies - both home policy and external policy. That is the danger the world is now facing. The W.T.O., as Shri Ramendra Kumar put it, wants to be a super world body, a super world power centre.

You see the United Nations Organisation. Now the American Government wants it to be the United Nations of America! Sir, they want their command there. That is what they are trying to. I say that this is a very complicated and complex situation.

I agree with Shri Shivraj V. Patil on what he said about the NAM, our efforts to mobilise the anti-colonial forces of the world, the main contradiction we see now, the game the old imperialist forces which are trying to dominate in a new way for neo-colonialism. That is working. That is in operation now. So, we must give more importance to the activities of the United Nations. I must point out one thing in this sphere.

Madam, I am concluding my speech. There is just one point.

I request our Foreign Minister to strengthen our Permanent Mission in New York. We have a Permanent Mission in the United Nations which is manned by very able I.F.S. and I.A.S. personnel. I have no complaint about that. But that is not enough. You see America. Their top-most political figure, a lady, the ambassador in U.N. has become the Secretary of State equivalent to Foreign Minister. A person of that stature has to be there. We are managing our Permanent Mission with officials. No, Sir. We must have there a matured political leader with international stature to guide our activities in the United Nations Organisation permanently. We had such leaders. We had V.K. Krishna Menon, we had Dr. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. Such political figures, such political leadership with international stature must be there to mobilise support in the international fora like the United Organisation.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Madam Chairperson, thank you for the opportunity given.

My problem in discussing the foreign policy is that we are unable to see the wood because of the trees. If we start discussing the trees, there will be no end to it. That is the problem.

My first question to the hon. Foreign Minister, who is my dear friend is: Is it true when the President of China came here, we made a commitment that we shall keep our Agni missile only at technical level and we shall never deploy it for military purposes? He owes an answer to this House. He owes an answer to this country.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : I can straightaway give a reply as 'No'.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The answer is straight as far as that is concerned because that is the report.

The second thing was about what happened yesterday. Madam, there was a report that China was trying to divert the Brahmaputra which will cause an eco-disaster in the whole of the North East and the whole of India. I asked the Minister whether he knew about it. He said he knew nothing about it. On the other hand he referred to the C.T.B.T. and said that China had signed the C.T.B.T. I asked him the question whether this kind of diversion of the river could be done by other explosives than the nuclear explosives.

He said that they had no information. That was his reply.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I would give more information today.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : All right. Give us more information. We are interested.

That shows that we do not have a look at the international situation as it is. The visit of the Chinese

President is a good thing. We welcome it. It is a good gesture, but the Chinese President went back and has given us nothing. He has given us no way in terms of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. We have not referred anything regarding Myanmar. I am grateful to Lt. General Prakash Mani Tripathi for bringing in the situation in Myanmar. Two years ago, our Defence Ministry had mentioned that the Chinese had built a Naval yard in the Hangyi Islands in the south of Burma in order to have a blue sea Navy and through that Navy to surround the whole of India. It is also mentioned that China has set up a listening post in the Coco Islands which are at the armpit of India. There is no discussion of that and the Minister of External Affairs has made no suggestion about that.

I always hold this view, Madam, that India is not important to China. India is important to China only as a picayune in order to keep it in peace. China's ambition is different. China's ambition is to be a super power. Its eyes are in that direction. China's position is to the East. China's eyes are towards Sankaku Islands which have the largest deposits of oil and petroleum in the world. The President of China has no love for America. Yet, the President of America is visiting China for the simple reason that China is an industrial super power and therefore, they have to make peace.

China is interested in APEC, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation. He is not interested in us. All that China is interested with us is to see that we give them no trouble. We have got only a few things, that is to say, the line of actual control. There is nothing to give more. We will give less. We have less troops; they have more troops. Regarding the promise of more trade outlook, there may be some increase in trade with China but that is not the answer to our problems.

Nobody respects us in the world. Our foreign policy has taken a dip. We are totally isolated on CTBT. The only friend that kept with us is Myanmar and Gaddafi of Libya. His one interest is to have a nuclear bomb-beg, borrow or steal - and to drop it somewhere in America. Bhutan is always our handmaid. Therefore, we are totally isolated on CTBT.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Then, what should we do? Should we sign it?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I am not saying whether it is right or wrong. But we are totally isolated on this important question.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : As a big statesman, you must also tell us as to what should be done.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : All right. I can tell you what is to be done. But I am just saying what our position is.

In the matter of election as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, we got only 40 votes as against Japan which got 140 votes. All those countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries did not

care for us. They deserted us at the last moment. What is important in the world today are power and strength. Therefore, what we need is that India should develop her strength. I will discuss it privately with the Minister how that is to be done. I would discuss with the people who know policy. We have to discuss. We have to see. We have to take a fresh look. We have to have a new focus on the foreign policy. We have to have a new look on foreign policy and see how we can strengthen ourselves. All these nitpicking kind of things, referring to this idea or that idea does not help. The NAM has gone out of fashion, all other countries have also gone out of fashion. India has to be a strong and powerful country.

There are other ways of strengthening India, strengthening the trade of India and strengthening the military strength of India. I think even America is not interested at all in China being a super power. America would be interested to see that this is stopped, that China does not become a super power and herein where India comes. That is my submission.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Madam, Chairman I shall be very brief. The overall performance of the six months old United Front Government can be said to be broadly satisfactory, because there have been serious lapses even in the midst of great achievements.

The achievements are, the firm position taken by this Government vis-a-vis C.T.B.T., the positive moves and gains achieved in our relations with China as also the historic accord in respect of the very vexed question of sharing of water etc. These are, of course, very positive achievements and the Minister and the Government are to be congratulated for that. But there have been aberrations, deviations from the declared goals and objectives of the C.M.P. and the Minister owes an explanation to this House in this regard.

The first one is the inordinate delay on the part of the Government in the outright condemnation of the barbaric killing of the former President of Afghanistan Dr. Najibullah and his brother at the hands of the Taliban fundamentalist, terrorist forces. Why is such a delay?

Secondly, Cuba is kept at the centre-stage of the Non-Aligned Movement for its anti-imperialist stand, the capacity to withstand the continuous economic sanctions and pressures from the United States of America and the growing popularity of Cuba in the United Nations General Assembly. Cuba had been helped by India in respect of supply of foodgrains to the tune of 10,000 tonnes and also with the supply of medicines, detergents and other things. It was technically a commercial deal only and the previous Government, in spite of its limitations, had extended its hand of cooperation and so, this assistance could be possible. Now, Cuba has offered that they are ready to supply some very valuable medicines which are not available in our country. This commercial deal will only help them a lot in their difficult times. But this Government is dithering on this question.

The question of the failure of this Government to condemn the US missile attack on Iraq and the subsequent happenings is also a matter of grave concern and this Government owes an explanation to this House.

In respect of S.A.D.R., Western Sahara, 50 countries have already signed the Resolution and we are committed to upgrade our relations with S.A.D.R., but because of Morocco, who never supported us, who had been with Pakistan even in the question of recognition of Kashmir, we are afraid of Morocco and think as to what would Morocco do if we do certain things.

We consider this to be a lapse and because of these lapses and deviations from the C.M.P., we have been put in a poor light in the eyes of the Non-Aligned nations which has caused us isolation and resulted in our defeat in the Security Council. I do not agree with what has been said by others that because of our firm position on C.T.B.T., we have been defeated. A total number of 141 countries, many of them Non-Aligned countries, do not believe us. Australia was a candidate. They have been upholding the C.T.B.T. Why were they defeated? Australia was also defeated. It was the mover of the move in favour of the C.T.B.T.

19.00 hrs.

So, we were defeated due to a completely different reason. We need introspection. Why can Cuba stand up and gain increasing popularity in spite of pressure and we are being isolated? Our friends do not believe us. Our friends do leave us at a point of the accord at WTO or else where. But still I do not think that the over all performance of this Government has been a dismal failure.

As regards the United Nations restructuring, the hon. Member Shivraj Patilji has made a very valid point. We are speaking about the augmentation of the number of seats at the Security Council and at the General Assembly to have better representation. But the UN structure is itself vis-a-vis undemocratic. It is to be made democratic, decentralised and instead of making a demand for increase of seats for better representation of South and Third World countries, we should consistently make to give the leadership in respect of a very vital matter. That was stated by our hon. Minister for External Affairs on October 4, 1996. I will quote it :

"There is a need to affirm the role and authority of the General Assembly, the sole universal organ of the United Nations so that its voice finds greater resonance in other bodies of the system".

This is a vital task where we need to provide the leadership.

I shall be brief. So I straight away ask a question about the historic accord on sharing of waters with the

Bangladesh to involve Bhutan. Some stories are coming about the Planning Commission clearing certain amount for the coming project and how this Government propose to involve Bhutan so that this sharing of water can be implemented in a very fruitful manner.

I shall be brief. That is why I am coming to certain other things. Our external publicity is very poor. I have raised it repeatedly. Pakistan is far more advanced in this respect.

There should be some justice in our MEA. Criticism is there about the posting and such other things. There is a demoralising affect among a section of our very able diplomats and officers. The hon. Minister had reportedly assured that certain positive steps would be taken.

Regarding the Bhutanis of Napalese origin, the West Bengal Government had repeatedly approached the Union Government that it is a very unpleasant task on the part of the West Bengal Government to push forward or push through certain people who are having certain treatment, which they do not like, from the Bhutanis Government. This question needs to be considered. Madam, I am concluding.

On 19th December, the SAARC meeting is going to be held. We are told that one of our declared goals is to improve relations with not only Bangladesh or Sri Lanka or China but also with Pakistan. I am in full agreement with the hon. Minister's stand of non-reciprocity in this regard. We should not have big-brotherly attitude. We should extend our own hand. I welcome the philosophy and the programme that has been advanced by the hon. Minister. I do hope that in the changed situation in Pakistan, on 19th December and on subsequent days, there will be a dialogue and sitting with Pakistan also. I hope that SAARC meeting will be a grand success. In the present-day situation where US hegemony moves are afoot and where there are colonial moves to control the world by a few handful of rich nations, the regional groups, friendly relations with neighbours and also strengthening of organisations like SAARC, SAPTA are urgently necessary. I believe that the meeting on 19th December will be a great success. Adding another feather to the hon. Minister who has in the meantime achieved a lot. Of course barring a few deviations and lapses, serious lapses for which he owes an explanation to this House.

Thank you, Madam.

*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : *Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on India's foreign policy. My colleagues have been analysing in various angles our relations with our neighbouring countries like China, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and Burma. I would like to devote my speech to highlight an

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

important issue. It is not uncommon to dwell at length and go deep into certain local issues intensified from across the border.

19.06 hrs.

(Shri P.C. Chacko *in the Chair*)

In my constituency, about ten thousand families are heavily affected by certain action taken by Sri Lankan authorities. It is not only the problem of the people of Tuticorin but the problem of Indians from that part of the country. I wish you look at it from that angle and alleviate the problems faced by the people of my constituency particularly from Tuticorin.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, from Tuticorin, essential goods and commodities like onion, potato, garlic, turmeric, chillies, eggs, soyabean, dry fish, maize, oranges, rice flour and other household masala items are transported to Colombo Port everyday. This traditional ferrying of goods have been carried out by small boats which are mechanised launches now. This trade link that is there from time immemorial is a world renowned one. These perishable essential commodities are ferried across by Indian launches. This boat operation is going on between Tuticorin and Colombo for the past hundreds of years. Small merchants and small boat operators from both the countries do this business of transporting these essential items through the sea route. From Tuticorin to Colombo Port they are ferried in just 24 hours.

The transportation charges are economical through this ferry service operated by mechanical launches. The use of these small boats reduce the cost overrun. More than us it is Sri Lankan people who are benefitted by this. Essential goods are available to them at fair and cheap prices. Household goods transported from India are available to their people in the Sri Lankan markets at competitive rates. It is true that most of the benefits of this operation goes to Sri Lanka.

I would like to highlight another important factor that most of the goods that are lying ferried from Tuticorin are perishable commodities. If they are to be transported by bigger vessels and ships there will be cost escalation resulting in price rise of these essential commodities. Another important factor is there. Bigger vessels will have to wait outside the Colombo Port for a long time even days together. If these perishable goods are taken by such ships, then they may not last long and they may go waste. Those essential goods may be rendered useless. This will affect this traditional business in a big way. That is why these essential goods were ferried across all these years.

Unfortunately a ban on these launches to enter Colombo Port has been clamped on fourth of this month. This is an unfortunate step by the Sri Lankan Administration. This unilateral decision is reported to have been taken by the Head of that State. Operating

(Tuticorin-Colombo) mechanised boats has been suspended from 4.12.96. These launches are denied entry to Colombo Port. This will affect small merchants and traders, the small boat owners and the workers of both the countries. It will cause great havoc on their lives and their dependent families. These small time sea farers will suffer greatly.

It is cited that security considerations led to this ban. They have also mentioned the name of LTTE here. But I would like to emphatically point out that this Tuticorin-Colombo boat operation has never created any security threat or caused any security risk at any point of time. Both India and Sri Lanka did not have any security problem. Instead this ferry operations with motorised launches have only benefited the economy of both the countries. More particularly Sri Lanka was benefited very much.

Tuticorin to Colombo sea passage is in a particular sea route. Only one route is there and there is no alternative. This boat route needs to have twelve feet of depth. They can only follow one another. So they move as per their turns. The transportation charges so collected are shared by the small boat owners and the workers in the ratio of 65:35. This way there is an appreciable industrial relations prevailing there. All of them rely on this goods ferrying service as their livelihood. When this happens to be their source of income they will never think in terms of doing anything that will destabilise them. They will not resort to anything that will undermine security of any of the country that they rely on. They cannot even afford to dream of any such thing. So we cannot accept the argument that this goods ferrying service can affect the security interests of any country especially Sri Lanka with which they have traditional trade links.

At the same time, there is an inconsistent move by the Sri Lankan Administration. They are directing these launches transporting essential commodities to go to Gale Port south of Colombo Port. Colombo Port is enroute Gale Port which is 120 kms. further away. When permission can be accorded to take the same sea route to a farthest destination, why not they be allowed to go to Colombo Port.

There are several problems involved in this shifting of port of entry. The important problem is that the Gale Port is in a rocky region and is dangerous to ply small mechanised boats there. Likewise this Gale Port cannot be used throughout the year. It cannot be used for five to six months in a year. The essential goods that are ferried are perishable ones and time bound seasonal ones. Hence they need to be transported all through the year. Considering these problems, we can say that Colombo Port alone is best suited for this ferrying service. Apart from that, transportation charges from Gale to Colombo will add to cost escalation and cost over run in the trade. Goods have to be transported by lorries and trucks from Gale to Colombo which is 120

kms away. This will affect the economy of both the countries because this will have a bearing on the pricing of these ferried goods. Thus it will be creating several hardships if this is to be handled through Gale Port.

If these items of day to day need are to be sent by ships and bigger vessels from Tuticorin to Colombo, that will cause delay and will also pose Exchange problem because the payments have to be made in US dollars. As such the Indian launches now operating in this sector deal with Indian currency which is mutually beneficial to both the countries especially the small merchants on either shores. Indian boatmen charge very less in Indian rupees which comes to about 13 US dollars. Whereas the bigger ships charge about 110 US dollars and that too in foreign exchange. This will not benefit any of the countries be it Sri Lanka or India. Other countries like Singapore will the benefit of this forced change in the mode of transportation. It is doubtlessly a move that will affect our Indian economy as a drain on the foreign exchange. If the operation of Indian boats is allowed to continue that will augment revenue to our country apart from its providing succor to merchants and boat workers and their families who live on this in both the countries.

I wish this problem is considered from the angle of mutual benefit to both the countries and their economy. Sri Lanka is a friendly country to India. It is also a member country of the SAARC forum. So it has to be viewed from the angle of strengthening the economy of this region. So the ban clamped on the entry of Indian launches in the Colombo Port should be lifted. Efforts in this regard must be made. I request the Union Government to use its good offices to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government the need to give up the needless apprehension about the security threat which is not there. Government of India must take up this matter with the Sri Lankan Administration and ensure that the problem is amicably solved by way of opening up entry to Colombo Port. There should be a permanent end to this crisis. Through the good neighbourly relations we have with Sri Lankan Government, a viable solution should be found out. Tuticorin-Colombo goods ferry service should continue unhindered. I request the Union Government and our External Affairs Ministry to do the needful. Indian boats must have access to enter Colombo Port as ever before. This has to be done in the interest of both the countries. I would like to conclude my speech with this specific prayer to maintain the status quo of allowing these small merchants' boats inside Colombo Port so that they may carry out traditional trade traversing the traditional sea-route between Tuticorin and Colombo.

SHRI DILIP SANGHANI (Amerli) : Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. member Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam may continue.

SHRI D.S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : I would like to draw your attention to another instance at this juncture. On the fourth of this month five boats left Tuticorin for Colombo Port, of course with the permission of the Sri Lankan authorities. But only three of them were allowed inside Colombo Port and two of them are still stranded outside the Colombo Port. They were kept out and lie there still from the fourth of this month. Our External Affairs Minister must look into this also and ensure that these Indian boats are not left stranded anymore. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister is visiting India soon. I understand he is arriving at Delhi today. I request the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister Shri I.K. Gujral to take up these issues with his counterpart from across the Palk Straits. Without any further delay this must be attended to and if need be the Commerce and Surface Transport Ministers should also coordinate with our External Affairs Ministry and an amicable solution must be found out. These things that come in the way of the relations between our two countries must go. Without losing time you must ensure the welfare of about ten thousand families which are solely dependant on this traditional goods ferry service from Tuticorin to Colombo.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will finish this discussion in half-an-hour. Only three more speakers are there.

Shri N.K. Premachandran to speak.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Quilon) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my views regarding the Foreign Policy of India.

The fag end of the 20th Century has become an era of political and economic offences committed by the developed countries. The United Front Government should try and pursue a policy keeping this fact in mind.

I would like to say that there is doubt that the economic policy of a country will be determining factor to determine the Foreign Policy also. So, nowadays, it is very clear that the Foreign Policy of a country, the External Affairs, is depending on so many factors especially Commerce, Trade and even the Labour Standards. That is the feature of the fag end of this 20th Century. So, keeping these views in mind, let us analyse the position which exists in the international scenario due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

The pertinent point to be considered is: How does the disintegration of the Soviet Republic affect the Third World countries, especially the developing countries like India? We had very good relations with the erstwhile Soviet Union. We were having a traditional relationship with the erstwhile Soviet Union. We are having a traditional relationship with the socialist countries also. After the disintegration of the Soviet Republics in the world scenario, the world has become a unipolar world. The imperialist forces headed by the U.S.A. is dictating

terms and conditions to the whole world. In the international scenario, the imperialist forces are trying to impose conditions. The imperialist forces are trying to impose the capital market economy throughout the Third World countries, the developing countries and trying to dictate their terms. We have seen that in Singapore also in the recently concluded Conference. That subject is being discussed separately and, therefore, I am not going into the details of it... *(Interruptions)*

I would like to say that our Mission in Singapore is discussing all these factors. It is to be looked into to find out whether it is not the failure of our Mission in the G-15 Summit in Harare.

Sir, all the developing countries have given support to the G-15 Summit. During the Singapore Conference, the stand of the developing countries such as Malaysia has been shifted and as a result, India could not get as many votes as it had thought of. So my point is, whether the mission in Harare is not a failure and whether the leadership of India in the third world developing countries is there up to the expectations at this juncture.

Regarding the CTBT, almost all of us have congratulated the Minister for External Affairs and also the Government of India for having not signed the Treaty. Some minutes ago, it has been spelt out as to whether India has been isolated due to strong and firm stand taken by the Government not to sign the CTBT under the pressure of the US. There is an apprehension that India will be isolated from the rest of the world by not signing the CTBT Treaty. But what happened in regard to the elections for the UN Security Council. I do not think that it is an isolation. India has not been isolated. In the international scenario, the image of India has doubled and India's independent judging capacity has been proved by not signing the CTBT Treaty. A firm step has been taken by the Government of India. All the developing countries and even the rest of the world is appreciating and congratulating the firm and bold stand taken by the Government of India regarding the CTBT issue.

What happened in the UN Security Council election for a permanent seat? I am also in agreement with the points which have already been raised that it is a matter of serious concern. It is agreed that we have failed, we have miserably failed. Even then we are able to capture the support of forty nations including the three nuclear powers. Even though we are against the CTBT, we did not sign the Treaty but the nuclear forces have supported us. So we are not isolated from the firm stand taken in the CTBT.

Regarding Indo-China relationship, it has already been elaborately discussed here. It is a good beginning because we have to strengthen our relations with our neighbouring countries. That is the first thing which we have to look into in order to secure national safety,

national security. National security can be protected only by strengthening the friendly relations between the neighbouring countries.

Indo-China Accord is to restrengthen, to reduce the strength of military forces in the border of both the countries. There is a bilateral agreement, which is a beginning which should be strengthened. This concern should be looked into immediately. After the visit of the Chinese President to India, he visited Pakistan also. That also should be looked into. We should have a bilateral agreement with the neighbouring countries.

The traditional foreign policy of India is to have peace and tranquility. In order to achieve this goal, we have to maintain better relationship with the neighbouring countries. We have started from China and the recent Accord on sharing of water between India and Bangladesh is also appreciated. It also requires more appreciation. This is a long pending matter which has been solved. It was a long pending matter which could not be solved for so many decades. It has been solved by a marathon discussion between the diplomats of two countries. That should also be a beginning to have a better relationship between India and Bangladesh.

Regarding the Gulf countries, it has already been mentioned that we should have better relations with the Gulf countries. We know the main force of our country. Not the manpower or the labour force of India has become the exportable commodity of India. Crores of rupees of foreign exchange has been earned out of this. We have to better relations with the Gulf countries. Recently, 60,000 people from UAE have been expelled and they have come to India. It is also learnt from the newspapers that more than one lakh people from Saudi Arabia are going to be expelled from that country also. So we should have a better relationship with the Gulf countries so that our manpower can be utilised, foreign exchange can be earned and the country is benefited. Our economic condition, economic situation will be improved and we could have a better position in the third world also.

The main threat to India and the other developing countries - which I have already submitted here - is the threat of the developed countries like the imperialist forces of America. How to face it? How to meet this situation? There is a clear example before us, before our naked eyes. There is a small country Cuba. It is lying under the nose of the American imperialist forces. But this small country is fighting against the large monopoly, the most imperialist force in the world. It is all due to the political will of the Cuban Government and their people.

It is a very clear example before the third world countries and the developing countries to follow and fight against the imperialist forces. That is also one of the traditional factors to our foreign policy that we have

pursued for the last so many decades. For this, we should forego our traditional policy of peace, tranquility, morality, consensus and also solving the issues by way of bilateral discussions. But without forfeiting the national interest, without forfeiting the patriotic interest of our country, by securing our patriotic and national interest we should strive for peace and tranquility among the world. For this, what we have to do, according to me, is that we should take the leadership of the third world countries as we had done in the early decades, we should take the leadership of the developing countries so that we can fight out these forces. For this, we have to take the people into confidence, we have to strengthen ourselves.

It has come out in this discussion also that our position is very poor in the international scenario. Though in the UN Security Council it is defeated, it has already been stated in the CTBT and also in the Singapore meeting. So, there is a confusion among the people. That is why, I say the people should be taken into confidence and on the strength of the people and the political will of this Government and beyond the political barriers, all of us will be able to come together to fight against these imperialist forces and also to have a better relations with the neighbouring countries so that we can move smoothly to the new era of the 21st century.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : For the first time I got a chance to speak in this House after getting elected to this Parliament. Foreign policy is not a policy of any single political party. It is a policy of the entire country. As my colleague has mentioned that it is policy of the entire country and the country has to make friendly relations with other countries. But today such a situation is prevailing that we have to take decision about internal and external freedom of the country keeping in view the international situation. Our Minister of External Affairs has been the Minister earlier too. He had been a Minister in the Congress Government and had been a close confidant of the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

After attaining independence the system of Princely states, imperialism was abolished. It became possible when the leadership, in India, Jawahar Lal Nehru raised his voice against it and gave due importance to the foreign policy. This resulted in abolition of princely rule. There was no improvement in our relations with the neighbouring countries either during Congress Govt. or Janata Dal Govt. or during the pre : Govts. rule rather the differences have occurred. I don't want to go into detail but at international level our Minister of External Affairs chose to remain silent on the issues of Chechenya, Bosnia, Palestine and Kabul. One thousand muslims have been ganned down. India kept silence on

that issue only because we have trade agreement with Russia. Today we fear that America is the only super power in the world which interferes in every matter.

We are afraid of them and do not want to name our friends. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi had the courage to earn name for India and to assert its policy in the international arena in every sphere. We did not raise our voice to save Iraq and are unable to do any thing to prevent Civil war in Kabul. Russia and other powers are interfering there. If world powers stop the supply of guns and aircraft to Kabul, war can be stopped there within a few days. We have failed to create international pressure in this regard. Recently I got an opportunity to visit Saudi Arabia with our parliamentary delegation and met there with members of Majlis-e-Shura and the crown king of Shura. I found that Saudi Arabia wants to establish good relations with India. They have taken initiatives. But when we met Prince King, who runs the govt. in Saudi Arabia, he made a mention about Kashmir. There is a diplomatic language. We do not have to explain the detail about the situation in our country. But we have to give a reference about Kashmir.

I know Gujral Sahib very well. He had been our political colleague. He had good relations with Indira Gandhi. He is a guiding figure about our political affairs and Kashmir. Kashmir affair is not being projected in true perspective. They have one office in Srinagar and the headquarters in Rawalpindi. The other office in Sri Nagar and the second headquarters at Sialkot. They have the control over line of actual control. It seems that the new generation has no knowledge about the Western part of Kashmir. The military is going on there for the last 50 years. In the last 50 years, since 1947 more than one lakh people have been arrested under the Defence of India Rule and TADA. 1 percent Kashmiri youths are involved in that. Only 2-3 percent people like us talk about that. According to Forooq Abdullah 6-7 thousand youths have been killed and as per official figures it is not less than 20 thousand. It is not an issue of militancy alone but politics is also involved it. War was fought in 1965 and we captured Hazipeer and road leading to Hazi Peer Consequently Tashkent Agreement was signed and we handed over Hazi Peer to Pakistan. What was the use of capturing Hazi Peer that could have been an alternate route because the present national highway which get damaged every year in rainy season and road is blocked for five months in a year Hazi Peer was an alternate route from Jammu to Rudi. But it was returned to Pakistan during Tashkent treaty. Then, there was 1971 war in which large scale destruction on both sides took place. Both India and Pakistan have spent millions of dollars on their armed forces so far. Pakistan was our part and parcel till yester years which was separated. They got 1/4th and we got 3/4th of territory in the partition. It we can improve our

relations with Barma, China and enter into a Water sharing accord with Bangladesh. why can't we develop cordial relations with Pakistan?

Gujral Sahib is a well known and influential personality. He is an intellectual who is respected by the intellectuals of the other side on a reciprocal basis. We exchange people. If Government level talks are not held, then there is a democratic via media of setting up a cultural organisation at the political level that will hold talks with the people and the leaders of the opposition there. A cultural/Parliamentary delegation from that side can visit our place. There may not be a democratic Government at the present but a new Government will come to power after the elections due on Feb. 3rd. It is our duty to hold talks with them but we consider India and Pakistan to be two different entities. 10-15 youth die everyday. In Kashmir, entire villages have been burnt including 394 bridges, schools and hospitals. Imagine the predicament of a mother who has lost her son, a sister who has lost her brother or husband. It is true that a democratic Govt. has been set up in Kashmir. I wouldn't comment upon elections but a Govt. of the people has come into being. We should support Farooq Abdullah though he does not belong to our party and fought elections against the Congress. We were defeated. We have done no harm to our country or nation for which we shall feel ashamed. The very idea that my brother are being killed has divested me of my sleep. What will be the effect on a nationality, a class, a province where 10-15 people are killed daily. Mahatma Budh, Ashoka the Great, Akbar, Chisti, Nanak were born on this soil who gave the message of peace. Neither India nor Pakistan are in favour of a war. No country for that matter wants war in today's circumstance. There are already problems in Kashmir and this fact is concealed from the nation. There are two UNO offices in our state and an equal number are located in Pakistan. We were least benefited by these during the last 50 years. Five lakh Kashmiris of our valley are on the other side of border who have to visit their relatives have on a mutual reciprocity. A Kashmiri intending to visit Pakistan gets a passport from Jammu and has to come to Delhi for a visa wherefrom he has to go to Baga border. Gujral Sahib is aware that Suchetgarh, 25-30 miles from Jammu, used to be our international border. For procuring a visa, a Kashmiri has to stay in Delhi for four days and Baga for two days. Thereafter he has to go to Amritsar or Rawalpindi. What sin have we committed. I don't say that Kashmir should be surrendered to Pakistan but is this the line of actual control. Let me tell this House that the imbroglio in Kashmir would continue unabated unless a treaty of peace is signed with Pakistan. The only remedy lies in a political settlement. There are 6 lakh security force personnel posted there. This country of Mahatma Budh, Mahatma Gandhi, Chisti, Nanak and Kabir will shed tears if I narrate how, why and in which manner people were killed there.

I request you to solve the Kashmir tangle and enter into a treaty of Friendship with Pakistan. You should not mind altering the cease fire line some inches here or there. What is left of Muzaffarabad with us? A new road has been carved both from Uri and Tithwal. Muzaffarabad was surrendered to them. Siachin is a peak of dispute. There is no vegetation there. What is left in Siachin? Rs. one crore per day is being spent on defence. Pakistan is spending no less. Ours is a poor country. We get rice at the rate of Rs. 35 per Kg. and vegetable at the rate of Rs. 25 per kg. Attention should be paid to such things. It is your duty to take an initiative in this regard at Govt. and political levels. Dispute with Pakistan is hindering the construction of the wular barrage and the Kishanganj project that can generate thousands of megawatts of power. Dr. Farooq Abdullah had in a recent Statement demanded re-opening of Indus Water Treaty, the implementation where of on your initiative can yield thousands of megawatts of power. Pakistan, through an accord with China, transferred large chunks of our territory to China—approximately 5,000 sq. kms. of the line of actual control. Now an Indo—China accord is in the offing. The constitution of Kashmir demands that Kashmiris should be taken into confidence while entering into a treaty involving their interests. Be rest assured about the secular character of Kashmir. India should revise its foreign policy and strengthen its relations with the Arab countries like Pt. Nehru had done.

This is not the opportune time to raise the issue of Babari Masjid. Let bygones be bygones. God willing, we can reconstruct both the Babari Masjid and the Rama temple with mutual benevolence. A perception of the philosophy of Islam, the Quran will reveal that Islam is an international religion. The muslims of this country feel the pinch of predicament faced by the muslims of Pakistan and Israel. Winning over Arab countries will yield political benefits and strengthen secularism here. The muslims at present feel isolated here. They are ignored. They visit Saudi Arabia and Mecca for the Haj pilgrimage. They perform 'Namaj' at the tomb of Turqat in Libia. An international conference should be convened involving the Muslims and a hand of friendship should be extended to Pakistan. The water of the Jhelum that went down the drain so far can't be retired. We should enter into commercial, cultural and economic treaties with them. We should not be made the prisoners of ignorance. I would give you an example. It is a six hour journey from Srinagar to Rawalpindi. Pakistan has linked Rawalpindi with Gilgit by air. It is a mere one hour journey involving a fare of Rs. 350 and Rs. 150. There is frequent increase in air fare here. You are ignorant to the effect it leaves on the people of the valley at international plane. There is an effect of the neighbouring country as well. The Govt. of Kashmir is extending facilities to win over the people, though it is faced with a shortage of funds. Crores of rupees are spent lavishly here which can be diverted there. Money

should not be spent on defence forces and on carnages. It should rather be spent on accomplishing developmental works.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think, I am the last speaker to speak on this. I am not going to speak much.

I have words of appreciation for the Government and for the hon. Minister with regard to the initiative in relation to China, in relation to Bangladesh and in relation to certain other countries. I also have some words of criticism regarding the weaknesses shown in regard to Afghanistan, in regard to Cuba, in regard to SADR and in regard to others.

I will not go into the micro level details of it, as hon. Shri Shivraj Patil has said. But I want to ask certain questions. Our foreign policy is now more or less responsive. We respond to the happenings. But we need more active foreign policy, in the present changed situation of the world, especially after the dissolution and break up of the Soviet Union. We know the difficulties which we are facing in this unipolar world. Certain other difficulties are also there. Terrorism is active; internal policies are also linked with our external policies.

My question is this. In the face of growing internal problems of terrorism, divisive activities and fundamentalist forces, what are the foreign policy instruments of the government which can be utilised to face such problems internally? What is the particular policy instrument? Secondly, in the context of the needs of international aid, investment - many forces are active to use that as an instrument against us - what is our concrete foreign policy instrument to channelise those international aid or investment or other benefits in favour of our nation?

Thirdly, how have we formulated our policy on bilateralism which is the most important instrument of our foreign policy today? Fourthly, what is our initiative in building collectivism? How do we mobilise nations against this new imperialist attempt to build up a unipolar world? What is our initiative in this direction?

The next question is this. What are the plans of the Government to modernise our machinery for implementing foreign policy like embassies or personnel? Our decision making process is very cumbersome, very weak and very old. In the new changing world situation, we need new interpretation of this policy today. In this context, what is the proposal of the Government to formulate the new decision making process to make our foreign policy a success in future?

Finally, while at the close of this century and at the threshold of the 21st century, we have to be prominent

in our region; and at the same time, we have to open up before the world. In that context, how does our Government perceive to enter the 21st century and with what new directions of the foreign policy?

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL (Calcutta North-West) : I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for inviting me as the last speaker in this discussion. At least, I was saved from the situation that I shall be the only person who will be here, to speak and none to listen.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Do you ignore the presence of others?

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL : I said, "I was saved..."

Speaking on the foreign policy of a country, the foreign policy must have a continuity, a philosophic pragmatism. The foreign policy of our country is based on respect for the rights of the sovereign states. The Directive Principles of our Constitution also enjoin upon the Government to promote international Peace and humanity respect treaty obligations and also the international rights which flow from certain conferences and also from certain treaty obligations. The Foreign Policy was evolved in the 1960s on the basis of the Policy of Non-Alignment envisaged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nasser of Egypt. The Policy of Non-Alignment undoubtedly, had a significance in a world which was divided into power blocs. With the end of the cold War, I do not think that the Policy of Non-Alignment has become irrelevant. The foreign policy of a country is inextricably mixed up and influenced by the dynamics of social, economic and political changes which different countries of the world, particularly the developing countries, are facing. If India has to take a respectful and honoured position in the comity of nations, I think it should take the lead among the countries of the Third World. There are attempts today by the developed countries to pick up or to raise walls of protectionism in their own country but at the same time, demanding an opening-up of the economy of the developing countries so that the economy of the developing countries may be crushed by the on-rush of the various products of the developed countries. An attempt should be made in our Foreign Policy to take such a lead for espousing the interests of the developing countries against such foreign penetration into their economy. In this way, India can take a very honoured position in the comity of nations.

Sir, I congratulate the policy which the Government pursued regarding CTBT Resolution. Even though the Government did not get full support, there has been a growing appreciation now, even among States which have no resources for their nuclear weapons. They are now realising the stand which India has taken even though India's was a solitary voice. Even a country like Australia is making it clear that India should not be put under pressure by the larger nations as regards a decision on the CTBT because if the largest democracy

of the world is put under pressure for signing a particular treaty obligation which it considers not to be in its own interests, then the entire edifice and structure of the United Nations will be tumbling down. This is another area where the Government has taken a firm stand and has obtained appreciation from different political parties irrespective of their political views. But at the same time, when we look at the disaster which the Government has faced while contesting for a seat in the Security Council, it really pains me that India has got only 40 votes and Japan has got 142. I do not understand why the Government was not vigilant enough to understand as to what would be India's position if it enters into such a contest. We are told that it is because of our stand in CTBT that we have suffered this type of a disaster. I do not share that view because of the reason that the Government did not take adequate measures for its publicity and also for approaching the different nations for supporting the cause of India. That is why perhaps we have met with the disaster.

There are many countries which are not really involved and they send their votes through their Ambassadors who are posted there. Japan had hosted a dinner inviting all the Ambassadors for the different countries and thereby had made a very tactful publicity for its intrusion in the Security Council. But I do not understand why India did not take such steps. If India found that our position was so poor that we could not stand the competition, then India should not have fielded its candidature in the Security Council. We would have been better in that event and we should not have contested for a seat in the Security council.

Today, I accept with great appreciation the stand that our friendly relations with the neighbouring countries should be developed and imported. We have shown how the Ganga Water Treaty has recently been entered into between Bangladesh and our country. Undoubtedly, the Chief Minister of the West Bengal Government had also taken certain initiatives. As a result of these discussions, the Treaty has been entered into. It has been an irritating problem in the relations between the two neighbouring States regarding the water dispute. As a result of this Treaty, Bangladesh will be largely benefited. The few thousand cusecs of water which India will get will be rather lower with the result that the ports in Calcutta and Haldia will be severely affected. It will be only an inland port because the silt will increase and there will be no scope for having an international port.

However, with a little bit of management, if 10,000 cusecs of water could have been supplied to Calcutta, then perhaps this type of difficulty would not have arisen. It shows that those who have entered into the Treaty, could have been a little more practical without the interests of Bangladesh. But at the same time, this Treaty has opened, if I may say so, a gateway for developing the friendly relations between the two countries. Even if we have suffered, still we expect that this will only be

a prelude to the fostering of better relations between the two countries.

India has always been friendly with her neighbours. Our relations with Bhutan and Sri Lanka will undoubtedly develop with cordiality. But our relationship with Pakistan is a sensitive one and the way in which Pakistan is inciting the militants to destabilise the economy of that State, the Government should be firm. At the same time, proper publicity should be given among the other nations.

I remember, a few years back, an article was published in the *New York Times* under the caption 'Raping of the Valley of Kashmir'. All sorts of incredible stories had been given in that article. I wanted that the Government should ask the editor of that newspaper about the source of the information. But nothing was done. The Government should have been a little more aggressive in finding out from the editor as to why and from what source this sort of incredible stories have been given.

20.00 hrs.

Sir, our publicity in regard to terrorism has not been adequate among the nations. When sometime back I was abroad I found that many countries were not completely aware of the type of terrorism that was being incited by Pakistan in order to destabilise the economy of our country. I think, the Government should take adequate and proper steps in this regard. If we can build up better relations with our friendly neighbours then that would help in consolidating our position.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to explore the possibilities of developing better relations with the Central Asian countries like Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and others. These countries have got enormous oil deposits and there are also various types of resources which India could avail of. Apart from developing better relations with them we could also through such process develop good relations with two major countries like Russia and China. So, this aspect of exploring the possibility of developing relations with these Central Asian countries should be considered. I would like to request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to lend his consideration to this matter.

Sir, in these days of international diplomatic relations between different countries, no country can live in isolation. Therefore, our relations with different countries must be based upon certain pragmatic philosophy. We have seen as to how sometimes in times of crisis in the international arena, India does not get adequate support from the other countries. This shows that our relations with the neighbouring countries may be good but when a crisis comes we do not fare well. In this connection I would request the hon. Minister to strengthen the agencies of the Government in order that our relations with other countries might also get strengthened.

Sir, the purpose of Foreign Service is two-fold. First, to project India's views, philosophy and economy in the other countries of the world; and second, to explore the possibilities of economic ties and economic relationship with other countries. The officers of our Foreign Services should also be trained in that way. I had occasions to travel abroad and I have seen that the officers of our Foreign Services are not adequately trained for that purpose. We recruit brilliant students in the Foreign Services through examinations but it requires, if I may say so, proper training. Their responsibilities, from time to time, should also be revised in the context of the new obligations that are coming up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL : Sir, I must congratulate the Government for some of the measures that they have taken to develop our relationship with the other countries, particularly in regard to the Ganga Treaty. But at the same time there are many areas where we have failed and it requires, if I may say so, a close look and circumspection for ascertaining the causes of the failure.

Sir, with these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMBAHADUR SINGH (Maharajanji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after tasting defeat in the UN Security Council, we were constrained to debate our foreign policy. Otherwise, this Govt. was perhaps least worried to conduct a discussion on the Foreign Policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the newspapers were replete with the reports of massive victory for India upto the election eve but the Govt. was vanquished. This defeat of the Govt. sent our dignity tumbling down and the most appalling factor was that the very nations that once besought our inspiration and leadership opposed us. Hence, it is a very serious issue that deserves serious consideration and all of us will have to take initiative in this regard. To my mind, not you alone but this Government, this House and this country is answerable for it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some days ago the hon. President of China was warmly received on our soil. A treaty was signed by both the nations which was termed as a historical treaty. This historical event is reminiscent of the Indo-China accord of the 1950's signed after the *foeticide* of Tibet, the ink whereof had not even dried before China invaded our country in 1962 and grabbed thousands of square miles of our territory. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister had raised this question? This very House had resolved to endlessly make efforts to retrieve our territory. What is the intention of the Govt. to fulfil its resolution of retrieving lost land passed in this supreme, august House?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, China is still staking its claim over Arunachal and Sikkim. The Govt. should have

raised such issues with the Chinese Head of the State but I am aware that these were never raised.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, China is supplying nuclear weapons and missiles to Pakistan today. She is trying to set up a military base in Bangladesh apart from supplying arms to it and to Burma. Were the Chinese asked as to why was this blockade being laid around our country? This question was not raised. Therefore, I submit that while negotiating such accords, you have to be circumspect and vigilant and learn lessons from the history or 1962 might repeat itself. In the absence of circumspection, friendship with China will only result in a stab in the back.

[English]

'A fine friend like a hidden rock' I am not saying that we should not extend our hand of friendship but in the backdrop of all these circumstances friendship will prove a window dressing, a self deceit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with what Shri Gulam Rasool Kar said that we should befriend Pakistan, reduce defence expenditure and divert funds to developmental works. I would go to the extent of saying that we should constitute a confederation of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh but how can this dream be realised when the local hooligans make forcible entry into the Indian High Commission in Pakistan, beat the staff members and stab their women folk? Therefore, an initiative should be taken and favourable atmosphere created.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Taliban facilitated infiltration of its national into Kashmir. Pakistan is abetting them and America in turn extending financial assistance and supplying armaments to Pakistan. I would like to know the response of the hon. Minister thereto. As the bell is being rung, therefore, before concluding, I would like to make my final point that a country should formulate its foreign policy in view of its sovereignty, independence and prosperity. Otherwise the foreign policy will never prove to be a success. It will not only encompass the political and commercial policies but also the scientific, technological and cultural policies. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Sir, I think the debate has been going on for seven hours altogether. I will try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the House for the remarkable fashion in which this debate has been conducted. Most of the speeches made here and the issues raised are of a remarkable degree and are commendable as well. I would try to meet those points. But before I come to those issues, I must spell out the framework of the postulates on which we are making our Foreign Policy. It is not only important that I respond to the various points that have been raised by the hon.

Members but I must also tell how we are shaping our Foreign Policy and why.

The Foreign Policy of India in the contemporary world, which is a post Cold War world, has to respond to various situations. At the same time we have to keep in mind the fact that no foreign policy, be it today, yesterday or tomorrow, can ever be divorced from the history of it and from the basic compulsions on which the Foreign Policy was based. Now, we are a fifty years old Republic and fifty years back when Indian Foreign Policy was being structured, it was structured on some basis. I think, the unique feature of the Indian Foreign Policy is that it was visualised during the freedom struggle itself. We remember what we did when there was a war in China.

When there was anti-colonial struggle anywhere in the world, how did our leaders respond to it? To begin with, how did Mahatma Gandhi respond to Africa? Therefore, this was the basis on which the Foreign Policy was perceived when India became free. When India became free, we knew two things. The freedom struggle not only spelt out the future of India but also visualised how India would cope with the situation. India was, at that time, confronted with the reality of the war between the blocs. The Cold War was going on. Today we might talk on non-alignment. In Nehru's vision - or call it the legacy of freedom struggle - one thing was certain and that is that no country can consider itself free till its Foreign Policy was free and till its Foreign Policy was liberated from any commitment to one or the other also.

I would like to remind you that it was a time when India started talking about freedom - the non-aligned world came much later - and that India is not going to be the part of any bloc. Both the blocs condemned us. Stalin called Nehru, 'the running dog of imperialism' and what Dulles said about India is to be read in books. It is in that context, therefore that Nehru as the first Foreign Minister of India said that we did not want to join any bloc. In a way he was not talking of any bloc but he was talking of India being free to decide its choice. Non-alignment has only one meaning and that is the freedom of choice. One should judge its own national interest and then decide what it wants to do. Nehru did not want either Moscow or Washington to decide our Foreign Policy. Today we may say good or bad but the basic point is that a free India or a Republic could not have any other Foreign Policy - even if it has to re-live its past - than this. I think, this was the challenge which the mighty one did not like. But gradually, as decolonisation triggered off - and country after country became free - many countries decided that there was commonality of view point. It was nothing out of forming a bloc. Nehru did not go around asking people to join the Non-aligned Movement. It was basically because it was visualised and realised that after all when you get out of the yoke of colonialism, you have to think, in terms of your foreign policy, what type of relationship

you would have. A large number of countries, more than one hundred at that time — to begin with there were three or four joined the movement. It was realised that if you are under the thumb of one bloc or the other, your freedom, at least to that extent, is compromised. That is why the Non-aligned Movement got built. Repeatedly Nehru told us and if we want to forget it, it is for us to decide.

America did criticise Nehru by saying that he was not neutral. Repeatedly he said, "We are not neutral; we cannot be neutral where our national interests are concerned." That continues to be our perspective; that continues to be our vision, that wherever our national interests are concerned, we shall have to be neutral. It is also a fact that wherever our national interests are concerned and involved we will always have freedom of choice. We will decide what to do; we will have the autonomy of choice; we will decide what suits us or what does not suit us. Naturally, any Government sitting on these benches — be it this one, or the past one or the future one — has to be responsible to this House. This House must decide what type of expression of freedom it wants to have.

After the end of the cold war, what is the picture that has emerged? I am not going to take you back to the cold war era but let us take the last five years since the cold war has ended. The picture that emerged is that the cold war has ended, the animosity between the blocs has ended. But suddenly we find that the pendulum has moved in one direction. I am not going to name any country but you all know and I think I do not have to name it. There are designs of hegemony. Designs of hegemony are there all the time, be they in the economic field, be they in politics or be they in foreign policy. I think there are countries which would like to see the world under their own thumb. Well, certain associations have also been formed; some are calling themselves as G-7; there is another one called P-5. They may have shades of difference among themselves but so far as hegemony of the third world is concerned, it is a commonly spelt objective. That is why when we talk in terms of our own future, and when we talk in terms of what we shall do, we have to think in terms of whether it is a challenge to have this freedom or not, the freedom of choice in particular.

Freedom does not mean that gunboat diplomacy is going to take place. At the same time, it is important for us to keep in mind all the time that these situations that on the economic sphere you are confronted with the G-7, on the nuclear issue you are confronted with P-5, how to work out your policy? How do you respond to those situations? Well, any common sense response to this question would be, "try to unify those who agree with you." They may not agree wholly with you, they may not go all the time with you, they may not stand with you on every issue, but try to find the highest common factor. I think the challenge before the NAM today is to discover the HCF, the highest common factor.

You are criticised when you stood for election and so and so did not vote for you. It is not a bloc. Even in Nehru's time, Non-aligned movement did not vote as a bloc many times but basically we were trying to find commonality all the time. That quest continues and that quest is for the discovery of the highest common factor. Which are the issues on which we can agree? Which are the issues on which we collectively resist? Sometimes we succeed; sometimes we do not, because the world is ever changing. That is why we continue to watch the situation.

We are also seeing at the same time a strange type of commonality of interests. We are seeing the attitude of the nuclear powers towards non-nuclear powers. You are seeing it for yourself how the economic powers like the G-7 put pressure. We talk about WTO sometimes. Yesterday we talked about the Uruguay round of talks on GATT. I had the privilege of being the Chairman of the Committee which went into the Uruguay round talks and gave its report. We tried to examine all those issues which we are confronted with today. I think to understand it better — without any egoistic dimension on my part — it would be worthwhile for you to kindly go through that. We spelt out things and yet on balancing it out, we thought that joining the WTO would be advantageous but we must safeguard our interests.

Sometimes, we succeed; sometimes, we do not. I think, you should not judge only from the results. We said it at that time and we are saying that even today. We are talking about the nuclear NPT or CTBT. We say that we are not signing them because they are flawed. They are not reality; they are not truth because of all those who talk in those terms of CTBT or NPT. But who broke the agreements after signing the CTBT? Who did the test? Not those who did not sign. Not we. France signed it, broke it; China signed it, broke it. Even today when CTBT has been spelt out, certain reservations have been kept. A particular type of blow which they will not do, but certain type of tests, they will keep on doing. That is our objection. We were saying that make it more honest. We were also saying that if you want to have control, please tell us for God's sake, bring all those factors and things into play which are going to cover it up. They did not agree. But the main point was also that they kept on saying it.

Then, we came before the House and when we must say that, fortunately this House and the other House understood the historical duty that is performed. I think, it is a matter of pride for me; it is a matter of pride for all of us when such a challenge was posed, the nation stood like one. It was not this side or that side, but everybody. We all felt that India's freedom was in question and we shall keep our prestige up. We knew the punishments that will come. Everybody in the House told me, 'do not care; do not worry about the punishment, stand up'. Therefore, we stood up and I am glad that we stood up. But may I say these things that CTBT signing

or not signing, did not end in that month of September, there are still three years left when it will be said and again that if you do not sign, such things will happen.

The first punishment came when we were defeated in the Security Council. My friends even today have said, 'great disaster'. What did you feel? Did you think that India would be rewarded for not signing the CTBT? Was it ever perceived that we can abstain and we can also defy it and yet we get elected to the Security Council? I never said so.

Then, on 26th August, if you permit me, I think, in the other House, I clearly spelt it out...*(Interruptions)* I will not take more time...*(Interruptions)* I also said at that time and that I have been on record that this type of media propaganda will go against us. Yet the two Houses said, 'stand up'. We stood up and now it is very strange and funny to hear sometimes. Now talk is also going on about the permanent seat. I can assure you that you will not get a permanent seat...*(Interruptions)* I am being very candid to you. The House must know frankly about who is going to decide about the permanent seat, not by common vote, not by the vote of Africa or Asia. Basically, powers are centralised from there and they are not going to let you sit in the Security Council and yet defy them.

There is one option available which we must also see. There are three years already available to us when we can sign. Permit me to sign, then you will get a permanent seat. And I think that has been promised. If you are not going to do that, then please do not have both ways. You cannot have it both ways. There is no 'free lunch', that is what they call it in America.

For every defiance, you have to pay a price and all those nations who want to stand on their own feet, must learn how to stand and defy. Defiance is an essential price or an essential methodology for asserting you seat. If you do not want to assert it, naturally, it is for you to decide. But if you decide to defy and stand up on your own, then please do not ask for the prices; do not ask for the garlands; do not ask for the seat. It is bound to happen and if you are not going to do that, then I think it is something very strange which I would not like to say.

Every attitude, every policy, every nation, every individual, who is self-respecting has to pay a price and that price India shall pay. A friend may ask: Why was Australia defeated? Australia was competing with Portugal. Both have signed the CTBT. Therefore, both were the choice of the European powers. Europeans wanted a fellow European. Europeans had more votes than those who could collect in and around Australia. But both were the signatories of CTBT. So, it was not as if the signatory was defeated against those who did not sign. Therefore, this is not a question as to why did they get lose. The tragedy basically is on this.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : If the impression being given by the hon. Minister that

had we signed the CTBT, we would have won the seat in the Security Council? There is no evidence to suggest that.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : The impression that I am giving you is this. I am repeating what I have said.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : The way you are saying, it appears that there is no question of compromise. But specifically, you are saying that had we signed the CTBT we would have got the seat in the Security Council.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Yes. I am saying this.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : There is no evidence to suggest that you would have got that. There is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that a gap of 100 votes could have been made by your signing the CTBT.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Well, this is for you to judge. But I can tell you that those who understand this world over know this thing.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : We do not buy that.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : It is for you to think that we have been defeated by not signing it or we would have been defeated by signing it.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : You may very well recall that I was the one who initiated this debate. I am with you and you are with me on this. But then to go back and say that had we signed it we would have been a Member of the Security Council shows two things. Firstly, are you sorry for what you have done? You have made a statement that had we signed it we may have got a seat. Are you sorry for what you have done? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : No. Kindly understand me. Do not mis-interpret me.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : Are you sorry for what you have done?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Hear me. Please sit down. Please do not misinterpret me and do not mis-quote me. I repeat what I have said. We have to pay the price for defiance. We are proud that India stood with a great deal of dignity and we are not deterred either by threats or by daunts or by any price or by any temptation. No. I do not think India have shelved and India ever should. I think that is the legacy of India. This is the basic thing that I want to say. If your Party has a different point of view, it is a different thing.

LT. GENERAL SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI : There is no difference in that. But the difference is in your saying that had we signed that we would have been a Member of the Security Council. Now, we are feeling sorry.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Pressures in the modern world are never direct. Pressures in the modern world are

never brazen. Gun boat diplomacy has gone. Pressures are always by implications. Pressures are always by indirect methods, that is what is called lobbies. Lobbies are built for that purpose and lobbyists have their own method of functioning. I think all of us are interested in foreign affairs and must understand the operational skills of the lobbyists. I had said in my speech in the Rajya Sabha on 26th August that the media would be out to demoralise us. That is happening. Unfortunately that is a real tragedy. Our morale is being sapped on this issue as if by losing a seat, we have lost the world. We have not. After all in the past also it had happened. We were once defeated by no other country than Pakistan in 1975. There was an issue at that time also. We may not agree that that was an issue. But the issue was there. The main point basically is that if you have something to do, the situation will happen. Three years are still there. President Clinton is on record having said that India will come down in these three years. That is the challenge to me. If you go on sapping your morale, if you go on making this propaganda that the seat mattered a great deal, then this type of projection will continue to face you that India will come around. Will India come around? Does India want to come around? Is it in India's interest to come around? Is it consistent with our self-respect to come around? Is it consistent with our legacy to come around? If it is not, then let us make it very clear that we need not mend all the time and go on chest beating that we have been defeated as if something great has happened or some disaster has taken place. We carried the punishments, the rods. These are all part and parcel of today's situation. A defeat is also a methodology of a well-orchestrated pressure. You are defeated once. You are defeated second time. You are defeated third time. Sometimes, the pressure works. I am sorry that I am talking to the thin House. But I wish my voice is heard on this issue. But I wish my voice is heard on this issue because for the last one month a type of propaganda is going on all through media that 'disaster has taken place, humiliation has taken place, nothing like this has happened, etc.' But you forgot another dimension of this.

My friend, Shri Swell, was very eloquent on that and said, 'who stood with us?' He was denigrating those who stood with us in September. Well, he may have his own views about this. But they stood with us all the same despite the pressure. Therefore, those were the three countries who stood with us in September. By the time, this situation of Security Council came in, we were forty. How did that happen? After all, increasingly it has been realised that whether this is an issue of CTBT, that pressure has to be resisted by somebody and if we have resisted, there is a great deal of appreciation for this.

When we became forty, it is very interesting also to keep a note of the fact that out of the five nuclear powers, three voted with us. Why did they vote with us? Each one of them had its own compulsions. China had

its own reasons; Russia had its own reasons; and France had its own reasons. Yet you find a crack there. Shall we give up and not help in widening the crack?

I think, these were the issues. Therefore, when we talk in terms of post cold war, I leave the CTBT here. I am glad that of my friends have pointed out that in the post cold war era, it is regional cooperation that is most important. I totally agree with them because I think, there is no country in the world which is not now concentrating on regional cooperation. Europe is talking of Europeans; America is talking in terms of Mexico and Canada; Latin Americans have their own regional cooperation, Africans have their own and very fortunately we are also concentrating a great deal on that.

In the regional cooperation, our concept is not confined only to the South Asia. We are looking wider and my friend will recall this that, in today's context, a neighbourhood does not mean only geographical proximity. It means interest proximity also. Interest sometimes does not 100 per cent similar, but again the highest common factor. We have today very good achievements by the previous Government. We are today the dialogue partners of the ASEAN.

Some friends have said that some years back we were offered and we did not join. Yes, we could not join at that time because those were the compulsions of cold war itself. Each country had one commitment or the other at the cold war. In the post cold war era, our joining as a full dialogue partners of ASEAN is a benefit to us.

We are also a Member on ARF. Sometimes it is questioned and I want to share with you that sometimes it is said, 'My God, you wanted to join such and such organisation, they did not let you join'.

I was in Djakarta in July, when France and Britain wanted to join ARF, but their applications were rejected. Does it mean that they were isolated? Does it mean that they are ceased to be a Power? The basic point is that every effort is made for pursuing certain things and you go on doing those. Sometimes you succeed, sometimes you don't. We are also widening the sweep of our antenna. We have not only worked out very good relationship with the ASEAN, but we are now working a great deal on the Indian Ocean Rim, the 14 countries, extending from Australia coming to Asia. In March the Ministers will be meeting for the third time in Mauritius and I am hoping that this year itself there will be a meeting at the Summit level in Oman.

This is another area which we are trying to expand. There are about ten countries which wanted to join Indian Ocean Rim. We have not taken view on that. I do not know what will happen when we meet in Mauritius and what type of attitude will be taken.

The other dimension of India is, rightly pointed out by some of my friends is Central Asia. With Central Asia we have age old relations and if I sit down here to recall the history then I can go on covering centuries after centuries of the past when we had good relations with the Buddhists, the Kushans, the Mughals and what not. That relationship fortunately for us is very abiding.

Even in the days of the Soviet Union, when I was working there as an Ambassador, I extensively travelled in this region and found a great deal of affinity — cultural, linguistic, historical and emotional with the country of India and that is still abiding.

We are now trying to bring a reorientation. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, Sir, these countries are now very petroleum rich. Gas is mostly in this region. Only a week or ten days back, in the early part of this month, there was a Conference in Goa of the World Petroleum Ministers. I was deputed by the Prime Minister to be there. What did we discover there? It was projected that in the coming century, 40 per cent of the energy will be consumed by Asia. And out of 40 per cent, more than half will be consumed by China and India together. Now, where do we get that? Naturally, eyes are turning towards Central Asia. That is why, increasingly you hear the talk of the pipelines coming up. Somebody talks in terms of pipe line via Afghanistan, somebody talks about pipeline from Iran under the sea or over the sea or whatever. But the politics of next few years is going to be the politics of gas pipeline and that is where India's relationship with these countries will matter. Recently we have to an extent succeeded in restructuring our relations with Iran. In the previous situation we had to send goods to Central Asia via Odessa when Soviet Union was there. That is a very circuitous route. Now, a railway line is almost through Iran up to Turkmenistan and then it gets through to the entire Central Asia. That facilitates our trade and enhances our relations.

Iran is also undergoing a major change. In 1990, I recall when I was a Minister here earlier I was to go to Iran for an official visit. One week before my visit, the visit was officially cancelled by Iran on the plea that they were in sympathy with the Muslim sufferers in Kashmir. The same Iran today, the same Mr. Velayati flew in here last month two times to invite India to participate in the Conference in Iran despite the fact that Pakistan's Minister went there, told them that if India was invited they would not come. Iran did not care. India was there. India was present at the Afghanistan conference in New York and the third, I think, will be held somewhere in Central Asia soon, where India will also be present. The third, which was supposed to be held in Peshawar, had been cancelled again, where also Pakistan said that if India was invited, the Conference could not be held in Pakistan. This is a new orientation of Indian Foreign Policy and we are moving towards this.

We are a factor in Afghanistan situation. We do not want to interfere in Afghanistan. We do not want to have any arms race in Afghanistan. We want a peaceful Afghanistan because for a peaceful Afghanistan we should not intervene from outside. The Taliban are intervening from outside. We have our vested interests in peace there because once peace is there, then we have those gas lines coming up and also this area does not get destabilised. We are strongly averse to the growth of fundamentalism so much in our close neighbourhood. That is what we are saying. And that is one of the main reasons why we continue to recognise the Rabbani regime. We have good relations with Dostum; we have good relations with Masood. This is a type of new Afghan policy that we have sorted out and we are pursuing. We have also now worked out a new situation, and that is about after-Tehran Conference, and that is that we will continue if the situation where our friendships in this area can be strengthened. But the central point of Indian Foreign Policy is SAARC, our neighbourhood. I am glad to say that from tomorrow we are going to have a Conference here of the SAARC Foreign Minister. All of them are coming. This year India is the Chairman of SAARC. I hope, all of you, at least most of you will come to the inaugural function at least, to see the Conference itself. It is a good thing for us, a good feeling for us because SAARC is undergoing a change.

Bangladesh has been a remarkable good achievement of India. I am not saying that it is my achievement, it is not the Government's achievement; it is a treaty of India and Bangladesh. We must look at the whole thing in that wider concept and, I think, that really gives us a big boost for this Conference. We have very good relations with Nepal. We have also agreed to give them access to Bangladesh through India.

We have agreed. Mahakali Treaty has been finalised. We hope the work will begin very soon.

About Bangladesh, my statement has already been there and I need not repeat here what we have agreed. But I think it has given a new feeling of friendship both in Bangladesh and in India. I know this thing that this Treaty will be a building stone or an arch stone for our new friendship and cooperation.

We have a very good relationship with Bhutan. A question has been asked here whether the Sankesh river will be tamed or not. Well, if I may use the word *Insha Allah* we will probably try to do this. The initial signals from Bhutan are good. We are still to negotiate with them. I think I will find soon a time to go there and talk to them.

Also, I was talking about NAM. On April 3rd and 4th, a NAM Foreign Ministers, 118 of them, will be assembling in India. This again is a centrality of Indian foreign policy. You may condemn NAM if you like to. You

may run away from it if you find to. But all those friends who are against NAM I ask often one question and that is: What is the alternative policy? You suggest that. What shall we do if you do not want to stay with those who are like us, if we do not want to stay with those who have gone through the colonial era themselves, if we do not want to stay with those who are also against the hegemonism of some powers? Then who do we want to stay with? Do we want to stay with the hegemonies? Do we want to go at the doorsteps of those who want to exploit us, whose interests are known to us and who are not in our favour? Therefore, in that context, again the question arises, if they are coming here in April to visualise the role of NAM in next century and that is where in April, India will come again in central point to discuss this. We will discuss them at length. Question can also be asked that they did not vote for you. Yes, they did not. Is that the only test? As I said in the earlier part of this, has it ever happened in the last 50 years that NAM collectively voted on one side? That is why, Nehru was all the time saying that we were not a bloc. We are a movement and that is the difference between the bloc and the movement that you have the freedom of choice, sometimes voluntary, sometimes, non-voluntary continuously. We also must say at the same time that not only this autonomy of choice and freedom of action is a central point of NAM, but also this is something on which alone, a world strength can be expressed. And that is how, we are trying to do.

Recently, we had the honour of receiving the Deputy President of South Africa here. The NAM Ministers will meet here in April and the NAM Summit is likely to be held in South Africa towards the end of this year.

Something some friends have talked about is the visit of the Chinese President. We are not euphoric about it. We have not gone down to say that everything is fine. No, it has not been. That is why, you would have seen that we have not highlighted to the extent sometimes some friends would have linked us to do. We are now at that stage when we have only signed a confidence building measure.

The issue of border has not been sorted out as yet. There are other submissions on which we have difference of opinion. But also, at the same time, we have a feeling that now, through this confidence building measure, we can improve our relation. In 1993, when Narasimha Raoji went there, he has spelt out tranquility of us. We have taken it one step further now. It is not something new. It is only detailed spelling of them. Ultimately the Line of Actual Control is not the border and it has been said in the agreement itself that 'it is without prejudice to our claims' and it does not sort out their claims regarding our boundary and area. Our claims regarding our territory are there and they will be there unless we are satisfactorily satisfied. Therefore,

any other suggestion that is made in their context must not be misunderstood. But one thing is very interesting for me to point out and that you have all read it. What did President Jiang Zemin tell in Islamabad? Why did he tell them that, about Kashmir, they must now talk bilaterally? Why did he tell them that this is a new type of model which has been worked out in the Sino-Indian relationship? What is Sino-Indian model? There the contentious issue remains. Yet we are trying to work out some cooperations in various areas.

If I may say so without any disrespect to you, Sir, or to anybody, two years ago, I had the privilege of going to Pakistan on a private visit.

Madam Benazir Bhutto was in office at that time. I suggested to her the same thing. I said: 'Let the contentious issues remain, but let us keep on talking about other things and let us build economic relations; let us build cultural relations.' We have to give a shift to our policy towards people-to-people relationship with Pakistan. Some friends may not approve it. But whom does it benefit? When we give more visas; more visas are being given to the divided families - mother is here, son is there, brother is here, sister is there. If they come and met their family, does India gain or does India lose out of it? Most of these people come from Karachi. Why did Pakistan close down the Consulate in Karachi? It is primarily because they wanted to hinder the visas. At that time, we were issuing from Karachi alone 750 visas a day. We closed it down. Now, we are exerting our best to give as many we can, but our number now does not even exceed 300 because we do not have the manpower available with us and they do not let more manpower for it.

Some time many speculations have been made as to what will happen in a couple of days or in three days about Indo-Pakistan talk, etc. I would not like to comment on that because India has not been approached officially for any talks. India's position stands what it was. The letter which the hon. Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda wrote to Shrimati Benazir Bhutto, to that response has not yet come and that is where we stand committed. I think, whenever we have to talk, we will talk on that basis, on official level, which has been snapped for some years now.

Therefore, the thrust of the foreign policy that we are trying to pursue, if I may say broadly, is not reactive any more; it is active, if we take initiatives. We have taken major initiatives regarding Bangladesh. We have taken major initiative regarding Afghanistan. We have taken another major initiative regarding Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We have taken initiative regarding ASEAN and also to an extent and within a limited sphere a new initiative regarding making our borders tranquil. Well, how tranquil will they be, that is still to be seen because at the moment we are not talking of borders? There should be no confusion about it.

We are talking about the Line of Actual Control. The Line of Actual Control is also to be spelt out. General Saheb has rightly asked me: 'Where is the Line of Actual Control?' In this visit, it has now been agreed that our officers will meet again and maps will be exchanged. Can there be a discussion on maps, whether their maps are correct or our maps are correct? Then, some *via media* will be spelt out.

This is in general I wanted to say. Now, if I wish to and if you wish to, I can go point by point to various points which my friends have raised, if you have still the patience and time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, all those points are covered now.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : May I thank you once again and thank my hon. friends who have shown so much patience to sit here so long and carry on this Debate. I agree with Shri Shivraj V. Patil that, I think, it is very important for us that very frequently we discuss foreign affairs and security. This should not be left as a surplus time when we sit at quarter to nine and discuss it. I think, we should sit here when the House is present because these are vital issues on which nation must take its view and nation must decide the policy through the Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we have one more discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Now, the financial business should be taken up. After the Supplementary Demands for Grants, we can take up the reply of W.T.O. discussion tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees we can do so, because according to the List of Business, another discussion under 193 is to be taken up immediately after this. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made a suggestion that we will take up discussion under Rule 193 tomorrow and we will take up the financial business now.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : How is it possible? Our speakers on financial business are not present here at the moment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : As far as W.T.O. is concerned, we will take it up tomorrow. I have already discussed this matter in the Business Advisory Committee because the financial business has to go to the other House.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : That is not befitting. It was said first that W.T.O. would be discussed and this will come up next. Now, you are taking up financial business and our Members are not present here...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Your Party's Member has already spoken. Others will also speak. We will finish it today. It was decided so in the B.A.C.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Col Rao Ram Singh has spoken from your Party.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (North East) : I also want to speak.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes, you can speak. These are only Supplementary Demands. We have one hour's time till ten o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we will go to the financial business now. The discussion under Rule 193 regarding the W.T.O. will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : When will it be taken up?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That can be discussed in the B.A.C.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo to speak on the Supplementary Demands.

20.51 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) - 1996-97

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, just three months back we have congratulated the hon. Finance Minister for having done a very fine Budget-making which was a very difficult and deft task. The Budget is the most important instrument in the hands of the Government for managing the economy and it is also a significant statement of policy. But now we see from the Demands for Supplementary Grants just three months later, that this is the first batch of Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1996-97. While saying that, the Minister of Finance is silent on what the total deficit that is going to accrue, as he is likely to present the regular Budget in another three months' time. He is also silent on the price rise, inflation, money supply and the resource mobilisation. I think he can afford to be a little more transparent and take us into confidence. After all, it is the House which is going to support him on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. Most of the items relate to court cases, bonus, accommodation, liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers which, I do not think, anyone in this House will oppose.

Here, I would like to confine myself mostly to a subject which has an important bearing on the sovereignty and integrity of the country and it is the national security. The latest report of the Standing

Committee on Defence laments this fact. In fact, in the later stages it has not agreed with the Ministry on the recommendations in which India does not have a written national defence policy. When there is no written national defence policy, the implied meaning is that we have to have an *ad hoc* national security policy or paper or precept or ethos, whatever name you may like to call it by.

It is rather serious. After all, what is national security? National security is the sum total of the measures taken to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty and provide the people with safety and prepare the ground for prosperity and economic development.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister was a student of Harvard University. I am sure, he would know prof. Emile Benoit's study of 45 developing countries, where irrefutable evidence comes out that defence expenditure is conducive to economic growth and four main benefits accrued that it helps in sophisticated technology, it brings in faster a sense of security, the psychological gains of security, trained manpower and economic activity.

Now, we go through the Budget documents presented in August. At that time also, the Standing Committee on Defence had made observations that the defence outlay was inadequate. The Navy's position was grim, the Army's budget was totally inadequate and the Air Force, which was supposed to be a lean mean fighting machine, was lean but not a mean fighting machine at all. Of course, we all congratulate the hon. Defence Minister for clinching the deal which my good colleague, Shri Mallikarjun was at since 1992 and we are going to have Su-30 which will make a qualitative improvement in the fighting capabilities. Now, if we go through the demands, there was an increase of Rs. 938 crore over last year's budget on Defence which to a certain extent was nullified by 6.4 per cent inflation and 25 per cent hike in petrol price. I believe, today the inflation rate is 6.8. Out of Rs. 3,000 odd crores, about Rs. 1,200 crore have been the outlay for Defence in this Supplementary Budget - Army Rs. 830.50 crores, Navy Rs. 80.6 crore, Air Force Rs. 162.24 crore and Ordnance Factory Rs. 127 crore. This is indeed nothing.

Sir, we should ask a question : Is it conducive to national security? Would it help modernisation? Would it help acquisition? Would it help replacements? Finally, would it lead towards a credible conventional defence capabilities? This was an apprehension in August and I think that it has become little more serious now than it was in August. Will it give a credible deterrence to those who are hostile towards us? I know that in a Supplementary Budget the hon. Finance Minister cannot do much. The Supplementary Budgets are bad in budgeting. In any case, I am raising this question so

that he may take care of the commitment he made while answering the Finance Bill and see that these apprehensions are removed when the Budget comes in February-March, 1997.

Sir, taking a cue from the study of Prof. Benoit, the Standing Committee on Defence have also reflected on the role of defence spending and the economic development.

Today, we heard at length the debate on foreign policy. Today, the world of liberalisation and economic activity will definitely impede on our geopolitics, geo-strategy and geo-economics. Today, economics is the order of the day although we may not like that word, whether it is in foreign policy or defence policy. As Sir Basil Liddle-Hart has mentioned in "Strategy: The Indirect Approach" and so has Baron Von Clausewitz in his extensive treatise on war, which is still relevant, said :

"The defence or war and diplomacy are two sides of the same coin and where diplomacy ends, war begins."

21.00 hrs.

But the very fact that for the last 25 years we had no war also reflects that probably our foreign policy had held it ground and it is after that 1971 War, when the liberation of Bangladesh took place. In memory of that war only we celebrated the Vijay Divas yesterday. But 25 years after that historic war, which has taught us many lessons, this was celebrated with a little help from Parliament. The Parliament was exercised because it was left to the Armed Forces to celebrate it in their own way within their limited resources. This is the first time that the Supreme Commander, the President of India paid homage as well as honoured those who had made the supreme sacrifice and the gallantry award winners of the highest gallantry awards, that is, the Param Vir Chakra, the Victoria Cross and its equivalent. For the first time such an honour was bestowed on the Armed Forces.

But these 25 years have also brought out the facts that what was assured, what was promised to those who had fought in that 1971 War still remains a dead letter. It has not seen the light of the day. The other day, my distinguished colleagues Shri Jaswant Singh as well as Shri Rajesh Pilot quoted figures from Maharashtra that there were 80 cases which have come out in one of the articles of *The Indian Express* and the *Raksha Mantri* was quite candid that a lot remains to be done. He said that he would be writing letters to the Chief Ministers and to the State Governments in this regard.

In 1984, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister and the real architect of the 1971 historic War had appointed a high level committee consisting of

State Ministers, Members of Parliament, Central Ministers, distinguished soldiers, Admirals and Air Marshals in which all the concerned departments were associated. A total of 68 recommendations had been given, of which the minor ones had been accepted. The major recommendations had been given, of which the minor ones had been accepted. The major recommendations concerns the service of men in the Armed Forces. A soldier or a sailor or an airman joins the service at the age of 18 years and retires or is released at the age of 33 years. When a considerable expense, considerable resources and the time of the nation are spent in his training to make him a disciplined, motivated, sincere and dedicated soldier or sailor or airman, if he is released from the service at the age of 33 years, the country loses not only the benefit of his services till the age of 58 years, but we are also throwing him to the wolves at the age of 33 years or from 33 to 42 years at the maximum.

Sir, out of 70,000 people who were released about 50,000 come from that category who are not Officers, who are not Junior Commissioned Officers as Naik Subedar, Subedar, Subedar Major and their equivalent in the other two services. They are the baby of neither the State Governments nor the Central Government. The high level committee, where the Ministry of Personnel, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Defence were part of the drafting, had unanimously recommended that these persons may be allowed to serve in the various ordnance factories or other departments and ministries till the age of 58 years. That would have saved you the pension money which is a very substantial sum. That money would have been saved and you would have also utilised the manpower now, of course, we have taken women into the Armed Forces which is a step in the right direction and the country would have benefited. The pangs of re-settlement and rehabilitation of those who have fought for the country and died for the country, at least, they should be looked after. Today, the money that has gone for pension hike could have been available for modernisation or acquisition or even for improvements.

The second point is regarding the Ex-Servicemen Finance Development Corporation. Even today's newspapers carry reports that we are starting one such corporation for the handicap people. The hon. Finance Minister's predecessor, Dr. Manmohan Singh started one such corporation for the Small Scale Industries and one for the minorities and one for the women. For every segment of society, it has been there. But for the ex-servicemen, totalling about 50 lakhs in this country, who have no *my baap* and who do not agitate because it is not in their grain to agitate, we could not find Rs. 170 crore in five years - Rs. 85 crore by the Centre and Rs. 85 crore by 29 States of the Indian Union. We could not find Rs. 170 crore! Till today, it is a dead letter. So,

I would request the hon. Finance Minister and through him to the Government, that—probably the valuation of Rs. 170 crore in 1984 would have gone up to say about Rs. 200 crore—let us find this Rs. 200 crore—Rs. 100 crore by the Centre and Rs. 100 crore by the 29 States in five years which comes to a little more than Rs. 3 crore and have an Ex-Servicemen Finance Development Corporation.

Then comes the question of one-rank-one-pension. That was stated by my distinguished senior colleague, Col. Ram Singh. There is an anomaly in the entire pension scheme. When the Britishers used to pay pension, they used to give 50 per cent of the last pay drawn for 10 months. That was the qualifying criterion. But when in 1950, we had the pension for the Army and the Navy and in 1954 for the Air Force, we had 1/80 multiplied by 1/32 because the civilian gets into a job at the age of 25 years and retires at the age of 58 years. So we equated the service people who joined at the age of 18 years and retired at the age of 33 years. So, the factor of 1/33 was taken into account and the last pay drawn for the last 10 months was taken as the qualifying criteria. So it was always a fraction of that of the civilian pension since it is calculated on the day of retirement on the basis of what you are getting for the last 10 months. Every time the Government improved the pensionary benefit whether it is through the Pay Commission or *suo motu* or by bringing the slab system as you did in 1979 where you merged a part of the DA with the pay but the anomaly kept on growing. A person who retired in 1950 or 1955 would be that much older and less productive today with more social obligation than the gentleman who retired in 1995 or 1996. But the anomaly is that the person who retired in 1996 will get far more pension than the one who retired in 1950 when his obligations are more. So, the system of one-rank-one-pension should be there. Whenever there is an improvement from a prospective date, a particular rank will attract a particular pension. So, I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister—as he has been dealing with it for the last five years or even more years as Minister of Personnel and as a Finance Minister he will have a big say in it—to look into this matter. Now, the Fifth Pay Commission has already given its recommendations.

It was the Fourth Pay Commission which, for the first time, took on the question of pensioners when the hon. Minister's distinguished predecessor, Shri V.P. Singh, changed the terms of reference to include the pensioners in its purview. So, this is the right time when the Government can do something for these pensioners.

The other important recommendation of the high level Committee was to set up a Commission of Ex-Servicemen, which would be accountable to Parliament. But as Col. Rao Ram Singh was saying, what ultimately happened to that unanimous report was that one post

of Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Defence was created with a pyramid of bureaucrats; and that Additional Secretary's post had also been abolished in a span of ten years. Now, there is nobody to look after these ex-Servicemen! It is going on its own steam. If there is somebody who is quite appreciative of these ex-Servicemen, they get a good deal; if not, they are left to God Almighty.

Sir, we celebrated the 25th year of Vijay Diwas. I thought a little gesture could be made towards the people who had laid down their lives for the Motherland. Their kith and kin are still alive; some of them have lost their limbs, some of them are just struggling. Therefore, a little gesture could be shown to them by accepting and implementing the recommendations of the high level Committee and also those of the various other Committees.

Sir, we are about to embark on celebrating our 50th year of Independence on the 15th of August. The first battle or war or hostility took place sometime in October 1947. The first Param Veer Chakra went to Major Som Nath Sharma 4 Kumaon, whose brother received the honour from the hon. President; the Parma Veer Chakra was also given to Major Peeru Singh, Company Havaldar from 6Ba Rajputana Rifles, whose son received it yesterday; then, there is Naik Yedunath Singh, Second Lt. Rane, Subhedar Joginder Singh and Subhedar Banna Singh of JAK LI, but for whom, Siachen would not have been in India. I do hope that during the celebrations of the 50th year of our Independence, we will not forget them. We should have a befitting memorial and befitting honour for those who safeguarded our nascent democracy. This was the first battle that India's National Army fought. Till then, it was a mercenary Army. The historians and others have said that this was India's National Army which paid the supreme sacrifice for which a part of Kashmir is still with us, although we lost some of it over the conference table, in spite of many lives having been shed at the altar while defending the Motherland. What are the lessons that we have learnt from these wars? In the Falkland War, the Britisher learnt a lot of lessons and they have tried to have ethos for their Defence.

Today, we do not have an institutional arrangement, what I call, a Systems Management. Our hon. Finance Minister is a management expert also, apart from being a good legal luminary. The systems approach is lacking, which has also been reflected by not only the Standing Committee but also by the Defence or the Defence Services or the Committee on Defence Planning.

Defence is also a part of economic development. It is synonymous with economic development and also with foreign affairs. So, the financial aspects, the economical aspects, the psychological aspects, the political aspects, the strategical aspects and the

sociological aspects have to be dovetailed and there has to be a Systems Management, if we have to have a credible defence.

21.16 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar *in the Chair*)

We had the President of China here. Again the country reverberated with *Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai*. We also had the hon. Prime Minister of Bangladesh to sign the Ganga Treaty. People in Bangladesh are very happy. People in this Parliament are very happy. But we find a discordant note from Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Also from Bengal.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Ihenkanal) : And also from Bengal. We have all the jute growing areas. What is going to happen to them? We require some clear answers to these because again as Mr. Baron Von Clauswitz has said :

"There are no permanent friends and no permanent foes, but only permanent enlightened self-interest."

Did we discuss specifically Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh? As one Army Colonel while briefing me when I was a Minister said "Sir, when you were busy waving tricolour in Vijay Chowk on 15th August, 1947 somebody forgot the boundaries of our country and we are still guarding Siachen border and other borders." That is the fluid situation with China and with other countries. I would not go into too much of details. So, these are the things and if we have to resolve them, we must have credible strength and credible deterrents.

Another lesson we have learnt is the low intensity proxy war which has been not only bleeding the nation, but it is causing misery, death and diversion from economic development into something else. I would like to reiterate once again that national security demands that the Defence plan has to be dovetailed into our economic development plans, the foreign affairs plan and industrialisation plan without which this *ad hocism* may not allow us to survive in a future war. This is the apprehension in the minds of the soldiers today and in the minds of senior officers of the three Armed Forces who have been ventilating their apprehension even at the level of the Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Naval Staff, in the Press and in public.

So, this is one of the ways in which we can have some rationalisation in economy which I have spelt out in detail during the discussion on Finance Bill and I will not go into that again now. But there are certain studies which have been done by the Services Headquarters and by the Ministry of Defence and for the Utilisation of Manpower Report of 1995. I wish

this is looked into. One is the civilianisation of these formations by which cost will get reduced. Another is the TA-isation of the armed forces by the year 2012 as per the Defence Plan. One third of the Army, Navy and Air Force will be composed of territorial forces who are soldiers for two months, and for ten months they had their civil vocations. The Israeli Defence Forces, United States, Germany, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and U.K. all have a large proportion of the Armed Forces composed of territorials. This will save pensions' allowances, bonuses, additional dearness allowances and that much money will be available for modernisation, acquisition, replacement, retrofitting and refitting and you will have more money for research. There are other studies also just like La Fontaine Committee, former Chief of Air Staff on Bird Hazards and Air Safety, and the Bombay Natural History Society Report. It is seen that licences for slaughter houses near the operational airfields are given by Shri Chaturanan Mishra's present portfolio.

It is looked after by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries which has no control over this. In the last couple of years, we have lost fighting aircraft worth Rs. 465 crore...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

You issue licences and monitor things...(Interruptions) The Minister of state of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Dilip Kumar Ray gives reply in the Parliament...(Interruptions) There should be some rationalisation.

[English]

Most of them are near the operational airfields...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Did you listen him?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : No...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : As you get relief...(Interruptions) food flashes in your mind. Be some ruthless...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : So, this is where rationalisation can take place in the two Departments of the Government. So, as I said earlier, we have lost fighting aircraft worth Rs. 465 crore. Now, are going to spend Rs. 5000 crore to induct the Sukhoi-30s to replenish and to give the Services more teeth. So, this seems to be a little paradoxical. We keep on losing on

one side and we keep on acquiring on the other side when can sort out this matter.

Regarding Navy, in today's context, we call ourselves as a Blue Water Navy. We have two fleets - one in the Eastern side and one in the Western side. In the last decade, that is, in the last ten years, we have had no investment in the Navy as far as replacing our aircraft carriers or fighting ships or battleships or the through-deck cruisers or heliborne things are concerned. So, we have to decide whether we want to be an in-shore Navy or Navy from the seas, in the sea. If it is in the sea, then, it will have the capability of the Coast Guard. If we want to operate from the sea, we must give them the state-of-the-art technology. After all, our economy and commerce are increasing.

I think our Finance Minister did a wonderful job as the Commerce Minister. Our commercial activities are also going to increase. The commercial activity uses the bottoms in the sea rather than the land route and the air route. Therefore, if the Navy has to not only safeguard our coastal line but also our commerce as well as the polymetallic modules, that is, in the maritime zone, then we must have to think of making the Naval ships as well as our aircraft air-worthy, battle-worthy and we must give them the state-of-the-art technology to train the personnel also. So, training is one of the biggest casualties in the entire Armed Forces.

Today, whether it is the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, they are unable to do their regular exercises. If they do not do their regular exercises, there the man-machine or man-weapon relationship becomes rusty and during the times of need, it will not function. The Indian Armed Forces have always attached the highest importance to the man behind the weapon or man behind the equipment. Today, there is an astronomical figure of 15,000 officers short at the junior leader level like Captain, Lieutenant and Major. There is no dearth of Generals or Brigadiers. There are about 57,000 people deficient in the Other Ranks. That means they are deficient by about 22 per cent. God forbid, if we do have to go to another war or if we do have a situation where we have to tackle somebody, then we will be woefully inadequate. The rate at which we are using the Armed Forces for civilian purposes also has its effect on the morale of the personnel. With the promises and assurances not having been fulfilled, today young people are not coming forward to join the Armed Forces. So, we have to tackle this is a two-pronged attack. One is a short term measure and the other one is the long term measure.

Sir, in most countries abroad, people are given engineering training before they are inducted into the Armed Forces so that when they are released after their Colour Services, they can find for themselves resettlement and a profession. Now, in the National

Defence Academy, in three years' time, they acquire a B.A. Degree which is not on much use when they are released from the Armed Forces. I would say, these things have been studied by this Rationalisation and Manpower Committee and the Government should take a look at it.

The National Council of Science Museum is under the Ministry of Culture. It is not a part of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Certainly, the National Council of Science Museum which has a string of science museums in the country and which helps to bring in a scientific temper amongst the younger students, has been given a love letter saying that the money they have spent till the end of December, will not be available to them. There has been a drastic cut of Rs. 4 crore on an expenditure which they have already committed. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister can act as a catalyst in this regard. If they are not paid for the work which has already been done to the tune of Rs. 18 crore, then these science museums will come to a halt. On 31st December, they are supposed to complete it. It is a time over-run and cost over-run thing.

I want to thank the hon. Finance Minister that last time he responded and this time he has given Rs. 4 crore to the Sports Authority of India. It has been doing a yeoman's service for training and developing every young sportsperson. That will ease the situation. This time during the Olympics, about 33 per cent of the Indian team was composed of the trainees of the Sports Authority of India from schools and colleges, which is a very healthy thing.

I have got some more points, but because of the paucity of time, I would not like to take more time. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. But the question is of national security and having a systems management and a continuous evaluation so that we do not have to be apathetic during peace time and get into panic in a knee-jerk situation during war time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) :
Sir, I will not elaborate on Defence as he has done. I will be brief.

On any Supplementary Demand for Grants, we try to look into it in two ways - whether it is just a correction or an amendment of the earlier estimate or which also amends some of the ideals expounded during the voting the discussion on the General Budget. Now we are trying to look into as to what has really happened. What has happened is when there is some change on salary etc., some Supplementary Grant is necessary. Is there any change in the approach? I was looking into it because a good deal in our approach needs to be changed and it may be reflected in the coming Budget. In the meantime, as far as I could see, I welcome some of these provisions. For instance, there is an amendment

in the approach. For KVIC, Rs. 50 crore have been provided as additional amount as a tax rebate. I welcome that. Even in Defence, there is some addition to the provisions on R & D. I welcome that and I want that to be projected in the coming Budget also.

Then there is just the other thing about the external assistance in order that it is utilised. Therefore, we are providing some additional amount. I would like to believe that this is in response to the criticism generated in the House earlier on why so much external assistance remains un-utilised.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Not only is there an additional provision for R & D on Defence but also it is there on R & D on space.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : There has been an additional amount given. I welcome this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It seems the Finance Minister wants you to elaborate it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Additional provisions is not only reflected on R & D on Defence but also on R & D on Space.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It is also there on ITI. I am not detailing it. It is indicating the direction.

Some charges are 'token grants' like the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, Watershed Development Programme under the Flexible Approach Scheme, etc. That is all right and that is a matter of implementation. For Sports also you have added as much as it was added in the original, which is good.

My two critical comments are this. We have seen in the course of many CAG's Reports earlier that even after the Supplementary Demands for Grants are passed and then either that is not spent or even after that, there is an excess spending. This is a problem of budgeting. I do not know whether the present Finance Minister has taken care of these aspects of budgeting. These are repeatedly being commented by the CAG and PAC Reports. Another may be forthcoming very soon.

The other point in the CAG's Report is this. While I say, of Rs. 3,064 crore, Rs. 1,064 would be through reappropriation. Now, I think, it is the duty of the Finance Minister to indicate as to wherefrom these savings and priorities have been withdrawn. We know the need for priorities in terms of expenditure but do not know as to wherefrom these 'savings' are coming. It does mean that what he has passed during the Budget Session, certain funds are available from out of the savings. We are not planning them. Which are the areas, we are not planning? I have made these comments and I think, this should be the major part of every Supplementary Budget. This should be indicated for a very simple reason. We have seen in the past CAG's Reports about the Appropriation Account that in many important areas,

no expenditure has been made and that has been stated as 'savings' and has been reappropriated for certain Heads, "Major Heads" or "Minor Heads", etc.

So, this is the point which I want to make not only for this Supplementary Budget but for all future Supplementary Budgets; at least, the other one which is coming in February or March.

The last comment I want to make is this. I am extremely sorry that in this Supplementary Budget, nothing more has been provided for the sick units of the country. I have a status report from the Department of Heavy Industry in this regard. About the Tyre Corporation of India it says, "implementation of the scheme is to commence for want of financial input". I think, if there is a restraint, this should be included in the Supplementary Budget. Then it says "refusal of the Government to act as promoters though the companies are potentially viable" that is, MAMC Durgapur, Cycle Corporation of India, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass etc. Again, take Jessop and Company. Here, in spite of having sufficient orders, execution is hampered because of lack of working capital and non-plan support.

I wish very much that the Finance Minister's wish that he provides some amount of money so that these units which are considered to be sick before the BIFR can be lifted up and can be made healthy. This is my last comment.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir keeping in view the delay, I will speak in short. In supplementary budget provision of 3 crore 12 lakh rupees has been made for the employees of I.D.P.L. This is a good thing and we welcome it. Approximately 8200 employees work in I.D.P.L. Their monthly wage bill is four crore Sixty lakh rupees. From October, 1996 production has been stopped in it.

All the Factories of I.D.P.L. are lying closed. And now one months salary is to be provided which is 4.6 crores rupees but the budget provision is that of 3.12 crore rupees. If the salary is to be paid then pay it upto March. I would like to say that upto which time you are going to provide the salary? Whether these factories of our country are not going to be run? whether these are to be kept closed? Tell the country about this. The second think is about giving subsidy to the farmers on fertilisers. Subsidy of rupees 6735 was given in the year 1995-96 and this year 8359 crore rupees will go in subsidy. You import manure worth 2000 crore rupees from outside while it is produced at lower cost of Rs. 3-4 thousand per tonne in our country. Now the question arises that if we import fertilizers from outside then what we will do with these fertilisers factories. What will happen to the factories like Hindustan Fertiliser, Fertiliser Corporation?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur) : They are closing them including the factory of Gorakhpur.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : I would like to say that you too know this thing and I also know this. To whom you are telling all this.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : The Government are sitting here. I am narrating it for them.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : The question is that what will happen to the factories which are lying closed or sick? In our country the money is being spent to reorganise the factories or on subsidy, whether it can not be reduced? I would like to request the Finance Minister that he must reduce the amount of subsidy and increase the production. The fertiliser produced in our country is much cheaper than the imported one. I would like to raise the matter of Barauni fertiliser factory in this regard. A Company of Japan is ready to provide loan and regularly writing letters to the effect that Government of India should give guarantee to them. The company which gives loan would like to seek the guarantee. The second thing is that the Government of India must put fertiliser in the priority sector. I would like to know from the minister that while you don't have money and foreign company is interested in investing, then why you are hesitating in giving the guarantee. You are not providing the guarantee, not reviving the factories then what should we do?

Same is the situation of textile industry also. The Government have taken 50 percent blocks out of the remaining blocks under ensured Employment scheme, this is a good attempt. But when the number of blocks was increased in the country then funds should also have been increased for this item. I found in this supplementary budget that for this item funds have not been increased. The Government provided the funds for the new blocks by reducing the funds meant for earlier ones. This work can be done by all of us. I cannot understand that if the people are below the poverty line, the number can be less in every block. Then saying this much that this block is included in the Ensured Employment scheme or not? Certain block is not being included in the Ensured Employment scheme, then the blocks which are not being included in the Ensured Employment Scheme, the people of those blocks who are living below the poverty line, whether they can be provided with 100 days employment in a year? We people have stimulated the hunger and also told that we will make homes for everybody...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now there you do something so that we may reach home earlier.

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Some funds should have been increased in the Indira Housing Scheme ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Jenaji, let him speak you must give freedom of speech in the democracy ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Government's Commitment was that we will make central rules for the agricultural workers, so what happened to that. Prime Minister has declared that recognition of trade unions will be decided by secret ballot, and so much so even gratuity rules of employees have not been amended. The Government of India have increased the gratuity limit to two and half lakhs for its employees but the gratuity limit of the industrial workers of this country, will not be more than one lakh. I have to say that you increase this also. We think that Finance Minister should provide some finance. Whether the Minister will think over it. The public Sector of this country must function. Why you are killing the entire Public Sector. For how many days we are to be hanged at the hands of foreigners? Coal is being imported from outside. Is there any shortage of coal in our country. The thing which you are importing. Custom duty is reduced on them. Congress imposed 110 percent duty which was reduced to 35 percent by them and you made it to 20 percent. You have imported 20 lakh tonne coking coal. We have heard about the corruption in the coal deal made by Jayalalitha. The business of coal should be done properly. Therefore, you should think over all these points.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supplementary grants 650 crore rupees have been provided as special assistance for Kashmir. This is all right. Approximately 20,000 people were killed in the insurgency in Kashmir during the last eight years. Four lakh people were rendered homeless, thousands of schools and colleges were burnt. Properly worth crores of rupees have been destroyed. It is the responsibility of the Government to reconstruct all these things. I would like to call the attention of the Finance Minister towards the fact that we have already spent more than one lakh crore rupees on Kashmir till date. What we are getting from the money that we have spent. Our soldiers, a discussion on them was being held here, when pass through the streets of Kashmir then it is said that*.

We have to think over it. I would like to put before you the audit report of 1995-96. On page 295, 32 Institutions are given. In these institutes no account has been maintained from 1972 to 1996. If the country's money is to be spent ruthlessly there, then I would like to tell you that as I told before that there is much need. But you have to keep monitoring on it, you have to think that this money should be spent in proper manner, because as per the things known till today show that a proxy war has been fought against India and that too with the money of our own country. I, therefore want to caution you and also request you that the need of the hour was that as the elections were over, new Government was formed and after that Government must have seen that how the eight years sufferings of the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

people could be sorted out. As I said buildings of schools were burnt to ashes and four lakh refugees are roaming here and there. No institution, no industry is functioning there. If you go to Kashmir then you will find that in the hard hit winter, there is no electricity. The need of hour was to take care of all these things. But what the Government have done is that after its formation, a Committee was constituted that we want autonomy, they started the discussion about the autonomy. You are giving money to them and they are telling that they want to go back to 1952 when the Accountant General of India did not have any power to check the accounts of that region. I therefore would like to request you that the work which is being carried out in the wrong direction there, there is an urgent need to check it and as I said the Prime Minister have announced packages before the assembly elections and said that we will revive the Dulhasti hydro electricity project, we will take rail line to Srinagar and also said that we will provide jobs to many people, but nothing been done till date. They are not taken into account a single matter till today. Now it is being said that the Prime Minister again after this Session will go there with a team and they will decide how to spend the money. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that ours is a poor country. Everybody knows that even now 56 percent of the people are living below the poverty line. They have to be given this money by reducing their bread intake for the development of Kashmir. It is necessary that every penny of it must be spent properly, it must be monitored fully and I would like that you must take full care in this regard. Here I would like to clarify one fact that when we talk about Kashmir then the meaning of Kashmir is not only Kashmir valley. The area of Kashmir valley is just 15 thousand square kilometers, the area of Ladakh is 97 thousand square Kilometers and 27 thousand Sq. Kms is that of Jammu region while the valley's share is only 1/8th of the entire state. When your schemes are prepared then during the last 50 years in the entire state a major discrimination has been made and due to that the people of Jammu also are demanding a separate state. Ladakh is also demanding that it must be kept as Union territory. You must take it into consideration. So that no one in these regions should feel that discrimination is being made with them. You have to take full care that money should be spent in a proper manner and one important thing which I would like to request is that you must establish your authority there. During the past three years in Doda district, the constituency which I am representing, if you look at that you will find that wood worth one thousand crore rupees has been burnt to ashes by the extremists there. Some quantity was burnt by them and some by our administration. You are providing 650 crore rupees to them. If you have your administration there are and if the army which is sitting over there, is made functional then we can save one thousand crore rupees. Our timber worth one thousand crore rupees was destroyed

there. I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister that when you are giving money from here, I am happy, I know and we feel that more money is needed there, nothing could be done in 650 crore rupees, you have to give more money, anyhow the money which you are giving, it must be spent in proper manner. In this regard I want to count some points, especially such as I mentioned about refugees and unemployment is in excess there, you have to spend on that also, besides this, those schools and colleges which were burnt, are to be reconstructed. The persons who were killed have to be provided ex-gratia grant in the form of money. Besides many defence committees have come up there and some of them are fighting against the extremists. Your money is not being spent there. I would like that the persons who are fighting as soldiers without salaries, these people are going there where it is difficult for the army and B.S.F. to reach and fighting the extremists, you must in any case provide financial aid to them.

I would like to bring one more thing into your mind. Now a days security forces are in excess there. Farooq Abdullah's Government is reiterating many times and the languages in which they are discussing is that how thousands of people are going to Pakistan for getting training and thousands are returning after getting training. How they are returning openly while we have deployed B.S.F. and Army personnel everywhere. The Government of Farooq Abdullah repeated this thing not only at one place but at many places that when the personnel of Indian Army are posted here then how the people cross the borders and come back. You have to take care about it. If corruption has got its way in the Armed Forces, if some people are getting success in providing arms with links with the enemy. You have to check this. Lastly, only one more issue I would like to bring to your notice. Our 170 Kilometre long international border is there and you have talked regarding the sealing of that border. But when we started sealing it, Pakistan started firing across the border, as a result of which 6 crore rupees spent by us on cement and barbed fencing has gone waste, the fencing on the Indian and Pakistan border, then how you allowed this money to go waste. Ours is a country of 90 crore people. Whether such a small Pakistan won't allow us to seal that International border for which there is a provision in Simla Agreement. Therefore, as I said, you must establish your authority there. Government exists there. You must prove this fact. The money are providing there must be increased and you must monitor it, this is my request to you.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to complete my speech quickly. I think the Finance Minister is hungry and is in hurry. There must be haste between meals and speech. Others also want to take meals.

Just now my brother Chaman Lal Gupta raised some good points here also raised some sad points and added chilly to it. When Kashmir was attacked in 1947, I think he was not born at that time, if he had taken birth then he must be studying in some school. At that time Pakistan had sent militants or some organisation had sent militants, due to which Maharaja Hari Singh had deserted Srinagar. Forces of Our Kashmir were defeated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Leadership of Sheikh Sahib, in the leadership of Bakshi Sahab people confronted the militants with bamboos. After the arrival of Indian forces Kashmiris co-operated with them. They reached on high hill and peaks and supplied ammunition. In every society there are good and bad characters. Chaman Lal Ji, I would like to ask you that when agitation is made against the Central Government in Jharkhand or Nagaland or at other places, don't they raise slogans against them? You made Kashmir an issue, gave full affection to them. Who are those people, they are Kashmiris. They have given their lives. I say it with experience. This is a serious matter. Today I would like to warn you that if you hurt the sentiments of the Kashmiris then they will become extremists because of you, because you always look at Kashmiris with disregard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the officers had to be moved to Jammu from Kashmir, experiences are gained or not but you must take care of the culture, if we created extremists in Kashmir then who saved him there. For this, the people of Jammu are responsible. Whenever Sheikh Sahab, Bakshi Sahab, Sadik Sahab and Mir Kasim Sahab went to Jammu for opening the offices, the people of Jammu used to throw stones on them. It is the reaction of that extremists started to come up there and then militancy started. I want to go into that issue...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gulam Rasool if you want to express views on Budget, you can do so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GULAM RASOOL KAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a provision of Rs. 650 crore has been made in this Budget for Kashmir. 272 bridges and several schools had been burnt there. Keeping in view all this, I would like to say that the provision of Rs. 650 crore is not sufficient. Instead it should be raised to Rs. 1000 crore. The Union Government should provide resources to the present State Government. Three months have passed since the popular Government has been stalled in the State but the Union Government has not provided any financial assistance. Despite political differences the Union Government must assist the J and K State Government in restoring peace in the state. Patriotism also demand this. You must not oust the democratic Government.

Therefore, I would like to request to the hon. Finance Minister that the construction of Sopore By-pass was proposed to be completed by 1991-92 but it has not been completed so far. The Government have already spent Rs. one crore and 66 lakhs on it and its construction work was to be undertaken by the GRAF. Construction of approach road of this by-pass has been completed. Now six-seven years have passed but the construction of a bridge on this by-pass has not been completed, as a result Rs. 1.33 crore spent by the Government for the purpose of acquiring land have also been wasted. That land has again come under the cultivation and people have reoccupied this land.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Farookh Abdullah has constituted a committee on the autonomy issue. The purpose of constituting this committee is not to keep Jammu and Kashmir away from the jurisdiction of the Auditor-General or the Supreme Court or the Election Commission. In this context autonomy means non-implementation of those laws in Kashmir which have nothing to do with the state and remove those laws which cannot be implemented in the state within the framework of the Constitution. It does not mean that we are not a part of India. We want to live in India with dignity and honour. We do not want to live in India as slaves or labourers or agents. We want to live in India as patriots.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister to provide financial assistance to the existing State Government of Jammu-Kashmir and advice the Auditor General to exercise its control; provide assistance to Farookh Abdullah's Govt., reconstruct demolished bridges and schools etc. win the hearts of State people; provide Jobs to the youth and strengthen secularism in the state; restore peace in Kashmir by starting political process and undertake the unfinished works of the State.

22.00 hrs.

The Government should establish industries; undertake research work for food-industries and provide pesticides at cheaper prices in the State and no tax should be imposed on spray oil. I would like to speak on many issues but you are asking me to conclude my speech. I would like to say again that the Government has presented this supplementary budget at a wrong time. You can get it passed.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion is going on here about I.D.P.L. Colonel Ram Singh Earlier mentioned about one of its units at Gurgaon which is the biggest plant in Asia. I.D.P.L. Virbhadra, Rishikesh, a drug manufacturing unit is situated in Uttaranchal and production in this unit is lying closed since October, 1996; This unit has been referred to BIFR. A package had been designed for the revival of this unit. BIFR has

directed that Rs. 4-5 crore per month should be provided as wage bill to this unit. But the Supplementary Demands for grants of the Ministry of Petrochemicals are only Rs. 3.12 crore. I fear that this unit of I.D.P.L., manufacturing life saving drugs will be closed or handed over to the private sector. Thousands of labourers of this unit are sitting idle. They did not get their salary even on the eve of Diwali. The Government have decided to pay them Rs. 4.50 crore. The hon. Minister will also ensure smooth running of this unit and other subsidiary units of I.D.P.L.

I would like to submit that the main reason of failure of this unit is that it comes under the Ministry of Petrochemical. It has been demanded right from the beginning that this unit should be brought under the Ministry of Health. Corporation Ltd. (I.M.P.C.L.) a Central undertaking is located in Uttranchal. 51 percent shares of this company are with the Ministry of Health. This company is making quality drugs. It is commercially viable and earning profit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was decided to sit upto 10.00 p.m. Should the time of the House be further extended?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman Sir, please conclude the discussion today itself.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : So, the time of the House is extended till the demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bill are passed.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : It has been demanded in the entire country that the status of fullfledged state should be granted to Uttarakhand. The issue of infrastructure in that region is also there. I would not like to go into detail about the industries because either it is paper industry or magnasifes, multinational companies are entering in every field. All these plants are locked in the hilly areas. Industrial development of this area is also standstill. Specially attention should be paid in this regard at this stage itself. The Government has shown generosity that it will creat a separate state of Uttarakhand. This step is worth welcome. But there is no infrastructure, no industry in the region. Unemployment and hunger are prevailing there. The fate of this region is locked. The hon. Minister will also pay attention to it and grant working capital and revised package to this region.

Another matter is about the defence. I would like to draw your attention specifically towards defence aspect. Shri Dev ji and Colonal Ram Singh ji had mentioned the name of Somnath Sharma who won the Paramvir Chakra. My home town Ranikhet is called the Home of Kumaon Regiment. Shri Somnath Sharma was the Colonal of Kumáo Regiment. He won the Param Vir

Chakra and this Regiment won many Mahavir Chakras. About 2.5 lakhs i.e. 50 percent of the total army men of Uttar Pradesh belong to Kumaon and Garhwal regions. But what is happening today? A report has been published in the 'Pioneer'.

[English]

The Army closes its doors for the Kumaon youth.

[Translation]

It has been said that the soldier of Kumaon got top most rank in the battle field. Now such a discriminatory treatment is being meted out with the youths of this region. According to my information at present youth of Kumaon and Garhwal regions are not being recruited in the Kumaon Regiment. The hon. Minister should see if there is any ill will behind this and if any wrong direction has been given in this regard.

My constituency is situated along the borders of Tibet and Nepal. When China deployed missiles in Tibet, I asked a question based on my little knowledge and quoting the Punjab Kesri, which reported, "China Ke ghatak prakshepastra Tibbet men tainat Bharat Ki rajdhani sahit mishane mein". In other words ICBMs have been deployed in Tibet. My district Pithoragarh is situated alongwith with the border of Tibet. The people of this district are frightened but it is a serious matter that Delhi and other cities are its target. When a pact was signed with China, I hoped that this issue would certainly be raised there. China will remove missifes from Tibet. By doing so China might come under pressure. Well, it is a different issue

I would like to submit that a serious view should be taken in this regard because the issue of national security is also a part of the foreign policy and it is also a matter of defence. In the reply to the question about the deployment of missiles by China it has been stated that we are also having it.

Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Forest and Environment are listed at serial No. 22. In this regard I would like to submit that at present the State of Uttar Pradesh is under the President's rule. (Interruptions) Article 356 is in force in the state. The purpose of its continuation is a different matter. But when Article 356 is in force in any state all the responsibilities of the state rest with the Union Government. Three thousand Labourers working in the forest department of the state have been retrenched. They get Rs. 35 per day. If it is a public welfare measure than I can't say anything about it. But there should be no retrenchment of the labourers. Earlier the State Government had stopped this practice. Retrenched poor labourers are sitting on hunger strike. I would submit that the hon. Minister will pay special attention in this regard.

Department of Telecommunications has demanded funds for I.T.I. It has stressed that demands of telephone industry should be accepted. The quality of its instruments is not good. Its quality should be improved. On the one hand we think of competing with multinational and foreign companies and on the other hand such a situation is prevailing in the Telecommunications Department. My constituency is situated along with the borders of Tibet and Nepal. Telephone lines of this area are out of order for the last one year. After 1962 Chinese aggression D.G.B.R. had constructed roads there but now they are damaged. There are neither telephone facilities nor roads. Now can we defend our borders.

Mr. Kar and Mr. Chaman Lal Gupta have raised the issue of Special central assistance for Jammu and Kashmir. Special central assistance of Rs. 650 crore is being provided to Jammu and Kashmir. They are demanding that more special central assistance should be provided to the state. In the original budget there was a provision of Rs. 227 crore as special central assistance to Uttaranchal. But now it has been reduced to Rs. 225. How will such a large region of Uttarakhand be fed up with this meagre amount of Rs. 225 crore. I would like to submit that it was decided in the Fifth Five Year Plan that the share of Uttarakhand would be at par with that of Himachal Pradesh. Special central assistance for Uttarakhand should be increased.

Unless we raise the problem of daily wage workers working on the roads justice will not be done to them. It is a matter relating to roads. There is also a demand of roads in this region in DGBR (Border Road organisation)...*(Interruptions)* These workers work from 8 O'clock in the morning on the roads. They are working under the Central Government. Their services should be regularised. They have been working in difficult circumstances for the last 15-20 years.

In the end I would like to say with regret that there is no provision of token money for the state of Uttarakhand in the supplementary demands for Grants. The state of Uttarakhand is to be created by March 1997. Without provision of funds, a tehsil or block can't be created, how will such a large state be created without funds. There is no mention of it in the supplementary Demands for Grants. The Hon. Prime Minister had announced in Haldwani that a medical college would be opened there. He also made the announcement that a sugar mill would be set up in Bailpuram in district Nainital. But there is no mention of these things in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Government have presented supplementary demands under the compulsion of court order. Savings shown by the way of reallocation is a tactful step. Compulsory deduction is a common practice. Various departments are asked to cut the funds from one head

and reallocate them to another head. This practice should be stopped.

With these words I conclude and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN (Quilon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to highlight a point connected with sports. The amount allocated for sports in the Supplementary Demands for Grants is very low. All of a sudden, all the Sports Authority hostels throughout the country have been closed due to financial crisis. As a result, students are thrown out in the middle of the academic year. Adequate provision has to be made to run the hostels throughout this year. Sufficient amount should be allocated in the Supplementary Demands for this purpose. I have a few other points to make but due to paucity of time I am not doing so.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for sitting late in the evening to help me persuade the House to vote the Supplementary Demands. I shall take only about four minutes.

There are three major parts of these Demands. The first is, items involving additional expenditure. In the case of Defence, the additional expenditure is Rs. 1200 crore; for Special Central Assistance for Jammu and Kashmir, it is Rs. 650 crore - Rs. 585 crore as grant and Rs. 65 crore as a loan. The third is for Space where for additional expenditure on Space Research, we are providing Rs. 150 crore. Each one of these, I believe, will be widely welcomed by this House.

There has been an extensive debate of Defence. I do not wish to go into all the details. On a suitable occasion, I am sure, the Defence Minister will answer. I only wish to point out that when the main Budget was presented, on Defence I had provided on the Capital account Rs. 8,944 crore as against the last year's RE of Rs. 8,044 crore, that is, an increase of Rs. 900 crore. But in the Revenue account, I had only provided Rs. 18,854 crore as against an RE for the last year of Rs. 18,835 crore - an increase of barely Rs. 19 crore. I had promised at that time that the bulk of the increase, virtually all of the increase, has been given to the Capital account which goes for buying equipment, modernisation etc. and during the current year, I will provide more money on the Revenue account which can take care of provisioning uniforms and other heads of expenditure directed towards the welfare of the Jawans and the other revenue expenditure of Defence.

Hence, I am providing another Rs. 1200 crore on the Revenue account and this, I think, will bring about a balance between Capital expenditure and Revenue expenditure. Kindly remember that in the last financial year between the BE and the RE, an additional sum of

Rs. 1379 crore had been provided. This year between BE and the first Supplementary, I am providing an additional sum of Rs. 1200 crore. If Defence requires more money, more money will be provided in the second Supplementary.

Sir, I have taken note of all that both Col. Ram Singh and Shri K.P. Singh Deo have said. This is an unusual year. The Budget itself was passed only on the 13th of September. Another Budget is due on the 28th February. I do not think major changes can be made mid-way. I have made the necessary provisions. But these questions relating to Ex-Servicemen Finance Corporation and one rank one pension can be attended to when we present the next Budget in February, 1997.

Sir, regarding Jammu and Kashmir, I am glad that Members have welcomed it. We are providing Rs. 650 crore to finance the State Plan; otherwise, the State Plan will not take off. I have had extended discussions with the State Government and we are providing Rs. 650 crore, Rs. 585 by way of grant and Rs. 65 crore by way of loan. This is the way for Parliament to affirm its solidarity with the Jammu and Kashmir people and tell them: You have come through adversity, we are helping you, now you get started with building the State.

On Space, as a tribute to the remarkable work done by our Space scientists and the work that they continue to do on Space research, we are providing an additional sum of Rs. 150 crore.

The second area is where we are simply adjusting against the savings and making provisions for very pressing needs. I do not wish to go into all the details of it. Some have been mentioned. But I only want to mention the fact that I am giving Rs. 1000 crore for externally aided project. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee made a comment. I do not know whether it was complimentary or not complimentary. But let me explain what ACA is. Additional Central Assistance on externally aided project is released on reimbursement basis. Last year, the Government ought to have released an additional Rs. 1100 crore. Last year, they had provided only Rs. 2500 crore, but eventually in the RE, they gave Rs. 3000 crore; there was an additional Rs. 1100 crore which ought to have been released last year and that has spilled over to this year. In a way, we are picking up the bill of last year but that does not matter. I provided only Rs. 2500 crore, but since Rs. 1100 crore of it is last year's bill, if projects which are being implemented in the States must continue to be implemented without interruptions, we have to provide another Rs. 1000 crore. That is why, we are providing another Rs. 1000 crore, taking a BE of Rs. 2500 crore to Rs. 3500 crore.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : How much more foreign exchange will be required?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : An equivalent of Rs. 1000 crore has already come. It has come from the

international agencies and we are releasing it. What this means is please understand - where the States which are implementing projects which are centrally assisted, externally aided by Rs. 2500 crore, they will be able to implement projects for Rs. 3500 crore. Another Rs. 1000 is going to the States and that means, the projects will be completed quicker. I think that deserves to be highlighted and therefore, I have highlighted that.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It deserves compliments.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Thank you.

The third major area is where we have savings in revenue and reappropriating it to other revenue heads, or savings in capital, and reappropriating for other capital heads. Mention has been made about a number of items. I only wish to draw the attention of the House to Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-Rs. 25 crore; India Population Project-Rs. 12 crore; Watershed Development Programme-Rs. 4 crore; and Khadi and Village Industries towards rebate on khadi sales-Rs. 50 crore. These have come out of reappropriation.

There are savings in some Ministries, both under Plan and Non-Plan, nothing to affect the growth of the economy. But in a year of transition, when Budget itself was deferred by about four to six months and a new Government has come in place and some programmes are being redrawn or redesigned, there are bound to be savings. This will happen every time in or the first year of a new Government. There are bound to be savings. I do not think there is any virtue in spending merely for the sake of spending... (Interruptions) So, you have got some hope. Even at 10.20 p.m. if you can live on hope, I should congratulate you. Therefore, there should be some savings. We are re-appropriating the savings. Spending must be effective, purposeful, and cost-efficient. There are some savings in one area and there are expenditure in other areas. We are re-appropriating and ensuring that growth of the economy is not in any way affected by these marginal adjustments.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What about the Demands for Grants?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That will come in the Revised Estimates when the Budget is presented. It will be inappropriate to indicate it midstream. It is because what we are re-appropriating now from one Head to another Head, we could be spending on the first Head. Then, there will be further re-appropriation in February. I think you have to wait for Revised Estimates. That will, in any way, be presented in about two-and-a-half months from now.

So, Sir, with these few words, I would commend the Supplementary Demands for Grants to this House and

request the House to kindly vote the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1996-97 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demand Nos. 5, 14, 17 to 20, 22, 28, 41, 48, 54, 63, 82, 86 and 91".

The motion was adopted

22.23 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1996*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1996-97.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1996-97"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I introduce the Bill.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17.12.96.

** Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

Sir, it has been pointed out to me that I had omitted to respond to the demand that money should be provided for sick units. Sir, it will be recalled that I have provided an amount of approximately Rs. 1270 crore in the Budget to take care of idle wages and other outgoings in a number of sick units. Now, there are, in fact, wages of neglect. For years programmes were devised but there was no follow through. Take the example of NTC, NJMC, IDPL etc. Now, you have added another long list. You have included Tyre Corporation, Cycle Corporation, MAMC, HEC, Jessop etc. Our Government is coming to grips with this issue. Last week, we had an intensive discussion on NTC, NJMC and IDPL. I believe it would come before the Cabinet again in a next few days, maybe immediately after this Session is over.

These are areas where I believe - I am not blaming any one - the decisions ought to have been taken some years ago. We are coming to grips with this issue. I have assured my colleagues that once we take an holistic view of the matter, find a solution, paying idle wages month after month without the overall solution is no solution.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : But retirement benefits are not being given.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I agree. It is not a solution to pay wages month after month. I am looking at Jessop. I am talking about the matter generally now. Therefore, I think, wages must be paid but it must be linked to finding a solution. A solution by which we can either revive the unit or find some way by which the unit and the workers can be rehabilitated. Without a solution of that kind, to pay wages month after month is only a drain on the savings of the people of this country which ought to be invested in any other project. But our sympathies are with the workers. We will take care of them. We will find ways to deal with them. That is all I wish to say, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1996-97, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the schedule stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Scheduled was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, the enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"The the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 18th December 1996 at 11 a.m.

22.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 18, 1996/ Arahayana 27, 1918 (Saka).

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