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Tuesday, December 3, 1996

Agrahayana 12, 1918 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Third Session
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Tuesday, December 3, 1996/Agrahayana 12, 1918 (Saka)

<u>Col/Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
(1) Content	Shri Om Pal Singh 'Nidar'	Prof. Om Pal Singh 'Nidar'
15/18	159.59	196.59
86/18 (from below)	16.86	18.86
86/2 (from below)	6.64	5.64
174/10	346, 395	344, 395
197-98/8	Statement 1-1(i)	Statement II (i)
238/19	SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA	SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 3, 1996/Agrahayana 12,
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Two Minutes Past
Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Production of Cotton

+
*161. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SH : NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of cotton is declining in the country;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether per hectare production of cotton in the country has come down over the years;

(d) if not, the per hectare production of cotton in the country during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(e) the area of land under cotton cultivation during each of the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The annual compound growth rate of production of cotton during the period 1980-81 to 1994-95 is observed to be 3.88 percent. In recent period also, the production has risen from 107.4 lakh bales in 1993-94 to 118.9 lakhs bales in 1994-95 and further upto 130.9 lakh bales in 1995-96.

(c) No, Sir. During the last 10 years per hectare production of cotton has gone up from 197 kg. to 246 kg.

(d) The yield of cotton per hectare during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was 249 kg., 257 kg. and 246 kg. respectively.

(e) The area under cotton during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was 73.21, 78.71 and 90.63 lakh hectares respectively.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was related to decrease in per hectare production of cotton. The Hon. Minister has, in his reply, admitted that the area under cultivation of cotton has gone down during the last few years. If we work out the percentage of yield in relation to the area, we find that in 1995-96 area under cotton cultivation was 90.63 lakh hectares and the yield per hectare was 246 Kg., compared to it, per hectare yield of cotton in 1993-94 was 249 Kg. although the area under cotton cultivation was only 73.21 lakh hectares. The hon. Minister has admitted it in the figures, yet he did not admit it in his statement. My first supplementary question is as to what are the reasons for the low yield of cotton in our country as compared to the world average yield of cotton because per hectare average yield of cotton in the world is 592 Kgs. as compared to 240 Kgs. in India? I would also like to know the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to push up average yield of cotton to the level of world average yield? This is my first question.

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask your second supplementary later on.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : The question of the Hon. member is related to per hectare production of cotton in other countries of the world. He has said that per hectare yield of cotton in the world is 592 Kgs. This is not a fact. In Israel, per hectare yield of cotton is 1709 Kgs. It is 1009 Kgs. in Turkey, in Australia it is 1636 Kgs. and in USA, per hectare yield of cotton is 767 Kgs.

This is true that the yield of cotton in India is the lowest as compared to other countries of the world. I raises between 246 and 259 Kgs. per hectare in our country. The reason being that in India cultivation is like a gamble to which our Hon. Minister of Agriculture usually refers to and say that the real Minister of Agriculture is the monsoon. When rains are timely and favourable, cotton production is good but when monsoon plays truant, it does affect cotton cultivation. Excessive rains resulting in more diseases to the cotton crop. We have seen that since 1991 yield of cotton increasing. Every year some increase is registered. Since the cultivation in our country is dependent on rain, the yield is low. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to see that per hectare yield of cotton goes up.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has linked the fall in production of cotton in the country to the monsoon. Monsoon is a world-wide phenomenon and India cannot be an exception. The Hon. Minister has not given any reason as to why the Government could not increase the per hectare yield of cotton.

Sir, before I ask my second supplementary, I would like to say that cotton growers get very low price for their produce and that is the reason that they are shifting to other crops. The cotton growers of Rajasthan have demanded that Government should take steps to fix the support price of Narma at Rs.3000 per quintal and of desi cotton at Rs.2500 per quintal and procure their produce. In view of the statement made by the Finance Secretary, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia that a cess could be imposed on all cotton fabrics in the textile industries in order to provide subsidy to the cotton growers, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether this proposal is under the consideration of the Government?

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices submits its report to determine the minimum support price of cotton. On receiving the report of the Commission the department examines the cost of production and the reasonably arrived at income of the farmer and on that basis the price of cotton is fixed by the Government. While doing so the Government remains conscious of the fact that the farmer should get remunerative price in every eventuality so that the cotton production does not fall and the cotton grower is not discouraged. Therefore, the Government is always ready to consider the demands and the problems of the farmers seriously be they belong to Rajasthan or other cotton producing States.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that average per quintal cost of production of cotton comes to Rs.1125. What should the poor farmer do in such a situation when he is not getting even the cost of production? Therefore, will the Government increase the price of cotton?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Justice, such long argument is not allowed. Shri Nitish Kumar.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Sir, if the price of cotton is not raised the farmer will be ruined. I would like to know what steps the Government is talking to increase the support price of cotton?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the name of Shri Nitish Kumar. You please sit down.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Hon. Minister was replying to the supplementary questions in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture. I do not know whether he has the full information with him about all these things. That is why he has given a general reply to a specific question. When the Hon. Member said that indigenous per hectare yield of cotton is 246 Kgs. as compared to 550 Kgs. per hectare at the international level, the question that the Hon. member was asking was that what the Government was doing to increase the per hectare yield of cotton in our country? In reply to this the Minister has apportioned the blame on to the monsoon

Sir, I have with me the copy of the reply given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in Parliament last year. He had told that certified seed is not available to the farmers in adequate quantity. Is it also one of the reasons for low yield? In reply to this question the Hon. Minister had told the Rajya Sabha that the quantity of certified seed available was sufficient to cover only 30% of area under cotton cultivation

The shortage of certified seed is coupled with the problem of pest control. Sometimes winds blowing from Pakistan destroy the entire cotton crop. Is there any scheme with the Government regarding pest control? All these things should have been replied to while telling the House as to how the Government plan to increase the cotton production. We want specific answer to this question.

Secondly the Government announces minimum support price. But no procurement agency comes forward to procure cotton from the farmers at the announced support price. As a result the farmers are forced for distress sale. What does the Government propose to do to overcome such a situation?

I would also like to know the reaction of the Government to this point.

[English]

The Union Finance Secretary, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, has favoured imposing a cess on all cotton fabrics that could help bail out the poor cotton farmers labouring under....

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been asked.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your 'two minutes' time is over.

[English]

Your question will be disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is not a question of minutes. If I do not make this point, how will the Government come forward with its reaction? ...[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am putting the question only and I want the Government's reaction thereto. Please allow him to express his reaction

[English]

...the poor cotton farmers labouring under depressed cotton prices and at the same time helps subsidise the handloom weavers. The Indian cotton farmers was perhaps as poor as the manual labourer. Shri Montek Singh observed and asked if farmers would ever could get the benefit of better prices for their produce then why not Indian farmers.

[Translation]

This is the statement of the Finance Secretary issued a few days back.. Through you, I want the reaction of the Government to this statement. Does the Government propose to take any steps in this direction?

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had been the Minister of the Department of Agriculture and is considered an intelligent Member. Therefore, he is justified in seeking a proper reply. His question is divided in two parts. One of them relates to the yield of cotton. In regard to yield, we have admitted that there has been a gradual increase in the yield from 1950-51 to 1995-96. The yield per hectare has risen from 95 Kgs. in 1949-50 to 246-257 kgs. in 1995-96. This is so despite the fact that irrigated area under cotton cultivation is very small. Average yield per hectare was 95 Kgs. When irrigated area was only 8.2 per cent. At present irrigation has been extended to about 34 per cent area which has led to increase in the yield. Another question which he raised was about the certified seed. About this too, the Government is cautious. To this end, the Government is running an Intensive Cotton Development Scheme through which the farmers would get certified seed, fertilizer and irrigation facility. Provision has been made to supply insecticides to save the crops from diseases and pests. That is how the Government is always cautious about the yield.

So far as the price is concerned, minimum support price is fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. For instance, in Punjab, the minimum support price has been fixed at Rs.1165 per quintal this year. In October, the price rules at about Rs. 1775 and at the end of the reasons, the price was Rs. 2045 per quintal. Similarly, in the beginning of November, the price was Rs.1760 but now it is Rs.2000. In Andhra Pradesh, the price was Rs.1981 in October which rose to Rs.2038 by the end of the month. In November, the price was Rs.1831 per quintal and by the end of the month, the price rose to 2152 per quintal. Similarly, the price in Gujarat was Rs.2125 per quintal...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What is the reaction of the Government on the observation made by the Finance Secretary, Shri Montek Singh?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : In response to the reply that has been given, I would like to say that the farmers are not getting more than Rs.1500 per quintal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have given the floor to Shri Lakshman Singh. Nothing else will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : It is essential to push up production of cotton. Oilseeds and pulses crops are also grown up alongwith cotton in the Kharif season. Therefore, it has also to be ensured that area under cotton during the Kharif seasons does not shrink and the equation between the production and price is maintained. Soyabean crop is also raised in the Kharif season. It is also not proper to increase the area under cotton and to decrease the area under Soyabean. I would like to know as to what steps the Government propose to take to maintain the balance between different Kharif crops?

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Cotton growers in the cotton growing States are getting reasonable price for their produce. Accordingly, the production has gone up and so has the area under cotton cultivation. It is ensured that area under cotton cultivation does not go down in relation to the demand for cotton.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an important point to make...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour. We cannot have a full debate on this issue now. That requires a separate notice.

[English]

Dumping of Graphite Electrodes

*162. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain countries have been dumping graphite electrodes in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating its environmental effect;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). As per information from the Ministry of Commerce, graphite electrodes are being

brought into India from other countries at a price less than the Normal Value. The imports of graphite electrodes is for industrial use where it gets consumed. Hence, the environment is not affected.

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(c) to (e). According to the Ministry of Commerce, anti-dumping investigations are carried out in India under Sections 9A, 9B and 9C of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the Rules made thereunder namely, Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995. The Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce has been appointed as the "Designated Authority" under this Act. Petitions received by the Designated Authority are decided after following the procedure prescribed under the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Investigations are quasi-judicial in nature and appellable in the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal. The merits of the investigations can be scrutinised only under the due process of law.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Should not I put a question since I belong to the Treasury Benches? Is it your exclusive right...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are on the next question, now.

[Translation]

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : The Government has admitted that graphite electrodes are being brought into India at low prices. If goods at low prices are imported into the country and sold here, it will affect the indigenous industries. We have entered into a number of international agreements, such as, GATT and Dunkel, etc. which have been discussed here in the House also. I would like to know as to what procedure has been adopted by the Government to check such dumping? Has this process been adopted in the present case too? If so, the number of people against whom action has been taken?

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : In the context, in which this question has been asked, it basically relates to the Ministry of Commerce. The hon. Members want to know whether electrodes are being brought into India from abroad and are sold on low prices? This issue relates to foreign trade. We have collected the information about it from the Ministry of Commerce. Action against those who indulge in bringing such good into the country for sale and dumping is taken by the Ministry of Commerce itself. In this connection, our laws have been amended w.e.f. 1.1.95 in accordance with the anti-dumping provisions of the W.T.O. Work relating to investigations is carried out

under the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1995. The Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce has been appointed as the "Designated Authority" for such investigations. On receipts of petitions regarding dumping, it is his responsibility to find out the extent to which dumping is being done. Based on the findings by the Authority, the Government decide whether to levy the anti-dumping duty or not and if duty is to be levied, what should be the extent of such duty. This is done in a semi-judicial process and appeal against its decisions can be filed in the Customs Appellate Tribunal.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, my second supplementary is as to whether the Government have the details about the countries from which graphite electrodes are being imported?

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Most of the quantities of graphite are imported from U.S.A., Spain, Japan, China, Belgium and Australia. The quantities imported during 1995-96 from different countries are as follows. China-486.1 tonnes, U.S.A.-391.2 tonnes, Japan-379 tonnes, Belgium-192.1 tonnes, & Spain-156.6 tonnes, Australia-112.4 tonnes.

Welfare Schemes for Tribals

+

*163. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE :

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes being run by the Government in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given by the Centre to various States for the welfare of tribals during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the criteria adopted by the Government for providing the Central assistance?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House as Annexure-I.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House as Annexure-IIA to II-F.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House as Annexure-III.

ANNEXURE-I

S.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2
1.	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan.
2.	Grants under Proviso (i) to Article 275(1) of the Constitution

1	2
3. Girls Hostels for STs.	
4. Boys Hostels for STs.	
5. Ashram Schools in TSP Area	
6. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.	
7. Research & Training :	
(i) Grants to Tribal Research Institutes and Award of Research Fellowships of Tribal development.	
(ii) Supporting Projects of All India and Inter-State Nature.	
8. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forests Produce Operations (STDCCs)	
9. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.	
10. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for ST Girls	

Annexure-IIA

State-Wise Grants Released under Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan for the year 1994-95, 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	State/UT	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4
T.S.P. States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1947.10	2140.32
2.	Assam	1112.67	1545.19
3.	Bihar	1748.70	274.22
4.	Gujarat	2491.66	3060.26
5.	Himachal Pradesh	450.57	541.62
6.	J & K	550.63	756.64
7.	Karnataka	409.03	659.99
8.	Kerala	126.30	181.20
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7535.72	9579.66
10.	Maharashtra	2196.34	2930.82
11.	Manipur	432.81	574.53
12.	Orissa	3956.55	4958.10
13.	Rajasthan	2202.79	2819.04
14.	Sikkim	75.10	100.10
15.	Tamil Nadu	256.88	274.44
16.	Tripura	480.01	565.47

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	70.41	104.08
18.	West Bengal	1335.03	1763.21
19.	A & N Islands	25.50	112.21
20.	Daman & Diu	35.50	59.31
Total		27500.00	33000.00

Note : The above release include Additional Special Central Assistance given to State Govts. against their proposals.

ANNEXURE-IIB

State-wise Allocation of funds under Article 275 (1) for 1994-95, 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460.50	460.50
2.	Assam	315.00	315.00
3.	Bihar	725.25	725.25
4.	Gujarat	675.00	675.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	24.00
6.	J & K	95.25	95.25
7.	Karnataka	210.00	210.00
8.	Kerala	35.25	35.25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1687.50	1687.50
10.	Maharashtra	801.75	801.50
11.	Manipur	69.00	69.00
12.	Orissa	771.00	771.00
13.	Rajasthan	600.00	600.00
14.	Sikkim	9.25	9.75
15.	Tamil Nadu	63.00	63.00
16.	Tripura	93.75	93.75
17.	Uttar Pradesh	31.50	31.50
18.	West Bengal	417.75	417.75
Tribal Majority States			
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00
20.	Meghalaya	166.50	166.50
21.	Mizoram	72.00	72.00
22.	Nagaland	116.25	116.25
		7500.00	7500.00

ANNEXURE-IIC

Statement of funds released to States/UTs during 1994-95 under various schemes of T.D. Division

(in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram Schools	VTI	R&T	STDCCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	58.47	66.80	-	16.98	-
2.	Assam	-	16.00	-	-	12.55	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	44.34	10.63	-
4.	Gujarat	4.73	6.44	-	21.60	6.13	30.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0.21	-
6.	J & K	-	86.02	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	-	-	67.50	-	0.63	-
8.	Kerala	20.00	20.00	-	-	10.00	36.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	115.83	16.90	-	-	13.09	124.00
10.	Maharashtra	-	-	1.76	54.12	24.30	30.00
11.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	2.00	10.00
12.	Orissa	44.00	36.00	60.00	88.68	8.59	75.00
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	24.50	-	6.14	30.00
14.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Tamil nadu	-	-	-	10.05	7.12	-
16.	Tripura	19.44	29.17	19.44	-	10.41	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	6.22	1.19	-
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Meghalaya	11.00	11.00	-	-	-	15.00
21.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.00	-	-	-	-	-
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman & Diu	3.00	26.82	10.00	13.18	-	-
Total		305.00	306.82	250.00	238.19	130.00	350.00

ANNEXTURE-IID

Statement of funds released to States/UTs. during 1995-96 under various schemes of T.D. Division

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram Schools	Vocational Training	R&T	STDCCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.00	92.63	72.17	64.34	25.54	90.00
2.	Assam	3.03	-	-	64.895	17.77	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	14.73	50.00
4.	Gujarat	-	-	-	52.305	0.14	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Himachal Pradesh	6.50	-	-	-	-	0.28	-
6. J & K	24.05	12.70	-	-	-	-	-
7. Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	11.25	57.00
9. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	99.45	44.34	22.21	57.00	-
10. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	-
11. Manipur	-	-	-	-	0.49	8.00	-
12. Orissa	65.93	46.62	70.00	-	12.90	-	-
13. Rajasthan	66.74	-	-	-	7.93	-	-
14. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Tamil nadu	-	-	-	-	16.54	-	-
16. Tripura	19.44	38.38	38.35	59.12	8.27	63.00	-
17. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1.12	-	-
18. West Bengal	19.57	115.92	-	-	10.83	-	-
19. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Meghalaya	13.75	13.75	-	-	-	-	-
21. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTs.							
24. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	40.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	-
25. A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Daman and Diu	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	370.00	365.00	280.00	285.00	15.00	400.00	
						+18.42	
						for Projects Seminars	

ANNEXURE-IIIE

Statement showing State-wise grants released under
scheme Aid to Voluntary
Organisation for the year 1994-95, 1995-96

State	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.18.169	27.00.556
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83.69,822	84.50,450
3. Assam	25.94.040	15.09.623
4. Bihar	34.99.269	35.30.467
5. Gujarat	2.36.494	1.07.885
6. Karnataka	22,15.755	15.80,265
7. J & K	-	10.81.575
8. Kerala	28.11.055	29.42.105

1	2	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.91.363	12.54.226
10. Maharashtra	56.96.523	40.73.508
11. Manipur	3.97.837	3.05.888
12. Meghalaya	48.63.168	68.91.173
13. Nagaland	-	1.96.191
14. Orissa	52.86.748	70.63.743
15. Rajasthan	11.36.660	10.79.343
16. Tamil Nadu	12.89.149	17.88.896
17. Tripura	4.22.370	1.45.906
18. Uttar Pradesh	3.25.336	6.18.917
19. West Bengal	25.81.900	40.11.742
20. New Delhi	63.67.538	36.75.537
Total	4.96.21.114	5.30.00.000

ANNEXURE-II-F

Statement of funds released to States/UTs during 1994-95 and 1995-96 under the scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for ST Girls

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	State	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.01	2.49
2.	Assam	-	-
3.	Bihar	4.85	1.82
4.	Gujarat	24.25	22.51
5.	Kerala	-	2.75
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52.30	30.45
7.	Maharashtra	-	0.68
8.	Orissa	64.99	68.66
9.	Rajasthan	48.19	20.64
Total		159.59	150.00

Note : Utilisation is known through inspection reports/audited accounts and further grant is considered having regard to the unspent balance

ANNEXURE-III

For the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes there are 10 schemes out of which 4 are Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 6 in the Central Sector

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely :-

1. Girls Hostel
2. Boys Hostel
3. Ashram Schools
4. Research & Training (R & T)

Funds allocated to States on the basis of 50:50 matching ratio

The following are the Central Sector Schemes:-

1. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (VTCs)
2. Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Cooperations (STDCCs)
3. SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan.
4. Funds released under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.
5. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations
6. Educational complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets.

In the case of Central Sector Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas and Grant-in-aid to STDCCs, funds are released on the basis of proposals from the

States/UTs. The funds under the schemes SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan are released to States/UTs on the basis of certain norms fixed for ITDP, MADA, clusters etc. while the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are released to the States mainly on the basis of tribal population. Under the remaining two Central Sector Schemes of the grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations and Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets, funds are not earmarked State-wise. Funds are released to organisations on the recommendations of State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked categorically whether the Government of India provides funds for various schemes in tribal areas, but I did not get a satisfactory reply. Even if any such funds are provided, there is no machinery to take its care. The reply given by the hon. Minister does not give any indication whether there is any monitoring system to take care of expenditure of such a huge amount. I also spoke to the Secretary of the Department in this regard. I want to know as to the schemes for which funds are provided to State Governments. Does the hon. Minister have any clear knowledge in this regard.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the Welfare Ministry alone, but various other Ministries also provide Central funds for various schemes under tribals sub-plan. All funds are distributed through the States which also monitor the expenditure. The Welfare Ministry calls for utilisation certificate from the States. On that basis funds are released from time to time. The hon. Member has expressed his apprehension about the utility of these funds. In this connection, I would like to state that we are ourselves not fully satisfied with the expenditure and utility of funds we provide to various States for the welfare of tribals under the tribal sub-plan. But this is the system through which we provide funds through State Governments.

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister that funds are allocated to the States which are responsible for monitoring the system of implementation. However, I would like to know the amount actually given to various States for the Welfare of Adivasis because the figures are not clear in this regard. Now, so far as the question of voluntary organisations are concerned, it has been stated that grants are also given to these organisation which are engaged in tribal welfare. There are references of such organisations working in Delhi and in other States also. The figures show that Madhya Pradesh was given Rs.3,91,393 for the year 1994-95 and Rs.12,54,226 for 1995-96. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please put question.

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : My point is what norms are followed for these allocations. Is it given for rural development in these areas or on the basis of population. There is no information in this regard. I want

to know whether the Government would allocated funds on the basis of population I repeat that I want this information because the hon. Minister has not given this information in his reply.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising both the vital questions. It is true that the Central Government provides funds to the States. We give funds to the Health Department, Department of Rural Development, Labour Department, Education Department and Welfare Department, the hon. Member has made a genuine demand. I have also written letters in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : What will the Government do?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Just listen, please. Let me complete my speech...*(Interruptions)*

Will the reply come if noise is made?...*(Interruptions)*
Please let me make my submission. The hon. Member wants to know whether the Central Government allocates funds on the basis of population? The Welfare Ministry lays emphasis on two points. First is that whatever Central funds are provided for tribal welfare, it should be on the basis of population. Secondly, these funds laying with various Ministries are diverted to other purposes at the end of the year. We are trying to stop this practice.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far I know, the Central funds allocated to various States for the welfare of tribals are diverted to other purposes. Do the Central Government call for reports from the States in this regard? Will the Government issue necessary guidelines to the States so that funds meant for tribal welfare are not diverted to other purposes.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Sir, I have already said that we are very particular for spending the funds on the very purpose for which these were sanctioned. If any hon. Member brings to my knowledge that such and such funds sanctioned for a particular purpose have been diverted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : The Member has already brought to his notice. He must reply.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I am coming to that. If there has been any diversion, We will take action. One of the steps could be that we will stop their grants, but we do not want to do that. Whatever we will do, we will do under the rules. The hon. Member should made a specific point. I do not want to make the disclosure. If I do that there will a hue and cry all the country over. There are certain State which do not do anything in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : What action have you proposed against those State Governments which

are not taking action? What measures have your proposed to take?...*(Interruptions)* What steps have you taken...*(Interruptions)* What are the steps that you are going to take against the State Governments?

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Please listen to me. I made this disclosure deliberately. I want to say that we are all at fault. I said this for the reason that...

SHRI SHYAM BEHARI MISHRA : How is he accusing all? He can also be at fault.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : The hon. Minister should make a right submission...*(Interruptions)*

He says different things at different times.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want that reply or not. If you have no questions to put, please resume your seat.

[English]

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know straightaway from the Minister as to what steps he proposes to take against the State Governments which have not implemented the schemes for which they have received financial assistance? We would like to know that straightaway from the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Sir, I am replying to that. The question was whether the states divert the funds. I do not name anyone. If I do so, there will be a not discussion on it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Which are the States that have failed to utilise the financial assistance of Central Government for the Development of tribal welfare?

Secondly, what steps have been proposed by the Government of India in respect of those States which have failed to utilise the financial assistance of Central Government for the development of tribal welfare?

I would request for an half-an-hour discussion in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour. Normally, we go into the facts. I know that this is a very important question and many Members are agitated. It will not be possible to accommodate all the Members during the Question Hour. I will try to find time for an half-an-hour discussion on this.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a question on the Welfare Schemes for Tribals. The hon. Minister has said purposely or unintentionally. God

knows. that many State Governments have not spent the funds. Therefore, in the interests of the welfare of the tribals, the Government should lay the figures before the House so that we are aware as to who had failed. It may be any party's Government, so, it is in the interests of the tribals that they must come out with the figures so that the nation knows and this House also knows. They must come out with the figures. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have agreed for an half-an-hour discussion. An half-an-hour discussion will be held on this

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, you can ask him to lay it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There will be an half-an-hour discussion on this

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Yes, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Indo-Nepal Border

*164. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has forwarded a scheme of Rupees Nine Crores to the Union Government to check crime and smuggling on the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). No proposal has been received from the State Government of Bihar specifically to check crime & smuggling on the Indo-Nepal Border. However, under the Central Schemes of Modernisation of State Police Forces, the following assistance has been released to the State Government during the last three years:-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Amount
1994-95	116.560
1995-96	308.120
1996-97	233.120

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in the reply said that his Ministry has not received any scheme to check smuggling etc. at the Indo-Nepal border. I have nothing to dispute in this regard. But the 6 September 1996 issue of Daily Jagaran has a specific mention in this regard. The hon. Minister should go through the report. The report states that a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs.9.5 crore has been received by his Ministry to check smuggling, crime and entry of terrorists at the Indo-Nepal border. I am not going into this controversy but there can be no denying the fact that the Central Government under its schemes provided funds to modernise the police force during the last three years. Of course, we have a very long border.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask question.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Sir, I shall confine my question to the time limit you have given.

MR. SPEAKER : Only 3 seconds are left for you.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : My question is very simple. I want to know the way the Central funds allocated to Bihar have been spent and the extent to which modernisation of their police has been done. There are 15 police posts along the border which need to be supplied arms, wireless sets gipsies. Guest houses should also be constructed near these police posts where officers can stay. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the extent to which there has been increase in the above items and fall in the criminal, smuggling and terrorist activities in Bihar with the use of Central funds.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I already stated that what was asked for in the original question was whether we had received any schemes from the Government of Bihar for Rs.9 crore to check crime and smuggling on the Indo-Nepal Border. No such scheme has been received by us so far despite what appeared in the newspapers which the hon. Member has read out. But it is a fact that the Government of Bihar has been asking for Central assistance in order to modernise their Police force and during December, 1994, the Government of Bihar forwarded a proposal seeking an assistance of Rs.16.86 crore. They also desired to have assistance for modernising the State Police Force to check terrorism and extremism in various districts of the State. This assistance was sought for the procurement of vehicles, arms and ammunitions, communication equipment and riot control equipment. On the advice of the Ministry of Finance, the State Government was asked in February, 1995 to provide a break up of their requirements over the next three years. Their reply is still awaited. However, from 1993-94 up to the current financial year, the following assistance has been given to the State Government under the schemes for modernisation of

State police forces. in 1993-94, a sum of Rs 233 120 lakh was allocated and the funds actually released were in excess of the allocation - Rs 284 lakh. In 1994-95, the same amount, that is, Rs.233.120 lakh was allocated and the funds released were Rs.116.560 lakh. This is less than the amount allocated. The reason for this is that according to the system which prevails, the State Government is expected to give a utilisation certificate for the amount which has been released in the previous year before the next year's amount is released. That utilisation certificate was not received at that time, so, the following year's allocation was cut down.

In 1995-96 and 1996-97 the amounts allocated were exceeded by the actual funds released. If we take these four years together, then out of the total allocation of Rs.932 400 lakhs the total funds released were Rs 941.800 lakh. We have still got some balance out of this money and if utilisation certificates are received for the previous years, they can be released. This upgradation of police forces also includes the building of police stations and outposts housing for the Police, training of the Police and Police telecommunications. This is all part of the schemes for upgradation and modernisation. The Tenth Finance commission had recommended that for a period of four years, that is, up to 31st March, 2000, the State Government of Bihar may be given a total amount of Rs.7215.4b lakh for these purposes which I have just mentioned. The hon. member wanted to know actually how much had been spent by the State Government. We are awaiting that information. We have not get the detailed report yet.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Sir, my second supplementary...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there anything left to be asked?

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Sir, my main question was that since the money is sent by the Central Government to the State Government how many Police Stations have been constructed and how many items of communication equipment have been bought with that money. But that information is not available with the hon. Minister. I shall be happy if he gets it from the Government of Bihar, in case they send it.

[Translation]

My second supplementary is very simple. Since pressure is mounted on terrorists in Kashmir and Punjab they are entering through other routes. Since we have friendly relations with Nepal, strict checking and scrutiny is not done. Four terrorists who were nabbed in Delhi came via Nepal. During his recent visit to India, the Prime Minister of Nepal shared the sentiment's of the President of India on intrusion of terrorists into India and their activities in its territory.

The other problem is about the terrorists at the border. Encroachment is being made on a large scale. Through army threatens the villagers and chase them.

The Central Government had therefore decided to survey the area sometime back, but so far no officer has gone there to conduct a survey of the area. The jungle party workers are for kidnapping and creating terror in West Champaran.

The situation needs to be surveyed in which AK-47 and AK-56 rifles are being acquired through Nepal. Our countrymen want to know the point upto which our border extends. Will the hon. Minister of Home Affairs take steps to conduct a survey so that the Indo-Nepal border could be distinguished because dispute has depend at mile stone Nos 27, 28, 29 and 31. Is there any schemes with the Government to depute officials to the border for a strict survey of the area?

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the entire border between Nepal and India is, I regret to say, a fairly porous border. There are 23 formal routes having checkpoints for immigration and customs purposes. But, apart from these 23 formal routes, there are a large number of informal routes, you can call them, operating all along the border with access to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. In recent years, there has been some increased activity within Nepal and along the border of what we suspect to be the I.S.I. of Pakistan.

The reference that was made by the hon. Member to some people being arrested and their antecedents being traced back to Nepal is about all that. There was a bomb explosion here in Lajpat Nagar. You may remember it. We had suspected the hand of I.S.I. behind this. These people are exploiting the rather lax security situation, the liberal regime in Nepal and indulging in various types of these criminal activities.

Now, what we have been doing is that the immigration checkpoints have been strengthened. It has been laid down that the staff of these immigration checkpoints should be entirely personnel of the Special Branch and nobody else. Coordination and cooperation between the staff of different Government agencies is being also strengthened. The training of police officers in matters of the control of narcotics is going on. Narcotics trade is very much prevalent there.

As far as the Government of India is concerned, our Home Secretary led a delegation of officials of the Home Ministry, the Ministry of External Affairs and the I.B. to Nepal and held discussions there with their counterparts. They also called on the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister of Nepal to discuss these border problems. On their part, all the Minister's and senior officials of the Nepal Government assured the Indian delegation that they would not permit the use of the Nepalese territory for hostile activities against India and they emphasised the significance of our traditional ties and so on.

So, the agencies of the two countries are working in much better cooperation than before. But this does

not mean to say that we are able to protect the entire border satisfactorily.

The hon. Member has referred to certain areas which require to be surveyed afresh. I take note of this. He has mentioned certain particular milestones and signposts which require to be surveyed.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : I mentioned about pillars numbers 27, 28, 29 and 31.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I take this information from the hon. Member and I will immediately see that the survey for these particular areas is done as soon as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that terrorist activities are as the rise at Indo-Nepal borders. In this connection I would like to state that the borders of UP and Bihar which are very long touch Nepal.

Do the government propose to deploy CRP Personnel along this long border, if the terrorist activities at this border are not checked the situation in Bihar and UP may also turn for the worse like Jammu and Kashmir. Reports are daily pouring in that the above route is being used for bringing arms and ammunitions to Delhi and other parts of the North. Under the Circumstances, is the hon. Minister considering deployment of CRP Personnel along the entire border.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The next question is important. I want to take it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I do not agree

[Translation]

that no watch is being kept at the developments. Watch is being kept and it will be accelerated further.

It is because it is a long border and a very porous border. I may also say that smuggled arms from Nepal have also reportedly been reaching East Champaran, West Champaran and Sitamari districts in Bihar. We have got these reports. We are investigating into them. On the misuse of the Nepali soil for smuggling purposes, a protest, note about it has been sent to His Majesty's Government in Nepal through the Ministry of External Affairs.

As to the proposal of deployment of the Central paramilitary forces along this border, the trouble is that unfortunately we have not got enough Central paramilitary forces at the moment to meet all the requirements of our country. Many States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur which are, at the moment confronted by various kinds of terrorist or insurgent activities, are everyday clamouring for additional Central forces to be sent there. I regret to say that we are not in a position always to satisfy them. In

fact, having withdrawn certain units of these forces from some States during the Elections in Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, we are now having to think of further reductions and withdrawals in order to meet these other requirements. If the Indo-Nepal border is to be manned by the C.R.P.F. or the B.S.F., they require many more units.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will you make a beginning of that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not a question of a beginning. After all, Central paramilitary forces and the Army are very much deployed on the Jammu-Kashmir border. But that was not a hundred per cent guarantee that we would be able to prevent infiltration. Infiltration is still going on. In Kashmir, even after the elections, infiltration is going on, may be on a reduced scale. But the paramilitary forces are there, the Army is there. The point is that the nature of the border is such that it is very difficult to guard every single inch or foot of that border. But if we are able to reinforce our paramilitary forces adequately, it will have some relief. One way of doing it is that the States which are asking for additional help should be able to raise their own reserved battalions which we are trying to encourage them to do. In this case the Central forces would have some relief.

Regarding the armed reserved battalions which each State can raise, fifty per cent of the expenditure is met by the Centre. It will also give some employment to a lot of unemployed youth.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will you give a categorical answer?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That should be done so that the pressure on the Central forces can be reduced for them to take other tasks.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want a categorical answer about Indo-Nepal Border ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, what a routine reply from the hon. Minister!

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pilot, put a pointed question.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, we had been hearing it from various Governments sitting in that side ... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was so from you also ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You used to say it when I used to reply like that.

I want to point out that the hon. Minister, as an hon. Member, used to say from here when I used to reply from there... (Interruptions) Sir, my pointed question is that I totally agree with the hon. Minister that it is a porous proder which he also has agreed. But there are some steps which are initiated on coordination between the States on the paramilitary forces because the forces

are not sufficient enough. Sir, at that time two decisions were taken - the communications to be supplied or to be held by the Central Government and the manpower of forces be given by the State Government. This decision was taken in consultation with the U.P. Government especially so that this border could be further checked up and the modernisation of arms, specially for that particular group of the people who would be helping in manning the border, was also agreed by Central Government that they would help them out. With this, there was a lot of improvement initially. I had personally gone to the borders. This war being implemented during that time. Your special Secretary, Shri Mathur was the D.G. in these days. Now he is a Special Secretary here.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the coordination, which was earlier functioning, is being followed? If it is followed, is it fruitful or is it producing any results? Secondly, as it has been noticed by the hon. Minister himself, that the ISI activities on the Nepalside were increasing, we had taken it up with the Nepal government at that time. What is the progress from that side now because this matter was taken up nearly a year back. It is not that the note has gone to the Government of Nepal from the Ministry of External Affairs now. What is the real answer from the Nepal Government? I would like to know whether they put up any checkpost on that side because it is known all over the border States that the Nepal border is the easiest accessible border for narcotics and other things.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pilot, your two minutes are over.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the former Minister for Internal Security is quite right when he say that the Nepal-U.P. border is extremely porous and because of the danger that is realised from that quarter, certain decisions have been taken which mainly were of coordination between the Centre and the Nepal Government. I have already mentioned that including the visit of a high level delegation from here, for this purpose, some other regular contacts and intelligence agencies of the two Government are also going on. It is a regular process and it is going on. If you asked me to quantify in some way to what extent the Nepal Government has been able to check ISI activities, I think it is a very difficult question to answer.

I personally do not think that there has been any very marked improvement. You can see that the activities of these terrorists are still going on quite reportedly, markedly. You see, what happened yesterday in Ambala. Nobody was expecting this. We should have expected it, I suppose. Things like this create a great deal of panic among the people and if the intelligence agencies have been at fault, the matter will have to be investigated and they will have to be pulled up. The cause of the explosion is also to be pulled up. Nowadays, they are

using all kinds of material and methods, including RDX and so on. This is also being smuggled into India through Nepal. There is no doubt about it. The situation is quite serious. I should say, if it is the seriousness of the situation which the hon. Member, Shri Pilot wanted to emphasise, well, I agree hundred per cent with him. I shall be happy if he from his past experience can give us some specific suggestions as to how to improve this coordination with our neighbouring countries.

We are doing it with Bangladesh. There is a lot of smuggling off Bangladesh border also. The new Government which has come in Bangladesh now has assured us that they would do everything possible to see that the soil of Bangladesh is not used for these anti-Indian activities and they will not be provided any kind of sanctuary or camp or anything there.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is enough. Shri Pilot is fully satisfied. I can see his face.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This the last question and only one minute is left.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 25 police stations along the Bihar-Nepal border. Central Funds are being provided for the modernisation of these police stations, but only 5 Police station have vehicles and communication facilities. Is the Government considering for providing fast running vehicles and telecommunication facilities to the remaining police stations. The Government of Bihar has neither sent nor is likely to send any scheme for checking terrorist activities at the border. Under the circumstances, I would like know the action being taken by the Central Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : Only half a minute is left. If you want a reply, please resume your seat forthwith.

[English]

Mr. Minister, you have only half a minute to reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes Sir. We are dealing with this question and are considering how best we can improve this communication system which is very vital.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ganga Action Plan

*165. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation made under the National River Conservation Plan for the Ganga Action Plan is not being fully utilized and the money is being surrendered;

(b) if so, the reasons for under-utilization of the said fund; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite implementation of the Ganga Action Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Under the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I, utilization of funds, has largely been as per the budget estimates. There was some shortfall in utilization of funds during 1994-95 and 1995-96 because of delay in land acquisition and contractual problems. These impediments have since been overcome.

[English]

Wildlife Conservation

*166. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN :
SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government have seen report by the Environmental Investigative Agency, a UK based NGO, about the dismal performance and serious crisis in the India's wild life conservation efforts particularly, the Project Tiger and Project Elephant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report is a critique on India's Wildlife Conservation efforts, with special reference to Project Tiger. No specific mention has been made about Project Elephant. The various issues raised in the report are pertinent but some of them have been highly exaggerated and not based on facts. The report, however, has not dealt adequately with international market forces which is the root cause of decline of tiger population all over the world including India and how to overcome such forces outside India. The report also completely ignores the positive aspects and achievements of the Wildlife Conservation effort over the years in the country. The shortcomings highlighted in the report are already receiving attention of Government.

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Bihar

*167. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in several districts of Bihar is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the names of districts where Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether locations for the same have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds proposed to be provided to the State Government for the purpose?

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

(b) The following districts in Bihar are under consideration alongwith other districts in the country.

1. Araria
2. Aurangabad
3. Bhagalpur
4. East Champaran
5. Santhal Pargana (Dumka)
6. Kishanganj
7. Lohardaga
8. Palamau
9. Purne
10. Vaishali
11. Muzaffarpur
12. East Singhbhooni
13. Rohtas
14. Daltanganj

(c) and (d). The locations of the centre are identified when the additional funds are allocated to the Council by the Planning Commission.

(e) The funds are released directly to the host Institution identified for implementing the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

[English]

Involvement of Foreign Intelligence Agencies with Extremists

*168. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the involvement of ISI, CIA and other foreign intelligence agencies with the extremists of the North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check foreign intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) The Government are aware of the involvement of Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan and Directorate General of Field Intelligence (DGFI) of Bangladesh with extremists of the North-

Eastern States. There are no such reports regarding involvement of the CIA.

(b) Several steps have been taken to check the involvement of Pak ISI and the Bangladesh DGFI which, inter-alia, include increased surveillance along the borders, improved collection and sharing of intelligence, deployment of Army and Central Para Military Forces, financial assistance to the North-Eastern States for modernisation/strengthening of State Police Forces and diplomatic initiatives with neighbouring countries.

[Translation]

Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

*169. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI SYDAIAH KOTA :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Ramagundam fertilizer plant shut down", appearing in 'The Pioneer', dated September 9, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the production work ceased in the plant due to the non-availability of coal;

(c) if so, the quantum of loss in the production as a result thereof and the number of days for which the production work was ceased; and

(d) the measures taken for ensuring regular supply of coal to the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The plant was shutdown from 21.8.1996 to 18.9.1996 for want of coal. The production activities started on 19.9.1996 and the normal production was resumed on 25.9.1996. There was a production loss of about 35,000 tonnes of Urea on account of non-availability of coal. As a result of close coordination with the Government of A.P. and the SCCL, the supply of coal to the plant has improved.

[English]

Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited

*170. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the studies carried out by the Government/experts established that the gas based Namrup Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited can be turned around into an economically viable unit;

(b) whether segregation of this unit from other units at Haldia, Durgapur etc. is considered to be an essential prerequisite for its restoration to a viable unit; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have decided to restructure HFC and go ahead with the bifurcation of Namrup unit as a separate corporate unit without waiting for the final recommendation of BIFR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):
(a) Technical studies have confirmed the techno-economic viability of a modest revamp of the Namrup units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) to take care of the critical and trouble prone equipment with a view to achieving higher capacity utilisation and economy in plant operations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No decision has been taken to segregate the Namrup units with a view to formulating a revival package independent of other units of HFC.

HFC as a company was declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The ultimate decision on the revival of the company, including its Namrup units, would depend upon the final outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi judicial authority.

Social Forestry Projects

*171. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the social forestry projects in all the States have had negative growth after introduction of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve performance under the social forestry projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Annual targets are fixed for afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme in two parts: the first is for seedlings distribution for planting on private lands and the second is in terms of area for public lands, including forest lands. The plantations undertaken as part of social forestry are included therein.

The targets and achievements for both seedlings distribution and area coverage have shown a downward trend from 1989 onwards. This is essentially because of inadequate availability of funds for the sector. There has also been a decline in the fund flow from the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for tree plantation activity in this period.

The Government have been encouraging cost effective measures by way of the increased participation by local communities in forestry projects and through joint forest management.

Environment Impact Assessment Committee

*172. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had constituted Environment Impact Assessment Committee;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) whether inclusion of the environmentalists has been ignored;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to include environmentalists and officials from Non-Governmental Organisations in the committee; and

(e) 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) A statement is enclosed. Environmentalists and representatives from Non-Governmental Organisations have been included as members in the Environmental Impact Assessment Committees constituted by the Ministry to examine projects proposed under different sectors.

STATEMENT

List of members of different Environmental Impact Assessment committees

Industrial Sector

1. Shri P.M. Abraham, Chairman
T.C. 4/1996, Kowdiar,
Thiruvananthapuram-695003.
2. Shri J. Venugopalan Nair Chairman,
Kerala Pollution Control Board
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
3. Dr. Dev Raj Bhoomla,
Former Director General
ICAR and Agriculture,
Commissioner,
Bhoomla Bhavan, Pal Nagar
Post office Central Soil
Salinity Research Institute
Karnal-132001, Haryana.
4. Dr. P.S. Chauhan,
Head Genetic Toxicology and
Chromosome Studies Section
BARC Bombay.
5. Director General or his nominee
Indian Meteorological Deptt.,
Mausam Bhavan,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.
6. Father C.J. Saldanah,
St. Xavier's College, Bangalore.

7. Shri K.P. Nyati,
CII, 23-26, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.
8. Ms. Amita Baig,
Director (Environment),
INTACH, Nizamuddin,
New Delhi-110013.
9. Dr. P.K. Dave,
Medical Supdt.
AIIMS, New Delhi-110016.
10. Dr. P.S. Verma,
Professor,
Deptt. of Chemistry,
University of Rajasthan,
83, Jai Jawan Colony-II,
Tank Road, Jaipur-302018.
11. Prof. Allauddin Ahmad,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia-Hamdard University, Delhi.
12. Shri R.N. Singh,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University,
B-14, Anita Colony, Jaipur-302015.
13. Dr. N.H. Hosabettu,
Additional Director,
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.

Thermal Power Sector

1. Shri R. Vasudevan, Chairman
C-1/21, Humayun road,
New Delhi.
2. Shri S.C. Sharma,
Director,
Indian Meteorological Deptt.,
Room No. 601, Insat Building,
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110003.
3. Dr. C.R. Ramachandran,
I.C.M.R.,
Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.
4. Pr. Kehar Singh,
Professor Physics, of IIT, New Delhi.
5. Dr. R.S. Nirjhar,
Principal,
Malviya Regional Engineering College,
Jaipur.
6. Shri K.K. Sarin
Civil Engineer,
former DGRD, Government of India.
7. Dr. R.D. Gurjar,
Deptt. of Geography,
University of Rajasthan.
8. Prof. R.H. Siddiqui,
Civil Engineering Department,
Allgarh Muslim University, Allgarh.

9. Dr. B. Sengupta,
Sr. Scientist,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhavan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032.
10. Smt. Nandita Krishna,
CPR Centre, Madras.
11. Representatives,
Central Electricity Authority,
Sewa Bhavan, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110066.
12. Adviser (Projects),
Ministry of Coal,
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
13. Dr. Nalini Bhat,
Additional Director,
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
New Delhi.

Mining Sector

1. Shri Madho Singh Dewan, Chairman
3/17, Vidhayak Nagar,
Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur-302005.
2. Prof. S.P. Banerjee,
Dean, Indian Coal Management Institute,
Kanke Road, Ranchi-834006.
3. Dr. Karan Singh Yadav,
Professor and Head,
SMS Medical College,
B-3, Gangwal Park, Jaipur-302004.
4. Dr. K.S. Gupta,
Professor, Deptt. of Chemistry,
University of Rajasthan, I-K-14,
Sector-I, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur-302004.
5. Dr. S.S. Dhabria,
Head Remote Sensing Deptt.
Birla Research Sensing Institute,
1/1310, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur-302017.
6. Prof. M.C. Dash,
Deptt. of Life Sciences,
Sambalpur University, Orissa.
7. Shri H.V. Paliwal
Director (Retired)
Hindustan Zinc Limited
Udaipur, Rajasthan-313001.
8. Shri I.M. Aga
228/2, Rajpur Road Dehradun-248009.
9. Shri Bhagwan Das Meena
Retd. Dy. Chief Engineer (Railways)
Mohan Sadan, Agra Road,
Dausa, Rajasthan.
10. Dr. Gautam Bhattacharya
Centre for Technology and Dev, Delhi.
11. Dr. (Ms) Asha Rajvanshi,
Sr. Scientist Impact Assessment,
W.I.I., Dehradun.
12. Representative from Central
Pollution Control Board, Delhi.
13. Dr. N.H. Hosabettu,
Additional Director
Ministry of Env. and Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.

Nuclear Power and Related Sector

1. Prof. P. Khanna, Chairman
Director,
National Environmental Engineering
Research Institute, Nagpur-440020.
2. Dr. S.N. Tandon,
Prof. of Chemistry,
University of Roorkee, Roorkee (U.P.)
3. Dr. T.R. Saranathan,
G/2, Navageetha Society,
St. Anthony Road, Chembur, Bombay.
4. Dr. P. Abraham,
I-A. Sharon, IC, Colony,
Boroveli West, Bombay-400103.
5. Prof. K.B. Misra,
Director's Grade Scientist,
National Environmental Engineering
Research Institute, Nagpur-440020.
6. Dr. A.T. Dudani,
President, Society of Citizen
Concerns, C-35, Panchsheel Enclave,
New Delhi-110017.
7. Ms. Mable Rebello,
L/7, Triveni Complex, Roshanpura,
Bhopal-462003.
8. Dr. Syed Iqbal Hasnain,
C/o. Sh. Rommel Verma,
P.O. Dewanji-Ka-Shikar, Pur. Bihar-845451.
9. Dr. K.S. Parthasarathy,
Secretary,
Atomic Energy Regulatory Board,
Vikram Sarabhai Bhavan, 24th Floor,
North Wing, Anushakti Nagar,
Bombay-400094.
10. Shri Sujit Patwardhan,
Parisar 'Yamuna' I.C.S. Colony,
Ganeshkhind Road, Pune-611007.
11. Shri Banka Behary Das,
President, Orissa Krushak Mahasangh
14, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751009
12. Shri A.N. Sen,
B-26, Panchsheel Enclave,
New Delhi-110017.
13. Shri Lalit Kapur,
Environmental Engineer,
C.P.C.B. Parivesh Bhawan,
C.B.D. cum-Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032.

River Valley and Hydroelectric Sector

1. Smt. Anna Malhotra, Chairperson
96-B, Sainik Farm, Khanpur,
New Delhi-110062.
2. Dr. Asha Rajvanshi
Wildlife Institute of India,
Chandrabani, Dehradun-248001.
3. Shri R.K. Patel,
Vice Chancellor
Vice Chancellor's Residence,
Rajasthan Agriculture University,
Bikaner (Rajasthan)-334002.
4. Prof. P.G. Sastry,
H.No. 1-8-678/A/1, Padma Colony
Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500044.
5. Shri Jai Ram Ramesh
E-79, Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
6. Shri Valmík Thapar
Ranthambore Foundation
19, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi-110021.
7. Shri Gautam Vohra
Development Research and Action Group,
75, Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057.
8. Dr. M.R. Soangra
Professor of Preventive and Social
Medicine Deptt.
SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
9. Dr. Kailash Paliwal,
Prof. of Ecology
Madurai University, Madurai-625021
Tamil Nadu.
10. Dr. A.K. Goswami
Director, Assam Council for Science,
Technology and Environment
Upendra Bejbarna Road, Silpukhuri
Guwahati-781003.
11. Shri R.S. Goel
Director (Environmental Impacts)
Project Appraisal Directorate,
Central Water Commission
R.K. Puram, New Delhi-66.
12. Sh. B.N. Novalawala,
Adviser (Irrigation)
Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
13. Shri Praful Bidwai
1st floor (rear)
Anand Villa, 1-Jaipur Estate
Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-110013.
14. Dr. S. Bhowmik
Additional Director
Ministry of Env. and Forests, CGO Complex,
New Delhi-110003

**Infrastructural Development and
Miscellaneous Sector**

1. Shri P.K. Lahiri, Chairman
277, Sector-15 A, Noida, (U.P.).
2. Shri Hari Dang,
Principal, Army Public School,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. Dinesh Mohan,
Professor, IIT, Delhi.
4. Shri Shyam Chainani,
Bombay Environmental, Action Group,
9, St. James Court, Marine Drive,
Bombay-400020.
5. Shri P.K. Loria,
former Chief Engineer,
PWD, Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
6. Dr. S. Maity,
Reader, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa
Vidhyalay, B-2/210, Kalyani,
Distt-Nadia-741235, West Bengal.
7. Dr. D.V. Singh,
Director,
Central Road Research institute, New Delhi.
8. Dr. S. Ghosh,
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.
9. Prof. K. Ravindran,
IIT, Madras.
10. Dr. R.N. Bhattacharya,
In-Charge,
Zonal Office, Central Pollution Control Board,
Calcutta.
11. Representative,
Ministry of Surface
Transport (Port Wing), New Delhi.
12. Shri Bittu Sehgal,
Editor, Sanctuary Asia, No. 602,
Maker Chambers-V, Nariman Point,
Bombay-400021.
13. Vice Admiral S.K. Chand, (Retd.),
Vice Chief of Naval Staff,
5, Motilal Nehru Marg, New Delhi.
14. Dr. I.K. Kamboj,
Additional Director,
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.

[Translation]

Creation of Districts and Sub-Divisions in Delhi

*173. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Delhi for dividing

the capital into nine districts and seventeen sub-divisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is to be taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (d). Based on the recommendations of the Balakrishnan Committee on re-organisation of Delhi set-up, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had proposed creation of nine revenue districts in place of one existing revenue district in Delhi in order to provide to the citizens of Delhi, inter alia, a ready access to the administration for redressal of their grievances and to make the administration more responsive. This proposal was approved by the Central Government in September, 1996 subject to the condition that these nine districts would be co-extensive with the existing nine police districts.

However, as regards creation of sub divisions in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the local Government had under its own powers issued orders in June, 1996 under the Delhi Land Revenue Act, 1954 to divide the existing seven sub divisions and three revenue tehsils into 27 sub divisions and equal number of tehsils with effect from 1st July, 1996.

Infiltration

174. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security forces have made arrangements for special monitoring of the Border of Jammu and Kashmir to prevent infiltration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to prevent infiltration through Border of Jammu and Kashmir and to maintain effective domination, intensive patrolling is being carried out and ambushes are being laid at night on the likely routes of infiltration. The intelligence set-up has been improved and troops have been provided with binoculars, night vision goggles, twin telescopes and hand-held search lights to ensure enhanced vigilance on the border. Besides these measures, anti-infiltration battalions have also been deployed on the suspected and known infiltration routes. The number of BOPs have been increased and OP Towers have been erected for better surveillance, wherever necessary.

[English]

Pollution in Rivers

*175. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether most of the rivers in the country have been polluted on account of release of the waste polluted materials into them;

(b) if so, the details and circumstances leading to the pollution of these rivers, river-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the rivers from pollution and the amount spent on their cleansing during each of the last three years river-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). According to a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, stretches of various rivers were found polluted. The river-wise and State-wise details of the possible sources of pollution are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The Government had launched a National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in July, 1995 for the pollution abatement of the above polluted stretches. Under the plan, the sewage generated in the identified towns shall be intercepted, diverted and treated before discharge into the river. The industrial pollution is monitored and controlled under the existing Environmental laws. The fund released by the Central Government to the concerned State Governments during each of the last 3 years, river-wise and State wise are given in Statement-II enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the State	River	Possible sources of Pollution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	Domestic Waste Water
2.	Bihar	Subarnarekha	Domestic and Industrial Waste Water from Ranchi and Jamshedpur
3.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	Domestic and Industrial Waste water from Ahmedabad.
4.	Karnataka	Tunga	Domestic Waste Water
		Tungabhadra	Domestic Waste Water
		Bhadra	Domestic Waste Water
		Cauvery	Domestic Waste Water

1	2	3	4
5. Madhya Pradesh	Khan	Industrial and Domestic Waste	
	Kshipra	-do-	
	Tapti	-do-	
	Betwa	-do-	
	Narmada	-do-	
	Wainganga	-do-	
	Chambal	Domestic and Industrial Waste from Nagda	
6. Maharashtra	Krishna	Water from Sugar, Distillery Industries	
	Godavari	Water from Sugar, Distillery and food processing industries	

1	2	3	4
7. Orissa	Mahanadi	Domestic Waste	
	Brahmini	Domestic Waste	
8. Punjab	Sutluj	Industrial waste from Hoseries, Tanneries, Electroplating and Engineering industries, Domestic Waste from Ludhiana and Jullandhar	
9. Rajasthan	Chambal	Domestic and Industrial Waste from Kota and Keshoraipattan	
10. Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	Domestic and Industrial Waste	

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of the State	River	Funds Released to States		
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	—	2.50	163.81
2.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	—	—	174.74
3.	Karnataka	Tunga	—	—	79.72
		Tungabhadra			
		Bhadra			
		Cauvery			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Khan	1.25	—	253.34
		Kshipra			
		Tapti			
		Betwa			
		Narmada			
		Wainganga			
		Chambal			
5.	Maharashtra	Krishna	—	—	140.01
		Godavari			
6.	Orissa	Mahanadi	—	—	—
		Brahmini			
7.	Punjab	Satluj	2.50	—	625.84
8.	Rajasthan	Chambal	2.50	—	15.50
9.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	—	—	105.98
10.	Bihar	Subarnarekha	1.25	—	—
Total			7.50	2.50	1558.94

Agriculture Information Network

*176. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up Agricultural Information Network Centre in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said network and the names of places where such centres have been set up State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have provided any assistance to the State Governments for the purpose;

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

(e) whether some requests put forward for

assistance are still pending with the Government particularly in the case of Kerala; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. ICAR/DARE has not set up any Agricultural Information Network Centre in the country. It has, however, initiated an Agricultural Research Information System (ARIS) to interlink various ICAR Institutes/State Agricultural Universities and Zonal Research Stations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Production

*177. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated foodgrains production in the country by the year 2000 according to estimates of the FAO and Planning Commission;

(b) whether the Government propose to amend targets of the foodgrains production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The Planning Commission in the Eighth Five Year Plan Document have projected foodgrains production for the year 2001-02 at 245.0 million tonnes for the country as a whole. The FAO projection of the estimated foodgrains production in the country is placed at 201.7 million tonnes for the year 2000.

(b) and (c). The projected foodgrains production for the country would be looked into, at the time of finalising the Ninth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Investment in Fertilizer Sector

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

(a) the approved investment in PSUs in the Fertilizer sector during the eighth five year plan and the targets set for production;

(b) whether most of the PSUs failed to execute their projects involving fresh investment during the first three

years of the Eighth plan thereby adding to the pressure of utilising the investible funds during the last two years;

(c) if so, the projects for which approval of fresh investment was sought by the fertilizer companies and reasons for slow progress in utilisation of funds; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that funds allocated for investment for the current year are fully utilised and actual status of the projects for which fresh investment has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 5352 crore was approved for the public/cooperative undertakings in the fertilizer sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The total plan expenditure in the first three years of the Eighth Plan period was Rs. 1106.17 crore. The investment shortfall in the first 3 years of the Plan with reference to the approved outlay was mainly on account of the disruption in the fertilizer sector following partial decontrol in 1992-93 and delays in the finalisation of the investment proposal of the public/cooperative undertakings. Investment in the sick fertilizer PSUs was also restricted pending finalisation of their rehabilitation schemes.

The plan expenditure during 1995-96 increased to Rs. 1613.47 crore. The outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 2660.17 crore.

The target for production in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan i.e 1996-97 was set at 98 lakh MT per annum (MTPA) of nitrogen nutrient and 30 lakh MTPA of phosphate nutrient.

(c) The following investment proposals based on detailed feasibility reports were approved during the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan :

S. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Production envisaged (in lakh MTPA)	Expected date of commissioning
1.	IFFCO'S Aonla Expansion Project	960.00	Urea 7.26	1.1.1997
2.	IFFCO'S Phulpur Expansion Project	993.00	Urea 7.26	20.1 1998
3.	IFFCO'S Kalol Expansion Project	119.08	Urea 1.50	1.9 1997
4.	NFL's Vijaipur Expansion Project	987.30	Urea 7.26	31.3 1997
5.	Revamp of MFL's plants	487.47	Urea 0.70	31.3 1997
6.	New ammonia plant of FACT	618.00	Ammonia 2.97	30.6 1997

Government had also approved, in principle, a revival package for FCI and HFC in April, 1995 envisaging a fresh investment of Rs. 2201 crore at 1994 price levels. It was, however, stipulated that the fresh funds required for revamp should be obtained

from financial institutions and/or cooperatives in the fertilizer sector so as to minimise the need for budgetary support. As the required funding arrangements could not be tied up, the revival package is being reformulated from the stand point of the financial institutions.

The nitrophosphate, melamine and Saudi Arabian Workshop Projects of RCF, PPCL's pyrites based SSP project, NFL's Panipat Expansion Project and KRIBHCO's proposals for manufacturing MDF Board, setting up an Argon Gas Recovery Unit and participating in the equity of a DAP company overseas have been dropped due to adverse evolution of the project viability parameters. The nitrophosphate project of KRIBHCO is also being reconsidered by the Society on these grounds. Pre-project activities of the Oman India Fertilizer Project of KRIBHCO/RCF and the Nellore Project of IFFCO are at an advanced stage.

(d) Plan expenditure is being regularly monitored and the progress of major projects closely reviewed to minimise the slippages against implementation schedules.

Exemption to Rice Exporters

*179. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of exemption granted earlier to the rice exporters from the levy rice;

(b) whether the Government have withdrawn the exemption granted to the rice exporters;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for re-imposition of the levy specification; and

(e) the extent to which it would help the Public Distribution System network?

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

(a) In the 1995-96 rice marketing season *superfine* and *fine* rice meant for export was exempted from levy.

(b) to (d). Exemptions from levy were allowed in the year 1995-96 in view of comfortable levels of stock of rice in the Central Pool. The Central Government has, however, not agreed to allow any exemption to any variety of non-basmati rice either for internal market or for export, from levy obligation in the current kharif marketing season 1996-97.

The procurement of rice in the marketing year 1995-96 came down to 98.80 lakh tonnes from 134.03 lakh tonnes in 1994-95 Season. In order to ensure adequate procurement of rice for Central Pool for meeting the demand for PDS and other welfare schemes, it has been decided not to allow exemption from levy in the current marketing year 1996-97.

(e) Collection of levy without exemptions this year will result in higher level of procurement and increased availability of rice for PDS and other welfare schemes.

Natural Gas for Urea

*180. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have demanded release of natural gas for the urea industry to boost the domestic production thereof and reduce country's dependence on imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). The demand of natural gas for different sectors exceeds its actual availability. Hence, the allocations for the consumer industries, including fertilizer plants and projects, are periodically determined through, institutionlised inter-Ministerial consultations.

Investment in Pharma Sector

1529. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is losing out badly in regard to the latest technology and investment in pharma Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof along with the details to direct foreign investment in the drug sector during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to liberlise the drug sector for harnessing huge potential for foreign investment through provision of patent protection to the foreign investors;

(d) the details of action plan formulated in this regard; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to amend the Indian Patent Act, 1970, to attract, the latest pharmacy technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The existing policy makes provisions for foreign investment upto 51% in the case of all bulk drugs, their intermediates and formulations; investment above 51% is considered on a case to case basis in areas where investment is not forthcoming and the production of the bulk drug is from basic stage.

(e) As regards Indian Patent Act, 1970, under the TRIPS agreement of the WTO agreement a developing country like India has time till January 1, 2000 to

implement its obligations and further time till January 1, 2005 to introduce product patent in the areas of technology not protected so far.

Map of Banni

1530. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "border area map goes missing" appearing in the 'Sundary Observer', dated October 27, and November 2, 1996;

(b) if so, whether any investigation and efforts has been made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) According to the Surveyor General of India, they have no office at Bhuj. The concerned project office mentioned in the news items does not come under the control of Survey of India. Survey of India has not received any information about missing of a map from the concerned project office at Bhuj.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Clashes in Bordering Districts

1531. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the frequent clashes are taking place in the bordering districts of West Bengal between the residents and BSF,

(b) the number of clashes which took place during 1994 to 1996;

(c) the details of steps being taken against the guilty jawans of the BSF; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such clashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The incidents of clashes generally relate to the obstruction/resistance by the anti-social elements and their sympathisers against operations conducted by Border Security Force. The number of such incidents in the years 1994 to 1996 are given below :

1994	-	30 incidents.
1995	-	23 incidents.
1996	-	24 incidents.
(upto Nov., 20)		

(c) All such incidents are enquired into and the force personnel if found guilty are dealt under the BSF Act and Rules.

(d) Troops are regularly motivated and instructed by supervisory staff at all level to deal with such incidents under law and avoid over reacting to provocation/attacks by miscreants. Further, close liaison is being maintained with local police, Gram Panchayat and district authorities to deal with such problems amicably and to maintain cordial relations with the border population.

Marine Pollution

1532. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the problem of marine/oil pollution is increasing on all the major coasts and has assumed alarming proportion;

(b) if so, the details regarding increasing threat of marine pollution over the past five years as assessed by the pollution control agencies in the coastal States;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken comprehensive review of the magnitude and intensity of the problem and formulated an integrated strategy to deal with the dangers posed on this count;

(d) whether badly maintained old vessels with unreliable registration certificates and greater risk of leaking are permitted to enter our waters and whether the Government have claimed and received demerages from the ship owners of oil spilling leaking ships; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). The Department of Ocean Development has an on-going programme on monitoring of marine/oil pollution. The results do not indicate any alarming levels of dissolved and dispersed petroleum hydrocarbons in the waters of the open Coast. However, the pollution problems in some coastal cities were reported around the disposal points of various Municipalities and industries. The Government have taking the following steps :

(i) Schemes have been formulated for providing common effluent treatment facilities and disposal of sewage effluent deep into the sea in some coastal States.

(ii) Rules on Coastal Regulations Zone (CRZ), 1991 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been notified for regulating the developmetal works within 500 m from the the coast line.

(iii) A regular water quality monitoring programme has been initiated to check the water quality.

(d) and (e). Normally a vessel entering an Indian Port makes an inward entry after giving details of its

statutory certificates to the Ports. Random inspection of vessels in Ports is carried out by DG (Shipping) and any vessel found deficient is not permitted to sail out until deficiencies are rectified. Claims pertaining to the oil spills and leakages in high seas are made by the Coast Guard through DG (Shipping) combating pollution on high seas. In 1992, a claim of Rs. 20.38 crores has been filed against the ship owner of M.T. Maersk Navigator.

Protection of Peacock

1533. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action Plan has been made to protect the peacock, a species facing gradual extinction due to mystery diseases and highly concentrated pesticides; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). No specific action plan has been drawn for the peacock, as it is widely distributed in the country and is not facing extinction. Peacock is afforded full protection from hunting and commercial exploitation under Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. It is also our National bird.

Godowns in Kerala

1534. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of Food Corporation of India and

Central Warehousing Corporation Godowns in Kerala along with their storage capacity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct new godowns in the State;

(c) if so, the location and storage capacity thereof; and

(d) 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) The locations and storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns are given in the attached Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c). CWC has no proposal to construct new godowns at present.

There are tentative proposals for construction of godowns by FCI in Kerala subject to availability of funds and land at the following places :

	Places	Capacity
1.	Arakulam (Idukki Distt.)	5000 MT
2.	Meenangadi (Wynad Distt.)	5000 MT
3.	Payyanur (Kannur Distt.)	25000 MT
4.	Thirunavayya (Malapuram Distt.)	25000 MT
5.	Mararikulam (Alapuzha Distt.)	10000 MT

(d) Land has already been acquired for the projects at Meenangadi and Payyanur while land acquisition process is on in respect of the projects at Mararikulam, Thirunavayya and Arakulam.

STATEMENT-I

Distt.-wise/Centre-wise Storage Capacity Available with the FCI in Kerala as on 1-10-1996.

(Fig. in '000' tonnes)

Name of the District	Name of the Centre	Capacity		
		Owned.	Hired.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Alleppy	Alleppy	10.00	3.20	13.20
Mavelikara	Mavalikara	20.00	-	20.0
Calicut	Thiknodi.	45.00	-	45.00
	West Hill Calicut	36.48	-	36.48
Malapuram	Kuttipuram	5.00	-	5.00
Ernakulam	Willingdon Island	60.30	-	60.30
	Tripunithura	-	0.22	0.22
	Angamali	40.00	-	40.00
	Ernakulam	-	1.97	1.97
Kottayam	Chingavanam	15.64	-	15.64
	Pampady	-	0.40	0.40
Cannanore	Muzhappilangad.	12.56	-	12.56

1	2	3	4	5
Kasargod	Nileshwar	10.00	-	10.00
Palaghat	Angadipuram	10.00	-	10.00
	Okavakkot (Palaghat)	72.02	-	72.02
Quilon	Avaneswaram	10.00	-	10.00
	Karungapally	30.00	-	30.00
	Kilikollur	5.00	-	5.00
	Quilon	1318	8.91	22.09
Trichur	Chalakudy	10.00	-	10.00
	Mulakunnathukavu	50.24	-	50.24
Trivandrum	Chalai *	-	1.49	1.49
	Kazhakuttam	35.34	-	35.34
	Vailathura (TVM)	33.76	-	33.76
Total		524.52	16.19	540.91

STATEMENT-II

Details of the Centres/Godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation in Kerala Alongwith their Capacity

S.No.	Name of Centre	Capacity in MT
1.	Kozikode	12,254
2.	Cochin-I	12,250
3.	Cochin-II	5,030
4.	Trichur	27,301
5.	Ernakulam	13,375
		70,210

Declaration of Assets by Ministers

1535. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to direct all the ministers to declare their assets;

(b) if so, whether there is any time bound programme for the said declaration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Even though there is a Code of Conduct for Ministers which envisages declaration of assets and liabilities by them, a proposal for bringing about a legislation in this regard is being examined separately. However, as the legislation be specified for its finalisation.

Tiger Cell

1536. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tiger Cell has made

recommendations to the Government for a special unit within the Intelligence Bureau to collect data on poachers and their movements as well as the export of tiger bones and skins;

(b) if so, the details of other recommendations made by the cell; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Tiger Crisis Cell of the Ministry in its meeting held on 31.10.1996 has made a recommendation to this effect.

(b) and (c). The other main recommendations made by the Cell are :

(i) Adequately strengthening of the Project Tiger Directorate of the Ministry;

(ii) Visit of a team of officials/Cell to five Project Tiger areas which are most prone to the law and order situation; and

(iii) Hon'ble Prime Minister to be acquainted with the tiger crisis in the country, suggesting him to take urgent remedial measures at his level.

Government has noted the recommendations of T.C. Cell and has made provisions in the IX plan proposal submitted to Planning Commission to address the issues.

A note to P.M.O. has also been submitted apprising him about the status of Tiger in India.

Disposal of Medical Waste

1537. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated new standards/guidelines for the disposal of medical waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the environmentalists/Central Pollution Control Board and Medical Institutions to the same in terms of difficulties experienced in execution of new standards/guidelines; and

(d) the present status of the proposal and the time by which the guidelines are likely to be finalised in consultation with the concerned agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Government have notified the draft Bio-Medical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1995 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for information of the public and concerned agencies likely to be affected, inviting objections. The final notifications is required to be issued after considering the comments received.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Cold Storage Facilities

1538. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up more cold storage facilities in the country to preserve the perishable commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) has entrusted to set up the cold storages; and

(d) if so, the number of cold storages proposed to be set up by the CWC during Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under the Ministry of Agriculture set up cold storages for perishable commodities. While NHB sets up cold storages for horticulture produce by way of providing soft loan, NCDC provides financial assistance to States Governments for establishment of cold storages by cooperative societies for storage of potatoes, fruits and other vegetables. During the VIII Plan, NCDC has a target of organising 27 cold storages in the cooperative sector. The NHB have sanctioned 59 cold storages during 1993-94 to 1995-96 in various States.

(c) and (d). No Sir. CWC has not been entrusted with the task to set up cold storage at any place.

Deployment of Para Military Forces in Andhra Pradesh

1539. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh has requested the

Union Government to deploy more para-military forces to restrict the activities of naxalites in the North Telengana district;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Secretary of the State has sent a letter to re-deploy 20 companies of the para-military forces earlier withdrawn from the Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total demand of the State Government for the security personnel from the Union Government;

(d) the total companies of the para-military forces deployed at present in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the companies to be provided to Andhra Pradesh along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e). No request for additional Central Para military Forces has been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh in recent past. 23 coys. of CRPF are presently deployed in Andhra Pradesh. Due to commitments of CPMFs in J & K and North East, it is not possible to provide additional forces to Andhra Pradesh at present.

SCs/STs/OBCs/Women Population in Rajasthan

1540. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of Rajasthan as per the 1991 census and the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/other Backward Class and Women population of the total population in the State;

(b) the steps taken as per the provisions made in the Constitution to provide them reservations in jobs as well as in the political, Social and academic fields;

(c) whether of OBC people have been identified in the State; and

(d) if so, the list thereof alongwith the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lists?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) There is no data available in respect of population of Other Backward Class. The Population figures as per 1991 Census in respect of SCs/STs and Women are given below :

Total Population	No. of SCs	% of SCs to the total	No. of STs	% of STs to the total
(i) All				
44005990	7607820	17.29	5474881	12.44
(ii) Women				
23043000	3600600	15.62	2637867	11.45

(b) As per the provisions of the Constitution, the following steps have been taken to provide reservations

in jobs for SCs/STs/OBCs in the State of Rajasthan :

- (i) Reservation in Central Government services and posts and Central educational institutions are provided to the extent of 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs, except for Central Services where recruitment is made on a local or regional basis, in which case the reservation percentages are 17% for SCs and 12% for STs.
- (ii) Reservation in State Government Services and posts and State educational institutions are provided to the extent of 16% and 12% (with some variations in the case of medical and engineering colleges).
- (iii) 33 seats for SCs and 24 seats for STs are reserved in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. 4 seats for SCs and 3 seats for STs are reserved in the Lok Sabha in relation to Rajasthan.
- (iv) The Central Government has provided 27% reservation to the OBCs in Civil posts and services under Government of India since 8th September, 1993 subject to the exclusion of socially and economically advanced persons/sections known as "creamy layer."

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The Central Government has notified the central List of OBCs in respect of Rajasthan State vide Notification No. 163 dated 19th October, 1994.

The communities specified as scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Rajasthan are listed in the latest edition of the Manual of Election Law brought out by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Assistance to Co-operative Stores

1541. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided financial assistance to some co-operative stores situated in Gujarat, especially in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated for the Co-operative stores in Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of other food items provided to those Co-operative stores during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the last three years Government of India have not provided any financial assistance to any cooperative stores of Gujarat including stores in tribal areas.

(c) So far as foodgrains under PDS are concerned, Government of India makes the allocation to the State Governments and the State Governments in turn make district/area/store-wise allocation.

[English]

Pollution at Religious Places

1542. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are working on some scheme to preserve environment and check pollution at the religious places of national importance;

(b) if so, the names of such religious places; and

(c) the progress of the work undertaken to check pollution at religious places in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Government has issued environmental guidelines specifying criteria for siting of industries near archaeological monuments and religious places of national importance. Schemes have also been undertaken to improve the water quality of rivers in the following cities/towns of religious importances :

Hardwar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mathura, Vrindavan, Nasik Sri Rangapatna, Bhawani, Trichy, Ujjain, Vidisha, Indore, Bhadrachalam, Rajamundry etc.

(c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Milk Booths

1543. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Delhi Milk Schemes booths in different parts of Delhi;

(b) whether such milk booths are provided in the slum areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has 1236 milk booths in different parts of Delhi.

(b) and (c). These booths are so located so as to cater to the needs of different sections of society including the slum dwellers. A list of DMS milk booths catering to the needs of consumers of weaker sections and adjoining slum areas is given in the Statement.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer at (b) and (c) above.

STATEMENT

D.M.S. Milk Booths Catering to the Milk Needs of Consumers of Weaker Sections and Adjoining Slum Areas

Deopt Nos.	Areas
763-64	J.J. Colony, Inder Puri
787-88	-do-
1279-	-do-
1429-30	-do-
825-	Pandav Nagar
1129-30	Anand Parbat
1787-	Prem Nagar
877-78	Ranjeet Nagar
765-66	Tagore Garden, J.J. Colony
1661-62	-do-
783-84	-do-
611-12	Turkman Gate
1777-78	Shakurbasti
1403-04	Sultanpuri
1453-54	-do-
1469-70	-do-
1551-52	-do-
1585-86	-do-
1613-14	-do-
1615-16	-do-
1617-18	-do-
1799-1800	-do-
1939-40	-do-
1497-98	Mongalpuri
1531-32	-do-
1595-96	-do-
1612-	-do-
1957-	-do-
829-30	Madangir Khanpur
841-42	-do-
1421-22	-do-
1441-42	-do-
767-68	Jeewan Nagar
1627-28	Nehru Nagar
1629-30	-do-
1689-	Kalyan Vas
1621-22	Jahangir Puri
1623-24	-do-

[Translation]

Violence in North Eastern Regions

1544. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Jawans and Officers of the Army

killed in North Eastern regions during the last three years;

(b) the number of extremists killed during the said period;

(c) whether some of the extremists involved in spreading violence in the region have been trained in Bangladesh and Myanmar;

(d) if so, the details of the negotiations held with the Government of these countries in this regard;

(e) the medium and routes of supply of arms and ammunitions to the extremists; and

(f) the steps by the Government to stop the supply of these arm and ammunitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) 162 Jawans and Officers of the Army were killed in the North-Eastern Region during the last 3 years upto 27 November, 1996.

(b) 626 extremists were killed during the same period.

(c) and (d). A Joint Working Group (JWG) with Bangladesh and an Agreement for maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas with Myanmar exist for taking up security related matters of mutual concern. Meetings of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint working Group has also national and sectoral level meetings with Myanmar have been held from time to time.

(e) Most illegal arms and ammunition are inducted by the extremists by the land and riverine routes from Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan into the North-Eastern States across the Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Myanmar and Indo-Bhutan borders.

(f) Several steps have been taken to stop the supply of these arms and ammunition which include, inter-alia, diplomatic initiatives with neighbouring countries, increased vigilance along the border, improved collection and sharing of intelligence, deployment of Army and Central Para Military Forces units and strengthening/modernisation of State Police Forces.

[English]

Unauthorised Taxi Stands

1545. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unauthorised taxi stands have increased in Delhi with the connivance of corrupt officials of the Delhi police, MCD and DDA during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of such taxi stands in operation at present in Delhi area-wise;

(c) whether more taxis other than those allowed by the administration are plying on the authorised taxi stands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The Delhi Police has reported that there are no unauthorised taxi stands in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There have been instances where more than permissible number of vehicles are allowed to operate from Taxi Stands. The Delhi Police conducts special checkings from time to time; where it is found that the prescribed rules have been violated by Taxi Stand owners, Show cause Notices are served on them for termination of their contract.

Freedom Fighter Pension

1546. SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of freedom fighters who participated in the Goan Liberation Movement and those availing the facility of the Central pension; and

(b) the number of freedom fighters who have applied for the pension and awaiting clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). No movement-wise record about the number of applicants applied for pension and the number of cases in which pension has been sanctioned is kept. At present no application relating to Goa Liberation Movement is pending for grant of samman pensions under the Swatanarta Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

District Office of Food Corporation of India

1547. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up a District Office of Food Corporation of India at Madurai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present the Food Corporation of India is not in a position to incur recurring and non-recurring expenditure which is likely to arise in opening of a FCI District Office at Madurai.

Backward Classes

1548. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state : the total number of Indian citizens listed as Backward class, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI RAMOOWALIA) : The data pertaining to population belonging to Backward Classes is not available at present because no enumeration has taken place specifically for this particular category.

Tobacco Production

1549. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of specific steps being taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of tobacco; and

(b) the total production of different kinds of tobacco in each State During the Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) In order to increase the production & quality of Virginia Tobacco for export purpose, the Tobacco Board in the Ministry of Commerce, is taking necessary steps for adequate and timely supply of various inputs viz. pure seed, seedlings, fertilizers etc. are made available to the Virginia Tobacco farmers. The Tobacco Board is also involved in the transfer of improved production technologies to the farmers.

(b) The Statewise & typewise production during Eighth Plan period is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise, Yearwise & Typewise production of Tobacco during the Eighth Five Year Plan

Production in '000 tonnes

Type	State	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Virginia	Andhra Pradesh	136.7	101.8	101.1	102.0
	Karnataka	23.8	21.2	20.8	25.0
	West Bengal	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Non-Virginia	Andhra Pradesh	89.1	86.4	85.2	108.9
	Bihar	9.3	7.4	7.7	19.0
	Gujarat	172.1	179.2	213.2	182.0
	Karnataka	28.6	24.8	24.4	19.0
	Maharashtra	11.8	13.0	12.8	9.4
	Orissa	9.5	6.1	6.3	8.5
	Tamil Nadu	9.4	13.5	9.9	9.2
	Uttar Pradesh	70.6	94.1	90.3	81.2
	West Bengal	12.8	1.1	1.1	10.2

Census 1991

1550. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have the District-wise religion and language table pertaining to the census 1991;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely date of its publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) District-wise religion data pertaining to the 1991 Census is available.

As regards language data, the same is under scrutiny and finalisation.

(b) The details of religion data are available on floppies. This data is readily available for supply in the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India as well as Census Directorates in the States and UTs.

As regards language data, the same is under scrutiny and finalisation.

(c) For Religion data the question does not arise.

As regards language data, the same is under scrutiny and finalisation.

(d) Religion data is already available.

As regards language data no definite date can be given.

Crimes Against Women

1551. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newsitem captioned 'Big Jump in Crimes against women' appearing in the *Indian Express*, dated September 30, 1996;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) whether the recently appointed task force has failed to check this menace;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The increase in crime against women is mainly attributed to sizeable increase in population, rapid urbanisation, increased participation of women economic and related activities, rise in general awareness amongst women regarding their legal rights, change in social and cultural attitudes of people, break up of traditional social systems and institutions like the joint family, etc.

(c) and (d). Investigating crime against women is not a part of the general character of responsibility assigned to the Special Task Force.

(e) The following steps have been taken to curb such crimes :-

(i) offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and non-bailable;

(ii) a new section has been added in the Indian Penal Code making the offences of harassment and cruelty to women by their husbands and in-laws a cognizable offence;

(iii) sections 113-A and 113-B have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act providing for presumption by a court as to abetment of suicide by/dowry death of a married women if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved;

(iv) inquest by SDM has been made mandatory where death of a women occurs in suspicious circumstances;

(v) In respect of cases of death within seven years of marriage, section 304-B IPC has been inserted to provide for raising a presumption against husband or inlaws, thus shifting the burden of proof to them;

(vi) A special unit for crime against women has been set-up in 1983, which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police to look into such incidents of crime. Apart from this, women cells

headed by ACP have been set up in each District to enquire into complaints of women who are victims of various offences; and

- (vii) Policemen are detailed for duty at Girls' Colleges and and Schools, in running buses and also at important market places which are frequented by women in order to check cases of eve-teasing, etc.

Open Sale of Wheat

1552. VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat allocated by the Food Corporation of India for open market sale particularly in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during each of the last two years till date;

(b) whether the allocated wheat was sold by the traders of the said States to the traders of other States;

(c) if so, the rules regarding open market sales alongwith the details of rates at which wheat was given to the traders; and

(d) if so, the names of traders against whom action was taken for not selling wheat in the States?

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

(a) The Food Corporation of India was not allocating any specific quantity of wheat to States/UTs. for open market sale upto June, 1996. The quantity of wheat

sold by FCI in the Country and in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during last two years is as under

(figures in lakh tonnes)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (upto Oct.96)
All India	50.29	63.38	16.54 (P)
Rajasthan	0.40	0.41	1.37 (P)
Madhya Pradesh	4.47	5.49	1.32 (P)

(P - Provisional)

A quantity of 20.50 lakh tonnes wheat including 1.90 lakh tonnes for Rajasthan and 1.35 lakh tonnes for Madhya Pradesh has been allotted for sale under open sale scheme from July, 96 to November, 96.

(b) and (c). Under the upon market sale scheme (Domestic), FCI sell wheat to all including wholesalers, retailers, RFMs, Chakkies, Cooperative, Sugar Bazar, State Civil Supplies Corporations etc. and do not monitor the resale of wheat. The open sale of wheat is conducted by FCI subject to availability of surplus stock at a particular area/depot over and above the requirements of PDS/RPDs and other Govt. sponsored welfare schemes. The guidelines on open sale of wheat include allotment of wheat by a Three member Committee at the FCI regional level on proper identification of the intending purchasers. A *statement* indicating the prices of wheat for open sale from April, 96 to November, 96 is enclosed.

(d) In view of the answer given at (b) & (c), the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Open Sale Price of Wheat fixed for the Months of April, 1995 to November, 1996

Rate Rs. Per MT								
Name of the State	April, to July, 95	28th Aug., to Sept., 95	Oct., 1995	Centre	Nov., 95 to March, 96	April, to July, 96	Aug., 1996	Sept., 96 to Nov., 96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	4100	4150	4150	Chandigrah	4150	4410	4550	4900
Haryana	4100	4150	4150	Chandigarh	4150	4410	4550	4900
Delhi	4150	4200	4150	Delhi	4150	4410	4550	4900
U.P.	4100	4150	4150	Lucknow	4300	4600	4800	5150
				Kanpur	4300	4600	4810	5160
				Varanasi	4360	4660	4894	5244
				Bareilly		4410	4550	4900
Rajasthan	4150	4200	4250	Jaipur	4300	4000	4765	5115
Himachal Pradesh	4150	4200	4250	Shimla	4250	4550	4681	5031
J & K	4150	4200	4200	Jammu	4200	4500	4655	5005
				Srinagar	4200	4500	4655	5005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	4300	4350	4400	Patna	4420	4720	4963	5313
				Ranchi	4450	4750	5056	5406
Assam	-	-	4450	*Guwahati	*4450	4900	5188	5538
Orissa	4350	4400	4475	Cuttack	4500	4800	5143	5493
				Bhubaneshar	4500	4800	5149	5499
West Bengal	4350	4400	4475	Calcutta	4510	4810	5091	5441
				Siliguri	4520	4820	5110	5460
Madhya Pradesh	4100	4150	4250	Indore	4350	4650	4925	5275
				Gwalior	4280	4580	4753	5103
				Rajpur	4430	4730	5066	5416
Gujarat	4350	4400	4500	Ahmedabad	4570	4870	5007	5357
				Surat	4570	4870	5016	5366
Maharashtra	4350	4450	4550	Bombay	4600	4900	5080	5430
				Nagpur	4560	4860	5005	5355
Andhra Pradesh	4550	4600	4600	Hyderabad	4650	4950	5142	5492
				Vishakhapatnam	4670	4970	5223	5573
Karnataka	4550	4600	4650	Bangalore	4670	4970	5280	5630
				Mysore	4690	4990	5299	5649
				Belgaum	4690	4990	5198	5548
Tamil Nadu	4550	4650	4650	Madras	4680	4980	5234	5584
				Coimbatore	4700	5000	5303	5653
				Madurai	4710	5010	5333	5683
Kerala	4550	4650	4700	Cochin	4740	5040	5334	5684
				Trivandrum	4740	5040	5365	5715

*Enhanced to Rs.4600 w.e.f. December,95.

In case of open sale at Depots at other centres, the sale fixed for nearest major centre shall apply w.e.f. November, 1995

The price of wheat for Port Towns and areas within 50 Kms. thereof is Rs.4773/- with effect from 16.1.96 & Rs.5073/- with effect from 1.4.96 to July, 96

Bareilly has been added as additional centre with price of Rs.4150/- per tonne w.e.f. 1.7.96 & Rs.4410/- w.e.f. 1.4.96.

Certification Agency for Toys

1553. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no certification agency for toys manufactured in the country at present;

(b) whether this results in delay in the exports and escalation of prices of the toys;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such agency for the toys;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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). Bureau of Indian Standards in operating a voluntary certification schemes for toys in the country.

So far, no manufacturer has applied for licence under the scheme. BIS Certification is for products for sale within the country. The Scheme can help exports only if the importing countries accepts BIS Certification as equivalent to their own certification scheme for toys.

Home Minister's Advisory Committees

1554. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision to constitute Home Minister's Advisory Committee for the Union Territories without Legislative;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constituting such a committee for Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(c) the time by which Committee would be constituted for the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The Home Minister's Advisory Committees have been constituted for all the Union Territories without Legislature including Chandigarh.

[Translation]

Welfare Scheme For SCs/STs

1555. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various welfare schemes implemented for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States during the last three years, the total amount allocated under these schemes to the States and the Total amount spent by them;

(b) whether the targets fixed for each year were achieved,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI B.S. RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Under the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Allocation is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. Statement-I indicates the States during the last three years under the various welfare schemes.

(b) to (d). The details about the target and achievements under the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is at Statements-II to IV.

STATEMENT-I

*Scheme-wise allocation and amount spent by the States during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96
(Scheduled Castes Development)*

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Allocation	Amount	Allocation	Amount	Allocation	Amount
1.	SCA to SCP	272.12	247.33	273.05	284.18	275.00	275.00
2.	Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	22.00	29.34	22.00	22.00	30.00	31.00
3.	NSFDD	21.08	21.00	40.00	63.77	65.00	65.00
4.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents	73.20	70.97	73.00	73.00	90.00	90.00
5.	Post-Matric Scholarships for SC/ST students	74.79	68.92	96.35	85.14	145.00	90.74
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations	5.61	4.24	6.25	7.52	8.92	8.50
7.	Book banks for SC/ST Students	5.60	3.33	3.50	2.96	3.60	2.64
8.	Girls Hostel for SCs	6.00	6.60	6.20	6.20	7.00	5.64
9.	Boys Hostel for SCs	6.00	6.50	6.20	10.00	10.00	14.83
10.	Coaching & Allied Scheme	2.00	1.73	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
11.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	0.55	0.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.22
12.	Special Educational Development Programme for SC girls belonging to very low literacy levels	6.00	Nil	6.00	Nil	0.60	Nil
13.	Implementation of PCR Act Atrocities Act	6.50	4.95	6.00	4.75	12.00	15.37
Total		501.37	465.96	542.35	526.50	651.12	655.46

Note : In respect of the year 1995-96 the amount spent by the States under the above schemes are under compilation and hence the amount released to the State Govts. have been indicated.

STATEMENT-II

Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Tribal Development-Scheme-wise Allocation and amount Spent by the State Govts. during the year 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Allocation	Amount	Allocation	Amount	Allocation	Amount
1.	SCA for TSP	295.00*	254.45	275.00	253.77	330.00	330.00
2.	Grants under Proviso (1) to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
3.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Dev. Coop. Corporations for MFP Operations	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00
4.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations for STs.	4.00	4.03	4.75	4.96	5.51	5.30
5.	Girls' Hostels for STs	3.00	2.64	3.05	3.00	3.50	3.70
6.	Boys' Hostels for STs	3.00	2.70	3.05	3.07	3.50	3.65
7.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas	2.50	2.53	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.00
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	1.90	1.90	2.40	2.30	3.00	2.05
9.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for the Dev. of ST Girls Literacy in STs Tribal areas	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.97	2.000	1.50
10.	Research & Training						
	(a) Grants to Tribal Research Institutes & Award of Research Fellowships	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50
	(b) Supporting Projects of All India or Inter State Nature for STs.	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.19
11.	Investment in TRIFED	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.75	10.75
12.	Price Support to TRIFED	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
13.	Grant-in-Aid to TRIFED	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-
14.	Village Grain Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		480.00	350.86	302.10	361.08	442.50	441.74

*This includes supplementary grant of Rs.20 crore.

STATEMENT-III

Scheme-wise Physical Targets and Achievements for Years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Scheduled Castes Development)

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	SCA to SCP	N. of Families	-	23.44* lakhs	-	26.96 lakhs	-	24.32 lakhs
2.	Assistance to Scheduled Castes Dev. Corporation	Individual	-	5.32 lakhs	-	6.31 lakhs	-	Under Compilation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers & their Dependents (T=Training & R=Rehabilitation)	Beneficiaries	T 37000 R 187000	13266** 42320	50000 150000	25368** 64967	44000 122000	Under campil- ation
4.	Post-matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students	No. of Scholarships	-	14.90 lakhs	-	15.34 lakhs	-	18.47 (Prov.) lakhs
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	No. of Scholarships	-	1.30 lakhs	-	1.76 lakhs	-	2.45 (Prov.) lakhs
6.	Hostels for SC Girls	No. of Hostels No. of Inmates	-	213 19452	-	73 7208	-	90 7521
7.	Hostels for SC Boys	No. of Hostels No. of Inmates	1	307 19020	-	327 24071	-	122 11417
8.	Book Banks for SC/ST Students	No. of Students	-	33120	-	37877	-	26567
9.	Upgradation of Marit of SC/ST Students	No. of Students	-	334	-	2336	-	884
10.	Coaching & Allied Scheme	No. of Students	-	1480	-	3520	-	3420

SCA is an addition to SCP to State for SC and the physical achievement is under various income generating schemes of all poverty alleviation under Point 11(a) of TPP implemented by States under their SCP

Note : the Schemes against which targets have not been mentioned are open-ended and as such targets cannot be fixed. In 1994-95, against a target for rehabilitation of 1,50,000 scavengers only 65,000 scavengers could be rehabilitated. During the financial year 1995-96 as against a target of 1,22,000 communicated by the States to the Ministry of Welfare information received from the States indicates rehabilitation of only 80,000 scavengers. However, information of some of the States are still awaited. States have been requested to furnish the information.

The reasons for non-achievement of the target relate to inadequacy of stipend, reluctance of commercial banks to finance projects under the scheme and lack of coordination at the level of implementation between the National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Low Cost Sanitation scheme implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development.

STATEMENT-IV

Scheme-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during the years (Tribal Development)

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
			Target	Achiev- ement	Target	Achiev- ement	Target	Achiev- ement
1.	SCA to TSP	Families	900000	1042128	1012175	1051059	1083300	1084230
2.	Article 275(1) Grants		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Grants to STDCC	Corporations	7	8	9	8	10	7
4.	Girls Hostels STs	Hostels	56	52	60	42	60	45
5.	Boys Hostels STs	Hostels	50	53	60	66	60	134
6.	Ashram Schools	Schools	50	23+41*	60	18	60	163
7.	Vocational Training Institutes	Training	13	15	12	19	15+	19
							old ones	
8.	Educational Complex for ST	Edu. Complex	10	23	10	26	10	42
						New	Old	Old
						16		5
						Old		New
9.	Research & Training Grants to TRI	TRI	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Award of Research Fellowships	Fellowships	25	24	25	19	25	13
	II. Supporting Projects		18	11	30	17	25	10
10.	Aid to Voluntary Organisation	Organisation	80	66	80	75	85	86

[English]

Cogentrix Thermal Power Plant

1556. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has ordered for environmental impact assessment of the Cogentrix Thermal Power Plant and any other projects in Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the projects ordered to be studied/assessed;

(c) the findings of the experts with regard to each of these projects;

(d) whether environmental clearance had already been granted to any of these projects; and

(e) 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) the projects to be studied and assessed are 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.

(c) As per the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Experts from the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, would visit the project(s) and submit its recommendations to the States concerned. Copies of the Report are also required to be filed in the Supreme Court.

(d) and (e). Goshree Project in Kerala, Cogentrix Project in Karnataka, Sinarmas Pulp & Paper Project in Maharashtra and Sanghi Cement project in Kutch had been accorded environmental clearance subject to implementation of environmental safeguard measures.

Freedom Fighters Pension

1557. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of requests received by Freedom

Fighters Pension Division of his Ministry from the families of freedom fighters of West Bengal regarding grant of family pension during April 1, 1995 and November 30, 1996; and

(b) the action taken on each of these requests and reasons for delay in the disposal of such cases, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). From May, 1992, a simplified procedure regarding grant of pension to widows has been introduced whereby the Disbursing Officers at the local level have been authorised to commence the pension. applications for grant of pension in favour of widows of such of freedom fighters who were already in receipt of pension are, therefore, not required to be made to the Central Government.

[Translation]

Industrial Units Preparing Powder Milk

1558. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of large scale industrial units set up for preparing powder milk and ghee from milk;

(b) the capacity of these units and expenditure incurred on their setting up; and

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such units in all the States to meet the shortage of milk and ghee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names, locations and capacities of dairy plants having 3.00 lakh litres of milk per day or more of liquid milk handling capacity, registered under MMPO for manufacture of powder milk and ghee is at Annexure. As most of these units are not owned by the Government detail regarding the expenditure incurred in their setting up is not available.

(c) No Sir.

STATEMENT

Dairy Plants registered under MMPO with a capacity of 3.00 LLPD and above having authorization to manufacture either Powder Milk or Ghee

S.No.	Name of unit and Location	Registered Capacity	Unit
1	2	3	4
1	Vadilal International Prabhu Krupa, 46 Hatkesh Society 1st Floor, 7th Road (North-South). JVPD Scheme, Bombay-400056.	300.00	tlpd

Range of Products : Powder, WMP, MF, IMF, CASEIN, Ghee, Cheese, Butter

1	2	3	4
2.	GCMMF LTD. Near Indira Bridge Gandhinagar Highway Gandhinagar, Gujarat	1000.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Product : Butter, Ghee, Powder</i>			
3.	Doaba Coop. Milk Union Jalandhar-8, Punjab	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, IMF, MF, Butter, Ghee</i>			
4.	Bangalore Milk Union Hosur Road, Bangalore-29, Karnataka	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, SCM, Ghee, Butter, Casein, Curd, Peda, I/C</i>			
5.	Ludhiana Milk Union Milk Plant, Jagraon Road Ludhiana, Punjab	400.00	tlpd
<i>Range of products : SMP, WMP, IMF, Ghee, Butter</i>			
6.	Dynamix Dairy Industries MIDC Industrial Area Baramati, Pune Maharashtra	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Lactose, Casein, IMF, Butter, Ghee, Cheese, WMP</i>			
7.	Ceepharm Milk Specialities Lalru, Rajpura, Patiala, Punjab	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Lactose, Casein, SMP</i>			
8.	Rahul Dairy & Allied Products V.H. Hansa Distt. Kurukshetra GT Road, Haryana	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, DW, Butter Ghee</i>			
9.	Banaskantha Coop. Milk Union Banas Dairy, Palanpur-385001 Gujarat	400.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, Ghee, Butter, Powder</i>			
10.	Mehsana Milk Union Dugdhsagar Dairy, Mehsana-384002 Gujarat	1050.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : IMF, SMP, WMP, Butter, Ghee</i>			
11.	Surat Milk Union Sumul Dairy, Post Box No.501 Surat - 395008	400.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Ghee, Butter, Casein, IMF, Curd, Yoghurt, Butter</i>			
12.	Sabarkantha Milk Union Sabar Dairy, Boria Sub Post Office - 383006 Dist. Sabarkantha Gujarat	950.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Powder, IMF, Butter, Ghee, Casein, Shrikhand, Cream</i>			
13.	Hienz India Ltd. Manjurgarhi, P.B. No.1 Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh	464.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : IMF, MF, VMK, Complains, Ghee</i>			
14.	Haryana Milk food Phehowa, Dist. Kurukshetra, Haryana	600.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, IMF, Butter, Ghee</i>			

1	2	3	4
15.	Kaira Coop. Milk Union Amul Dairy, Anand-388001, Gujarat	1450.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Powder, IMF, Butter, Ghee, Cheese, Casein</i>			
16.	Uttari Rajasthan Dugdh Sangh Urmul Dairy, Shri Ganganagar Road, Bikaner-334001	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Ghee, Powder, IMF, Butter, Cheese, Rasogula</i>			
17.	Nestle India Ltd. Moga, PB-11, Ludhiana Ferozpur Road. Moga, Punjab.	22300	mtpd
<i>Range of Products : Powder, IMF, MF, Ghee, CM</i>			
18.	Milkfood Ltd. P.O. Bahadurgarh. distt. Patiala. Punjab Pin-147021	8840.00	mtpd
<i>Range of Products : W/F, Powder, IMF, CM, Cheese, Ghee, Butter, D/W</i>			
19.	Ahmednagar Dugdh Sangh Savadi Road, Ahmednagar Maharashtra	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Powder</i>			
20.	Periyar Milk Union Shri Vasavi College Post Erode Periyar distt., Tamil Nadu	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, Butter, Ghee, Khoa, Casein</i>			
21.	Salem Milk Union Sithanur Dhalavaipatty Salem. Tamil Nadu	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, Ghee, Butter</i>			
22.	Pune Dugdh Sangh Sangh Maryadit. Katraj Dairy, Katraj, Pune-Satara Road, Pune, Maharashtra	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, Butter, Shrikhand, I/C</i>			
23.	Abad Dairy (GDDC) Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Ghee, Cream</i>			
24.	Gangol Coop. Milk Union Gangol Road, Partapur, Meerut Uttar Pradesh	350.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Ghee, Butter, Paneer, SMP, Cake</i>			
25.	Dynamix Industries MIDC Industrial Area, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	500.00	tlpd
<i>Range of products : Lactose, WPROT, MINSALT, Cheese, Ghee, Butter, Casein</i>			
26.	Vidilal Industries Dairy Plant Bhusaval Tal, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, MF, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Casein</i>			
27.	Lactoprotien India Ltd. Vill. Beharana, Teh. Chhata, Near Kosi Kalan Dist. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	300.00	tlpd
<i>Range of Products : Lactose, Casein, WPROT, Ghee</i>			

1	2	3	4
28.	Prakash Milk Union Ongole Milk Products Factory Prakasm Distt., Andhra Pradesh <i>Range of Products : SMP, Ghee</i>	350.00	t1pd
29.	Krishna Milk Union Ltd. Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh <i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, Butter, I/C. Kulfi, Tetra Brik Milk, Ghee, Pal</i>	325.00	t1pd
30.	Chittoor Milk Union Milk Products Factory Chittor, Andhra Pradesh <i>Range of Products : Powder, Butter, Ghee, Cheese, SFM, Khoa</i>	450.00	t1pd
31.	Mother Dairy Kurla Nehru Nagar Kurla (East) Bombay Pin - 400024 <i>Range of products : Ghee, Shrikhand</i>	400.00	t1pd
32.	Sangam Dairy Unit of the Guntur Distt Milk Producers Union Ltd. Vadlamudi - 522213 Guntur distt., Andhra Pradesh <i>Range of Products : SMP, Powder, Butter, Ghee</i>	350.00	t1pd
33.	Roadmaster Dairy Plant No.2 101, Aditya Commercial Complex Preet Vihar, Delhi-110032 <i>Range of Products : SMP, WMP, DW, Butter, Ghee</i>	300.00	t1pd
34.	GSM Worli Government of Maharashtra Administrative Building, Abdulgafarkhan Marg Worli, Bombay-400018 <i>Range of Products : Ghee, SM, Lassi, Masala Milk</i>	450.00	t1pd
35.	Tamilnadu Milk Fedn. (Ambattur) Federation Limited Ambattur Dairy, 29 & 30 Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-600098 <i>Range of Products : SMP, Butter, Ghee, Cheese, FM</i>	400.00	t1pd
36.	Punjab Milkchem Ltd. S.C.O. - 214, Sector - 36-D., Chandigarh. <i>Range of Products : LM, Ghee, Butter, Casein, Lactose</i>	300.00	t1pd
37.	Delhi Milk Scheme West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008 <i>Range of Products : Ghee, Butter, Yoghurt, FM</i>	500.00	l1pd

Abbreviations used : LLPD-lakh litres per day, t1pd-thousand litres per day, mtpd-metric tonnes per day

[English]

Recession of Gangotri

1559. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the
Gangotri Glacier is receding;

(b) if so, whether the Government have instituted
any probe into the causes of recession of the
Glacier;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to preserve the ecology
so that the Gangotri Glacier does not shrink?

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

Setting up of Secretariats

1560. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up secretariats for the hill people of Uttar Pradesh nearer to their homes, in Dehradun and Nainital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these secretariats are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, various offices of the Government of Uttar Pradesh at Dehradun and Nainital have been strengthened and powers decentralised for focussed development of the region.

Police Constable for MPs

1561. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some letters from Honble Members of Parliament during the period July 1, 1996 to October 31, 1996 of making them available police constables for the protection of their life and property;

(b) if so, the details of these MPs who have sent such letters to the Government;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the requests of these MPs have been considered;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action being taken by the Government for the protection of life and property of those MPs who have made such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (g). From 1st July, 96 to 31st Oct., 1996, 47 letters were received from MPs concerning their security. Security is provided to MPs in Delhi on the basis of perceived level of threat as per the assessment of the security agencies. Requests for security are considered by the Government and security is provided where considered necessary, based on the perceived level of threat.

Involvement of Foreign Companies in Seeds Sector

1562. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign companies working with or

without collaborations with the Indian companies on the research, distribution, stock and sale of seeds;

(b) whether the Government propose to undertake a study about the impact because of these companies on the seeds sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The names of foreign companies which have been approved for technical/financial collaboration in the seed sector are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d). Government constantly monitors the position regarding the overall supply and availability of seeds in the country taking into account the performance of both public and private sector companies. Considering that foreign seed companies play only a minor role in the Seed sector, no separate study on their impact has been undertaken.

STATEMENT

Names of foreign Companies approved for Technical/ Financial collaboration in the Seeds Sector from August, 1991 to September, 1996

S.No.	Name of the Foreign Company.
1	2
1.	Intl. Reforestation Suppliers, Australia.
2.	Environment Emergency Sner PTY IW, Australia.
3.	Dovro PTY Ltd. Australia.
4.	PGS International N.V., Belgium.
5.	Institute of Field & Vegetable Crop, Cyprus.
6.	Kemira OY, Finland.
7.	Richer S.A., France.
8.	Rustica Semences, France.
9.	Asia Ventures International, Isreal.
10.	Rahan meristem Propagation, Isreal.
11.	V.S. Hitech Indl. Dev. Ltd. Isreal.
12.	Hardar Nurseries, Isreal.
13.	Sayag Nurseries, Isreal.
14.	Bickel Bio-Technology Ltd., Isreal.
15.	Dowelance Agricultural Pro. Ltd., Mauritius.
16.	Nippon Hybrid Rice (Mauritius), Mauritius.
17.	MS Hase Elke, Germany.
18.	Rosen Tantau, Germany.
19.	Iohmann Tierzue HT, Germany.

1	2
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20. Cultiss Holand BV, Netherlands.
21. Vanderhave Holding International, Netherlands.
22. Multivitre Zandse Voetpads, Netherlands.
23. Agro Advisebure, Netherlands.
24. Flodac BV, Netherlands.
25. Neele Bros Export, Netherlands.
26. Agrico Quality Pvt. Ltd. Netherlands.
27. Rosen Tan Tau, Netherlands.
28. Sylvan Wederland BV, Netherlands.
29. Green Tek Holland, Netherlands.
30. S & G Seeds BV, Netherlands.
31. Noordam Consultancy B.V., Netherlands.
32. Flamengo International, Netherlands.
33. Bruinsma Seeds B.V., Netherlands.
34. Pieter Barten Baheer B.V., Netherlands.
35. Goya ouderkerke, Netherlands.
36. Bejo Zaden B.V., Netherlands.
37. Meerhaim Roses & Trading B.V., Netherlands.
38. Multiflor Holand. B.V., Netherlands.
39. De Ruiters New Roses Intrn, Netherlands.
40. Vogro Hietectehnogie, Netherlands.
41. B.L. Mckenzie & Associates, New Zealand
42. Pacific Floriculture (NZ) Ltd., New Zealand
43. Asian Aquaculture Corn, Phillppines.
44. Koipesol Somtlas, Spain.
45. Asia Pot & Plant Ltd., Thailand.
46. Dr. S.M. Sehgal, USA.
47. Dekalb Plant Genetic, USA.
48. Biogenetic Tech., USA.
49. Agri Cenetics Co., USA.
50. Corn State Hybrid Ser. Inc., USA.
51. Pioneer Overseas Corporation, USA.
52. Venkatesh Krishna Murthy, USA.
53. Asgrow Seed Co., USA.
54. E.I. Dupont De Nemours & Co. Inc., USA.
55. Sun Seeds, USA.
56. Cargill Inc., USA.
57. Bioponic International, USA.
58. Bush Boake allen Ltd., U.K.
59. FF Bep., U.K.
60. Imperial Chemcial Industries, U.K.
61. High Value Horticulture Plc., U.K.
62. Khashi Enterprises Ltd., U.K.
63. Zenoca Ltd., U.K.
64. Fin-Centro Co-op., Yugoslavia.

[English]

Travelling without Visas

1563. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to allow foreigners to travel India without the visas; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Fishing Harbour in Karnataka

1564. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to build a fishing harbour in the Karnataka State for the benefit of the local fishermen;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government of India in this regard.

(c) the amount likely to be incurred on it; and

(d) the time by which it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project for the construction of Malpe State-II fishing harbour has been sanctioned in February, 1996.

(c) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs.1196.70 lakhs out of which Government of India's 50% share is Rs.598.35 lakhs.

(d) The Malpe State-II fishing harbour is scheduled to be completed within four years from the date of administrative approval viz. 19th February, 1996.

[Translation]

Fishing in Coastal areas

1565. SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE :
SHRI SURESH PRABHU :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fishermen are not able to catch fish in the coastal waters due to increasing pollution in these areas and the Government of India have granted permission to the foreign trabulers for deep sea fishing thereby leaving traditional coastal fishermen to strays;

(b) if so, whether the foreign trawlers Channelise their catch to foreign countries from the deep sea itself

thus causing an export revenue loss of crores of rupees to the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to take certain regulatory measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the manner and the time by which these measures are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The Fish production from the marine sector in the country has increased from 25.76 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 27.07 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. The contribution from the deep sea sector out of this is only about 30,000 tonnes and the remaining production is from the traditional and small scale mechanised sector. There is no decline in the production of fish from the traditional sector.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation

1566. SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA :
SHRI S.P. JAISWAL :

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

(a) whether there is any plan to shift the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation out of Delhi as per the decision of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy made for the employees and the workers of the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) There is no plan to shift the Delhi Vanaspati Unit of Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation. To implement the order of the Supreme Court it has been decided to close the Delhi Vanaspati Unit of HVOC w.e.f 30.11.96.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various options including transfer of the employees to other units of HVOC are being explored.

[English]

SC/ST Ayurvedic Doctors in NDMC

1567. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 5074 replied on September 10, 1996 and state:

(a) the number of posts of Ayurvedic Doctors reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes separately by the Health Department of NDMC;

(b) the number of posts filled up so far and lying vacant alongwith reasons for not filling up the vacant posts;

(c) the number of Ayurvedic Physicians serving on deputation in the Ayurvedic dispensaries of NDMC;

(d) whether these posts were advertised and all the conditions and norms were fulfilled while appointing them on deputation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The reservation of rules are applicable in respect of vacancies which occur in a grade from time to time and the reserved quota is not determined on the basis of sanctioned strength of a post in a grade.

(b) Out of 13 posts of Aurvedic Doctors sanctioned New Delhi Municipal Council, 11 posts stand filled up at present. Of these, 3 Posts have been filled up by appointment of officers of Scheduled Castes Category.

(c) to (e). One of the posts has been filled up by appointment of an officer of State Government of Himachal Pradesh on deputation basis as a stop gap arrangement pending recruitment as per prescribed recruitment rules.

[Translation]

Border Fencing Material

1568. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Border Fencing material Rusting" appearing in the 'Tribune' dated October 12, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the work relating to putting up of barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Pak border in Jammu area is still incomplete;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, the work of fencing and flood lighting along the International border in the Jammu Sector had to be suspended in July 1995 due to unwarranted and persistent firing from Pakistani side. As India's priority was to restore a Democratic Government in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and escalation of tension on the border was not conducive for the same, the work could not be taken up again in view of the Parliamentary elections and the Assembly elections in the State during the intervening period. Re-starting the fencing work is under the active consideration of the Government. Necessary steps have, however, been taken by CPWD to save the material at site, from deterioration.

Requirement of Seeds

1569. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of processed/certified seeds of various crops made available to the farmers during the last three years against their requirements, State-wise and Crop-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that farmers in some States are not getting processed/certified seeds at the reasonable rates as per their requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of seeds to the farmers as per their requirements; and

(e) the quantity of seeds of various crops made available to each state for 1996-97, Crop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Production and distribution of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Government

through its agencies like State Department of Agriculture, State Seed Corporation, Cooperative institutions, Agro-Industries Corporation, etc. National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) supplement the efforts of the State Government through their own infrastructure established in various States/UTs. However, Government of India through Zonal Seed Review Meetings being organised prior to each swing season i.e. kharif and rabi, assess seed requirement and availability position of individual States. Based on this review seed requirement and availability position during the last three years i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96, State-wise and crop-wise is at Statement-I & II.

(b) to (d). There is no statutory control over sale price of seeds. All seed producing organisations including NSC/SRCI fix sale price transportation, processing, over-head charges, etc. However, to produce and sale seeds at reasonable prices, Government of India through various central sector/centrally sponsored schemes has been providing central assistance/incentives through various crops development programmes. There is no complaint about sale of seeds at un-reasonable prices.

(e) Seed requirement and availability of seeds as indicated by State Governments at the Zonal Seed Review meetings held in 1996-97 is at statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

Comparative Statement of Requirement and Availability State-wise/certified quality seeds

(Qty. In Lakh Qtls.)

Name of State	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Req.	Avail.	Req.	Avail.	Req.	Avail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9.39	11.19	9.41	16.86	9.61	15.43
Assam	1.63	1.35	1.41	1.21	1.26	1.06
Bihar	4.23	4.24	4.27	4.11	4.92	4.73
Gujarat	2.95	3.11	2.91	2.83	2.91	4.73
Haryana	2.81	3.04	2.79	3.19	2.88	4.88
Himachal Pradesh	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.51
Jammu & Kashmir	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.09
Karnataka	4.44	4.81	4.61	5.38	4.96	5.64
Kerala	0.41	0.41	0.35	0.45	0.39	0.44
Madhya Pradesh	5.53	5.68	6.09	5.82	6.51	6.16
Maharashtra	6.95	8.21	7.77	8.13	7.89	8.38
Orissa	1.42	1.58	1.17	1.23	1.89	1.45
Punjab	2.66	1.78	2.67	1.65	3.77	2.78
Rajasthan	2.63	3.27	2.23	3.28	3.27	4.00
Tamil Nadu	3.73	4.12	3.93	4.18	3.71	3.78
Uttar Pradesh	9.95	9.82	10.67	10.64	11.82	12.73
West bengal	6.52	6.52	6.64	6.64	6.23	6.23
Manipur	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.08
Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10
Sikkim	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Tripura	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.09
Pondicherry	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
A&N Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Goa	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.04	0.04
Delhi	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07
D & N Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	67.79	71.69	69.47	80.00	74.48	84.93

STATEMENT-II

Requirement and Availability of Certified/quality seeds

(Qty. in lakh Qtls.)

Crops		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Req.	Avail.	Req.	Avail.	Req.	Avail.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	Wheat	19.56	20.52	20.25	21.80	23.47	27.09
	Paddy	17.48	19.20	17.29	21.50	17.77	21.80
	Maize	1.54	1.68	1.57	2.21	2.21	2.19
	Jowar	4.17	4.76	3.89	5.63	3.44	3.99
	Bajra	1.74	2.08	1.73	2.78	1.73	2.12
	Ragi	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.12	0.24
	Barley	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.19
	Total	44.76	48.54	45.05	54.26	48.85	57.62
Pulses	Gram	1.51	1.12	1.50	1.34	1.40	1.63
	Lentil	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.14
	Peas	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.42
	Urd	0.85	1.24	1.02	1.12	1.02	0.94
	Moong	0.69	0.88	0.76	1.05	0.95	1.35
	Arhar	0.57	0.65	0.64	0.75	0.70	0.74
	Cowpea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
	Moth	0.02	0.01	Neg	Neg	0.09	0.07
	H.Gram/others	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10		
	Total	4.28	4.42	4.58	4.88	4.82	5.39
Oilseeds:	Groundnut	7.37	7.39	7.59	8.12	8.17	8.17
	Rape/Mustard	0.67	0.89	0.79	0.97	0.75	1.10
	Til	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12
	Sunflower	0.80	0.87	0.89	1.40	0.75	1.01
	Soyabean	2.45	3.02	3.22	2.98	3.54	3.46
	Linseed	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02
	Castor Seed	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.32	0.24	0.65
	Safflower	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.25
	Niger	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Total	11.87	12.81	13.08	14.22	13.88	14.79

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fibre:	Cotton	2.21	2.17	2.02	2.79	2.26	3.41
	Jute	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.23
	Mesta/Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Total	2.46	2.41	2.32	3.07	2.55	3.66
Others:	Patato	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.04	3.04
	Others	1.40	0.49	1.42	0.53	1.84	0.43
Grand Total		67.79	71.69	67.47	80.00	74.48	84.93

STATEMENT-III

State-wise requirement and availability of certified/
quality seeds during 1996-97

(Qty. In Qtls.)

Crop	State	Require- ment	Availa- bility
1	2	3	4
Paddy	Andaman & Nicobar Island	500	500
	Andhra Pradesh	426000	1103311
	Arunachal Pradesh	5060	5060
	Assam	22000	25064
	Bihar	183797	183748
	Daman & Diu	-	-
	Delhi	-	-
	Goa	2870	3870
	Gujarat	24600	59500
	Haryana	20500	16838
	Himachal Pradesh	2700	2700
	Jammu & Kashmir	7806	5576
	Karnataka	84000	103942
	Kerala	41838	41840
	Madhya Pradesh	119200	121385
	Meghalaya	7140	7140
	Maharashtra	45600	62025
	Manipur	26300	26300
	Mizoram	932	932
	Nagaland	3550	3360
	Orissa	160644	132755
	Pondicherry	7650	10110
	Punjab	44000	46327
	Rajasthan	1500	2000
	Sikkim	1620	1620
	Tamil Nadu	180000	181500
	Tripura	3357	3357
	Uttar Pradesh	235235	236035

	1	2	3	4
	West Bengal	169200	193700	
	Total	1827608	2580695	
Jowar Hybrid & Varieties	Andhra Pradesh	41000	264676	
	Gujarat	3300	3300	
	Karnataka	71295	76810	
	Madhya Pradesh	13500	13000	
	Maharashtra	190226	181075	
	Orissa	50	50	
	Rajasthan	3500	3700	
	Tamil Nadu	1600	1616	
	Uttar Pradesh	1100	103	
	Total	325571	544330	
Bajra	Andhra Pradesh	6300	59140	
	Gujarat	52100	59403	
	Haryana	8000	7199	
	Jammu & Kashmir	50	50	
	Karnataka	10080	16150	
	Madhya Pradesh	500	500	
	Maharashtra	45230	57725	
	Punjab	-	-	
Bajra	Rajasthan	42000	4500	
	Tamil Nadu	1100	1137	
	Uttar Pradesh	4000	2626	
	Total	168360	248935	
Maize	Andhra Pradesh	44000	80303	
	Arunachal Pradesh	1120	1120	
	Bihar	16870	11050	
	Gujarat	4000	4000	
	Haryana	800	-	
	Himachal Pradesh	4550	4550	
	Jammu and Kashmir	8980	5207	
	Karnataka	45450	61850	
	Madhya Pradesh	5700	5040	

1	2	3	4
	Meghalaya	555	555
	Maharashtra	13500	19976
	Manipur	440	440
	Mizoram	500	500
	Nagaland	2650	2650
	Orissa	601	550
	Punjab	4080	790
	Rajasthan	6000	6300
	Sikkim	1320	1320
	Tamil Nadu	500	502
	Tripura	213	213
	Uttar Pradesh	8400	1500
	West Bengal	1600	1600
	Total	171829	210016
Wheat	Arunachal Pradesh	750	750
	Assam	75000	75000
	Bihar	200000	200000
	Delhi	-	-
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
	Gujarat	1026600	146317
	Haryana	260000	395149
	Himachal Pradesh	44100	44100
	Jammu and Kashmir	30250	30290
	Karnataka	6400	7440
	Madhya Pradesh	195000	172803
	Meghalaya	4000	4000
	Maharashtra	187657	202046
	Manipur	40	40
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	500	500
	Orissa	5000	2000
	Punjab	200000	188982
	Rajasthan	150000	252253
	Sikkim	3250	3232
	Tripura	1409	1409
	Uttar Pradesh	967500	803410
	West Bengal	90000	90000
	Total	2523456	2619741
Barley	Arunachal Pradesh	40	40
	Haryana	2000	2296
	Punjab	4350	5047
	Rajasthan	2500	1750
	Sikkim	250	75
	Uttar Pradesh	6000	8201
	Total	15140	17409

1	2	3	4
Buckwheat	Sikkim	22	22
	Total	22	22
Ragi (Finger Millet)	Karnataka	13472	25370
	Orissa	250	245
	Sikkim	185	185
	Tamil Nadu	1000	1018
	Total	14907	26818
Foxtail Millet	Arunachal Pradesh	200	200
	Total	200	200
Pulses	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90	90
	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
	Kerala	30	30
	Sikkim	85	80
	Total	205	200
Tur (Arhar/Red Gram)	Andhra Pradesh	9000	9143
	Arunachal Pradesh	200	200
	Assam	120	120
	Bihar	1670	1670
	Delhi	-	-
	Goa	3	3
	Gujarat	5650	12483
	Haryana	1850	1320
	Himachal Pradesh	175	175
	Karnataka	15232	15232
	Madhya Pradesh	3850	3867
	Meghalaya	10	10
	Maharashtra	19800	11045
	Manipur	40	40
	Nagaland	60	60
	Orissa	1000	1000
	Punjab	50	-
	Rajasthan	300	500
	Tamil Nadu	1495	1495
	Tripura	142	142
	Uttar Pradesh	7000	5520
	West Bengal	3500	3500
	Total	71147	67525
Moong (Green Gram)	Andhra Pradesh	17000	48748
	Arunachal Pradesh	75	75
	Assam	980	1500
	Bihar	-	-
	Goa	62	62

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat	6040	27185
	Haryana	600	631
	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
	Jammu and Kashmir	1098	1308
	Karnataka	9588	650
	Kerala	260	280
	Madhya Pradesh	3500	3321
	Meghalaya	130	130
	Maharashtra	21600	22940
	Manipur	20	20
	Nagaland	50	50
	Orissa	2000	1535
	Punjab	675	433
	Rajasthan	3500	4600
	Tamil Nadu	3587	3587
	Tripura	391	391
	Uttar Pradesh	6200	4612
	West Bengal	608	608
	Total	77984	131666
Bengal Gram	Andhra Pradesh	7200	9774
	Bihar	4000	4000
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
	Gujarat	2750	5024
	Haryana	3500	5138
	Himachal Pradesh	600	600
	Jammu & Kashmir	200	200
	Karnataka	34300	34300
	Madhya Pradesh	40500	33118
	Meghalaya	80	80
	Maharashtra	35685	32080
	Manipur	-	-
	Nagaland	20	20
	Orissa	300	-
	Punjab	560	206
	Rajasthan	14000	20910
	Tamil Nadu	80	80
	Tripura	156	150
	Uttar Pradesh	37250	36263
	West Bengal	600	600
	Total	181781	182543
Black Gram (Urod)	Andhra Pradesh	22000	57622
	Arunachal Pradesh	80	80
	Assam	1190	1100
	Bihar	500	500

1	2	3	4
	Gujarat	2850	4211
	Haryana	300	15
	Himachal Pradesh	850	850
	Jammu and Kashmir	175	204
	Karnataka	4512	4755
	Kerala	230	150
	Madhya Pradesh	3500	2600
	Meghalaya	150	150
	Maharashtra	27750	36611
	Manipur	275	275
	Orissa	2000	810
	Pondicherry	455	80
	Punjab	50	2
	Rajasthan	1200	900
	Sikkim	200	195
	Tamil Nadu	14350	14350
	Tripura	300	300
	Uttar Pradesh	9000	6403
	West Bengal	6000	6000
	Total	97917	138163
Horse Gram	Karnataka	795	795
	Tamil Nadu	2400	2400
	Total	3195	3195
Masur (Lentil)	Assam	4500	4500
	Bihar	2000	2000
	Haryana	100	27
	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
	Jammu and Kashmir	100	-
	Madhya Pradesh	3100	1157
	Meghalaya	90	90
	Manipur	86	86
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	110	110
	Tripura	160	160
	Uttar Pradesh	6500	3354
	West Bengal	1000	1000
	Total	17746	12484
Peas	Arunachal Pradesh	250	250
	Assam	10000	6000
	Bihar	400	390
	Jammu and Kashmir	1800	1800
	Madhya Pradesh	4000	4710
	Meghalaya	510	360
	Manipur	490	490

1	2	3	4
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	380	380
	Orissa	300	600
	Sikkim	10	10
	Tripura	600	600
	Uttar Pradesh	21550	20189
	Total	40790	35779
Cowpea	Goa	55	55
	Jammu and Kashmir	187	187
	Karnataka	5525	5555
	Kerala	1200	1255
	Mizoram	-	-
	Punjab	600	-
	Rajasthan	600	900
	Tamil Nadu	4250	4250
	Tripura	190	190
	Total	12607	12392
Mothbean	Rajasthan	600	500
Rajmash	Arunachal Pradesh	175	175
	Assam	2500	230
	Bihar	100	28
	Nagaland	-	-
	Sikkim	75	75
	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
	Total	2850	508
Others (Pulses)	Arunachal Pradesh	150	150
	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
	Kerala	-	-
	Sikkim	-	-
	Total	150	150
Oilseeds	Andaman & Nicobar	30	30
Groundnut	Islands		
	Andhra Pradesh	357000	432522
	Arunachal Pradesh	250	250
	Assam	5000	5000
	Bihar	1500	1500
	Goa	300	300
	Gujarat	65875	68500
	Jammu and Kashmir	100	100
	Karnataka	158992	160617
	Kerala	2287	2775
	Madhya Pradesh	3300	1633
	Meghalaya	260	260

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	22500	26744
	Manipur	100	100
	Nagaland	250	250
	Orissa	35000	44500
	Pondicherry	1865	325
	Punjab	500	25
	Rajasthan	3900	3500
	Tamil Nadu	107900	108700
	Tripura	3180	3180
	Uttar Pradesh	3400	1155
	West Bengal	10000	10000
	Total	783459	871936
Caster Seed	Andhra Pradesh	2000	7810
	Gujarat	18000	18080
	Karnataka	742	742
	Orissa	50	50
	Rajasthan	500	600
	Tamil Nadu	630	630
	Total	21922	27912
Seasum	Andhra Pradesh	1100	1914
	Assam	172	200
	Bihar	20	20
	Gujarat	2800	5487
	Haryana	8	8
	Himachal Pradesh	30	30
	Jammu and Kashmir	50	50
	Karnataka	1274	1274
	Kerala	240	240
	Madhya Pradesh	600	565
	Meghalaya	20	20
	Maharashtra	3212	883
	Nagaland	90	90
	Orissa	540	522
	Rajasthan	1400	1000
	Tamil Nadu	1245	1245
	Tripura	42	42
	Uttar Pradesh	250	62
	West Bengal	1600	1600
	Total	14693	15252
Linseed	Assam	180	500
	J and K	-	-
	Karnataka	34	34
	Madhya Pradesh	3900	616
	Nagaland	1120	1120

1	2	3	4
	Orissa	100	3
	Uttar Pradesh	450	103
	Total	5784	2376
Sunflower	Andhra Pradesh	20000	66927
	Arunachal Pradesh	60	60
	Assam	50	50
	Bihar	500	473
	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
	Jammu and Kashmir	100	100
	Karnataka	19720	24845
	Madhya Pradesh	2100	1554
	Meghalaya	10	10
	Maharashtra	21797	28952
	Manipur	100	100
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	500	500
	Orissa	100	-
	Tamil Nadu	4010	6945
	Uttar Pradesh	8000	6000
	West Bengal	-	-
	Total	77047	136516
Niger Seed	Assam	420	300
	Karnataka	112	112
	Madhya Pradesh	200	200
	Orissa	400	241
	Total	1132	853
Soyabean	Andhra Pradesh	15000	15080
	Arunachal Pradesh	1150	1150
	Assam	4000	3000
	Gujarat	760	761
	Haryana	-	-
	Himachal Pradesh	600	600
	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10
	Karnataka	3150	3380
	Madhya Pradesh	250000	250000
	Meghalaya	380	380
	Maharashtra	57750	56958
	Manipur	140	140
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	300	300
	Punjab	505	505
	Rajasthan	11000	15000
	Sikkim	480	510
	Tamil Nadu	2000	3850

1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh	25000	18785
	Total	372225	370409
Safflower	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
	Karnataka	2916	3146
	Madhya Pradesh	1500	1956
	Maharashtra	12502	10351
	Orissa	20	-
	Total	16938	15453
Rapeseeds & Mustard	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
	Arunachal Pradesh	600	600
	Assam	8740	8740
	Bihar	1000	779
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
	Delhi	-	-
	Gujarat	9400	17531
	Haryana	3500	19172
	Himachal Pradesh	225	225
	Jammu and Kashmir	2050	2050
	Karnataka	-	-
	Madhya Pradesh	3800	3863
	Meghalaya	350	350
	Manipur	182	182
	Mizoram	-	-
	Nagaland	220	220
	Orissa	1200	1285
	Punjab	100	339
	Rajasthan	30000	45293
	Sikkim	220	200
	Tripura	386	386
	Uttar Pradesh	10500	13665
	West Bengal	6500	6500
	Total	78973	121379
Torja	Haryana	500	1279
	Himachal Pradesh	425	425
	J and K	80	80
	Madhya Pradesh	1050	630
	Punjab	50	250
	Sikkim	-	170
Raya	Uttar Pradesh	6900	8375
	Total	9175	11209
	Punjab	-	-
	Sikkim	150	150
	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
	Total	150	150

1	2	3	4
Others (Oilseeds)	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Gobhi- sarson	Jammu and Kashmir	150	150
	Punjab	70	108
	Total	220	258
Cotton	Andhra Pradesh	20000	60560
	Gujarat	15000	19500
	Haryana	21000	22399
	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25
	Karnataka	12460	12060
	Madhya Pradesh	11700	11863
	Maharashtra	88125	74431
	Orissa	250	250
	Punjab	17500	27516
	Rajasthan	36000	53000
	Tamil Nadu	3750	3750
	Uttar Pradesh	450	3500
	Total	226260	288854
Jute	Assam	4000	4000
	Bihar	6000	6000
	Meghalaya	400	400
	Orissa	850	832
	Tripura	30	30
	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
	West Bengal	18500	18500
	Total	29780	29762
Mesta	Orissa	30	30
	Tripura	127	127
	Total	157	157
Sunhemp	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
Dhaincha	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
	Orissa	-	-
	Total	-	-
Grand Total :		7191991	8725778

Review of Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, 1958

1570. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the States in which the Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, 1958 is in force at present;

(b) the dates on which the said Act came into force for the first time. State-wise.

(c) whether a review regarding the continuance of the said Act is made from time to time;

(d) if so, when the review was made last; and

(e) the salient features of the review. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is presently promulgated in the following State :

1. Assam
2. Nagaland
3. Manipur
4. Mizoram
5. Meghalaya
6. Arunachal Pradesh
7. Tripura
8. Punjab
9. Chandigarh UT
10. Jammu and Kashmir

(b) As per information available the Act came into force from the dates mentioned against each :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Assam | : since 27 November, 1990 |
| 2. Nagaland | : since 7 April, 1995 |
| 3. Manipur | : since 28 Sept., 1970 |
| 4. Arunachal Pradesh | : since 17 Sept., 1991 |
| 5. Punjab | : since 15 October, 1983 |
| 6. Chandigarh UT | : since 15 October, 1983 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | : since 5 July, 1990 |

(c), (d) and (e). Continuance of the Act is considered necessary to contain the militancy and secessionist activities in these States. The situation is kept under constant watch and review for determining the continuation of the said provision. The ground situation does not warrant withdrawal of the powers under the Act at this point of time.

[English]

Environmental Funds

1571. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an environmental fund to alleviate the country's environmental problems and finance pollution control activities of industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). There is no such

proposal at present. However, financial assistance is available from the Government as also from the bilateral and multilateral agencies regarding environmental related issues including pollution control activities. Details of major programmes provided with financial assistance are as under :

1. Installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) in clusters of small scale industries;
2. Strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards;
3. Preparation of zoning atlas for siting of industries;
4. Waste Minimisation in medium and small scale industries;
5. Reimbursement of Cess to the State Pollution Control Boards;
6. Financial assistance is also extended for specific studies/project proposals, procurement of equipment/instruments for laboratory, etc. pertaining to the environment.

Map and Master Plan of Daman

1572. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the map and the master plan of the Union Territory of Daman was forged in connivance with the local administration, land mafia and politicians;

(b) whether the Daman Administration has on inquiry found prima facie gross irregularities in the matter and Bombay CBI has filed FIRs against some Daman Administration officials and sought the permission of the Home Ministry to prosecute them;

(c) if so, the details of the officials involved in the racket; and

(d) whether the Government have given permission to arrest those officials or proceed against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The investigation conducted by the CBI has revealed that permissions for industrial use were granted during 1992-93 by some officials of the Union Territory Administration allegedly even in respect of areas falling in the agricultural zone and later a forged map was prepared to show as if these areas were covered in the industrial zone in the Master Plan. The investigating agency has recommended institution of prosecution proceedings against nine officials allegedly involved in the case. The sanction for prosecution has already been granted in respect of six officials by the Competent Authority. None of the accused officials has, however, been arrested.

Inclusion of Community in SC/ST List

1573. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government recommended to grant Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe status to the Pahari speaking people of Jammu, Poonch and Rajouri districts of Jammu & Kashmir; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Procuring of Wool from Goats and Sheep

1574. SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether wool procuring from goats and sheep has been given as status of industry;

(b) if so, whether the Government provide assistance to such occupations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Procuring of wool from goats and sheep is not an industry covered under the First Schedule of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951.

(b) and (c). Central Wool Development Board of the Ministry of Textiles has been implementing schemes for the development of sheep and wool. Three of such schemes involve, inter alia, provisions of marketing assistance, wool testing and information on wool prices to sheep breeders. These schemes are :

- i. Integrated Sheep and Wool Development Project.
- ii. Market Intelligence Network.
- iii. Wool Testing Centres.

Environmental and Forestry Clearance

1575. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :
SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE :
SHRIMATI CHHABILA ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT :
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI :

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received

some proposals/requests pertaining to development projects for the environmental and forestry clearance from Gujarat and other States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details and names of the projects, State-wise and year-wise, till date;

(c) the number and names of projects out of them cleared and lying pending, so far State-wise;

(d) the forest land in hectares required for the purpose in each State;

(e) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be given clearance and the reasons for delay in giving clearance to them; and

(f) the effective steps taken by the Central Government for expediting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN

PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). 386 proposals have been accorded environmental clearance in the last three years in respect of all the States. Out of these 30 approvals relate to projects in Gujarat. A list of proposal alongwith the names pending for environmental clearance State-wise is enclosed as Statement. Information regarding forest clearance is being collected.

(d) Information relating to requirement of forest land is being collected.

(e) and (f). The Government has already taken steps for speedy clearance of projects. A final decision on the project proposals is taken within a stipulated time of 90 days and communicated to the proponent within 30 days thereafter from the date of receipt of complete information and other relevant details asked for from the project proponents.

STATEMENT

List of Developmental projects pending with this Ministry for Environmental clearance

A. Environmental Clearance

S.No.	Name of the Project	Pending since	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Expansion of paint complex by Asian Paints, Patancheru.	September 1995	Under final stage of examination.
2.	Asbestos Sheet unit at Kondaapally, Vijaywada, M/s. Hyderabad Industries Ltd.	August 1996	Under process
3.	Manuf. of Rayon grade pulps at Kamalapur of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Rayon Ltd.,	January 1996	Additional information awaited
4.	600 tod Cement Plant at Racherla Karnool Distt. A.P. of M/s. Nagarajuna Construction Co. Ltd.	March 1996	Under Process
5.	Manufacturing of Bulk Drug at Pashamyalarum village, Medak Distt. of M/s. Medicrop Technologies India Ltd.	April 1996	Under process
6.	Cement Plant near Malkapur Mandalam Rangareddy dist. M/s. Visaka Cement India Ltd.,	May 1996	-do-
7.	Manufacturing of Life Saving drugs and intermediates in the Industrial Area of M/s. Dia-Ichi Kharkhana Ltd.,	May 1996	-do-
8.	Diesel Hydro Desulphurisation project at Vizag of M/s. HPCL.	Oct. 1996.	-do-
9.	30 MW Diesel Engine based Thermal Power Plant, at Panyam, Kurnool Distt. of M/s. Sri Siva Priya Power Ltd.	November 1995	-do-

1	2	3	4
10.	Furnace oil based TPS (30 MW) at Panyam Kurnool Distt. by M/s. Siva Priya Power Ltd.	April 1996	Additional information awaited.
11.	Bhimili Beach Sand M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	March 1996	-do-
12.	Kaktiya Khanni 9, 9A incline, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	March 1996	-do-
13.	Modernisation of Kurnool Cuddapa Canal irrigation project.	February 1996	Under process
Assam			
14.	Proposed Air-Strip at Ledo. Assam by North Eastern Cold-Fields Ltd.	July 1995	Under process
Bihar			
15.	Coal Briqueting unit of Bokaro Steel Plant SAIL	October 1995	Under process
16.	Bhawanathpur Limestone mines. M/s. SAIL.	May 1994	Additional information awaited.
17.	Hurilong Underground Mine of M/s CCL.	December 1994	-do-
18.	Revised Bhalgoru Mine M/s BCCL	June 1995	-do-
19.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine M/s. INDAL.	September 1995	Under final stage of examination
20.	Bagru Hill Bauxite Mine M/s. INDAL	September 1995	-do-
21.	Mantico Opencast Project M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd.	February 1996	Under process
22.	Kiriburu Meghahetubuni M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	March 1996	-do-
23.	Bokaro Opencast Project M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd.,	May 1996	Additional information awaited.
24.	Tapin Opencast Project M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd.,	June 1996	-do-
25.	4x250 MW Maithom Right Bank TPS by M/s. Damodar Valley Corpn.	June 1996	Under Process
26.	2x120 MW Thermal Power Project at Jamshedpur of M/s Jamshedpur Power Company Ltd.	September 1996	Additional information awaited.
Goa			
27.	Proposed construction of tourist cottages and hotel building on survey no. 24, 26 and 16 at Colva by Star Beach Resort.	December 1994	Under final stage of examination.
28.	Construction of Multi-purpose Bulk Cargo Berth at Mormugao Port, Goa.	February 1995	Under process.

1	2	3	4
29.	Enhancement of an existing shipyard at Sancoale on river Zuari at Goa-by M/s Marman Engineering and Ship Building Pvt. Ltd.	June 1995	Under final stage of examination.
30.	Revised proposal of Beach Resort by Mr. Garth D. Souza	August 1995	-do-
31.	Proposed Mini Resort by M/s Rizvi Estate and Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	August 1995	Additional information awaited.
32.	Proposed construction of Maharani Guest House in Sy. No. 41/1,2,3 and 42/2 of Utorda village, in Salcete Taluka, Goa.	September 1995	Under final stage of examination.
33.	Hotel Project in Survey No. 72/2 and 74/3 and 74/1 of Arrasia Village of Mormugao M/s. Benito Resorts Pvt. Ltd.,	January 1996	-do-
34.	Proposed construction of Goa Resort Hotel in Sy. No. 28/1, 29,33/1 and 2 of Agarcem Canacona Taluka in Goa.	April 1996	Under process
35.	Regularisation of Repairs and Remodelling of the old existing structure in Sy. No. 50/2 and 51/2 at Colva village by Longuinhas Beach Resort, Goa.	July 1996	Proposal has been rejected by the Expert Committee.
36.	Construction of Beach Resort by M/s Sky Pak Resort Pvt. Ltd. in Sy. No. 154, 155/1, 156/1 and 8 at Paliem village, Pernem Distt., Goa.	August, 1996	Additional information awaited.
37.	Proposed construction of Hotel project in Sy. No. 117/1 of Arossim Village of Mormugao Taluka by Goa Inn (P) Ltd.	September, 1996	Under process
38.	Proposed construction of Hotel Project of Saldanha Cove Beach Resort in S.No. 54/3 of Velsao village of Mormugao Taluka - M/s Kypesal Holidays Pvt. Ltd.	October, 1996	-do-
39.	Pig Iron project of Mini Blast Furnace Route at Costi village Taluk. South Goa of M/s. Goa Carbon Ltd.	July 1996	-do-
Gujarat			
40.	Construction of an Express way from Bombay to Vadodara.	June 1995	Additional information awaited.
41.	Expansion of Mongrol fishing harbour stage-II	July 1994	-do-
42.	Permission to build storage tanks at Okha port in Gujarat under CRZ Notification proposal of M/s. Western Petro Diamond Pvt. Ltd.	July 1995	Additional information awaited.

1	2	3	4
43.	Permission to continue mining of limestone and marl in the CRZ area at Taluka Mahal Jafarabad. Distt. Amreli. Gujarat.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
44.	Setting up of a captive jetty facilities on river Narmada for the Gandhar Petrochemicals Complex (GPC) of IPCL.	October 1995	-do-
45.	Proposed virtual jetty at Kandla Port by HPCL- environmental clearance	October 1995	-do-
46.	Captive jetty in village Kovaya, Jajuka Taluka. Amerli. for Cement project of M/s. Larsen and Toubro.	January 1996	Under process
47.	Proposed Captive Jetty by M/s. Metdist Industries Ltd. Pipavav. Distt. Amreli. Gujarat	July 1996	Additional information awaited
48.	Construction of a Captive Jetty by M/s. Sanghi Industries Ltd. Gujarat.	July 1996	Under final stage of examination.
49.	Construction of Fishing Harbour at Jakahau in Kutch Distt. Gujarat.	July 1996	Under process
50.	Proposed LPG storage Terminal at Porbander. Gujarat-M/s IMS Petrogas Ltd	October. 1996	-do-
51.	Manufacture of Dyes and Dye Intermediates of M/s. Metrochem Industries Ltd. Baroda	July 1995	Under Final stage of examination
52.	Viscose Staple Fibre Plant of 60000 TPA Capacity at Karach. Distt. Bharuch of M/s. Birla Cellulose. Vadodra.	August 1995	Additional information awaited.
53.	Copper Smelter and Refinery Complex and the Captive Part Facilities of M/s. Metdies Industries Ltd.	November 1995	Under process
54.	Agro Chemical Project for GIDC Panoli Distt. M/s. Searle India Ltd..	January 1996	Additional information awaited.
55.	1000 TPD Cement Project near Padhiyarka village in Mhauva Taluka of Bhavnagar Distt. of M/s. Somani Cement Co. Ltd.	August 1996	-do-
56.	Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS) project with processing Crude at a level of 12.5 MTPA at Gujarat Refinery of M/s. IOC Ltd.	July 1996	Under final stage of examination
57.	Manufacture of Para Xylene and PTA Plant at village Bhenali Distt. Bharuch Gujarat of M/s. Modern Petrochemicals.	July 1996	Additional information awaited
58.	Manufacturing of Plastic and PVC additives at Panoli. GIDC at Gujarat of M/s. Gardha Chemicals Ltd..	October 1996	Under final stage of examination

1	2	3	4
59.	Setting up 50,000 tonnes PA copper smelter plants at Jhagdia Bharuch Gujarat of M/s. Swil India Ltd.	October 1996	Under final stage of examination.
60.	Manufacture of Linear Benzene (LAB) at Alindra Savli Taluk Baroda of M/s Nirma Ltd.	September 1996	Expert committee has rejected the site.
61.	Cement Plant-II project at Kovaya Amreli of M/s. Larson and Toubro Ltd.	September 1996	Under process
62.	Ghatwad Mining Project M/s. Ambuja Cement.	February 1996	-do-
63.	Lignite Mining Proposal (Akri-Mota) M/s Gujarat Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd. (GMDC).	April 1996	-do-
64.	Lignite Mining Project (Mata-noMadh) M/s GMDC	April 1996	-do-
65.	Lignite Mining Project (Umarsar) M/s GMDC	April 1996	Under Process
66.	Surka Lignite Opencast Project M/s Gujarat Power Corpn. Ltd.,	April 1996	-do-
67.	4x250 MW Reliance TPP at Motikhavedi in Jamnagar.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
68.	2x120 MW Ghogha TPP by M/s. Gujarat Power Corpn. Ltd.	October 1995	-do-
69.	Multifuel (130-150 MW) CCPP at Vatwa, Distt. Ahmedabad of M/s Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd.	September 1996	Under Process
70.	50 MW Captive Power Plant at Jhagadia, Distt. Bharuch, Gujarat by M/s. Search Chem Industries Ltd.	July 1996	Additional information awaited.
Haryana			
71.	Setting up Fertilizers Project at Panipat of National Fertilizers Ltd.	October 1995	Additional information awaited.
72.	Gabrial India Ltd., at Kanda Gurgaon.	September 1996.	-do-
73.	Diesel Hydro Desulphurisation unit at Panipat of M/s. Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	September 1995	Under process
74.	BulkDrug at VPO Khandsa National Jaipur Highway of M/s. Suneja Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
75.	Sutlej Yamuna Canal	September 1996	-do-
76.	3rd gas turbine 20 MW for power Plant 20 MW for Maruti Udyog Ltd.	October 1996	Under process
Himachal Pradesh			
77.	1.0 MTPA Cement Plant at village Malon Tehsil Sundernagar Distt. Mandi of M/s. Harish Chandra P. Ltd.	March 1996	-do-

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
78.	2.0 MTPY capacity Steel Plant at Baikampady Mangalore of M/s. Nagarajuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	August 1996	Additional information awaited.
79.	Pig Iron Plant 30,000 TPA to 60,000 TPA at Bevinahali village Koppal Taluk, Raichur of M/s. Kirloskar, Ferrous, Industries Ltd.	September 1996	Decision deferred as the Ministry has initiated action under EP Act 1986, for the Phase-I.
80.	Paper and Paper Board Unit at Dandeli Uttar Kannada, of M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
81.	Bulk Drugs unit of M/s. Recon Ltd. Koramanglam, Karnataka.	October 1995	-do-
82.	Pig Iron and Foundry unit of M/s. Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Ltd.	August 1994	Under final stage of examination.
83.	Manufacturing of finished airline and semi airline and resin nappa grade leather from wetblue/pickle skin at Distt. Bidar of M/s. Sindal Leather Ltd.	June 1996	Under process
84.	100 MW Captive Power Plant at Belgaum by M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	October 1995	Additional information awaited.
85.	145 MW Mandya Combined Cycle Power Plant by M/s India Power Partners.	February 1996	Under Process
86.	110 MW Combined Cycle TPS at Tandavpura by M/s TPS Power Co.	April 1996	-do-
87.	46.80 MW Yelahanka Diesel Power Station (Extn.)	May 1996	-do-
88.	100 MW Combined Power Project at Kaniminike Bangalore by M/s. Peenya Power Co.	April 1996	-do-
89.	1000 MW Power Plant at Padubidei, Mangalore by M/s. Nagarjuna Power Corpn.	June 1996	Under Process
90.	Manganese Ore Project M/s. Usha Ispat	February 1996	Additional information awaited
91.	Upper Krishna Almatti Dam Power House (1107 MW) of M/s. Chamundi Power Co.	September 1996	Under Process
92.	Upper Krishna Project Stage-II.	September 1996	-do-
93.	Proposed LPG storage and distribution facilities and construction of Jetty at Karwar, for import of LPG-proposal of M/s. Indo LPG Bottling Plant Ltd.	August 1996	Additional information awaited
Kerala			
94.	500 MW Gas Turbine Combined Cycle TPG at Kasarganj by M/s. BPL Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.,	December 1995	Additional information awaited

1	2	3	4
95.	500 MW Kannur TPP by M/s. KPP Namblar and Associates.	March 1996	Additional Information awaited.
96.			
(i)	Fishery Harbour Project at Kayamkulam, Kerala	August 1995	Under process.
(ii)	Fishery Harbour Project at Muthalopagzhy.	November 1995	-do-
97.	Proposed Development of Bepore Port at Calicut, Kerala - M/s Peevees Petroleum.	October 1996	-do-
98.	Proposed Development of West Coast Canal in Kerala State as NH-3—Waterways Authority of India Ltd.	October 1996	-do-
99.	Proposed Beach resort at Mararikulam North in Alapuzha North in Alapuzha Distt. of M/s. Escapade Resort Ltd	October 1996	-do-
100.	900 TPD Sulphuric Acid plant of FACT Ltd. of M/s. FACT Engg. Design Organisation.	November 1995	Under final stage of examination
101.	100000 TPA Methanol Plant for FACT Ltd. at Udyogamandal of M/s. FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO).	March 1996	-do-
102.	DHDS Project of Cochin Refineries, Ernakulam of M/s. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	September 1996	Under Process

Lakshadweep

103.	Construction of Airport at Androth Island	December 1995	Additional information awaited.
104.	Development of Tinnakara International Beach Resorts by Pykala	May 1996	Under process
105.	Construction of Breakwater and Jetty at Northern side of Kavaratti island	May 1996	-do-

Madhya Pradesh

106.	2x500 MW thermal power project at Korba Distt Bilaspur of M/s. Daewoo Power Ltd	June 1995	Additional information awaited
107.	125 MW DGPP at Narasingpur of Global Boards Ltd.	August 1995	-do-
108.	1000 MW Raigarh TPS by Ms/ Jindal Power Co.	February 1996	-do-
109.	2000 MW TPP at Sipat. by NTPC.	April 1996	-do-
110.	150 MW Khandwa CCPP by Power plant at Ratlam. by Corporation Ltd.	April 1996	-do-
111.	120 MW Diesel Generator Power plant at Ratlam. by M/s. Novopan Industries Ltd.	June 1996	Under process

1	2	3	4
113.	Captive Limestone mine project of M/s. Grasim Cement	May 1996	Under process
114.	Mining of dolomite. M/s. Prism Cement Ltd.	May 1996	-do-
115.	Coke Oven Plant for Nagpur Casting Ltd. Steel project in Audyogik Kendra, Distt-Raipur.	January 1996	-do-
116.	Caustic Soda Unit from 36680 to 77930 TPA at Amlai village.	April 1996	Additional information awaited.
117.	Bulk drugs plant at Khedar of M/s. Biofil Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	April 1996	-do-
118.	Expansion of Paper project at village Birghani, Distt Bilaspur, M.P. of M/s. Madhya Bharat Paper-Ltd.	July 1996	-do-
119.	Spong Iron Unit at Mandir Hasand Raipur of M/s. Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Oct. 1996	-do-

Maharashtra

120.	Marine chemical Terminal at JNPT.	June 1995	Additional information awaited.
121.	Construction of State Govt. officers Residential Quarters on (i) Govt. Plot Nos. 186 to 193 C.S. No. 1977 Behind the Govt. "Yashodhan Building" at B.B.R.S. Block-II, Mumbai. (ii) Govt. land of "Queens Barack Area," C.S. No. 1936 at B.B.R.S. Block-V, Mumbai.	July 1996	Under process
122.	Development of property bearing final plot No. 766 of Town planning scheme IV, Mahim Divn. Dadar, Bombay by M/s. Suraj Estates Developers Pvt. Ltd.	May 1995	Additional information awaited.
123.	Setting up a resort-cum-recreation park at Nhava proposal of M/s. Mirage Resorts Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	June 1995	-do-
124.	Permission for conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural purpose for setting up of a Holiday Resort—a request from Shri P.V. Mahatre of Raigad Distt. Maharashtra.	July 1995	Additional information awaited.
125.	Passenger Water Transport (PWT) between South Bombay and New Bombay—a proposal of City and Industrial Development Corp. of Maharashtra Ltd. (CIDCO).	August 1995	-do-
126.	Permission for development (re-construction) of existing office building at Cadbury House, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.	August 1995	-do-

1	2	3	4
127.	Permission sought by Shri Naraen Bhojwani Bombay Under CRZ Notification for : (i) Construction of 7 flats for members of APSARA Co-operative Society Ltd. (ii) Construction of 2/3 more floors over existing building at plot No. C117 at Bandra West.	August 1995	Additional information awaited.
128.	Proposal of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for laying of GRP water main along Marine Drive from foot at fly over bridge to the Bus stand.	August 1995	-do-
129.	Petroleum installation in Wadala/Sewri-Bombay by IBP company Ltd.,- env. clearance under CRZ.	September 1995	-do-
130.	Proposal of M/s BHP Engineers Ltd. to set up a shipyard at Dharamtar, Maharashtra.	October 1995	Final stage of examination.
131.	Construction of a bridge tunnel between Bombay and Mandwa of M/s. Parasrampur plantations Ltd.	December 1995	Under process.
132.	Beautification of Marine Drive Promenades, South Mumbai.	February 1996	Additional information awaited.
133.	Construction of Sayhadri Guest House and Conference centre on C.S. No. 258 of Malabar Hill, Mumbai	April 1996	Under final stage of examination.
134.	Construction of a Holiday Resort at village Kihim in Alibag in Alibag Taluka Raigad District of M/s. Parasrampur Resorts Ltd.	May 1996	Additional information awaited
135.	Construction of Dry Dock and ship repair unit at Dharmtar in Mankule, Distt. Raigad of Shahi Shipping Ltd.	May 1996	Under Process
136.	Proposed Ship Repair Yard at Dighi, Taluka : Shriwardhan, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra, of Mazagon Dock Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
137.	Construction of coal unloading barge terminal at BSES Thermal Power Station at Dahanu, Thane Dist., Maharashtra.	October 1996	-do-
138.	Manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceutical at Kolvihi, Pune of M/s. Crosslands Research Laboratories Ltd.	August 1995	Under final stage of examination.
139.	Modernisation-cum-Expansion of Maval Foundry of Maval Taluka, Pune of M/s TELCO.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.

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140.	Sinter Plant project in existing Pig Iron Plant at Redi village of M/s. Usha Ispat Ltd.	November 1995	Under final stage of examination.
141.	Dye intermediates at MIDC Thane, of Metropolitan Eximchem Pvt. Ltd.	January 1996	-do-
142.	3.0 Mill TPA integrated Steel Plant at Taluka Pen District. Raigad of M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.	January 1996	-do-
143.	Manufacturing of Food Colour and intermediates at Chemical Zone of Maharashtra Distt. Raigad. of M/s. Vidhi Dyestuffs Mfg. Ltd.,	March, 1996	Under process
144.	Manufacturing of New products at Tehsil Rona Distt. of M/s. Sudershan Chemicals Industries Ltd.,	April 1996	Under final stage of examination.
145.	DMT Plant at Waluz Aurangabad of M/s. Gaware Polyster Ltd.,	May 1996	-do-
146.	Distillery unit for Modernisation for existing unit of 75,000 LPD at Rajarambapu Patil Sahakari Sarkar Karkhana Ltd.,	June 1996	Under process
147.	Pharmaceuticals and Bulk Drug at Khopali Distt. Raigad of M/s. Shamrock Industrial Co. Ltd.,	June 1996	Under final stage of examination.
148.	Integrated Steel plant of 0.6 MTPA and Hot metal of 0.8 MTPA at village Satarder distt. Sindhudurg, Maharashtra of M/s. Usha Ispat Ltd.,	July 1996.	Under process
149.	Amonia Urea Formic Acid and Carbon at RCF Thal, Raigad of M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers.	August 1996	Under final stage of examination.
150.	Caustic Soda unit at MIDC industrial area Kurkumb Thal Daund, Distt. Pune of M/s. Aminex Chemicals Ltd.,	August 1996	Additional information awaited
151.	Disel Hydro Desulphurisation project at BPCL, Mahul of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.,	September 1996	Under process
152.	Diesel Hydro Desulphurisation project for HPCL at Mahal of M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
153.	MDI project of Rasayani Raigarh of M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.,	September 1996	-do-
154.	Chlorphriphos plant at DE-Nocil at Parsruam	September 1996	-do-

1	2	3	4
155.	Manufacturing Pesticides/ insecticides veterinary Drugs and Chemicals Intermediates at Dombivli Industrial Area Taluk Khand of M/s. Ghardha Chemicals Ltd.	August 1996	Under process.
156.	Expansion of 18 Petrochemicals at Taloja. Raigarh of M/s. Petrochemicals Ltd.	October 1996	-do-
157.	Lube speciality complex at Taoja Navi Mumbai. of M/s. Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	October 1996	-do-
158.	Manufacture of Paints Resins and varanishes at Chemicals of Lote Parshuram. Taluk Khed Distt., Ratnagiri of M/s. Goodless Nerolac Paints Ltd.	October 1996	-do-
159.	Kumbharkhani Underground. WCL.	July 1995	-do-
160.	Lohara East Coal Mining Project, M/s. ACC Ltd	January 1996	-do-
161.	Lohara West Coal Mining M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.	February 1996.	-do-
162.	Dhorwara OCP of M/s. WCL.	July 1996	Additional information awaited.
163.	Nirguda Opencast Project. M/s. WCL.	October. 1996	Under process
164.	820 MW Gas Turbine at Patalganga by M/s Reliance Group of Industries.	April 1996	-do-
165.	40.62 MW Captive Power Plant at Butibori, Nagpur by M/s. Indorama Synthetics India Ltd.	June 1996	-do-
Mizoram			
166.	Environmental clearance for the proposed construction of an aerodrome at Lengpui in Mizoram.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
Meghalaya			
167.	Renovation and Modernisation of Umiyam Stage I and II Power Station.	May 1996	Under process
Orissa			
168.	2x250 MW Bomlai TPS in Distt. Sambalpur by M/s. Indeck Bomlai Energy Centre Ltd.	April 1995	Under final stage of examination.
169.	Tank farm project at Paradip, Orissa. M/s. AGIO Counter Trade Pvt. Ltd.	August 1995	Under process.
170.	1.0 MTP Integrated Steel of Mid East and 2.5 MTPA Steel Plant at M/s. MESCO Kalinga at Jaipur.	February 1996	Additional information awaited
171.	Integrated Steel Plant of 2.5 million to capacity at Gopalapur of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	May 1996	-do-

1	2	3	4
172.	1 MMTPA Aluminium Refinery at Kusumshila by Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	May 1996	Under process
173.	Expansion cum Modernisation of Pulp and Paper mills at Jaykayapur near Orissa of M/s. Jay Kay Corpn. Ltd.	October 1996.	-do-
174.	Bolani Iron Ore Mine M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL).	September 1994	Additional information awaited.
175.	Barsua-Kalta Iron Ore Mine. M/s. SAIL	December 1994	-do-
176.	Basundhara West Opencast Mine of M/s. MCL	June 1995	Under process
177.	Tasta Fire Clay Mine M/s. Refractor Ltd.	December 1995	Additional information awaited.
178.	Khondbond Iron and Manganese Mine. M/s. Tata Steel	April 1996	-do-
179.	Belpahar opencast (exp) project, M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd	April 1996	-do-
180.	Chhendipada Opencast Mine of M/s. Mahanadi Coalfield.	September 1995	-do-
181.	Hingula-I OCP M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd	June 1996.	Under process
182.	Kamarda Chromite Mine of M/s. B.C. Mohantcy and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	June 1996	-do-
183.	Kathpal Chromite Mining project, M/s. Firro Alloya Corpn. Ltd.	June 1996	-do-
184.	Bhubaneshwari OCP M/s. MCL	June 1996	Additional information awaited.
185.	Rengali Irrigation Project Phase-II, Govt. of Orissa.	July 1996	-do-
186.	Environmental clearance for the proposed tank farm project at Paradip, Orissa. M/s. AGIO Countertrade Pvt. Ltd.	August 1995	-do-

Pondicherry

187.	Installation of a high storage pump at Karaikal, env. clearance under CRZ notification.	July 1995	-do-
188.	Construction of single storeyed residential building at R.S. No. 149/92 in CRZ area by Shri M. Rajendran, Chinnakalapet, Pondicherry.	August 1995	-do-
189.	Manufacturing of paints at pandesozhanllur village in Nettappakkam. of M/s. Berger Paints India Ltd.	February 1996	-do-

Punjab

190.	Dye Intermediate Plant at Lalru, Punjab of M/s. Matharu Dyechem Industries.	March 1996	-do-
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191.	Bulk Drug at Derabassi of M/s. Ind-Swift Laboratories Ltd.	April 1996	Additional Information awaited.
192.	250 TPD Chlor-Alkali Project in Tehsil Rajpura Distt. Patiala of M/s. Siel Ltd.	August 1996	-do-
193.	Bulk Drugs intermediates chemicals SAS nagar Distt. Ropar of M/s. Ranbaxy Lilly Company.	September 1996	Under process
Rajasthan			
194.	1.4 MTPA Cement plant at Nimbahera, Rajasthan of M/s. Graphite India Ltd.	June 1995	Additional information awaited.
195.	Manufacturing of Nitro Aniline at Kaladera industrial Area Kaiadera Jaipur Rajasthan of M/s Belvedera Chemicals Ltd.,	July 1996	Under final stage of examination
196.	Manufacture of Chaloro Aniline 360 MT and Meta Phenlene Diamine Sulphonic Acid (360 MT) at Kaladera RIICO Industrial Area, Jaipur, of M/s Jaydee Agrochemicals Ltd.,	July 1996	-do-
197.	Manufacturing of Paracetamol (360 MT) and Chloro Nitro Aniline (120 MT) at Kaladera, RIICO Industrial Area Jaipur Rajasthan of M/s. Dugar Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.,	July 1996	-do-
198.	Suratgarh TPS (Stage-II) at Suratgarh, Rajasthan by RSEB.	July 1996	Additional information awaited.
199.	Captive Mining project M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd.	April 1996	Under process
200.	Dayalpura Limestone Mining project of M/s. DLF Cement Ltd.	July 1996	
201.	Bisalpur Irrigation Project	January 1994	Additional information awaited.
Tamil Nadu			
202.	Electroplating Unit at Ehangai MGR Distt. of M/s Lawrence Builders Hardware (P) Ltd.	February 1996	Under final stage of examination
203.	Expansion of Chloromethanes -ant (Plant-III) at Mettur of M/s. Chemplant Sanmer Ltd.	March 1996	Under process
204.	Expansion of Chloromethanes Plant PVC at Mettur of M/s. Chemplant Sanmer Ltd.	March 1996	-do-
205.	New Aofa plant at Synatan Expansion project at Sathanfadu village in Manali Area of M/s. Balmer Lawrine and Co. Ltd.	April 1996	Under final stage of examination.
206.	Bulk Drug project at Althur of M/s. American Remedies.	April 1996	-do-
207.	Asbestos unit a Madkkan Atham village Dist. Salem of M/s. Visaka Industries Ltd.	June 1996	-do-

1	2	3	4
208.	Manufacturing of Ductile Iron Casting Auto parts at Madhanaram village Ponneri Taluk Chengai MGR Distt. of M/s. Nelcast Ltd.	May 1996	Additional information awaited.
209.	Bio pesticides plant at Chembaramkkam Near Madras of M/s Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	May 1996	Under final stage of examination
210.	Manufacturing of Low Volume Bulk Pharmaceu- ticals at MGR Distt. of M/s. Amber Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	June 1996	-do-
211.	Dye and Dye intermediate plant at Cuddalore, Tamilnadu of M/s. Beta Udyog Ltd.,	July 1996	Additional information awaited
212.	Bulk Drug Plant at village Suligunta Distt. Dharam- pura Tamilnadu by M/s Naturechem India Ltd.	July 1996	Under final stage of examination
213.	Beta Naphthal and Bon Acid Plant at Sipoct Industries complex Ranipal, Tamilnadu of M/s. Kumar Chemicals Industries Ltd., Visaka Industries Ltd.,	July 1996	Under process
214.	Env. Clearance of No. 306 at Polambakkam village of M/s. Brakes India Ltd.,	September 1996	-do-
215.	Chemicals Plants Ranipet of M/s. Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd.	October 1995	Under final stage of examination
216.	Bulk Drug plant at Hosur of M/s. Pharmed Chemicals.	July 1996	Additional information awaited
217.	Setting up a Glass unit in Madras Ambatur Industrial Estate of M/s. Maker Mercantile Ltd.	August 1996	Under final stage of examination
218.	45 million Industrial sewing machine needles in Padur village MGR Distt. of M/s Altek Engg. Ltd.	August 1996	Additional information awaited
219.	Expansion of Asbestos Plant at Arkonak of M/s. Ramco Industries Ltd.	September 1996	Under final stage of examination
220.	Expansion of Bulk Drugs Calcium Gluconate Calcium Lactate and Sodium Gluconate at Hosur Dharmपुरi of M/s. Calci Tech. India Pvt. Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
221.	Construction of Houses at Manavalakurichi, Kanniyakumari for the staff members of Indian Earths Ltd.-Relaxation of CRZ norms.	February 1995	Additional information awaited.

1	2	3	4
222.	Environment clearance under CRZ for the proposed expansion of existing Granite plant at Kathivakkan village, Saidapet Taluk, Chengulpattu, MGR Distt. Tamil Nadu - by M/s. Kothari Industrial Corporation Ltd.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
223.	2x660 Cuddalore TPP by M/s. Cuddalore Power Co. Ltd.	March 1996	-do-
224.	1000 MW Gas Turbine TPP at Kattupali Village by M/s. GVK Generation Ltd.	April 1996	-do-
225.	2000 MW Gas Turbine Power Project at Vambar Village Chidambaram Distt. by M/s. Indian Power Project.	June 1996	-do-
226.	500 MW North Madras TPP stage-III of M/s. Tri Shakthi Energy Ltd.	August 1996	-do-
227.	3x500 MW Jayamkondam Lignite TPP of M/s. Jayamkondam Power Corp. Ltd.,	August 1996	-do-
228.	Jayamkondam Lignite Mine M/s. Jayamkondam Comp. Ltd.,	April 1994	Under process
229.	Proposed Limestone Mine M/s. Madurai Cement Pvt. Ltd.	July 1995	Additional information awaited.
230.	Kudiraimorhi Project M/s. Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	March 1996	-do-

Uttar Pradesh

231.	Construction of Sukhidhag Mathyabang bridge road at Pithoragarh Distt, U.P.	July 1995	-do-
232.	Construction of Kapkote Karmi Motor Road (8 Kms. to 19 Kms.) at Bageshwar, Distt. Almora, U.P.	August 1995	-do-
233.	Construction of Chaubattia-Konalokhet-Bamsun Motor Road (8 to 16 km.) at Pithoragarh Distt. U.P.	September 1995	-do-
234.	Construction of L.V. Road from Ranari village towards Joshiyara.	December 1995	Under process
235.	0.45 MTPA Coke Oven Plant at Jagdishpur of M/s. Malvika Steel Ltd.	September 1995	Under final stage of examination.
236.	Export oriented integrated project to manufacture 1400 hides per day and 1500 footwear per day at Unnao by M/s. Sadaf Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	February 1996	Additional information awaited
237.	Manufacturing of M.S. Ingots Installed capacity of 15900 Mt pa. at Surajpur Industrial Area Greater Noida, of M/s. Uppal Steel and Alloy (P) Ltd.	March 1996	Under final stage of examination

1	2	3	4
238.	LPG Recovery of UPPC Pata of M/s. Gas Authority of India.	April 1996	Under final stage of examination.
239.	Construction and Operation of Diesel Hydro Desulphurisation unit (DHDS) at Mathura Refinery of M/s. IOC.	June 1996	-do-
240.	Distillery unit at village and P.O. Jandih Distt. Man of M/s. Nidhi Steel Ltd.	June 1996	Under process
241.	Distillery unit at Bijnor of M/s. Dhampur Sugar Ltd.	June 1996	Additional information awaited.
242.	Aluminium Extrusion plants at Noida of M/s. Midi Extrusion Ltd.,	October 1996	Under process
243.	Expansion of Aluminium capacity production of 2,10,000 MT annum to 2,42,000 MT per annum of M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd.	June 1996	-do-
244.	Manufacture of Three Stream Plant at Panki, Kanpur of M/s. Duncans India Ltd.	August 1996	-do-
245.	Grain Based distillery with Zero effluent in Sikandrabad, of M/s. Jagjit Industries Ltd.	September 1996	-do-
246.	Jawaharpur TPP (2x400 MW) in Etah Distt. UP of Power Pacific Electric Power Development Corpn.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
247.	100 MW Liquid Fuel TPP at Chandausi by M/s. UP India Power Partners (P) Ltd.	April 1996	Under process
248.	1x70 MW TPP at Renusagar Expansion Stage V by M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd.,	June 1996	Under process
249.	Ganga Barrage Project, Kanpur	March 1996	Additional information awaited.
250.	Agra Barrage project	April 1996	-do-
251.	Ban Sagar project	April 1996	-do-

West Bengal

252.	Environmental clearance for the proposed POL terminal of Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd., located at CRZ area, Brindabatchak, Haldia, Midnapore, W.B.	August 1995	Under final stage of examination.
253.	Proposed POL Terminal of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., to be located within CRZ area at Haldia, Distt. Midnapore.	September 1995	Additional information awaited.
254.	International Streamer Route in Sunderbans National Waterways-Proposal of IWAI.	October 1996	Under process
255.	0.5 MTPA Steel products at Durgapur of M/s. Durgapur Projects Ltd.	September 1994	Views of State Pollution Control Board is awaited.

1	2	3	4
256.	6 MMPTA Refinery at Haldia of M/s. The Chatterjee Group	January 1996	Under final stage of examination.
257.	Diesel Hydro desulphurisation (DHDS) at crude processing level of 4.6 MMPTA at Haldia Refinery of M/s. IOC.	May 1996	-do-
258.	150 MW Gouripore TPS by M/s. Gouripore Power Co.	February 1996	Additional information awaited.
259.	Dye Intermediates unit at Haldia Midnapur of M/s. Betachem Ind. Ltd.	October 1996	Under process.
260.	Pig Iron complex at Kharagpur of M/s. Century Iron and Steel.	September 1996	-do-

Washerman Community of Andhra Pradesh

1576. SHRI S. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether washerman of Andhra Pradesh have represented to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Minority Community Refugees

1577. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating deportation of some Minority Community Refugees migrated to districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer during 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak wars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these refugees have been given a fair chance to represent their cases as per citizenship Act 1956, before termination of their citizenship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). Pak nationals, belonging to minority community in Pakistan, who come on valid travel documents with the intention to settle down permanently in India, are granted visa extensions liberally so as to enable them to pursue their cases for Indian citizenship.

List of SC/ST and OBCs

1578. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive list of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes has been prepared by the Government in the light of the Mandal Commission report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The Mandal Commission Report pertains to identification of Other Backward Classes only. A comprehensive Central list of OBCs has been prepared and notified in the Gazette of India. This includes the castes and communities which are common both to Mandal Commission Report and State lists. The details of the list are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Castes Notified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93
2.	Assam	24
3.	Bihar	122
4.	Gujarat	79
5.	Goa	3
6.	Haryana	60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	48
8.	Karnataka	169
9.	Madhya Pradesh	59
10.	Maharashtra	215
11.	Punjab	64

1	2	3
12.	Tamil Nadu	172
13.	Uttar Pradesh	53
14.	Orissa	175
15.	Rajasthan	52
16.	Tripura	35
17.	West Bengal	14
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
19.	Daman and Diu	19
20.	Pondicherry	20
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
22.	Manipur	4
23.	Sikkim	7
24.	Delhi	51
25.	Kerala	73

Urea Import Contract

1579. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urea import contract with the National Fertilizer Limited, and Turkish company Karsan Limited stands cancelled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the advance amount paid by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b). M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) have on 6.10.96 terminated their contract with M/s. Karsan Ltd. due to the latter's failure to supply the contracted urea.

(c) The irregularities in the matter of the contract signed by M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) for supply of 2 lakh metric tonnes of urea are under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The CBI is engaged in conducting the investigation in India as also in various other countries. The Government of Switzerland has been requested to freeze the amounts available in the account of M/s. Karsan Ltd. with Pictet Bank, Geneva and any other connected accounts. The Government of Switzerland has also been requested to seize these amounts and repatriate them to India.

Custodial Deaths

1580. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : 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 "West Bengal tops in custodial deaths", appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated November 1, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the NHRC have conducted any survey to find out the exact number of custodial deaths in each of the State during the past one year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy to check such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen the news-item captioned "West Bengal tops in custodial deaths", appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 1.11.96.

(b) and (c). National Human Rights Commission has not conducted any survey on the custodial deaths in different States during the past one year, but has been receiving reports from DMs/SPs on incidents of custodial death, in pursuance of instructions issued by it in December 1993.

(d) Although 'Police' is a State subject, the Government of India have issued instructions/guidelines to the State Governments regarding measures to prevent custodial crimes. Detailed guidelines have been circulated from time to time to the State Governments and Union Territories regarding measures to prevent the use of questionable and coercive methods by the Police during investigations. While drawing attention to the legal safeguards, State Governments have been requested to bring to the notice of the Police Officers, the instructions contained in the Police Manual of different States regarding prohibiting or restricting use of force by the Police while effecting arrests, interrogating suspects or during any other stage of police enquiry or investigation. It was emphasised that Police personnel found guilty of using third degree method would render themselves liable to exemplary punishment. It has also emphasised that senior officers should continuously guide investigating officers during inspections and meetings and impress upon them the need for adopting correct and prescribed methods of investigation. Apart from specific guidelines, State Governments have been advised that there is a necessity to bring about qualitative change in the approach and behaviour of the Police towards the general public. Human Rights as a subject has been introduced in the curricula of several Police Training Institutes, including the premier training Institute for IPS Officers viz., the National Police Academy, Hyderabad. Based on the recommendation of the National Human Rights Commission, the Government has prepared a three tier training syllabus for the police and para-military forces officers and circulated to the State Governments and CPMFs for implementations.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Orissa

1581. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than half of the total districts of Orissa are still without any Krishi Vigyan Kendra;

(b) if so, the names of those districts;

(c) whether not a single Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been opened in the State after 1994;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to provide Krishi Vigyan Kendra in all the remaining districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Krishi Vigyan Kendra have been established in 12 out of 30 districts of Orissa.

(b) The districts without KVKs are :

1. Mayurbhanj
2. Bolangir
3. Sundergarh
4. Gajapati
5. Rayagada
6. Malkangiri
7. Nowrangpur
8. Bhadrak
9. Deogarh
10. Jharsuguda
11. Jaypur
12. Jagat Singhpur
13. Khurda
14. Nayagarh
15. Baragarh
16. Boudha
17. Nowapara
18. Sonapur

(c) and (d). Indian Council of Agricultural Research could not establish more Krishi Vigyan Kendras due to paucity of funds.

(e) Planning Commission has been approached for allotment of additional funds to establish more Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Surplus Onions and Potatoes

1582. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there have been surplus onions and potatoes in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have released any amount to Karnataka for purchasing onions and potatoes from the farmers.

(c) if so, the details in the regard;

(d) the quantity of onions and potatoes purchased by NAFED and other Central Government agencies from Karnataka;

(e) whether the Government are also aware that though the rates of onions and potatoes being given to farmers are less the selling rates in the market are on higher side; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop the middlemen from making profit by cheating both the farmers and consumers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka have estimated production of onion during Kharif 1996 season to be of the order of 2,68,200 MTs with 1,25,000 MTs. marketable surplus and that of potato to be of the order of 3,50,000 MTs. with marketable surplus of 1,50,000 MTs.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has not released any amount to Government of Karnataka for purchasing onions and potatoes from the farmers.

(d) The Central Government in collaboration with Government of Karnataka implemented Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of onions and potatoes in Karnataka for 15th October, 1996 to 15th November, 1996. Under the MIS National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited. (NAFED) as the single Central Agency has produced 156 MTs. of onion. No quantity of potato was procured under MIS.

(e) During November, 1996 in Karnataka the wholesale rates of onions are ruling in the range of Rs. 350 to 700/- for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) per Qtl. and that of potatoes between Rs. 335 to 550 per qtl. FAQ. The retail rates for onions in Karnataka are ranging between Rs. 4.00 to 7.00 per Kg. and that of potatoes between Rs. 4.50 to 7.00 per kg. Thus, the prevailing wholesale rates of both onions and potatoes are quite remunerative for the farmers as compared to the Market Intervention Prices fixed under MIS.

(f) The selling prices of perishables commodities as compared to wholesale rates are always on higher side due to various handling charges like transportation, labour charges, spoilage etc. The prevailing wholesale rates are quite favourable for the farmers and the selling prices for consumers are also reasonable as compared to wholesale prices of perishable commodities like onion and potatoes.

However, whenever the prices of onions and potatoes fall below the economic levels and the farmers are forced to resort to distress sale, the Central Government implement Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) if the concerned State Government approaches the Central Government with their proposal and is willing to share 50% losses, if any, under MIS.

[Translation]

Terrorist Training Camps

1583. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the terrorist training camps being run in some of our neighbouring countries for creating instability in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The North Eastern insurgent groups are reportedly having a number of training camps/hideouts within the territory of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Terrorist camps are also reportedly located in Pakistan with a view to aiding and abetting terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Reports also indicate that a number of pro-Khalistani elements and Kashmiri militants have their sanctuaries located in Nepal.

(c) A series of steps have been taken which, inter-alia, include strengthening of deployment of security forces in the sensitive areas and gearing up of intelligence machinery sensitisation of neighbouring countries to ensure that the militants/insurgents do not get aid, assistance and facilities from their territory for carrying out activities directed against India; declaration of the concerned associations/groups as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; declaration of affected areas as 'Disturbed Area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended from time to time; and firm handling of those indulging in violent activities, motivating them to join the national mainstream, provided they abjure violence and agree to work within the Constitution of India.

[English]

Fishing Harbours

1584. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state details of the steps taken for the opening of fishing harbours and fishing landing centres at the east and west coast of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : Government of India have provided 100% Central assistance for the development of major fishery harbour at Madras and 50% Central assistance for the development of minor fishery harbours at (1) Tuticorin, (2) Mallipatnam, (3) Kodiakarai, (4) Pazhayar, (5) Thondi, (6) Vallinokkam, (7) Chinnamuttom and fish landing

centres at (1) Cuddalore, (2) Nagapattinam, (3) Rameshwaram, (4) Palk Bay, (5) Kottalpatnam, (6) Erawai, (7) Muttom, (8) Poompuhar, (9) Vallapallam, (10) Kodimunai, (11) Vallavaillai. These harbour projects on the east and west coast of Tamil Nadu have been completed and are operational except Chinnamuttom which is also nearing completion.

Government of India have also instructed the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries, Bangalore to carry out detailed investigations and prepare detailed project reports for development of minor fishery harbour at Colachel in Kanyakumari district on the west coast and at Rameshwaram in Ramanathapuram district on the east coast of Tamil Nadu.

Sugar Pricing Policy

1585. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOL) : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of present sugar policy with a dual pricing mechanism;

(b) whether the Government consider the need for formulating an uniform policy to check the adverse effect of the present policy on the sugar industry;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; 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) to (d). The policy of partial control with the dual pricing mechanism for the distribution of sugar envisages that a portion of sugar produced (presently 40%) is taken over as levy for the distribution through Public Distribution System at controlled prices. At present, sugar is supplied through PDS at a uniform price of Rs. 9.05 per kg. throughout the country. The remaining portion, i.e. freesale sugar is released every month for sale in the open market in a judicious manner to ensure that prices in the open market remain at reasonable level. This policy of partial control has been found to be effective and has stood the test of time.

[Translation]

Central Farms

1586. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Central Poultry, Sheep, Goat, Pig farms in the States such farms are non-existent;

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

(c) 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) to (c). No, Sir. Animal Husbandry is a State subject. The Central Government has, however, been assisting the State Governments under various centrally sponsored and central sector schemes to supplement their efforts for the rapid development of livestock sector. Under the centrally sponsored scheme "Integrated Piggery Development" provision has been made to assist the State Governments for establishment of new piggery farms by the State Governments.

[English]

Crop Insurance Scheme

1587. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) the names of districts in each State where Crop Insurance Scheme was started during 1995-96;

(d) the funds provided by the Central Government under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the present coverage of the scheme in terms of area, farmers and crops in various States, State-wise; and

(f) the extent of expansion of the scheme proposed during the current year and next three years and funds provided for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government conducted a review of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) and the following changes were introduced in the scheme from Kharif 1988 season :

(i) The sum insured was limited to Rs. 10,000/- per farmer irrespective of the quantum of loan taken by the farmer.

(ii) The total sum insured was limited to 100% of the crop loan. Besides, from Rabi 1988-89 in addition to these changes, the level of indemnity for various crops was altered as per the following details :

Category	Variation in yield	Indemnity
Low	upto 15%	90%
Medium	16-30%	80%
High	Above 30%	60%

(c) The names of the districts in each State where Crop Insurance Scheme was implemented during 1995-96 is given in Statement-I attached.

(d) Under the scheme Central Government does not make any allocation of funds, State-wise. The Central Government funds are released into the Central Crop Insurance Fund (CCIF) which is maintained and operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

The year-wise release of funds made by Central Government during the last three years is given below:

Year	Amount
1993-94	61.40
1994-95	160.00
1995-96	36.30

(e) State-wise details of the present coverage of the Scheme in terms of area, farmers and crops are given in Statement-II attached.

(f) The issue of the revision of the scheme so as to enlarge its coverage and make it viable has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

STATEMENT-I

The names of districts in each State where Crop Insurance scheme was Implemented during 1995-96

State : Andhra Pradesh

1. East Godavari
2. West Godavari
3. Krishna
4. Guntur
5. Srikakulam
6. Vizianagaram
7. Visakapatnam
8. Nellore
9. Prakasam
10. Chittoor
11. Adilabad
12. Karimnagar
13. Nizamabad
14. Medak
15. Warangal
16. Rangareddy
17. Mahabubnagar
18. Nalgonda
19. Khamam
20. Kurnool
21. Anantpur
22. Cuddapah

State : Assam

1. Sonitpur
2. Lakhimpur
3. Dhemaji
4. Darrang
5. Dibrugarh
6. Sibsagar
7. Jorhat
8. Golaghat
9. Tinsukia
10. Nagaon
11. Morigaon
12. Kamrup
13. Nalabari
14. Barpeta
15. Dhubri
16. Goalpara
17. Kokrajhar
18. Bongaigaon
19. Cachar
20. Karimganj
21. Hailakandi
22. Karbi Anglong
23. North Cachar Hills

State : Bihar

1. East Champaran
2. West Champaran
3. Gopalganj
4. Siwan
5. Saran
6. Sitamarhi
7. Monghyr
8. Vaishali
9. Madhubani
10. Darbhanga
11. Samastipur
12. Muzaffarpur
13. Gaya
14. Aurangabad
15. Rohtas
16. Bhagalpur
17. Patna
18. Nalanda
19. Nawada
20. Bhojpur
21. Buxar
22. Jehanabad
23. Banka
24. Bhabna

25. Jagani
26. Purnea
27. Katihar
28. Saharsa
29. Begusarai
30. Kishanganj
31. Araria
32. Khagaria
33. Madhepur
34. Supaul
35. Hazaribagh
36. Giridih
37. Dhanbad
38. Dumka
39. Godda
40. Sahebganj
41. Deogarh
42. Bokaro
43. Chaitra
44. Palamau
45. Lohardegga
46. Gumla
47. Ranchi
48. East Singhbuj
49. West Singhbuj

State : Goa

1. North Goa
2. South Goa

State : Gujarat

1. Baroda
2. Bharuch
3. Dang
4. Panchmahal
5. Surat
6. Vaisad
7. Ahmedabad
8. Gandhinagar
9. Kheda
10. Mehsana
11. Sabarkanta
12. Amreli
13. Bhavnagar
14. Jamnagar
15. Junagadh
16. Rakjot
17. Banaskanta
18. Kutch
19. Surendranagar

State : Himachal Pradesh

1. Bilaspur
2. Chamba
3. Hamirpur
4. Kangra
5. Kinnaur
6. Kulu (Kullu)
7. Lahul and Spiti
8. Mandi
9. Simla
10. Sirmur
11. Solan
12. Una

State : Karnataka

1. Bangalore
2. Belgaum
3. Bellary
4. Bijapur
5. Chitradurga
6. Gulbarga
7. Kolar
8. Mandya
9. Mysore
10. Raichur
11. Tumkur
12. Bidar
13. Hassan
14. Shimoga
15. Dharwad
16. Chikmagalur
17. Kodagu (Coorg)
18. Uttar Kannada
19. Dakshin Kannada

State : Kerala

1. Trivandrum
2. Quilon
3. Pathanamthitta
4. Kottayam
5. Kasaragod
6. Calicut
7. Konnur
8. Palakkad
9. Trichur
10. Malapuram
11. Alleppey
12. Ernakulam
13. Wynad
14. Idukki

State : Maharashtra

1. Ratnagiri
2. Sindhudurg
3. Bombay
4. Raigad
5. Thane
6. Kolhapur
7. Pune
8. Dhule
9. Ahmednagar
10. Nasik
11. Osmanabad
12. Sangli
13. Satara
14. Solhapur
15. Akola
16. Amravati
17. Aurangabad
18. Beed
19. Buldhana
20. Jalgaon
21. Jalna
22. Latur
23. Nagpur
24. Nanded
25. Prabhani
26. Wardha
27. Yeotmal
28. Bhandara
29. Chandrapur
30. Gadchiroli

State : Madhya Pradesh

1. Balaghat
2. Bilaspur
3. Durg
4. Raipur
5. Raigarh
6. Rajnandgaon
7. Baster
8. Mandla
9. Shahdol
10. Sidhi
11. Surguja
12. Panna
13. Rewa
14. Satna
15. Seoni
16. Hoshangabad
17. Jabalpur

18. Narshinghpur
19. Bhopa
20. Damoh
21. Guna
22. Raisen
23. Sagar
24. Sehore
25. Vidisha
26. Bhind
27. Gwalior
28. Morena
29. Shivpuri
30. Chaatarpur
31. Datia
33. Takamgarh
34. Betul
35. Chindwara
36. Deras
37. Dhar
38. Indore
39. Mandsaur
40. Rajgarh
41. Ratlam
42. Ujjain
43. Khandwa
44. Khargone
45. Jhabua

State : Meghalaya

1. East Khasi Hills
2. Bhoi
3. West Khasi Hills
4. Jaintia Hills
5. East Garo Hills
6. West Garo Hills
7. South Garo Hills

State : Orissa

1. Cuttack
2. Jeypore
3. Jagatsinghpur
4. Kendrapada
5. Balasore
6. Bhadrak
7. Puri
8. Nayagarh
9. Khhurdha
10. Bolangir
11. Sonepur
12. Sambalpur

13. Jharsuguda
14. Deogarh
15. Bargarh
16. Kalahandi
17. Nawapara
18. Ganjam
19. Gajpati
20. Koraput
21. Rayagada
22. Nawrangpur
23. Malnawgiri
24. Phulbani
25. Bandhi
26. Sundargarh
27. Keonjhar
28. Dhenkanal
29. Angul
30. Mayarbhanj

State : Tamil Nadu

1. T.V. Malai
2. Chengalpattumar
3. North Arcot Ambedkar
4. Villupuram Ramaswamy
5. South Arcot
6. Dharmapuri
7. Salem
8. Periyar
9. Coimbatore
10. Tanjore
11. Nagapattinam
12. Trichirapalli
13. Tirunelveli
14. Ramnathapuram
15. Dindigul Anna
16. V.O. Chidambaram
17. Kamarajar
18. Madhurai
19. Pudukottai
20. Pesunpon Muthuramalingam
21. Kanyakumari
22. Nilgiris
23. Parambalur Tirmvaluvar

State : Tripura

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura

State : West Bengal

1. Purulia
2. Bankura

3. Birbhum
4. Midnapur (West)
5. Nadia
6. Malda
7. Murshidabad
8. Hooghli
9. Howrah
10. Burdwan
11. 24 Paraganas (N)
12. Midnapur (East)
13. 24 Paraganas (S)
14. Jalpaiguri
15. Coochbehar
16. West Dinajpur
17. Darjeeling

Union Territory : Andman & Nicobar

1. Andaman
2. Nicobar

Union Territory : Pondicherry

1. Pondicherry
2. Karaikal

STATEMENT-II

The Details of the Present Coverage of the scheme in terms of area, farmers and crops in various States

Rabi 1995-96

State/UT	Crop	No. of Farmers	Area (In Hect.)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	98246	157800
	Jowar		
	Ragi		
	B. Gram		
	G. Gram		
	H. Gram		
	Groundnut		
	Sesamum		
	Sunflower		
Assam	Summer Paddy	46	52.4
	Wheat		
	Gram		
	Rape & Mustard		
Bihar	Wheat	72215	65698.48
	Gram		
	Lentil		
	Arhar		
	Rape & Mustard		

1	2	3	4
	Greengram		
	Paddy		
Gujarat	Wheat (I)	42420	49613
	Wheat (UI)		
	S.Bazra		
	Gram		
	S. Groundnut		
	Rape & Mustard		
Goa	paddy	55	100.51
Himachal Pradesh	Wheat	711	1153.83
Karnataka	Paddy	11502	20762.08
	Wheat (IRR)		
	Wheat (UNIRR)		
	Jowar		
	B. Gram		
	Safflower		
	Sunflower		
	Summer Paddy		
	Ragi		
	Groundnut		
Kerala	W.Paddy	17966	17278.19
Maharashtra	Wheat (I)	20180	16309.87
	Wheat (UI)		
	Jowar (I)		
	Jowar (UI)		
	Gram		
	Safflower		
	Linseed		
	Sesamum		
	Sunflower		
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat	144201	363684
	Gram		
	Rape & Mustard		
	Linseed		
Meghalaya	Rape & Mustard	170	350
Orissa	S.Passy	10318	10336.01
	Groundnut		
Pondicherry	Paddy	987	1569.23
	Paddy		
Tamilnadu	Paddy	34995	132463.69
	Jowar		
	Bajra		
	Ragi		
	Groundnut		
	Gingelly		
Tripura	Boropaddy	240	70
West Bengal	Paddy	6200	2739
	Wheat		
	Pulses		
	Mustard		
	Sesamum		

1	2	3	4
Kharif 1995			
Andhra Pradesh	Kobra Paddy Jowar Maize Bajra Ragi B. Gram G. Gram H. Gram Groundnut Sesamum Castor R. Gram	879127	1560319
Andaman & Nicobar	Paddy (LV) Paddy (HYV)	N.A.	N.A.
Assam	Atm. Paddy	210	157.91
Bihar	Paddy Maize	61680	82228.66
Gujarat	Paddy Maize Bajra Tur Groundnut Ragi	808877	1622812
Goa	Paddy Pulss Groundnut	1348	3266.63
Himachal Pradesh	Paddy Maize	313	382.5
Karnataka	Paddy Maize Jowar Tur Groundnut Sunflower Bajra Ragi	318765	522685.36
Kerala	Paddy	14963	16302.88
Maharashtra	Sesamum Paddy Bajra Jowar Groundnut Tur	1022162	1264719.12
Madhya Pradesh	Groundnut Paddy Jowar Bajra Maize Kodukutki Tur Soyabean Sesamum	887946	1996139.00
Meghalaya	Ahu Paddy Sali Paddy	957	1405.84

1	2	3	4
Orissa	Paddy Groundnut	240514	179442.51
Pondicherry	Paddy	471	781.05
Tamilnadu	Paddy Jowar Bajra Ragi Groundnut Gingelly	36851	67972.56
Tripura	Auspaddy Amanpaddy	873	758
West Bengal	Paddy	349015	182783
Total		46,24,072	76,02,156.02

[Translation]

All India Co-ordinating Research Project

1588. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India co-ordinating Research Project on optimization of the ground water utilization was earlier under the Department of Agricultural Engineering and only a few years back it has been placed under the Department of Soil Agronomy and Forestry;

(b) if so, whether it does not appears from the nature of the project that it is more close to the Department of Agricultural Engineering;

(c) if so, the reasons for transferring the project from the Department of Agricultural Engineering to the Department of Soil Agronomy and Forestry; and

(d) the expertise of the officers looking after the concerned research centres?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Since its inception in 1970, the AICRP on optimization of Ground-water Utilization was located under the Division of Soil, Agronomy and Engineering (SAE). During 7th Plan, a new Division of Engineering was created at the Council Headquarters and some of the Schemes were transferred to the Engineering Division.

(c) During VIII Plan, on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, a new Section of Integrated Water Management was created at the Council Headquarters to guide, supervise and monitor all the research projects related to Water Management. In pursuance of this effort, the AICRP on Ground Water Utilization was transferred to IWM Section to have better coordination and linkages.

(d) The Scientists working under this project are basically Water Management Experts from various

disciplines viz., Engineering, Soil Science, Geology, Hydrology, etc.

[English]

Study on Environmental Hazardous

1589. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank Team has conducted a study about the Environmental hazardous in the major cities in India; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the study team; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank team has conducted a study entitled "The Cost of Inaction: Valuing the Economy-wise Cost of Environmental Degradation in India".

(b) The study has not made specific recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Excessive use of Urea

1590. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the quality of land has declined due to excessive use of the urea by farmers on account of non-availability of phosphatic and potassium fertilizers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No such reports have been received by any SAU/ICAR Institute. The average national consumption of Urea Fertilizer is 50 kg per hectare only while in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. it is 150 kg, 100 kg and 77 kg, respectively. The results of the permanent fertilizer trial (1971-87) indicate that there was no perceptible change in soil PH in neutral and alkaline soils of Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

(b) The following remedial measures are taken/ proposed to be taken:-

1. for sustained crop productivity integrated nutrient management with balanced plan nutrition is being advocated. Govt. is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Scheme-

(i) Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilizers;

(ii) National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low consumption and Rainfed Area; and a Central Sector Scheme 'National Project and Technology Mission on Development and Use of Bio-Fertilisers.

2. Other approaches include the application of phospho-compost (compost charged with indigenous rock phosphate) recycling of crop residues, use of phosphate solubilizing biofertilizers.

3. In order to encourage the balanced use of fertilizers, concession on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has been considerably enhanced.

Visit of World Bank President

1591. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the World Bank during his recent visit had a discussion with him;

(b) if so, the main areas of discussion;

(c) whether any new area regarding of financing for agriculture was discussed or finalised during the discussion; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank President had called on the Agriculture Minister on 18.10.1996.

(b) The main areas of discussion were-

(i) about 80% of our farmers are small and marginal farmers and that agricultural productivity in regard to the small and marginal holdings have to be raised and this can only be possible by taking science and technology to the field;

(ii) giving credit to the small and marginal farmers will go a long way to help increasing agricultural productivity;

(iii) irrigation - especially providing farmers with minor irrigation sources such as wells, Ponds, tubewells etc.,

(iv) building up of marketing infrastructure sector;

(v) for agricultural development there should be rural development, development of rural roads, opening of markets and empowerment of women;

(vi) incidental reference to input subsidies to agriculture and Government's commitment to it;

- (vii) increased support price for the survival of the farmers and poor people of India;

(c) and (d). The areas of financing which were discussed were for providing credit facilities to farmers for enhancing the productive potential of land and short-term credit requirements for the cropping system; soil testing of lands to promote balanced application of nutrients and for maintaining soil health; improve extension services; providing of irrigation facilities to farmers; development of infrastructural facilities and development of marketing of agricultural commodities particularly for perishables; development of social sector etc.

In this connection, letter dated 19th October, 1996 written by the Agriculture Minister to the World Bank President Mr. James D. Wolfensohn is enclosed at Annexure 'A'.

Annexure - A

Chaturanan Mishra Minister of Agriculture
India
New Delhi-110001

Dated : October 19, 1996

Dear President Wolfensohn,

During dinner yesterday, you and some of the members of your delegation had conveyed to me your appreciation of my thinking on the measures to be taken to improve the economic lot of small and marginal farmers who constitute almost 80% of our farming community. Encouraged by this I am placing certain proposals especially meant for small and marginal farmers of the dominantly rainfed areas like Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, and Rayalseema area of Andhra Pradesh whose total population will be 26.1 millions. I would request the World bank to consider projects for these areas, primarily meant for the small and marginal farmers covering the following aspects :

- (i) Ensuring access to credit for enhancing the productive potential of land and short-term credit requirements for the cropping system;
- (ii) Soil testing of lands of these farmers to promote balanced application of nutrients and for maintaining soil health;
- (iii) Transfer of improved rainfed cropping technology through demonstration and training to be organised through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centres);
- (iv) Promoting supplementary sources of household income especially for women through several agriculturally allied activities;
- (v) Providing such farmers with minor irrigation sources such as wells, ponds, tubewells, etc.;

- (vi) Development of rural communication infrastructure to facilitate marketing of agricultural commodities, particularly the perishables;

- (vii) Initial capital for introducing health insurance for agricultural labour. This should become contributory after introduction of assurance employment scheme.

For effective implementation of these measures funds could be provided directly to the village local bodies i.e. the Panchayats who could execute the works under the supervision of District Magistrate. The private sector and many non-governmental organisations reputed for their work performance will be engaged as this is likely to be more effective.

This will be a combined effort to reduce poverty not through doles but raising productivity and production from the lands of this scheme of the farming community. I would also like to inform you that even within our limited resources we have adopted 15 most backward poverty stricken, tribal and drought prone districts of different parts of the country through coordinated and concerted efforts to fight poverty.

We will devise measures for the best utilisation of funds. This will raise family income of the poorer sections of the population and this could have salutary effect in attempting to reduce subsidy on food which will go some way in reducing fiscal and budgetary deficit.

I am asking my Ministry to prepare concrete schemes on these aspects and would request you to send your team to finalise these projects.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Chaturanan Mishra)

Mr. James D. Wolfensohn,
President, World Bank,
Camp Office : New Delhi.

Deployment of Central Police Force in Bangalore

1592. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies of Central Police Forces deployed in Bangalore during the Miss World pageant;

(b) the cost of expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(c) the authority by whom the cost is to be borne;

(d) whether proper assessment was made regarding the security risks before making the deployment; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) 5 coys of RAF and 2 coys of Mahila CRPF were deployed in Bangalore during the Miss World Pageant on the request of the Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). The cost of the deployment which depend upon the period of deployment will be recovered from the Government of Karnataka as per prescribed rates.

(d) and (e). The State Governments are required to maintain public order and Central Police Force are made available on specific requests of the State Government to assist the State Administration.

Phosphate Plants

1593. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eighth Five Year Plan has recommended the setting up of two phosphate plants;

(b) if so, the status of the said proposal;

(c) whether Government have decided to shelve the Nitrophosphate project of KRIBHCO at Hazira;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) No, Sir. However the Working Group on fertilizers for the Eighth Plan had recommended that DAP plants with a total capacity of 0.45 million tonnes of P2O5 and nitrophosphate plants with a total capacity of 0.15 million tonnes of P2O5 should be set up during the VIII Plan period.

(b) The decontrol and decanalisation of phosphatic fertilizers in 1994 resulted in a sharp spurt in their farm gate prices. The resultant demand compression has inhibited the flow of fresh investment in the phosphatic sector.

(c) to (e). KRIBHCO is reconsidering the nitrophosphate project because of adverse changes in the parameters of project viability and availability of better alternative investment opportunities.

Barbed Wire Fencing

1594. SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to erect barbed wire fencing all along the international border areas of Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) There is a proposal to erect fencing on 494 Kms of the Tripura-Bangladesh border.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Sale of Wheat in Open Market

1595. SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had sold the wheat at the rate of Rs.4900/- per ton after September and at the rate of Rs.4550/- before September to the traders in Delhi and Chandigarh whereas the price of the Wheat was Rs. 6250/- per ton in the open market;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the Food Corporation of India has not sold wheat on Maximum prices by open auction or by inviting tenders;

(c) the reasons for not providing wheat at the fair price shops due to which a common man had to purchase the same wheat flour at Rs.8 per kilo, which was sold at Rs.4.50 per kilo by the Government in the open market;

(d) the quantum of wheat sold by the Food Corporation of India in open market and the loss suffered by the Government thereby; and

(e) whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereupon?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Open sale of wheat by FCI is undertaken, inter alia, to exert a sobering influence on the market prices without jeopardising the Public Distribution System. On Relevant/practical consideration Government has decided to undertake open sale of wheat on prices above the Central Issue Price but below the FCI's economic cost.

(c) The open sale of wheat by FCI is conducted only from the surplus stock available at various depots/ areas over and above the requirements of PDS/RPDS and other Governments sponsored welfare schemes. The Open sale of wheat has not affected the supply of wheat for Public Distribution System.

(d) FCI has sold a quantity of 16.55 lakh tonnes (Provisional) wheat during 1996-97 (upto Oct., 1996) under the open market sale scheme (domestic). The open sale of wheat by FCI is conducted at prices above Central Issue Price but below FCI's economic cost. The amount realised from the open sale of wheat is more than the amount that would have been realised, had this quantity been released at CIP. Thus there has been saving on subsidy to some extent.

(e) and (f). Some representations have been received regarding sale of wheat in the open market. The policy of open market sale of wheat is reviewed by the Government from time to time and corrective measures are taken as and when considered necessary.

Maize Based Industry

1596. SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether is any maize based industry in Begusarai and Khagaria districts of Bihar;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to set up maize based industry in the said areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) There is no maize based industry in Begusarai and Khagaria districts of Bihar.

(b) to (d). As per present policy, maize processing unit are decentralised and as such setting up of such units does not require permission from Government of India. There is no proposal for setting up of maize based industry in the above said districts by the Central Government. Any maize based industry could be set up by interested private entrepreneurs.

[English]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

1597. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide 75% subsidy on the fertilizers for the drought prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Government of India is already providing subsidised urea to the farmers at a uniform price of Rs.3320/- per tonne. In addition, concession is given on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers to the farmers. There is no proposal to provide 75% subsidy on the fertilizers separately for the drought prone areas.

Militant Activities

1598. SHRI PINAKI MISRA :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the so-called 'Peoples War Group' operating in the tribal-border-areas of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has again become active in the militant activities;

(b) if so, the details of the hostilities perpetrated by them during the last four months; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to curb and curtail their hostilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MODH. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Statement indicating the incidents of violence by People War Group during the months of July to October, 1996, is attached.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard. At the Central level, action is taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-extremist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of terrorist/insurgency activities among the States. Further help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of para-military forces etc.

STATEMENT

Incidents of Violence by PWG-1996

	July	August	September	October
Total incidents (deaths)				
Andhra Pradesh	58 (8)	54 (5)	70 (17)	40 (20)
Madhya Pradesh	5 (3)	13 (2)	4 (1)	6 (3)
Maharashtra	6 (4)	1 (-)	-	-
Orissa	1 (-)	3 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)
Attacks on police (including landmines) (Policemen killed)				
Andhra Pradesh	4 (1)	2 (-)	4 (3)	5 (7)
Madhya Pradesh	1 (1)	-	1 (-)	1
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-
Incidents involving IEDS including landmines				
Andhra Pradesh	5 (-)	10 (-)	11 (2)	5 (7)
Madhya Pradesh	1 (1)	1 (-)	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-
Attacks on Police informers (deaths)				
Andhra Pradesh	15 (4)	8 (2)	13 (8)	10 (7)
Madhya Pradesh	1 (1)	2 (1)	-	2 (2)
Maharashtra	3 (2)	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-
Incidents of arson				
Andhra Pradesh	9	20	17	4
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	1
Maharashtra	-	1	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-

Help From Australia

1599. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are proposing to take help/co-operation from and foreign country viz. Australia to co-operate in the development of system for providing better facilities to the socially disabled and backward persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance for Agriculture Development

1600. SHRI MURLIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance given to the States and Union territories for the development of Agriculture during the each of last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Government have demanded more assistance during the current year for the purpose and submitted some proposals in this regard;

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

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected any will be placed on the table of the House.

Demolition of Houses in Mahavir Enclave

1601. SHRI PITAMBAR PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons were killed and a number of persons injured in a police firing recently on the demonstrators protesting against the demolition by the DDA in Mahavir Enclave of the Dabri Area in South West Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have inquired into circumstances leading to the police firing;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MODH, MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An operation for demolition of certain unauthorisedly built structure on Gram Sabha land of

village Nasirpur was carried out on 14.10.1996. as the operation could not be concluded on the same day, it was decided to demolish the remaining structures on the following day. However, before the demolition could be resumed, a large mob assembled near the Police Station Dabri early in the morning to protest against further demolition. This mob was dispersed but some miscreants from the retreating mob indulged in arson and violence. At Vijay Enclave, a huge mob surrounded a police party which being heavily out-numbered failed to contain the violence and had to resort to a limited firing in which two persons were killed and 14 others were injured.

(c) to (e). The Lt. Governor of Delhi has ordered an inquiry into the incident.

Import of Wastes

1602. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of criticism by the experts the Government have banned the import of wastes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The Government of India have issued a draft notification, dated 27th September, 1996 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prohibit the imports of only arsenic, cyanide and mercury bearing wastes. Objections against the imposition of the aforesaid prohibition have been invited. The same shall be finalised upon expiry of 90 days from the date of publication.

[Translation]

Environmental Awareness

1603. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce environmental education at the school level in order to create awareness among all about the environment;

(b) if so, the contribution of the Government and non-Government agencies publishing papers and Journals on the environment; and

(c) the details of the institutions working practically for the protection of environment in the country and the action taken by the Government to encourage them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Environmental education has, in the National Policy on Education, 1986, been made in integral part of the curricula at all stages of education. State Governments/Union Territory

administrations are assisted for the review and development of appropriate texts incorporating environmental matters suitably. They are also assisted, along with non-governmental organisations, for conducting experimental innovative programmes aimed at integrating local environmental conditions into educational programmes at schools.

The Centres of Excellence with the Ministry of Environment & Forests and other autonomous bodies help in creation of awareness and contribute to research and training on environmental issues. A large number of non-governmental organisations are also active in the creation of awareness and the protection of the environment. These bodies are assisted by way of resource materials and grants.

[English]

Regional Research Centre of ICAR in Sikkim

1604. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Regional Research Centre of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been instituted in Sikkim;

(b) the new agricultural/horticultural varieties or strains developed in Sikkim by the ICAR, Gangtok; and

(c) the overall contribution of the Institution in Sikkim over this period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) In July, 1976, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) sanctioned a project for the establishment of an Agricultural and Animal Sciences Research Centre in Sikkim under the administrative control of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Shillong.

(b) and (c). In the disciplines of Agricultural/Horticulture, work on Paddy, Maize, Pulses, Large Cardamom, Guava, Banana, Strawberry, Turmeric and Vegetable Crops have been in progress. The list of recommended varieties is given in the Statement attached. Since its inception, the Sikkim Centre has been pursuing research in the disciplines of Plant Breeding, Agronomy, Soil Science, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Agroforestry.

STATEMENT

(Recommended Varieties by Sikkim Centre)

I. Agriculture

- Paddy : Upland : IRAT-144, IRAT-109, CSR-80 Lowland : DR-92, Glza-14, CSR-80, IET-1444.

- Maize : NLD white Popcorn : Complex pop-I.
- Urad : TAU-2, TAU-1.
- Rajmash : Short Duration : Kin-1, Kin-2 Dwarf Type, Pole Type : RCR-2, JK-1, JK-2
- Fieldpea : JP-829, DDR-1, DMR-7
- Rice Bean : RCR-64, DD RCR-66, SBS-2
- Board Bean : Dholi-5, Dholi-6, SBS-2
- Rai : DIR-4128, RED-3, RSM-105
- Toria : NDT 8501-1, TW 685-1, PT-854-1
- Yellow Sarson : SS-2, SS-3, YSP-843, SS-1
- Linseed : JCK-21, T-397

Horticulture

- An improved technique for raising large cardamom seedlings has been standardised. Planting of 'Dzongu-Golsey' clonal material in Chirkey epidemic areas and 'Bebo' in Foorkey epidemic areas has been found quite tolerant. 'Pink Golsey' a high yielding clonal cultivar has been found suitable for both mid and higher altitudes. A green cardamom type (Clone-4) has been found promising in capsule characteristics, for whole capsule use in culinary and confectionaries.
- Turmeric varieties 'G.L. Puram' and 'Daghi' have been found promising.
- Guava varieties for Red fleshed, L-49 and Allahabad Safeda were found suitable for mid hills of Sikkim.
- Banna var. Nepalikera was found suitable for mid hills. Application of 500 gm Urea, 250 gm SSP and 500 gm MOP per banana clump may be given for better growth.
- Strawberry varieties, tioge, majestic, Northwest and Phenomenol were found suitable at mid hills of Sikkim. Strawberry may be intercropped with frenchbean varieties contender and Kentucky Wonder.

Vegetable Varieties

- Frenchbean** Dwarf : Pusa, Parvati, Arkakomal, Materpiece, Contender Pole type : Singtame (Local), Kentucky Wonder
- Capicum** HC-291 KT-1
- Okra** Japanese round; Pusa Sawani, Panchadhari, Parbhanikranti.
- Radish** Japanese White, Kalimpong red, Pusahimani, Pusachetaki (early)

Pea	Arkel, Dentam
Colocasia	Kandyaum C-7, Trivendrum-293
Mongra	(Pod Type radish) can be successfully grown in Sikkim. October-November sowing was found best.

Panel for TADA Cases

1605. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI :
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any panel for TADA cases;

(b) if so, the functions of the panel;

(c) the number of the pending TADA cases examined by the panel, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of powers, given under TADA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). As per direction of the Supreme Court in Feb., 1994 the Review Committees at the level of the Central Government as well as State/UT Admn. have been constituted. The function of these committees is to review the pending TADA cases and redress the situation wherever considered necessary including dropping of Sections of erstwhile TADA Act.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise number of cases examined by the Review committees upto Nov., 1996 is attached.

(d) Since TADA Act, 1987 has already lapsed on 23rd May, 1995, and the existing cases are already being reviewed so the question of misuse of powers under TADA does not arise any longer.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total Number of Cases reviewed and either cancelled/ withdrawn filed or TADA provisions dropped
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	502
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam *	1844
4.	Bihar \$	59
5.	Gujarat \$	1319
6.	Goa	-

1	2	3
7.	Haryana +	111
8.	Himachal Pradesh *	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir *	4865
10.	Karnataka +	11
11.	Kerala	-
12.	Manipur \$	537
13.	Madhya Pradesh+	79
14.	Maharashtra *	339
15.	Meghalaya +	9
16.	Punjab *	422
17.	Rajasthan *	60
18.	Tamil Nadu *	16
19.	Uttar Pradesh *	201
20.	West Bengal *	-
21.	Chandigarh Admn. +	5
22.	NCT Delhi +	228
Total		10676

* Jan., 1996

+ Sept., 1996

\$ Aug., 1996.

Quality of Sugarcane

1606. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any plan to improve the quality of the sugarcane to have the better recovery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Two Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research namely Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow & Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore are already engaged in the Research work for improving the quality of sugarcane. Besides, State Agricultural Universities are also involved in the Improvement of quality of sugarcane. Some of the improved sugarcane varieties bred for high sugar content are: Coj-64, Coc-671, Co Pant-84211 etc. As a result of release of these varieties, significant increase in Sugar recovery has been recorded in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Price on Packaged Items

1607. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any

decision to henceforth print on the packaged items the ex-factory cost, customs and Central excise duty, local taxes etc. in place of 'maximum retail price;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and (c) the date from which it is likely to be effective?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Feed and Fodder Development Schemes

1608. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Central Feed and Fodder Development Schemes are being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any such scheme is being implemented in Orissa; and

(c) 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) and (c). The following schemes related to Feed and Fodder Development are being implemented in the country :

A. Feed and Fodder Development Organisation

1. Regional station for Forage Production & Demonstration.
2. Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta
3. Central Minikit Demonstration Programme.

B. Centrally sponsored Scheme - Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development.

1. Strengthening of Fodder Seed Farms in the States.
2. Establishment of Fodder Banks.
3. Fodder Seed Production through Registered Growers.
4. Enrichment of Straws/cellulosic wastes.
5. Establishment of Silvi-pastoral system for increasing Biomass production.
6. Grassland development including grass reserves.
7. Sample survey of Area Production and requirement of fodder crops.

During Eighth Plan 5000, 4000, 3700, 11050 and 9300 Nos. fodder seed minikits have been supplied to the State of Orissa under Fodder Seed Minikits Demonstration Programme. Further, under the Centrally sponsored Scheme based on the proposals received from the State of Orissa, Rs.77.55 lakhs have been released to them during the Eighth Plan as per details given as under :-

Year	Name of the Component	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	Grassland Development including grass reserves.	2.80
1994-95	Enrichment of Straws/Cellulosic waste	2.00
	Establishment of Silvi-Pastoral system for increasing Biomass Production	1.30
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3.30</i>
1995-96	Strengthening of Fodder Seed Farm in the State	12.15
	Establishment of Fodder Bank	40.50
	Grassland Development Including grass reserves	16.80
	Sample survey of area production and requirement of fodder crops	2.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>71.45</i>
	Grand Total	77.55

EEC Assisted Project

1609. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Project was launched by the Government with EEC assistance to eradicate Rinderpest;

(b) if so, the States where this EEC Assisted project was launched;

(c) whether any target date was fixed for eradicating Rinderpest from the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof the progress made so far in achieving the same?

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) All States and Union Territories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project ALA/89/04 strengthening of Veterinary Services for Livestock Disease Control initiated in May, 1992 is scheduled to be completed by 31st March, 1998. The target date for eradication of rinderpest is 31st March, 1998 but the project has already succeeded in its efforts as there was no incidence of rinderpest in the country since October, 1995. Following the OIE Pathway the country has already made declaration of provisionally free from rinderpest from May, 1994 in the North Eastern & Eastern, Northern, Western and Central Parts of India leaving only the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Worship Act, 1991

1610. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places of worship restored under the places of Worship Act, 1991 upto March 31, 1996, State-wise;

(b) the details of cases filed in this regard between April-September, 1996; and

(c) the details of cases pending as on March 31, 1996 and September 30, 1996 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 prohibits conversion of any place of worship. The Act also provides for maintenance of the religious character of any place of worship as it existed on 15th August, 1947, and no suit, appeal or other proceeding with respect to any such matter shall lie on or after commencement of this Act in any court, tribunal etc. There is no specific provision in the Act for restoration of religious character of a place of worship.

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

Militants in Para-Military Forces

1611. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Governments have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Recruitment of surrendered militants in para military force" appearing in "Daily Punjab Kesari", dated November 20, 1996;

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

(c) the policy of the Government regarding appointment of these militants; and

(d) the separate amount sanctioned by the Government for the purpose, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government has approved the raising of 1 Bn. each for BSF and CRPF for accommodating the surrendered militants in the J&K valley at an estimated expenditure of Rs.68.53 crore which shall be incurred over a period of 4-5 years.

Kuriyarkutty Project

1612. SHRI N.N. KRISHNA DAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2074 dated July 30, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the information sought regarding Kuriyarkutty-Karrappata Hydel project from Kerala Government has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No, Sir. Government of Kerala has not submitted requisite information to this Ministry so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Animal Husbandry

1613. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : 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 West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up Research Centres in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) to (d). No proposal is under consideration for setting up Research Centres in West Bengal during 1996-97. The existing Central farms are catering to Research need of the State Governments including West Bengal.

[Translation]

National Policy for Aged People

1614. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of aged/senior citizens in the country, State-wise and projection of their numerical strength for the next ten years; and

(b) the present Central sector schemes being implemented for the welfare of senior citizens along with the criteria fixed for coverage and the provisions made there under, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The estimated number of aged/senior citizens (persons aged 60 years and above) in the country State-wise as per Census of India, 1981 are given in the Statement-I.

The estimated number of aged/senior citizens (persons 60 year and above) as projected by the Technical Group on Population Projections appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General, India for the year 1996-2005 for India and major States are given in the Statement-II.

(b) The following are the Central Sector Schemes being implemented for the Welfare of Senior Citizens :-

1. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which commenced in 1995 as amongst others provides for Old Age Pension to the Aged (65 years and above). The criteria fixed for coverage of beneficiaries for Old Age Pension Scheme are:-

- (a) The age of the applicant (male or female) shall be 65 years of higher);
- (b) The applicant must be a destitute in the sense of having little or on regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. In order to determine destitution, the criteria if any currently in force in the State/UT Governments may also be followed. The Government of India reserve the right to review these criteria and suggest appropriate revised criteria.
- (c) The amount of old age Pension will be Rs.75/- per month for purpose of claiming Central assistance.
- (d) For 1996-97 an allocation of Rs.480.20 crores has been made for the Old age Pension Scheme.

2. Scheme of Assistance to voluntary Organisation for Programmes relating to the Aged.

Under this Scheme voluntary organisations are given 90% grants in aid (95% in respect of tribal areas) for setting up of Old Age Home, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Units for the Welfare of the Aged (60 years and over of age). For year 1996-97 a provision of Rs.7 crores. has been made for this purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Total Population of Aged 60+

State	Population Aged 60+	
	Males	Females
India *	22,022,868	21,144,523
Andhra Pradesh	1,756,306	1,802,285
Bihar	2,434,073	2,321,565
Gujarat	969,639	1,058,938
Haryana	474,637	346,395
Himachal Pradesh	180,228	140,914
Jammu & Kashmir	203,965	141,500
Karnataka	1,222,320	1,236,457
Kerala	896,274	1,913,515
Madhya Pradesh	1,637,216	1,726,473
Maharashtra	1,906,718	2,042,094
Manipur	42,149	41,317
Meghalaya	32,261	26,909
Nagaland	25,680	20,342
Orissa	815,728	869,200
Punjab	739,719	569,493
Rajasthan	1,032,308	1,032,790
Sikkim	7,598	6,282
Tamil Nadu	1,596,692	1,507,962
Tripura	75,358	69,372
Uttar Pradesh	4,146,840	3,435,047
West Bengal	1,520,731	1,508,389
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,153	2,286
Arunachal Pradesh	16,264	13,829
Chandigarh	9,932	8,224
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,937	2,210
Delhi	151,456	127,406
Goa, Daman & Diu	31,984	41,758
Lakshadweep	1,012	951
Mizoram	11,270	11,563
Pondicherry	20,314	20,262

* India excludes Assam

Note : Due to rounding off the total of aged 60 may not tally in all cases and there may be some marginal differences.

Source : Census of India 1981, Series-I India, Part III A(i) General Economic Tables

STATEMENT II

Projected population of persons aged 60 years and above for the years 1996 to 2005

India/Major States	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
India	62,317	63,635	65,069	66,673	68,510	70,571	71,944	73,756	76,006	78,690
Andhra Pradesh	4,793	4,946	5,066	5,196	5,338	5,587	5,706	5,874	6,087	6,344
Assam	1,291	1,310	1,333	1,359	1,391	1,428	1,452	1,487	1,532	1,587
Bihar	5,729	5,762	5,802	5,857	5,928	6,118	6,139	6,220	6,358	6,551
Gujarat	2,905	2,903	2,913	2,937	2,973	3,076	3,089	3,131	3,200	3,295
Haryana	1,421	1,408	1,399	1,395	1,399	1,415	1,409	1,414	1,430	1,465
Karnataka	3,392	3,452	3,517	3,591	3,680	3,783	3,847	3,940	4,060	4,207
Kerala	2,726	2,803	2,883	2,969	3,061	3,162	3,234	3,314	3,403	3,499
Madhya Pradesh	4,883	4,942	5,013	5,100	5,210	5,348	5,398	5,486	5,611	5,770
Maharashtra	5,949	6,037	6,145	6,274	6,428	6,603	6,676	6,799	6,970	7,188
Orissa	2,431	2,759	2,492	2,534	2,587	2,652	2,672	2,711	2,769	2,843
Punjab	1,735	1,719	1,708	1,703	1,704	1,743	1,721	1,716	1,728	1,756
Rajasthan	3,051	3,122	3,184	3,250	3,320	3,457	3,515	3,597	3,703	3,833
Tamil Nadu	4,414	4,571	4,737	4,912	5,101	5,301	5,466	5,659	5,881	6,130
Uttar Pradesh	10,610	10,684	10,772	10,886	11,025	11,390	11,438	11,581	11,815	12,135
West Bengal	4,459	4,594	4,739	4,895	4,067	5,291	5,413	5,604	5,823	6,069

[English]

Work Load on Consumer Fora

1615. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI VIJAY GOEL :

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

(a) the method of functioning of the Consumer Fora;

(b) the number of cases pending with different Consumer Fora as on date, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the work-load presently handled by the various Consumer Fora and their utility, from the consumers point of view;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps envisaged to strengthen these Fora so that the consumer could get an early redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) The Consumer Fora are functioning accordance with the procedure laid down in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Rules framed thereunder at National, State and District level.

(b) As per the information available with the Government the number of cases pending with the State Commissions and District fora is given Statewise in the Statement.

(c) to (e). Central Government monitors the performance of the Consumer Fora in consultation with the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (National Commission) on a continual basis. Number of Cases pending with various Consumer Fora are still large. The pendency of cases in Consumer Fora is on account of factors such as inadequate infrastructure, frequent adjournments in the Fora and delay in appointments of the Presidents and Members of the Fora, etc. Concerned State Governments have been advised to activate the non-functional Fora by appointing Presidents/Members well in time. To strengthen the infrastructure of the Consumer Fora and also to reduce pendency of cases in the Consumer Fora, Central Government has commenced a scheme of one-time financial assistance of rupees 61 crores to the States and UTs. The level of pendency of Cases has declined during last two years as a result of the release of two instalments of grants to various States/UTs.

STATEMENT

State/UT	State Commissions		District Forums
	No. of Complaints Pending	No. of Appeals Pending	No. of Complaints Pending
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	715	723	12937
Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	34

1	2	3	4
Assam	210	176	826
Bihar	259	1268	10795
Goa	42	45	607
Gujarat	421	367	16148
Haryana	96	1127	10149
Himachal Pradesh	159	331	1077
Jammu & Kashmir	32	10	1045
Karnataka	267	1126	11419
Kerala	233	1348	5675
Madhya Pradesh	105	784	11510
Maharashtra	755	1958	16654
Manipur	0	15	10
Meghalaya	10	8	38
Mizoram	0	2	12
Nagaland	4	0	7
Orissa	515	1722	2065
Punjab	23	174	3039
Rajasthan	134	6264	10618
Sikkim	0	1	7
Tamil Nadu	427	1123	5097
Tripura	9	9	85
Uttar Pradesh	850	6226	49821
West Bengal	2148	273	14330
Andaman & Nicobar	0	1	12
Chandigarh	122	92	3527
D & N Haveli	0	0	10
Daman & Diu	0	0	16
Delhi	1077	1194	9680
Lakshadweep	0	2	2
Pondicherry	5	2	2
Total	8622	26393	197348

Forestry Action Plan

1616. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Draft State Forestry Action Plan was submitted to the Government by Andhra Pradesh Government in conformity with the National Forestry Action Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the draft State Forest Action Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes Sir, State Forestry Action Programme of Andhra Pradesh, duly approved by State Level Steering Committee has been received. This is largely in line with National Forestry Action Programme.

(b) and (c). The plan submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government along with State Forestry Action Programme of other States is being integrated into National Forestry Action Programme.

(d) The National Forestry Action Programme is expected to be completed and approved within 1997 and thereafter shall be placed before the Planning Commission and other donor agencies for funding.

[Translation]

Foodgrains to Traders

1617. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the wheat stocks made available to foodgrains traders for Delhi during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the said wheat stocks were not make available from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India situated in Delhi but from the far-flung areas from Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any suggestions/requests had been received from the traders association to make available wheat to the traders from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India situated in Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereupon?

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

(a) The quantity of wheat sold to various buyers including traders in Delhi during the last three years is as under:

(figures in lakh tonnes)

1993-94 (from Oct., 93)	0.13
1994-95	1.26
1995-96	1.44
1996-97 (upto Oct., 96)	0.48

(b) Wheat stocks were made available from FCI godowns of Delhi During all the above years except during July, 96 to October, 96.

(c) The open sale by FCI is conducted only from the surplus stock available at various Depots/areas over and above the requirements of PDS/RPDS and other Government sponsored welfare schemes. During the last four months, the wheat stock in the local godowns

in Delhi was sufficient only for meeting the requirements of PDS/RPDs etc. As such, the buyers from Delhi were directed to lift their allotment from Haryana depots.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. A few suggestions/requests like release of sufficient stocks of wheat from open sale in Delhi and supply of wheat to the traders from the godowns in Delhi were received.

(f) Keeping in view the festival season, FCI has allotted a quantity of 20,000 tonnes wheat for sale under open market sale scheme in Delhi during November, 96, out of which 15,000 tonnes of wheat is to be released from the local godowns of Delhi.

[English]

Polyester Staple Fibre

1618. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of polyester staple fibre and viscose staple fibre being produced monthly in India;

(b) whether there has been growing demand to allow the import of viscose staple fibre to bring the price of imported fibre at par with that of the indigenous one;

(c) the details of the manufacturers of viscose staple fibre in the country;

(d) whether the prices of dyed viscose fibre have increased recently; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) The average monthly production of Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) and Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) during the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 (April - September) is given below :-

	(in tonnes)	
	1995-96	1996-97 (April - Sept.)
PSF	19,281	22,054
VSF	16,195	13,673

(b) The import of VSF is allowed under OGL.

(c) There are two manufacturers of VSF in the country namely, Grasim Industry Limited and South India Viscose Limited with an installed capacity of 1,79,450 tonnes and 33,950 tonnes respectively.

(d) No increase in the price of Viscose fibre and dyed Viscose Fibre has been reported since April, 1995.

(e) Does not arise.

Bangladeshis in N.E. Region

1619. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangladeshis settled in the seven North-East States during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to have a close watch on the movement of Bangladeshis across the border; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for deportation of the Bangladeshis from the country and the number of Bangladeshis deported so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) It is difficult to estimate the exact number of infiltrators from Bangladesh because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(b) and (c). 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, increase 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 national deported by the Border Security Force during the last three years is as below :

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

Setting up of Commercial Zone by Pakistan

1620. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Pakistan is setting up commercial zone around Nagarparkar, Birwaha and Badin just opposite the Kutch border;

(b) the likely consequences of the said step of Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve patrolling in the said areas and to protect the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per available information, Pakistan has

struck vital assets like oil, gas, coal and other minerals in the area across Kutch/Barmer and they are now in the process of exploiting it.

(b) Due to improvement of logistics the threat potential from across the border may increase.

(c) In order to tackle the situation effectively and protect interest of the country, five additional battalions of BSF were raised during 1994-95 and deployed on the Rajasthan and Gujarat border. The Water Wing of BSF and coastal patrolling by Coast Guard and Gujarat Police have also been strengthened and feasibility studies to erect fencing/flood lighting on Gujarat border are also being taken up. Security forces are constantly making assessment of the threat-perception in this sector and remedial measures are taken from time to time.

Inquiry Commission on Babri Masjid

1621. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry on the Demolition of the Babri Masjid in December 1992, has submitted its report;

(b) if so the salient features of the report; and

(c) the number of cases under prosecution and under investigation, separately with their present status, case-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(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.

Rhino

1622. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one 'horned rhinos' in the country are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, their present number as compared to last three years;

(c) whether poaching is one of the causes of extinction of these species; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to end poaching and strengthen other laws for protecting the range species like 'one horned rhinos'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Although the rhinoceros is an endangered species, it is not on the verge of extinction as there are several populations distributed in the states of Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The present estimated population of rhinos as compared to the last three years are given below:

Year	1989	1991	1993	1995
Population	1591	1567	1498	1566

(c) the main cause for the decline of rhino population during the period was due to a higher incidence of poaching in the year 1992 and 1993 which has been contained largely during the last two years.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for protection and conservation of rhinos and other rare species are given below :

(i) Rhino is placed in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thus getting the highest level of protection against hunting and commercial exploitation.

(ii) India is a party to the Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and abides by the regulations of International trade in endangered species of animals and articles. Under the provisions of the convention, rhino is under Appendix I of CITES which bans international trade in the species, products and derivatives.

(iii) Cooperation of Police, BSF, DRI, Customs, Army and other enforcement agencies is also taken, as and when required, in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.

(iv) With a view to providing alternative home for Rhinos and also rehabilitating them in their erstwhile habitat programme for 'Rehabilitation of Rhinos' has been started in Dudhwa National Park and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh.

(v) A network of 5 wildlife sanctuaries and 4 national parks has been set up for conservation of the species and its habitat. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of these national parks and sanctuaries, on request from the State Governments.

(vi) There is a scheme for payment of rewards to the informers, which among other things, helps in getting intelligence regarding smuggling of wildlife products.

(vii) Hunting of wild animals included in Schedules I to IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been banned by law.

- (viii) A network of 441 wildlife sanctuaries and 80 National Parks covering 1,48,000 sq. km. has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.
- (ix) Raids are carried out by the wildlife authorities, whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife animals reaches them.

[Translation]

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students

1623. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether present assistance of scholarship being provided to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is inadequate;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount allocated by the Central Government to Rajasthan under pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students during the last three years;

(d) the amount spent by the Central Government for providing free education and scholarship to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students of the State during the year 1996-97;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide similar scholarships to the students of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) also; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). The maintenance allowance rates under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been increased by about 50% in case of professional and technical courses and by about 30% in case of non-technical and non-professional courses, with effect from 1.10.1995.

(c) Central assistance released to State Government of Rajasthan during last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	348.02
1994-95	311.68
1995-96	665.40

There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship, exclusively for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. However, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in unclean occupation also covers eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. The Central assistance released to State Government of Rajasthan during last three years under this Scheme is given below :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1993-94	30.087
1994-95	37.774
1995-96	63.82

(d) Central assistance of Rs. 934.75 lakhs has been released during 1996-97 to State Government of Rajasthan, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, two voluntary organisations in Rajasthan have been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,88,528/- during 1996-97 under the Central Scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for Scheduled Tribe girls and an another voluntary organisations has also been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,95,000/- towards maintenance of a non-residential school for Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan under the Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

(e) and (f). There is no Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Scheme at present for students of Other Backward Classes.

Disposal of Environment Cases

1624. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HARDOI) : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-fixation of time limit for the disposal of Cases regarding non-compliance of environmental rules by industries, it takes years together to dispose them of;

(b) if so, whether these industries are violating the environmental rules due to long time taken in the legal proceedings;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to overcome these problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (d). A time frame for complying with the prescribed standards was given to major polluting industries. A number of units have taken necessary pollution control measures to comply with the standards. In few genuine cases, where industries have initiated pollution control measures, the time limit was extended to enable them to complete the work.

Directions have been issued under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act to defaulting units. In certain sub-judice cases, the final decision of the courts is awaited.

Saline Water Aquaculture

1625. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether saline water aquaculture still exists in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the fish production during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is a ban on the inland aquaculture; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are three Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (BFDAs) operating in the districts of Surat, Valsad and Bharuch. The total shrimp production in the State of Gujarat during each of the last three years was as under :

Year	Shrimp production (MT)
1993-94	500
1994-95	700
1995-96	546

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Foodgrains Stock/Distribution

1626. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI :
SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of foodgrains in the Central pool as on 1.4.96 and addition thereto during April-November 1996 foodgrain-wise;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains released to each State during the said period, food grain-wise;

(c) the loss if any due to wastage and pilferage during the said period; and

(d) the average monthly off-take from release from the Central stocks?

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

(a) The stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.4.96 (P)* were estimated at 13.97 million tonnes

and 8.17 million tonnes respectively. A quantity of 6.18 million tonnes of rice and 8.18 million tonnes of wheat has been procured for the Central Pool during the period April to the 26th November, 1996.

(b) A statement showing quantity of rice and wheat allotted to each State for the period April to November, 1996 is enclosed.

(c) A quantity of 5.70 quintals (approximately) of rice was lost due to pilferage/theft during the period.

(d) The average monthly off-take of rice and wheat from Central Pool for Public Distribution System by States/UTs, Defence Services etc. during the period April to October, 1996 is 9.26 lakh tonnes and 6.42 lakh tonnes respectively. The total offtake for PDS, and other Welfare Schemes including open sale is of the order of 10.37 lakh tonnes of rice and 8.84 lakh tonnes of wheat per month on an average during the same period.

*P = Provisional

STATEMENT

Allotment of Rice and Wheat from Central Pool during April'96 to November'96

(In '000 Tonnes)

S.No.	States/UT	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1680.00	120.00	1800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.80	4.80	75.60
3.	Assam	421.40	238.50	659.90
4.	Bihar	255.60	469.20	724.80
5.	Delhi	160.00	450.00	610.00
6.	Goa	60.00	24.80	84.80
7.	Gujarat	236.00	428.00	664.00
8.	Haryana	40.00	132.48	172.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.20	94.00	171.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	352.00	240.00	592.00
11.	Karnataka	964.08	238.00	1202.08
12.	Kerala	1215.00	405.00	1620.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	370.34	380.62	750.96
14.	Maharashtra	572.00	640.00	1212.00
15.	Manipur	80.00	21.60	101.60
16.	Meghalaya	122.50	19.50	142.00
17.	Mizoram	60.01	15.90	75.91
18.	Nagaland	54.20	5.80	60.00
19.	Orissa	602.00	278.00	880.00
20.	Punjab	12.00	64.00	76.00
21.	Rajasthan	40.00	862.37	902.37
22.	Sikkim	38.90	8.30	47.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	1250.80	198.00	1448.80
24.	Tripura	129.60	14.40	144.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	366.40	734.00	1100.40
26.	West Bengal	540.00	656.00	1196.00

1	2	3	4	5
27. A and N Islands	30.00	9.00	39.00	
28. Chandigarh	2.40	14.40	16.80	
29. D and N Haveli	4.00	2.00	6.00	
30. Daman and Diu	4.80	1.60	6.40	
31. Lakshadweep	6.30	0.50	6.80	
32. Pondicherry	16.00	6.00	22.00	
Total	9834.33	6776.77	16611.10	
CRP/BSF	12.00	20.00	32.00	
Defence	112.50	135.00	247.50	
Bhutan	14.80	13.60	23.40	
Grand Total (All-India)	9973.63	6945.37	16919.00	

(P) = Provisional

(Neg) = Below 50 Tonnes

[English]

Mangalore Fertilizer and Chemical Project

1627. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- the total amount required for the completion of the Mangalore Fertilizer and Chemicals Project;
- the amount released by the Centre; and
- the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Mangalore Chemicals and Fertiliser Ltd. is a fertiliser manufacturing unit in the private sector. It commenced production in 1976 after successful commissioning of the project. No amount is, therefore, required for completion of the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Project.

- and (c). Do not arise.

Supply of Ration

1628. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- whether many irregularities are being committed in the supply of ration to consumers by the Ration Shop dealers in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Kanpur;
- if so, whether any inquiry was conducted in this regard;
- if so, the results of the findings and the action taken against the accused; and
- the measures proposed to be taken to avoid such recurrence of such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). Operational responsibility for implementation of Public Distribution System is that of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that it is not correct to say that many complaints of irregularities committed by FPS dealers are being received. However, at times complaints regarding irregularities are reported and immediate action is taken on the basis of enquiries done. The State Government has also reported that 170 FIRs have been lodged in the State and 42 persons have been arrested on the basis of enquiries and surprise checking done during the last three months. In addition to this, 494 licences have also been suspended and securities worth Rs. 1,57,200/- forfeited.

In Kanpur District alone, 40 Fair Price Shops have been suspended and security worth Rs. 40,250/- forfeited during the last three months. In addition to this, seven FIRs have been lodged in Kanpur. Strict vigilance is being kept to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities.

[Translation]

Wholesale and Retail Marketing System

1629. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

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

- whether the Government propose to modernise the wholesale and retail marketing system in the country;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

- and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Use of Hindi in Offices

1630. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Government have undertaken a comprehensive review regarding the progress made in popularising Hindi as the National language for official use, by enhancing the status of Hindi at Regional/ National and International levels;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the fresh initiatives taken/proposed to be taken for enhancing the status of Hindi and encouraging the

use of Hindi in the non-Hindi States and Central Offices Organisations;

(d) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to demand recognition of Hindi as official language of the United Nations; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e). Hindi has been accorded the status of Official Language of the Union in the Constitution of India. As per provisions made in the Constitution, regarding Language, Official Language Act 1963, Official Language Rules 1976, and orders issued there-under from time to time, the propagation of Official Language, Hindi in all Central Government offices etc., is being made with the policy of inspiration, incentives and goodwill. For promoting the use of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, the Central Government is implementing two schemes for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for appointment of Hindi Teachers and opening and strengthening colleges for imparting training to Hindi Teachers and to voluntary Hindi institutions for propagation of Hindi.

(c) and (d). The Government has been making efforts for several years for the adoption of Hindi as an Official U.N. language. Adoption of any new Language as UN Language requires majority support of member states. Efforts made in this regard so far have not been encouraging.

[Translation]

Prices of Foodgrains

1631. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural production and its sale

price has increased in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in agricultural production cost, its production and sale price during the said period, grain-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

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

(a) Production of foodgrains during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 crop years is as under :

(in million tonnes)		
1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
184.26	191.10	185 (P)

(P) = Provisional.

The prices of foodgrains in the open market depend on demand and supply situation at various points of time. Minimum Support Prices are fixed by Ministry of Agriculture before every crop season and have increased during last three years.

(b) Statement-I showing the latest available figures of increase in cost of production of foodgrains is enclosed.

Statement-II showing the increase in Minimum Support Prices of paddy, wheat and coarsegrains and the increase in the Central Issue Prices of rice, wheat and coarsegrains is enclosed.

(c) General increase in the cost of various agricultural inputs results in higher cost of production of foodgrains. The Commission on Agricultural Cost and Prices recommends the Minimum Support Prices after taking into account the increase in cost of production. The increase in Minimum Support Prices necessitates revision of Central Issue Price of foodgrains.

STATEMENT-I

Cost of Production in 1992-93 over 1991-91 for Cereals in Important States

(Rs. per Quintal)

State/Crop.	Cost of Production			% variation in 1992-93 over 1990-91	
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4		5
Paddy					
Haryana	212.89	241.09	300.49	(+)	41.15
M.P.	230.54	328.93	295.41	(+)	28.14
Punjab	194.69	206.77	224.38	(+)	15.25
Orissa	173.57	186.46	213.06	(+)	22.75

1	2	3	4	5
Wheat				
Haryana	155.44	168.41	217.52	(+) 39.94
M.P.	255.86	317.17	343.69	(+) 34.33
Punjab	190.79	210.41	250.72	(+) 31.41
Jowar				
M.P.		341.25	285.33	(-) 16.39*
Bajra				
Haryana	228.26	313.51	263.77	(+) 15.56
Maize				
M.P.	206.83	308.43	253.24	(+) 22.44
U.P.	267.43	353.72	351.01	(+) 31.26

* Over 1991-92

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the increases in the Minimum Support Prices of paddy, wheat and coarsegrains and the increase in the Central Issue Prices of Rice, Wheat and Coarsegrains

(Rupees per Qtl)

Year	Paddy			Wheat	Coarsegrains		
	Common	Fine	Superfine		Jowar, Bajra and Ragi	Maize	Barley
Increase in Minimum Support prices							
1994-95	340	360	380	350	280	290	275
1995-96	360	375	395	360	300	310	285
1996-97	380 (11.8)	395 (9.7)	415 (9.2)	380 (8.6)	310 (10.7)	320 (10.3)	295 (7.3)
Increase in Central issue Prices							
1994-95 (w.e.f. 1.2.94)	537	617	648	402	199	199	199

Note : Figures in bracket show and increase since 1994-95

[English]

Protest Rally for Self Determination

1632. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent protest rally by the people of Manipur organised by the All Manipur Students Union against the State's 1949 merger with the Indian demanding self-determination; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government view with concern the attempts by misguided elements to reopen the question of merger of Manipur with the Indian Union which is a settled matter.

Show Cause Notices to Defaulting Units

1633. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has

issued notices to 159 defaulting units to show cause for not installing pollution control systems and non-compliance of the submission standards:

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government after getting their response, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor

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

(b) and (c). The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted a Committee to examine the objections filed by the defaulting units. The recommendations of the Committee have been received by the Government recently. Appropriate action will be taken keeping in view the report of the Committee.

Freedom Movement

1634. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to declare any of the peasant revolts/struggles of Kerala as part of the freedom Movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Participation in the Kayyur, Morazha and Punnappa-Vayalar movements in Kerala as a part of Freedom Struggle is being reconsidered in consultation with the State Government of Kerala.

Plastic Recycling Industries

1635. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unrestricted growth of Plastic Recycling Industries in the country producing non Bio-degradable plastic carry bags is causing environmental hazard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to control it?

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

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

Carbide Plant

1636. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : 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, "Vital evidence being destroyed at Carbide plant", appearing in the *Statesman*, dated October 17, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the new management of Eveready Industries India Limited are trying to dismantle the structure and also removing certain machinery from the plant premises;

(c) whether such a step of the multinational company is likely to create hurdles for the Bhopal Gas victims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA). (a) to (d) Yes Sir. According to information received from the C.B.I. and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the dismantling work has been stayed vide Court's orders dated 28.10.96. The matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Bird Sanctuary in Indore

1637. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request for setting up a bird sanctuary in Indore, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No, Sir. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the State Government concerned are empowered to set up a sanctuary.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Abatoir

1638. SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the abatoir near Idgah in Delhi is proposed to be shifted to Loni in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the environment of the area will not be polluted and cause danger to aeroplanes of bird hits as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to close down the abatoir; and

(d) if not, the details of the measures taken to prevent pollution and avoid air accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Under the directions of the Supreme Court the abatoir near Idgah in Delhi is proposed to be shifted to industrial area Masuri Gulawati Road, District Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) to (d). There is no airport in the immediate vicinity of the proposed abattoir site, hence, the problem of bird hits to aeroplanes will not arise as a result of the abattoir. The proposed abattoir will operate on modern

lines which comply with the norms relating to environmental protection.

Increase of Pay Scale

1639. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

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

(a) whether the case regarding increase of pay scales of about 16,000 employees of Public Sector "Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation" and "Fertilizer Corporation of India" is still pending;

(b) if so, whether the employees of the said Institutions had gone on strike to press for their demand;

(c) if so, whether these institutions are also incurring financial loss due to strike;

(d) if so, the details of estimated loss of this count; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in regard to acceptance of the demand of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The employees of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) have held one day's token strike to press for their demand. No financial or production loss has been reported by these companies on this account. The employees of Ramagundam Unit of FCI also went on relay hunger strike from 16.10.96 to 20.10.96. Though this action affected normal despatches of industrial products/urea in Ramagundam Unit, it did not result in any production loss.

(e) HFC and FCI had been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). HFC and FCI are unable to implement wage revision of the workers as they do not fulfil the conditions laid down under the extant

Government guidelines for the fifth round of wage negotiations in PSEs. Salary revision in respect of other employees can be considered once the BIFR approves their revival packages.

Performance of NCDC

1640. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of National Cooperative Development Council (NCDC) for the past five years in terms of promotion of agro-based project in the cooperative sector in various States;

(b) If so, the details thereof, States-wise;

(c) the details of projects/proposals pending with the NCDC, and the action being taken thereon State-wise;

(d) whether NCDC is formulating a package of financial assistance for the revival of sick units in sugar, poultry and spinning in the cooperative sector in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While approving the annual programme of activities of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), the Government of India reviews its performance. The NCDC has provided financial assistance of Rs. 1842.05 crores towards Agro-Processing activities to various States in the country till the year 1995-96. Out of this, Rs. 1003.96 crores assistance was provided during the last five years. The details are given in the Statement I (i) and (ii) enclosed.

(c) The State-wise details of pending Projects/proposals and their status is given in statement-II (i) to II (xi) enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not applicable.

STATEMENT—I - (i)

Activity-wise position of Releases made by NCDC for Agro Processing from 1991-92 to 1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

Activity	Assistance Disbursed				
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Agro-Processing					
(a) Sugar	7478.330	11730.240	12004.458	16432.234	11693.240
(b) Spinning Mills	9206.413	2599.983	1593.397	624.639	126.770
(c) Oilseed Processing	5787.145	6782.458	3271.131	1945.046	0.000
(d) Other Processing	835.247	746.925	586.886	3835.264	3116.273
Total	23307.135	21859.606	17455.873	22837.183	14936.283
G. Total — 100396.08					

STATEMENT—I (ii)

State-wise and Activity-wise position of releases made by NCDC from 1962 to 1995-96 for Agro Processing

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/U.T.	Sugar Fac.	Spng. Mills	Activity Processing Oil Mills	Other PU	Total
Andhra Pradesh	865.400	5868.430	252.318	1660.876	8646.224
Assam	216.975	1204.875	2338.075	550.338	4310.263
Bihar	25.000	896.807	112.790	318.211	1352.808
Gujarat	2268.200	40.300	757.779	452.125	3519.404
Haryana	1781.605	71.000	74.140	210.144	2136.389
Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	556.965	596.965
Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	248.350	300.860	549.220
Karnataka	6283.800	5855.820	1974.558	1668.549	15902.249
Kerala	115.440	439.400	6642.174	762.152	7949.166
Madhya Pradesh	270.475	467.250	11243.640	3631.793	15613.159
Maharashtra	36590.093	11010.125	518.745	4397.053	52516.016
Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.868	43.868
Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	76.836	76.836
Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.636	25.636
Orissa	2566.572	2333.070	376.771	677.205	5953.013
Punjab	4418.300	3734.378	1380.406	837.118	10370.202
Rajasthan	15.200	2816.452	12455.915	1728.350	17015.917
Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tamil Nadu	14149.435	1156.240	302.236	994.823	16601.934
Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.942	29.942
Uttar Pradesh	15345.040	1959.770	682.001	978.954	18905.405
West Bengal	0.000	929.355	16.160	601.543	1547.058
A and N Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other UTs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Institutions	35.570	380.027	101.400	96.516	613.513
	84947.105	39162.499	39477.790	20617.897	184205.292

STATEMENT—I—I (i)

Details of Projects/Proposals pending with the NCDC

S.No.	Name of the Society	Block cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Status of the Proposal
1	2	3	4
Rural Consumer Scheme			
1.	Consumer Coop. Store Port Blair Andaman and	27.61 (5 transport	Proposal examined. Additional information called

1	2	3	4
	Nicobar Islands	vehicles)	for from the UT Govt./society vide letter dated 22.10.96
2	Kerala State Consumer Coop. Federation Ltd. (Consted), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.	30.29 (margin money Furniture and fixture and transport vehicles for two branches located at Angamalai and Kesvadasapuram.	Proposal examined. Additional information called for received in 3rd week of Nov. 96 and being examined.
Tribal Cooperatives			
1	Chamanu LAMPS Ltd distt. Dhalai Tripura	5.00 (Transport vehicles)	Under examination
Textiles			
1	Amravati, Kolhapur, Sangli and Sholapur, Maharashtra.	795.00 (2 pre-processing facility centres and 4 Powerloom worksheds)	-do-
2	Sanjay Coop. Textile Mills Ltd Hubli distt. Dharwar, Karnataka.	(G and P Units)	-do-

STATEMENT—II - (ii)*Marketing and Inputs*

S.No.	Scheme	No. of units	Amount involved	Recd. on	Status
(Rs. in lakhs)					
(i)	SC to PCMS				
	Tripura	2	2.00	23.4.96	Actual business for 1995-96 and target for 1996-97 awaited
	Tripura	3	6.00	25.10.96	Under examination
	Orissa	8	93.00	6.9.96	Certain clarifications sought from RCS
	Maharashtra	1	15.00	17.9.96	Certain clarifications sought from R.D., Pune
(ii)	Agro Custom Hiring/Repair (Tripura)	1	15.38	18.10.96	Add. information/clarification sought for.
	Manipur	6	29.01	5.11.96	Under examination
(iii)	Margin Money to NAFED	1	4901.70	5.6.96	Under consideration
(iv)	Margin Money to Rajfed	1	500.00	3.10.96	Under consideration
(v)	Farmers Service's Coops (Punjab)	11	4.00	25.10.96	Under examination.
(vi)	Purchase of Tr. Vehicle (Tripura)	3	22.50	18.11.96	Under examination

STATEMENT—II (iii)

Coir

(Rs. in lakhs)

D. List of proposals pending in respect of CJT Section as on 27.11.96

S.No.	Name of the Society	Block cost	NCDC Share	S/Govt. recomen- dations	Status of the proposal
<i>State : Karnataka</i>					
1.	Integrated Coir Dev. Project	3135.22	1778.00	Received in April 1996	Proposal examined. Addl. information called on 24-7-96 partly received. Review undertaken 1996 by J.S. (SSILARI) 6-9-96. Addl. Dir. (Industries and Commerce) Karnataka promised to supply remaining information by 13-9-96. The same has been received. Appraisal conducted (18.11-22.11.96) report being prepared.
<i>State : Kerala</i>					
1	320 KVA DG Set-Coirfed	19.00	12.675	Received in April 1996	Proposal examined. Addl. information/clarification sought for on 8-7-96. Information just received, being examined on file.

Proposals Received

State : Orissa

12 coir processing units as per perspective plan 95-2000 (Cuttack, Ganjam and Balasore)	59.16	44.37	Received in Sept. 1996	This is in continuation of earlier proposal of the Govt. of Orissa submitted in August 1995. It is a preliminary proposal. Examined on file. It is to be considered after the availability of Coir Board's subsidy during 9th five year plan is decided.
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Note : Govt. of Orissa in August 1995 submitted 3 profile on the perspective plan 1995-2000 (Cuttack, Ganjam and Balasore) for setting up of 67 coir processing units at a cost of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. NCDC advised Govt. of Orissa to identify the societies and formulate specific proposals.

STATEMENT—II (iv)

Oilseeds

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Society's name	Activity	Proposed Block Cost	Proposed NCDC Assistance	State Govt. Ir. no. & date	Remarks Action taken/being taken thereon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Sector/ Centrally Spon. Scheme.</i>						
1.	J and K	Modernisation-cum-Expansion-cum-	86.44	86.44	Coop./Vans/11/90/5	Project has been appraised by NCDC.
	J and K Ex-service-					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	men coop. Store Ltd. Jammu	Balancing Equipments & addl. margin money for vanaspathi project.		dt. 28.4.95		However a decision has been taken not to support this project for the time being since the S/Govt. as a whole has defaulted on repayment/payment of dues to NCDC.
2.	M.P. OILFED Madhya Pradesh	Establishment of SEP at Satna	2822.00	1834.45	No. 3/7/95/15/2 dt. 5.5.95	S/Govt/MP OILFED has been advised that OILFED may at the first instance improve its fin. performance and then consider going in for expansion, etc.
	Corpn. Spon. Scheme Other Processing Prog.					
4.	Maharashtra					
(a)	Neelkamal Stalkply Coop. Society Ltd.	Establishment of particle board plant at Jalgaon.	2900.00	2300.00	PRAKRIYA/ 1092/32627/ 795/9-C dt. 7.11.92	M.D. recently indicated in R & I meeting of Maharashtra that NCDC would not consider any new particle board units in near future until the already sanctioned units are commissioned early and stabilise their operations.
(b)	Prince Particle Board Karkhana Ltd. Ahmednagar. Distt. Jalna	Establishment of particle board plant, Ahmednagar	2900.00	2300.00	PRAKRIYA/1193/ 13458/CR-138/ 9-C dt. 30.6.93 dt. 6.7.93	-do-
(c)	Trimurty Stalkply Coop. Socy. Ltd., Basmat Nagar, Distt. Parbhani.	Establishment of particle board plant (Cost escalation	1433.09	1146.47	Recommended in July, 1996	Appraisal team has been constituted for spot appraisal which will be visiting the project shortly.
(d)	Shri Gurudev Paper Prodn. and Professional Society Ltd.	Establishment of craft paper production unit, Dt. Osmanabad.	414.79	269.61	Recommended in Sept., 93	Appraisal team has been constituted for spot appraisal of the project. Updated cost estimates and fresh financial/economic analysis called for from the society.

STATEMENT—II (v)

Sugar

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Society	Project	Project Cost	NCDC share	Remark
1.	Vasantdada SSK Ltd., Dist. Sangli	Cogeneration of power	7000.00	4200.00	Under process. Certain additional particular awaited from Maharashtra Electricity Board and the society for meeting the requirement of share capital.
2.	Krishna SSK Ltd., Dist. Satara	Cogeneration of power	5119.00	2514.00	The society is exploring the possibility of forming a Joint venture company with a foreign firm. The project has been kept in abeyance till further reference from the society. The State Government has been accordingly informed on 18.10.96.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
3.	KSCM Nadehi Dist. Nainital	Modn./expansion from 2000 TCD to 5000 TCD	4200.00	2610.00	In view of embargo on fresh sanctions in UP due to huge defaults of UP coop. Bank the proposal are kept in abeyance.
4.	KSCM Badaun Dist. Badaun	Modn./expansion from 1250 TCD to 2500 TCD	1650.00	825.00	However, to avoid delay in sanction of assistance after the loan repayment schedule of UP coop. bank is finalised
5.	KSCM Sampurnanagar Dist. Lakhimpur Kheri	Expansion from 2500 TCD to 5000 TCD	4100.00	2665.00	the proposals are being taken up for evaluation.
<i>Karnataka</i>					
6.	Malaprabha SSK Ltd. M.K. Hubli Dist. Belgaum	Modn./expansion from 3500 TCD to 5000 TCD	7386.00	4349.25	The proposal has been cleared by NCDC's Internal Screening Committee. Being placed before the BOM NCDC for consideration at its meeting on 11.12.96.

STATEMENT—II (vi)

Fruits and Vegetables

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Society	State	Purpose for which Financial Bought	Amount of Financial Assistance Involved	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Joyango MPCs Ltd. Distt. Wokha.	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Share capital)	4.000	The Proposal has been received recently on 21.11.96 and is under examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Kwality MPCS Ltd Distt Kohima.	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Transport vehicle/godown)	4 700	-do-
3	Donchingyangmei F and V Gr MCS Ltd. Distt. Tuensang	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Share Capital/godown)	4 500	-do-
4	Koridang Hill T and Agril Allied Mktg CS Ltd Distt Mokakchung.	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (transport vehicle and share capital)	5 710	-do-
5	Shilument Agril. Allied FCS Ltd. Distt. Mokakchung	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Transport vehicle godown, share capital)	11 845	-do-
6	Unou MPCS Ltd. Distt Kohima	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing/Share capital. Transport vehicle. godown)	11 900	-do-
7	Lembong F and V Mktg CS Ltd Dimapur.	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing/(Share capital. transport vehicle)	5 830	-do-
8	Aolasung Agril. Allied FCS Ltd. Distt. Mokakchung	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Share capital. transport vehicle)	845	-do-
9	Seven Sister MPCS Chobagin Village. Distt. Phek.	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Share capital. transport vehicle)	4 000	-do-
10	Noyi Plantation MPS Ltd	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing vehicle share	8 500	Requisite information/clarifications awaited.
11	Kerala State Fedn. of SC/ST Development Cooperatives Ltd.	Kerala	Setting vedic unit	110 700	Requisite information sought from the State Govt ofn Feasibility report is awaited.
12	Primary Horticulture Flowers Society) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	Marketing (Post Management)	35 020	Proposals from U.P. State are not considered as the State has defaulted in repayment of NCDC's assistance
13	HOPCOMS (4 Doivisional Primary Hopcon.	Karnataka	Integrated Fruit & Vegetable Marketing and Export Project.	3192 225 (Assessed by NCDC appraisal team)	Requisite information on Divisional HOPCOMS sought from the State Govt. is awaited.
14	Kemivi MPCS Ltd	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (Godown Vehicle)	9 175	Comments of RD NCDC Guwahati sought)
15	Longpang Raju MPCS Ltd	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing Vehicle	6 190	Information of prescribed proforma awaited
16	Chhingchip FCS Ltd	Mizoram	Fruit Marketing Vechicle	3 785	Being placed before the screening committee on 2.12.96.
17	Rautlang FCS.	Mizoram	Fruit Marketing Vehicle	3 570	-do-
18	Rhitho MPCS Ltd	Nagaland	Fruit Marketing (vehicle godown, share capital, retail counter, rigid plastics crates)	14 000	Requisite information/clarification is awaited.
19	Progressive Primary Multipurpose Coop.	Meghalaya	Fruit Marketing (Transport vehicle)	3 700	Proposal received recently under examination.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Mangsu Coop Fruits Growers Mktg Society Ltd	H.P.	Transport vehicle	6 000	Comments of DRD. NCDC Shimla sought

STATEMENT—II (vii)

Cold Storage

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name of State	Society's name and address	Proposed block cost	Action taken
<i>West Bengal</i>				
1.	Cold Storage 5000 MT	Krishak Kalyan Samabay Himghar Ltd. under Mongalkote Block, Burdwan-II Range.	179.00	Proposal has already been cleared by the Screening committee, now due for Board's approval
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
2.	Cold Storage 5000 MT	Shri Ambika Alu Utpadak Vipnan Evam Prakriya Sah. Samiti Ltd. Gwali Palasia, Teh. Mhow.	32.12	Cost escalation proposal including additional provisions are yet to be recommended by the State Government.
3.	Cold storage 6000 MT	Jankeshwar Sahakari Sheet Greh Society Ltd., Village Yashwant Nagar, Teh. Mhow. Distt. Indore.	196.00	Field appraisal is being conducted
4.	Cold storage 6000 MT	MARKFED, M.P. Indore	75.00	Additional cost. Govt's recommendation still awaited
<i>Orissa</i>				
5.	Cold Storage 500 MT	Keonjhar Coop. Cold Stg. Ltd. at P.O. Keonjhar Sub Division Sadar, distt. Keonjhar	165.00	Despite of repeated reminders to the State Govt./society/ information is still awaited.
6.	Cold Storage 5000 MT	Nimapara multi-commodity Stg. and MCS Ltd Nimapara, Distt., Puri.	165.00	
7.	Cold Storage 5000 MT	Baripada Multi-purpose Coop. Cold Storage, Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj (Tribal District)	165.00	

STATEMENT—II (viii)

Fisheries

S. No.	State	Proposals pending	Purpose	Block Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Action Taken/being taken Additional information called for	Under examination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	1	Oil tanker	6.00	-	1
2.	Kerala	1	Net making unit	1150.00	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	3	I.R.F.D.P*	953.29	3	-
4.	Maharashtra	11	Machanised boats	149.65	-	11
5.	Manipur	13	Fish culture	113.54	13	-
6.	Nagaland	65	Fish culture	246.00	6	59
7.	West Bengal	1	I.R.F.D.P*	975.00	-	1
8.	West Bengal	1	Fish marketing	290.14	1	-
		96		3883.62	24	72

* Integrated Reservoir Fisheries Development Project

STATEMENT—II (ix)

Cooperative Storage

Details of proposals pending with NCDC and their present States (as on 27.11.1996)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Society	No. of Godown	Society	Cap. (in M.T.)	B/Cost.	NCDC share	Present Status
1.	Haryana	1	Hafed (warehousing)	4000	125.00	93.75	Revised proposal and Govt. recommendation awaited.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	74 (Ren.)	PACS Hisfed	-	94.69	85.22	Under examination.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	39	MP Fedn -Tribal Area	-	821.54	739.39	The Markfed has been asked to justify need
		114	MP Fedn.-Normal area	-	2244.28	2019.85	and financial viability.
4.	Maharashtra	55	Mah. TDCC	13700	248.05	223.25	Being appraised.
5.	Mizoram	2 (Ren)	Tanhril & Nisapui	Ren	3.00	2.70	Under examination
6.	Orissa	Ren (4)	PACS/PMS	-	4.06	3.65	Being examined.
7.	Punjab	Ren (4)	Bafala CSM	-	9.42	8.48	Under examination.
		1	Jagraon CSK	1400	110.00	82.50	Field appraisal proposed.
		Ren (11)	PACS		14.18	12.75	Approved by Divisional Screening Committee.
8.	West Bengal	1	Gangaraspur CMS	250	5.10	3.83	Comments of RCB being sought.
9.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	Consumer Co. Store	7500 LPG Cyl.	20.05	18.05	Willingness of Central Govt. for guarantee is being sought.
		229		32500	3736.87	3273.42	

STATEMENT—II (x)

ICDP

S.No.	State Name	No. of Distt.	Name of Distt.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bihar	2	Singbhum and Ranchi	497.05 688.26
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Chamba and Kullu	538.14 484.29
3.	Karnataka	1	Chitradurga	1191.37
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Guna and Sidhi	965.79 853.25
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Gorakhpur Raibareli and Mathura	N.A. 1315.88 N.A.
6.	Mizoram	1	Lunglei	836.70

* The proposal are to be considered in the 9th FYP Subject to the continuation of the scheme in the 9th FYP.

STATEMENT—II (xi)

Foodgrains

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Activity	Society's Name and address	Govt. Recommendation letter No. and date	Proposed block cost	Proposed assistance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Gujarat</i>					
	Rice Mill	Ganadevi Tal. Ansuchitjati Vikas Sah. Mandi Ltd.	PCS-1092-1520/(60)-CH dated 3-5-95	338.00	219.70	Default guarantee from state govt. awaited.
2.	<i>Karnataka</i>					
	Rice Mill	Sorab TAPCMS Ltd., Shimoga,	CMW-212-PMC-95 dated 28-2-96	4.85	4.85	Additional informations are awaited from state Govt.
	Rice Mill	Harihar TAPCMS Ltd. Chitradurga.	CMW-201-PMC-95 dated 1-3-96 vide letter nos 1. NCDC : 16-2/96-FG Dt. 30.9.96 & 2. NCDC : 16-3/96-FG Dt. 4.10.96	7.19	6.00	
3.	<i>M.P.</i>					
	Maize Starch	Kondagaon CMS Ltd. Distt. Bastar.	F-3/119/95/15-2 dated 10-1-96	900.00	697.50	-do-
4.	<i>Maharashtra</i>					
	Maize Starch	Radhanagari Tal. SKVS Ltd., Kohlapur.	Prakriya-1492/CR-756/96 dated 18-6-96	600.00	120.00	Appraisal Report from lending Ins.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Kohlapur CCB recently received and is under consideration.
5	Orissa					
	Dam Mill	OCCF Orissa	20537 dated 29-11-1995	23.68	18.95	Addl. infor. from State Govt. is awaited. (Vide NCDC do No. 13-1/95-FG Dt. 7.1.1996)

[Translation]

Fertilizer Units in Maharashtra

1641. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer units set up in the Maharashtra during the last two years in which production has started; and

(b) the number of units in which production is likely to start during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) No new major fertilizer unit has been set up or commissioned in Maharashtra during the last two years.

(b) No such unit is expected to commence production during the current financial year.

Warehouses in Bihar

1642. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation warehouse in Bihar alongwith storage capacity thereof, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the number of warehouses in the said State;

(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) The details of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) warehouses in Bihar alongwith their storage capacity location-wise is given in Statement I and II.

(b) to (d). The FCI has tentative proposals for construction of 65,000 tonnes capacity in Bihar, as per

the details given below :

Centre	Capacity (MTs)
Katihar	25,000
Gumla	5,000
Hatia	25,000
Godda	5,000
Bokaro	5,000
	65,000 MTs

The actual construction will however, depend on the availability of land and funds.

CWC proposes to construct a capacity of 14,500 tonnes in Bihar at the following centres.

Centre	Capacity (MTs)
Dehri-on-Sone	10,000
Fatwha	4,500
	14,500 MTs

The land for the above centres is being taken over by the Corporation.

STATEMENT-I

The Storage Capacity (Owned and Hired) Available with F.C.I. in Bihar State as on 1.11.1996

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Name of the District	Name of the Centre	Storage Capacity		
		Owned	Hired	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Bhojpur	Buxar	25.00	-	25.00
	Arrah	-	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
Patna	Dighaghat	32.44	-	32.44
	Mokameh	42.25	5.00	47.25
	Phulwarisharif	50.05	-	50.05
	Bihta	-	0.50	0.50
Nalanda	Bihar Sharif	-	4.00	4.00
Dhanbad	Dhanbad	15.21	-	15.21
Hazaribagh	Koderma	-	3.00	3.00
	Hazaribagh	-	7.61	7.61
Giridih	Syniya	-	4.10	4.10
Palamau	Daltonganj	15.98	-	15.98
Singhbhum	Jamshedpur	10.84	6.50	17.34
	Chakradharpur	-	2.00	2.00
Ranchi	Titililwal	-	15.00	15.00
	Ranchi	11.67	-	11.67
Garhwa	Garhwa	-	2.00	2.00
Lohardanga	Lohardanga	-	3.00	3.00
Chhapra	Chhapra	-	5.00	5.00
Vaishali	Hajipur	-	5.00	5.00
Saharsa	Saharsa	12.64	-	12.64
	Raghopur	-	5.00	5.00
Sapaulpur	Madhopur	-	5.00	5.00
Ararih	Forbesganj	-	5.00	5.00
Deoghar	Jasidih	12.50	-	12.50
Bhogpur	Bhogpur	-	17.29	17.29
Sahibganj	Sahibganj	-	3.20	3.20
	Jammui	-	2.80	2.80
Munger	Munger	-	3.17	3.17
	Lakhisarai	-	2.50	2.50
Darbhangha	Darbhangha	5.74	0.25	5.99
Madhubani	Jainagar	9.67	-	9.67
Gaya	Gaya	96.72	-	96.72
Navadh	Waraliganj	-	2.90	2.90
Rohtas	Sasaram	-	6.00	6.00
Chanatia	Chanpatia	6.28	-	6.28
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	7.60	-	7.60
	Narainpur Anant	36.37	-	36.37
Champaran	Chakia	-	2.50	2.50
Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	-	4.17	4.17
Purnea	Belouri	8.98	-	8.98
Katihar	Katihar	10.84	-	10.84
Kishanganj	Kishanganj	-	6.72	6.72
Begusarai	Begusarai	-	2.50	2.50
	Begusarai Road	-	5.00	5.00
	Tilrath	-	5.00	5.00
Samastipur	Samastipur	-	9.84	9.84
Total		411.08	154.57	565.65

STATEMENT-II

The Centre-wise Storage Capacity Available with Central Warehousing Corporation in Bihar

S No	Name of the Centre	Capacity in MT		
		Constd	Hired	Total
1	Mohania	3750	-	3750
2	Darbhangha	7500	-	7500
3	Jamshedpur	4000	3391	7391
4	Hazaribagh Road	-	2756	2756
5	Hazaribagh Road	15300	-	15300
6	Katihar	8000	4263	12263
7	Kishanganj	12000	-	12000
8	Mungyer	8000	-	8000
9	Patahi	-	9964	9964
10	Mokamah	5000	-	5000
11	Musallapur	7487	-	7487
12	Patna	6500	12270	18770
13	Ranchi	14650	1500	16150
14	Rohtas (Dehri-on-sona)	-	6592	6592
15	Nokha	4300	-	4300
16	Samastipur	7650	1587	9237
Total		104137	42323	146460

[English]

Floriculture

1643. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a detailed project for the development of commercial floriculture in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present stage of the project; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance provided or proposed to be provided for the purpose?

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

(b) The project to be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 39.53 crores envisages creation of necessary infrastructural facilities such as tissue culture laboratories, greenhouses, etc. as well as introducing schemes for promotion of floriculture among the growers.

(c) The Project in the form prepared was not complete in all details. The State Government was advised to recast the proposals.

(d) Does not arise.

Stealing of Idols

1644. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Mandir se Moortia Lootene Wale Saat Bangladeshi Pakare gaye' appearing in the Dainik Jagaran, dated September 14, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the Said Bangladeshi are the illegal infiltrators;

(c) if so, the action being taken to deport them; and

(d) the time by which all the illegal infiltrators from Bangladesh are likely to be deported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the seven persons arrested in the case are illegal immigrants. However, none of them has been so far deported as they are presently in judicial custody and facing trial in the court.

(d) The identification/deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuing process.

[Translation]

Import of Urea

1645. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karsan Company involved in the alleged Urea Scam had recently sent a consignment of sub-standard urea which was rejected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c). A vessel "IZMAIL" purported to be carrying 9006 metric tonnes of urea despatched by M/s. Karsan Ltd. against their contract with M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) called at Bhavnagar Port on 17.9.96. As the quality test report furnished by M/s. Karsan reflected that the material contained in the vessel did not fulfill the contractual quality specifications, M/s. NFL rejected this consignment. In view of the breach of contract committee by M/s. Karsan's, due to their inability to supply the Contracted urea, M/s. NFL have terminated the contract on 6.10.96. The Central Bureau of

Investigation (CBI) is engaged in conducting investigations in this case in India as also in various other countries. Government of Switzerland has been requested to freeze the amounts available in the account of M/s. Karsan Ltd. and any other connected accounts. The Government of Switzerland has also been requested to seize these amounts and repatriate them to India.

[English]

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative

1646. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :

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

(a) whether the Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) is considering to set up a urea plant in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). At present, IFFCO does not have any proposal to set up an ammonia-urea plant in the State of West Bengal. However, the corporate plant of IFFCO envisages that its next fertiliser plant will be located in the eastern zone and that work on this project proposal will start only after substantial progress has been achieved in the implementation of IFFCO's Nellore project in Andhra Pradesh.

Transportation and Storage of Wheat

1647. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has been assigned the responsibility of transportation and storage of wheat including the imported wheat;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting this responsibility from the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) the estimated amount likely to be spent on the transportation and storage of wheat particularly the imported wheat by the Central Warehousing Corporation as compared to the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) make arrangements for handling and transport of the stocks of foodgrains of bulk depositors including FCI at their request and for this purpose CWC appoints handling and transport contractor.

Between August, 1992 to Jul, 1993, CWC undertook part handling of imported Wheat on behalf of FCI and

inland transportation through Jawaharlal Nehru Port, New Mumbai, only.

Control of New Castle Disease

1648. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have developed a vaccine for the control of "New castle disease among the poultry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also funded a project to give a widespread publicity regarding prevalence of this disease; and

(d) 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) The vaccine was developed by Indian Scientists in the year 1942 by using Mukteswar strain of "New Castle" disease virus. It is a live attenuated vaccine - popularly known as RD - R 2B or RD Mukteswar vaccine strain. The vaccine provides strong long lasting protection in the vaccinated birds.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

1649. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought assistance from the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation for taking up various welfare schemes; and

(b) if so, the amount of the assistance sought for and the details of the schemes to be implemented with the assistance asked for?

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

(b) A total amount of Rs.25.14 crore has been released to the State Corporation towards developmental schemes from the target group from 1992-93 to 26-11-1996 on fulfilment of required terms and conditions essential towards sanction and disbursement of loan to the State Channelising Agencies. Details of the schemes are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the term/margin money loan sanctioned to Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation from 1992-93 to 26.11.1996

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Schme	No. of Bene- ficiaries	NBCFDC Loan Share
1	2	3	4
1.	Hari Cutting Saloons (Group A) Shops	140 *	15.75
2.	Tailoring Shops	280 *	12.25
3.	Hari Cutting Saloon (Group C) Shops	50	2.45
4.	Bullock Driven Cart	280 *	14.00
5.	Seeds & Pesticides Shops	140 *	14.00
6.	Readymade Garments Shops	280 *	24.50
7.	Agricultural Implements Shop	140 *	17.50
8.	Fruit & Vegetable Vendors	500	21.00
9.	Washerman Cony. Laundry	500	21.00
10.	General Store Shop	280 *	21.00
11.	Electric Goods Shop	280 *	24.50
12.	Electric Winding Shop	280 *	14.00
13.	Cloth Shop	280 *	24.50
14.	Stationery Shop	280 *	21.00
15.	Workshop	280 *	21.00
16.	Autorickshaw	250	25.00
17.	Silk Reeling	50	5.00
18.	Handloom Weaver	1000	20.00
19.	Irrigation Borewell (Phase-I)	250	25.00
20.	Land purchase cum Irrigation Scheme	100	37.00
21.	Irrigation Borewell (Phase-II)	150	15.00
22.	Modernised Handloom Weaving	200	15.40
23.	Modernised Handloom Cotton Weaving	200	9.80
24.	Modernised Polyster Weaving	200	12.60
25.	Dairy Farming	556 *	25.00
Total		6996	458.25

* Revised During 1993-94

1	2	3	4
1993-94			
1. Financing of Irrigation Borewell	500	60.00	
2. Financing of Auto Rickshaw	250	31.25	
3. Job Oriented Printing Press	50	6.00	
4. Flour Mill	200	20.00	
5. Readymade Garment	500	43.75	
6. Establishing of Bicycle Hiring & Service Centre	700	35.00	
7. Pottery	350	32.39	
8. Auto Repair Service	525	21.00	
9. Dhobi Unit	350	14.875	
10. General Engg. Unit	200	17.50	
11. Two Animal Dairy Unit	500	22.50	
12. Silk Weaving Unit	300	23.085	
13. Photocopier Machine	50	13.76	
14. Dry Cleaning	50	2.75	
15. Polyester Weaving Unit	300	18.89	
16. Hari Cutting Saloon	800	47.60	
Type-C			
17. Cotton Weaving Unit	800	37.204	
18. Carpentry Unit	875	74.37	
19. Gem Cutting & Polishing	500	87.50	
20. Autorickshaw	400	50.00	
21. Gem Cutting & Polishing	850	148.75	
Total	9050	810.144	

1994-95

1. Blacksmith Unit	2000	98.000
2. Silk Weaving Unit	300	23.100
3. Autorickshaw Unit	500	62.500
4. Silk Reeling Unit	50	5.750
5. Auto Rickshaw	750	93.750
6. Mini Bus	25	24.697
7. Matador	25	24.697
8. Cow Dairy Unit	3250	438.750
9. Sericulture Unit	250	72.500
10. Silk Worm Rearing House	750	157.500
11. Matador Pick Up Van	50	45.400
12. Ambassador Diesel Taxi	50	49.765
Total	8000	1096.409

1995-96

1. Dairy Farming	285	20.520
2. Bullock Driven Cart	380	32.400
Total	665	50.920

1	2	3	4
1996-97			
1. General Store	492	50.040	
2. Autorickshaw Unit	1395	279.000	
3. Cow Dairy	6750	1032.750	
4. Dairy Farming	261	18.792	
5. Irrigation Borewell	100	19.200	
6. Autorickshaw	282	56.400	
7. Bullock Driven Cart	220	17.600	
8. Electrical Dry Clearing	230	109.480	
9. Lift Irrigation	500	250.000	
10. Handloom Weaver	500	90.302	
11. Mini Dairy Farm	2000	1445.000	
Total	12730	3377.564	

Study on Agriculture Modernisation

1650. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study on the ongoing phase of agriculture modernisation in the country has been conducted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) As per available information, no such study has been conducted by the Government.

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

Economic Support to OBCs in Andhra Pradesh

1651. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Assistance was sought for providing educational benefits such as scholarship and hostel facilities to the Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned from the Central Government to the State; and

(c) the amount so far sanctioned during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought Central Assistance in respect of Educational Benefits etc. to the Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government does not have any scheme at present under

which assistance can be provided to the State Government in this respect.

Fertilizer Consumption

1652. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

SHRI LALIT ORAON :

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the trend of fertilizers consumption in the country for the year 1996-97;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consumption of fertilizers has increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the growing demand of fertilizers in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The likely consumption of Fertilizer nutrients during 1996-97 is 164.221 lakh tonnes as against the consumption of 138.77 lakh tonnes during the year 1995-96.

(d) The gap between consumption and production of fertilizers in the country is met through imports. The indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilizers is augmented through further investment in expansion of the capacity through retrofit and revamp of the existing plant to reduce dependence on imports.

[Translation]

Contribution of Agricultural Sector to GDP

1653. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contribution of agricultural sector to the Gross Domestic Product has been declining continuously;

(b) if so, the percentage of contribution made by the agricultural sector to GDP in 1950-51, 1980-81 and 1994-95; and

(c) the reasons for continuous decline in the percentage of contribution of agricultural sector to GDP?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The percentage of contribution of agriculture sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been declining. The contribution of Agriculture sector which was 55.4% in 1950-51 declined to 38.1% in 1980-81 and further down to 29.4% in 1994-95.

(c) the decline in the percentage of the contribution made by the agriculture sector to GDP is mainly attributed to relatively higher growth in the manufacturing and services sectors of the economy.

Dairy Products

1654. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country is self-sufficient in the matter of dairy product;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether dairy units of the public as well as private sectors are facing problems due to accumulation to stocks of dairy products; and

(d) 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). Yes, Sir. The country is self-sufficient in the matter of dairy products is evident from the fact that negligible amounts of major dairy products are imported although imports of dairy products is placed under OGL. Details of major dairy products is placed under OGL. Details of major dairy products imported during last three years is as under :

Name of Product	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (in Metric Tonnes)
1. SMP*	2198.67	215.12	1102.99
2. IMF**	58.50	9.13	8.27

* SMP - Skimmed Milk Powder

** IMF - Infant Milk Food

(c) and (d). Instances of units either in the public or private sector facing problems due to accumulation of stocks have not come to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

[English]

Sugar Distribution

1655. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT :

SHRI VIJAY PATEL :

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

(a) whether rural dweller is provided only 425 gms. of sugar while a city dweller is provided one kilogram per month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to do away with this discrimination;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the per capita availability of sugar for the public distribution keeping in view the increased sugar production; and

(f) 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 (d). The allocation of levy sugar to State Governments/UT Administrations with effect from 1.1.1996 is made on uniform norms of ensuring 425 gms. per capita per month as per 1991 Census. Central Government does not make any distinction between rural and urban population in this respect.

(e) and (f). Taking into consideration the higher availability of sugar on account of higher level of production during 1995-96 and 1996-97, the Central Government has doubled the festival quota for the calendar year 1996. Besides, the levy quota of all States/UTs for December, 1996 has also been enhanced by 10 per cent.

Journey By B.S.F. Plane

1656. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister and other Union Ministers had undertaken some journeys in the aeroplanes of the Border Security Force;

(b) if so, the details of the air journeys performed by them separately from July 1, 1996 onwards;

(c) whether some of them included non-official air journeys also;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the fare outstanding against them for the non-official journeys, separately;

(e) whether some amount of Border Security Force or hiring aeroplanes is also outstanding against some former Prime Ministers including former Union Ministers;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the dates from which the said fare is outstanding against them separately; and

(g) the action taken so far or being taken for the recovery of outstanding fare for non-official journeys on all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (f). In addition to the Ministers of Ministry of Home Affairs, the Minister of Finance has also undertaken

journey by BSF aircraft for official purpose in October 1996. The bill for the journey will be raised against Ministry of Finance. The Prime Minister has not undertaken journey by BSF aircraft so far.

(e) to (g). In the past, BSF aircrafts were made available to the then Union Ministers for official purposes. The bills for such journeys for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be raised against the concerned Ministries/Departments after finalisation of the cost of operation of the aircrafts.

Ozone Depletion

1657. SHRI PINAKI MISHRA :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to prevent the Ozone depletion and promote eco-friendly technologies in industries and other areas of economy and social life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps being taken and programmes and campaigns carried on or launched in pursuance of these conventions?

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

(b) To comply with the Montreal Protocol, a Country Programme was prepared after detailed all round consultation for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Steps have been taken to phase out ODS by funding project through the Multilateral fund created under the Montreal Protocol, providing technical assistance, and fiscal incentive to industry.

(c) Further the following steps have been taken:

(i) Awareness Campaigns have been carried out through workshops, film and print media.

(ii) Action has been initiated to formulate rules under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(iii) Eco-friendly technologies are promoted through implementation of standards for issuance for Ecomark to qualified non-ODS as well as certain selected consumer products.

Under Trials in Jails

1658. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report submitted by the National Commission for Women;

(b) whether large number of women under trials languishing in various prisons in the country without the trial for years together;

(c) if so, the total number of women and girl under trials in different jails, remand homes and nari niketans etc. for over a six months, over one year and over three years;

(d) the maximum number of years for an under trial in the jail; and

(e) the reasons therefor and the steps taken for the speedy trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The question presumably refers to the report on jail visits by the Chairperson/Members of the National Commission for Women. This report titled "Women Prisoners in Indian Jails" was discussed at a recently held conference of State Prison authorities and others.

(b) and (c). Available information on women under trials in jails in enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e). The period for which an under trial prisoner remains in jail is decided on a case to case basis by the concerned court. Though the administration of justice in this district/subordinate courts comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments/High Courts, the Central Government has been insisting upon the State Governments to strengthen their infrastructure relating to the criminal justice system for speedy trial of cases by the courts.

STATEMENT

Number of Women Under Trials as on 30.6.1996

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Under trials
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	392
2.	Bihar	568
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	121
5.	Haryana	136
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
8.	Karnataka	148
9.	Kerala	94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	385
11.	Maharashtra	471
12.	Orissa	139
13.	Punjab	232
14.	Rajasthan	119
15.	Tamil Nadu	279
16.	Uttar Pradesh	464

1	2	3
17.	West Bengal	416
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
19.	Assam	74
20.	Manipur	19
21.	Meghalaya	2
22.	Mizoram	45
23.	Nagaland	6
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tripura	9
26.	Delhi	315
27.	A & N Islands	2
28.	Chandigarh	9
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
30.	Daman & Diu	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	2
Total		4464

Note : Statistics relating to the period of detention of women and girls in different jails, remand homes and Nariniketans, etc. are not yet maintained by the Central Government.

Smuggling of Arms

1659. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a secret arms bazar through hawala transactions is originating in the four metros;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether arms and ammunitions are smuggled into the country every day from the neighbouring countries; and

(d) the steps taken to check the smuggling of arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). There is no information with the Government in this regard.

(c) There is no confirmation of the information that arms and ammunition are being smuggled into the country every day. However, incidents of smuggling of arms and ammunition are detected occasionally by security agencies.

(d) State Governments have been asked to appoint nodal officers for coordinating all action for carrying out reinforced surveillance. Other steps included gearing up of intelligence machinery, stricter enforcement of existing regulations and a close coordination between the concerned Central and State agencies. BSF and other security agencies along the borders are being sensitised from time to time to take adequate preventive measures.

Agriculture in Desert Areas

1660. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the reasons for the stagnation of agriculture in the desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to seek the help of Israel to promote agriculture in the desert areas of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to develop agriculture in the desert areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) As per information available, the area under agriculture in Rajasthan has not stagnated. The net sown area has increased from 131.12 lakh ha. in 1960-61 to 169.38 lakh ha. in 1992-93. The net irrigated area has increased from 17.52 lakh ha. to 44.71 lakh ha. and rainfed areas from 113.60 lakh ha. to 124.67 lakh ha. during the corresponding period. Further according to information furnished by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, there is no stagnation in the production and productivity

of important crops grown in desert areas of Rajasthan, as given in the Statement attached. However, there is fluctuation in some of the crops mainly due to the prevailing weather conditions at the time of growth stages of the crops.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration at present for seeking the help of Israel to promote agriculture in the desert areas of Rajasthan.

(d) Central Arid Zone Research Institute has developed and perfected the technologies of sand dune stabilization, shelter-belt plantation, silvi-pasture development, arid horticulture development, Agroforestry, Integrated farming systems etc. During the last few years the area under fruit plantation mainly Ber and Pomegranate has increased considerably. The area under vegetable and spices has also been increased where Irrigation facilities are available. These technologies are being tested by the Scientists of the institute in Rajasthan under Transfer of Technologies project like Institute Village Linkage Programme (IVLP), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Operational Research Projects (ORPs) and Desert Development Programme (Transfer of Technology) etc. In addition to the Institute, the State Government agencies are also involved in the Transfer of Technologies to the user agencies.

STATEMENT

Area, Production and productivity of Major Crops of Arid Zone (1988-89 to 1993-94)

Name of the Crop		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1993-94
Bajra	Area	4576	4020	3842	3736	4074
	Production	1608	1069	1604	619	2039
	Productivity	351	266	417	166	500
Kharif Pulses	Area	1318	1419	1602	2162	1589
	Production	486	296	457	143	456
	Productivity	369	209	310	66	287
Seasum	Area	227	296	372	485	314
	Production	38	84	118	185	69
	Productivity	167	284	317	175	220
Wheat	Area	536	503	611	557	768
	Production	1317	1064	1444	1387	1686
	Productivity	2457	2115	2363	2490	2195
Rapeseed & Mustard	Area	488	502	687	751	785
	Production	472	460	505	826	606
	Productivity	967	916	735	1100	772

Area in 000 ha.

Production in 000 tons

Productivity in kg/ha.

[Translation]

Supply of Sub-Standard Cement

1661. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding the supply of sub-Standard cement by J.K. Udaipur Industries Limited during 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) whether the Government agencies (ISI etc.) have discharged their responsibility in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for allowing the sub-standard cement flow in the market?

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

(a) As per the records of the Bureau of Indian Standards, only one complaint regarding supply of sub-standard cement under Batch No. 49/95 by M/s J.K. Udaipur Industries Ltd. has been received so far in 1996-97. However, no such complaint was received in 1995-96.

(b) to (d). Cement is under mandatory certification under the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1995 issued by the Ministry of Industry. The appropriate authority for enforcement of the Order is the State Government. BIS grants licence to manufacturers to use the BIS Standard mark namely, the ISI mark after observing laid down procedures.

On receipt of the complaint mentioned in part (a), BIS investigated the complaint as per the prescribed procedure. A detailed discussion was held with the Complainant by the officers of BIS's, Jaipur Branch. Examination of the records of the manufacturer showed that batch No. 42/95 to 50/95 satisfied the requirements of the Indian Standards. It was learnt that the complainant had also got in touch with the manufacturers in April/May, 1996 and a sample from batch No. 49/95 was tested by the manufacturer in the presence of the complainant. From the records made available to the BIS, it was found that both the complainant and the manufacturer has agreed that the sample from batch No.49/95, which was tested by the Manufacturer in the presence of the complainant, conformed to the requirements of the Indian Standards.

[English]

Dairy Development Project

1662. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indo-Swiss dairy development projects are being implemented in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned by Switzerland for implementing those projects so far;

(c) the details of regions covered in Orissa by the Indo-Swiss dairy projects; and

(d) the progress of those project till date?

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) to (d). A Swiss assisted project for development of animal husbandry, dairy and sustainable land use in being implemented in Orissa. Out of the total Swiss assistance of the order of Rs.6.2 crores agreed for the project a sum of Rs.5.8 crores have been utilised. The project is implemented in nine blocks in Ganjam and four blocks in Gajapati District. Major achievements under the project so far include

(i) Support of artificial insemination programmes

(ii) Development of dairy cooperative societies

(iii) Fodder development programmes

(iv) Strengthening of Livestock Breeding and Dairy Farm at Bhanjanagar

(v) Support to training and extension programmes.

Recommendations of Mandal Commission

1663. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Commission to revive implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission; and

(b) if so, the time by which such a Commission in likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of Supreme Court direction in the case of Indira Sawhney and Others Vs. Union of India, a permanent Commission namely National Commission for Backward Classes have already been set up in 1993 under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 to examine the requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over inclusion/under inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central government as it deems appropriate. Further, to fulfil the direction of Supreme Court and the recommendation of the Mandal Commission regarding reservation in Govt. jobs, Central Government provided 27 per cent reservation in vacancies in civil posts and services under Government of India in favour of other Backward Classes with effect from 8th September, 1993 subject to the exclusion of socially and economically advanced persons/sections known as 'Creamy Layer'.

Recognised Trade Unions

1664. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to provide security to the office-bearers of the recognised trade union;

(b) if so, the type of security proposed to be provided by the amount to be spent thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Security to threatened persons is provided based on threat perception in each case.

Disinvest in Fertilizer Undertakings

1665. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted a proposal to disinvest its holdings in fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal at present for disinvestment of Government equity in the Central public sector undertakings in the fertiliser sector. However, three such enterprises, namely Fertiliser & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), National Fertilisers Ltd. (NFL) and Madras Fertilisers Ltd. (MFL) have been included in the list referred by the Government to the Disinvestment Commission for consideration under the terms and conditions of the Commission.

Challan of Vehicles

1666. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Traffic Police in Delhi are not challaning the trucks, redline/blueline/chartered buses for violating the traffic rules and provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) if not, the number of trucks, redline/blueline and chartered buses challaned in the last three years; and

(c) the number of challans still pending in the courts giving the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of trucks, etc. challaned by

the Delhi Police during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Trucks	Redline buses	Blueline & private buses
1993	4,46,871	93,822	41,104
1994	6,48,006	86,617	82,611
1995	4,02,282	84,027	63,427
1996 (Upto 31.10.96)	5,15,584	1,11,509	64,254

(c) The number of challans pending in the courts is as follows :-

Year	Challans Pending in the courts
1993	1,79,611
1994	2,20,723
1995	1,88,209
1996(Upto 31.10.96)	99,462

Factors such as non-servicing of summons to the accused persons and non-appearance of the accused persons particularly hailing from outside Delhi are mainly responsible for delay in disposal of the challans.

Vacant Reserved Posts

1667. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the Branches of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation at present in Karnataka, Location-wise;

(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 details of the Branches of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in Kanataka state are contained in the Statement enclosed.

(b) There are no reserved posts lying vacant in Kanataka Branches of the Central Warehousing Corporation. So far as Food Corporation of India is concerned, Kanataka region is reckoned for the purpose of assessment of vacancies only in Cat. III & IV. The

number of reserved posts lying vacant as on 30.9.96 is given as under :-

Branch	Cat.III		Cat.IV	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Mysore	-	1	-	5
Raichur	-	1	-	10
Bubli	-	-	-	3

(c) Special Recruitment Drive 1996 has since been launched for filling up for the vacant posts.

(d) As per the schedule the vacancies are likely to be filled up by March, 1997.

STATEMENT

Details of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation Branches in Karnataka State

Food Corporation of India	Central Warehousing Corporation
<i>Regional office :</i>	1. Davangere
1. Bangalore	2. Gadag
<i>District office</i>	3. Mangalore-I (R)
1. Bangalore	4. Gulberga
2. Mysore	5. Belgaum
3. Shimoga	6. Shikaripur
4. Raichur	7. Bangalore-II
5. Mangalore	8. K.R.K. Nagar
6. Hubli	9. Souncatti
	10. Sadam
	11. Mangalore-II
	12. Baihongal
	13. Hosholly
	14. Mysore-I (Belagore)
	15. Tumkur
	16. Bangalore-V
	17. Shiv Moni Steel Tubes Ltd., (Bangalore-VI)
	18. N.G. Eaf. Bangalore -VIII
	19. Bangalore-X
	20. White Field
	21. Gulberga-II
	22. Terenagallu (Kurukkuppa)
	23. Bangalore (Construction Cell)

Delicensing of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals Sector

1668. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to delicense the Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals Sectors;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of units likely to be delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) to (c). As part of the liberalised Industrial Policy announced by the Government in July, 1991, industrial license is required for 21 industries in the Chemical and Petro-Chemical Sectors. No proposal to delicense any of these 21 industries is under consideration.

[Translation]

Temperature of Sea Water

1669. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temperature of the sea-water as well as water level is increasing according to the environmentalists;

(b) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). The environmentalists concern for increase in temperature of Sea as well as the water level is in the context of projected rise in the global mean surface temperature and attendant impacts due to increasing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The modelling scenarios project vulnerability of low-lying and densely populated areas.

(c) and (d). The Government-Department of Ocean Development is in the process of setting up modern tide gauges to more accurately measure tide for determining the mean sea level. Tide gauges are to be installed in the ports of Mumbai, Goa, Cochin, Tuticorin, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Port Blair, Minicoy, Kavaratti, Porbandar, Nancowry. Survey of India is executing the project.

[English]

Smuggling of Drugs

1670. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks of drugs are piling on the Indo-Pak border worth crores of rupees;

(b) the precautions being taken by the Government for nonentrance of drugs into India;

(c) whether any protest has been made by the Government in this regard with Pakistan;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e). There is no definite information to indicate huge stocks of drugs piled on Indo-Pak border worth crores of rupees. However, Pak Intelligence Agencies are always making efforts to induct arms and militants into India and Pak narcotics smugglers are also regularly used for this purpose. Several steps (such as establishment of pickets, increased patrolling by security forces, surprise ambushes and collection of intelligence regarding smuggling of narcotics) have been taken to counter such Pakistani activities and tighten the vigil along the Indo-Pak border, which have led to seizure of narcotics by our security forces. Consequently, smuggling of narcotics is at a comparatively low ebb compared to preceding years. As the Seizure of narcotics are made from smugglers, hence no protest is lodged at the official level with Pakistani Government but information in this regard is being shared by Indian Security Agencies with their counterparts in Pakistan during Quarterly/Bi-annual meetings between the security forces of the two countries.

Jain Commission of Enquiry

1671. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to clip the wings of five years old Jain Commission of Enquiry;

(b) whether the Government have decided to make an amendment in its terms with the objectives of excluding from its purview the areas of investigation conducted by SIT of the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). So far the Government have not decided to amend the terms of reference of the Jain Commission of Inquiry.

[Translation]

More Powers to Delhi Government

1672. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals/suggestions from the Dehi Government for granting more powers to the Deputy Commissioners/ Sub Divisional Magistrates (S.D.M) of Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) No such formal proposal has been received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

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

National Watershed Development Project

1673. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas covered so far in each district of maharashtra under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas during the last three years;

(b) the total amount incurred on this project in Maharashtra during each of the last three years; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for this purpose in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Districtwise area treated in Maharashtra Under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas from 1991-92 to 1995-96 as informed by Govt. of Maharashtra is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Year wise expenditure incurred on the project in Mahrashtra is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1993-94	2301.23
1994-95	4709.09
1995-96	3906.43

(c) An amount of Rs. 3300.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the scheme for Mahrashtra during 1996-97 out of which Rs.2354.00 lakhs has been released so far.

STATEMENT

Area treated in Maharashtra from 1991-92 to 1995-96 under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

S.No.	Name of District	Area Treated (in hectare) from 1991-92 to 1995-96
1	2	3
1.	Thane	17222
2.	Raigad	34179
3.	Ratnagiri	18957
4.	Shindudurg	18241
5.	Nasik	46125

1	2	3
6.	Dhule	28122
7.	Jalgaon	22443
8.	Ahmednagar	22498
9.	Pune	33674
10.	Solapur	31842
11.	Satara	38800
12.	Sangli	31144
13.	Kolhapur	36383
14.	Aurangabad	13483
15.	Jalna	9506
16.	Beed	15451
17.	Latur	14283
18.	Osmanabad	16793
19.	Nanded	19947
20.	Parbhani	22233
21.	Buldhana	30342
22.	Akola	32442
23.	Amarawati	32844
24.	Yewatmal	30738
25.	Wardha	25434
26.	Nagpur	35189
27.	Bhandra	14419
28.	Chandrapur	15956
29.	Gadchiroli	24678
Total		733368

Security to former Governors

1674. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Governors have gone to the court alleging the Government for not having any well-framed policy or guidelines for providing security cover to VIPs and individuals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the court has given any directions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Shri Bhishm Narain Singh former Governor has filed a Petition in the Delhi High Court praying for upgradation of his security. The matter is subjudice.

As per information available with the Government, no other former Governor has filed any petition in a court in the matter.

Criminal Cases against VIPs

1675. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the VIPs being prosecuted for the criminal cases at present in the country; and

(b) the present position of their cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Environmental Projects

1676. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the Centrally aided environmental projects started in Madhya Pradesh during last three years;

(b) the details of achievement and the amount of assistance provided under each project; and

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

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

(c) All the above ongoing projects/schemes are likely to be continued in future.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Broad Objective	Extent of funding by Govt. of India	Status	Achievement during the last three years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96	
					Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Conservation and Management of Bhoj Wetland	To undertake appropriate policies for conservation of wetland	100%	Ongoing	115.23	Target fixed in terms of financial releases

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Paryavaran Vahini Scheme	To create environmental awareness through active participation of public	100%	Ongoing	22.42	Constituted in 45 districts
3.	National River Conservation Plan	Pollution abatement of rivers Khan, Kshipra, Tapti, Betwa, Narmada, Wainganga and Chambal	50%	Rivers Khan, Kshipra, Tapti, Betwa, Narmada, Wainganga & Chambal have been included in the National River Conservation Plan. So far an amount of Rs. 337.40 lakhs has been released.		
4.	Industrial Pollution Control Project-World Bank Aided	To strengthen the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board	100%	Under the second phase of the World Bank Project, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Boards which are being strengthened in order to Central Pollution. There is no State specific allocation. The total cost of the World Bank-II Project is US \$ 330 million.		

Fencing of Border

1677. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in fencing the border areas of Rajasthan and issuance of identity cards to residents along the Indo-Pak border;

(b) the steps being taken to check the intrusion along the said areas in view of the internal political changes in Pakistan;

(c) the number of incidents of intrusion, smuggling, looting and murder reported in those areas; and

(d) the number of cases out of the above in which the arrested persons have been punished along with the number of cases pending so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Out of total border of 1035 Kms. in Rajasthan Sector, fencing work on 720 kms. has been completed and work on a length of 131 Kms. is in progress. The work on a stretch of 145 Kms. will be taken up during 1997-98 and the proposal for fencing the remaining stretch is under consideration.

As regards issue of identity cards, more than 70% of the work has been completed by Government of Rajasthan and they have been advised to go ahead and completed the work of issuing of identity cards under the pilot scheme also at the earliest. In Gujarat, the work of issuing 68,000 Identity cards has been completed but in Punjab, this work could not be taken up due to disturbed law and order situation earlier.

(b) Due vigilance is being exercised. Patrolling has been intensified. Modern devices have been provided to the troops and intelligence has been geared up. Also efforts are being made to fence the entire border at the earliest.

(c) and (d). Collection and maintenance of information relating to incidents of intrusion, smuggling, looting and murder in border areas is the responsibility of several State Government and Central Agencies and the same information is not readily available.

[English]

Godowns in Orissa

1678. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of the Food Corporation in India and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns in Orissa along with their storage capacity;

(b) whether the present capacity of these godown is sufficeint to meet the requirement;

(c) if not, steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the estimated quantity of foodgrains damaged due to non-availability of the godowns in Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The locations and storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns are given in the attached Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) Yes Sir. At macro level the existing storage capacity is considered to be sufficient to store the available stocks.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No stock was damaged due to non-availability of godowns in Orissa during the last three years.

STATEMENT-I

Distt-wise/Centre-wise storage capacity available with the FCI in Orissa as on 1.10.1996.

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Name of the Rev. Distt.	Name of the Centre	Storage Capacity		
		Owned	Hired	Total
Khurda	Bhubneshwar	8.23	-	8.23
	Khurda Road	17.00	-	17.00
Ganjam	Jagannathpur	14.42	5.00	19.42
	Berhampur	-	40.00	40.00
Gajapati	Parlakhamandi	-	2.20	2.20
Kandhmal	Phulbani	5.00	-	5.00
Bhadrak	Ranital	20.00	-	20.00
Balasore	Rupsa	10.00	-	10.00
	Jaseswar	5.00	-	5.00
Keonjhar	Keonjhar	5.00	-	5.00
	Barbil	5.00	-	5.00
Mayurbhanj	Badampahar	10.00	-	10.00
Cuttack	Cuttack	-	12.50	12.50
	Jagatpur	-	22.00	22.00
Jajpur	J.K.Road	-	0.40	0.40
Dhankanal	Dhankanal	10.00	-	10.00
Angul	Angul	5.00	-	5.00
Bolangir	Bolangir	-	8.50	8.50
	Titlagarh	-	2.50	2.50
	Kantabanji	-	4.00	4.00
Kalahandi	Kesinga	13.34	6.50	19.84
	Bhawanipatna	-	1.00	1.00
Nowapara	Khariar Road	-	9.70	9.70
Sonepur	Dungripalli	15.00	-	15.00
Sambalpur	Hirakud	20.00	-	20.00
	Durgapalli	-	7.00	7.00
Baragarh	Attabira	8.34	7.00	15.34
	Barpalli	-	3.00	3.00
	Bargarh	-	22.00	22.00
	Nagehpalli	-	12.50	12.50
Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	35.00	-	35.00
Rourkela	Rourkela	12.50	-	12.50
Jeypore	Umeri	17.50	-	17.50
	Jaypore	-	4.00	4.00
Nawrangpur	Nowrangpur	7.50	-	7.50
Rayagada	Rayagada	10.00	3.00	13.00
	Ganpur	-	3.50	3.50
Malkangiri	Malkangiri	-	1.00	1.00
Total		253.83	177.30	431.13

STATEMENT-II

Details of the Centres/Godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation in Orissa alongwith their capacity

(fig. in '000 Tonnes)

Name of the Place	Owned	Hired	Total
Bargarh	10.100	-	10.10
Berhampur	5.00	1.02	6.02
Jaypore	10.00	2.01	12.01
Sambalpur	7.00	-	7.00
Jajpur Raod	7.50	-	7.50
Cuttack	16.40	-	16.40
Pradeep Port	30.00	-	30.00
Berhampur Base Depot	40.00	-	40.00
Bhubaneshwar	-	0.21	0.21
Rayagada	2.50	-	2.50
Total	128.50	3.24	131.74

Mobile Fair Price Shops

1679. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

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

(a) the details of the proposals received from the various States and Union Territories seeking financial assistance for the purchase of vehicles to run mobile Fair Price Shops, along with the amount of assistance sought by each State/Union Territory;

(b) whether all the proposals have been sanctioned;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

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

(a) to (e). Three proposals for purchase of 126 mobile vans/trucks*involving financial assistance of Rs.1008 lakhs received from State/UTs are pending as on 29.11.96. Details of these proposals are given in the statement attached. The proposals are considered and approved from time to time in the meetings of the Standing Finance committee on the basis of requirements of various States/Union Territories and within the availability of funds.

During the current year, the budget allocation under the Scheme is Rs.660 lakhs and the Standing Finance

Committee in its meeting held on 11.10.96 has already approved release of financial assistance to the extent of Rs.326.70 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs.333.30 lakhs, both for release against proposals to be received from the States/UTs during the current year and the pending requests.

STATEMENT

The details of pending proposals for the financial assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for purchase of mobile vans/trucks as on 29.11.1996.

S No	Name of State	Letter No & date	Details of proposals		Remarks
			No. of VEHICLES	Amount in lakhs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	P4/657/95 Dt/28 9 96	115	920	This exclude Rs. 128 lakhs for purchase of 16 vans/trucks sanctioned during 1996-97
2	Rajasthan	F.96/1/Accts. Policy/96-97 Dt.22.10.96	5	40	Utilisation certificates for the amount sanctioned during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are still awaited from Rajasthan Govt.
3	Tamil Nadu	19255/F.1/95-10 Dt.18.10.96	6	48	Utilisation certificate for financial assistance given during the year 92-93 still awaited from the Tamil Nadu Govt.

Price of Fertilizer

1680 SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fertilizer subsidy announced by the Government is not actually reaching to the farmers directly or indirectly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is difference in the prices of the fertilizers in the open market;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to check the difference in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Urea is sold at a uniform price of Rs. 3320/- per tonne through-out India. Prices of Phosphatic and potassic fertilizers have been decontrolled and Government of India has no control over their prices. As the State Governments negotiate the prices with the Suppliers and fix the prices most advantageous to the farmers, these vary from State to State.

Agricultural Credit

1681. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural credit stabilisation fund was created at the Centre as well as State level;

(b) if so, since when and the objective behind the creation of this fund;

(c) whether the Government have monitored the utilisation of fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). In pursuance of the recommendations made by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, 1954, stabilisation funds were set up in State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). At the national level, National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund was established in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 30.6.56. Subsequently the fund was transferred to NABARD to form part of the National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, in 1982. The objective behind the setting up of these funds was to provide for conversion of short-term crop loans into medium-term loans in the event of crop damage due to natural calamities, enabling the farmers to borrow fresh short-term crop loans for the ensuing season. Statements I and II showing the State-wise position of medium-term conversion reschedulement of loans sanctioned to SCBs by NABARD and drawals thereon during the years 1985-86 to 1995-96 is attached. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the SCBs for strengthening their funds. Monitoring of the Central assistance released under the Scheme is done on regular basis to ensure the utilisation thereof. State-wise details of funds released and utilisation thereof during the Seventh and Eighth Plans are given in the Statement III attached.

STATEMENT-I

The position of Medium-term Conversion/Re-phasement/Re-scheduled loan sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks under section 22 of NABARD Act, 1981 and draws thereon during the year 1985-86 to 1995-96.

S.No.	Name of the State	1985-86		1986-87		1-87-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal	Limit Sanc- tioned	Drawal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.19	9.37*	24.27	20.94	21.98	1.44	15.75	28.32*	14.10	10.19	112.62	100.76	33.47	39.11	-	8.44*
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.34	37.15	15.36	-	-	14.97#	-	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	13.83	0.93	47.13	8.75	46.79	49.41*	49.94	32.97	-	-	5.84	2.50	40.37	20.14	124.43	45.94
4.	Haryana	2.16	-	7.11	5.11	9.84	7.45	7.27	0.22	4.56	-	-	3.98#	-	-	-	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Karnataka	13.20	-	6.70	14.27*	0.63	0.61	2.59	0.36	14.27	11.25	4.82	4.62	0.15	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	5.11	5.11	1.74	1.74	-	-	5.50	-	0.74	5.49*	-	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10.55	12.16*	25.07	22.66	34.42	32.70	17.17	9.69	7.02	6.72	1.82	-	-	-	9.57	9.41
9.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	4.90	-	34.32	20.01	6.21	2.97	20.15	-	0.43	0.93	-	-	91.73	41.23
10.	Orissa	-	8.19#	0.77	0.76	10.89	8.91	-	0.40	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Pondicherry	-	0.13#	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	13.94	13.86	12.14	12.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	35.23	42.13*	55.26	40.23	77.26	62.66	1.58	-	42.20	16.15	23.09	14.65	-	-	18.74	10.71
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.12	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16.90	15.47	15.38	2.57	83.31	81.07	5.41	1.11	8.67	5.75	12.10	4.18	-	-	-	-
Total		101.18	88.38	191.10	120.40	335.37	280.11	156.40	125.20	145.70	53.81	161.46	152.08	73.99	59.25	244.47	115.73

* Including draws on previous years credit limit sanctioned

Draws on previous year's limit

STATEMENT-II

The position of Medium-term Conversion/Re-phasing/Re-scheduling loan sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks under section 22 of NABARD Act, 1981 and drawals thereon during the year 1985-86 to 1995-96.

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the State	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Limit Sanct- ioned	Drawal	Limit Sanct- ioned	Drawal	Limit Sanct- ioned	Drawal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.74	-	-	1.46@	3.61	3.61
2.	Bihar	-	7.96@	-	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	-	-	83.63	40.79	-	-
4.	Haryana	15.47	3.63	-	-	51.63	23.45
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Karnataka	7.03	6.50	-	-	0.10	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	7.75	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7.77	7.77	-	1.40@	7.93	7.89
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Orissa	1.86	0.30	-	-	-	-
11.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	44.53	12.99	-	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	11.82	11.79	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3.16	1.02	2.75	2.35	0.32	-
Total		39.03	27.18	150.48	70.78	63.59	34.95

STATEMENT-III

Name of Scheme : Agricultural Stabilisation Fund

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	VII Plan		1990-91 & 1991-92		VIII Plan	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released Amount	Utilised Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	110	60	60	-	-
2.	Bihar	25	25	40	40	170	90
3.	Gujarat	75	75	80	80	10	-
4.	Haryana	35	35	40	40	330	320
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40	40	50	50	-	-
6.	Karnataka	90	90	43	43	130	50
7.	Kerala	10	10	20	20	5	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	160	160	70	70	100	100
9.	Maharashtra	25	25	-	-	-	-
10.	Manipur	5	5	20	20	-	-
11.	Meghalaya	25	25	10	10	-	-
12.	Orissa	75	75	50	50	70	50
13.	Punjab	135	135	70	70	440	440
14.	Rajasthan	65	65	100	100	140	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Tripura		55	35	20	20	-	-
16. Uttar Pradesh		205	205	80	80	215	140
17. West Bengal		45	45	-	-	-	-
		1160	1160	753	753	1600	1285

Acceptance of Payments by FCI

1682. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the FCI has directed its regional offices throughout the country that no transaction whatsoever in the form of acceptance of paying deposits including bank guarantee, demand draft and deposits at all receipts issued by the Punjab National Bank shall take place until further orders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Punjab National Bank has stopped honouring bank guarantee in favour of FCI;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(e) whether this has caused great hindrance in pushing the additional stock of rice and wheat from the FCI godowns to deficit States; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to ensure the supply of additional stocks to the deficit States in due course?

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

(b) The decision has been taken by the Corporation to safeguard their financial interest as the Punjab National Bank has been refusing to honour bank guarantees issued by it.

(c) and (d). Punjab National Bank has refused to honour some bank guarantees issued in favour of Food Corporation of India for one reason or the other i.e. non-competence of the Branch Manager to accept the guarantees and presentation of the guarantees by FCI to the Bank for encashment after validity period.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Separate Cell for SCs/STs

1683. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :

SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI
CHIKHALIA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any

separate cell for the Welfare and recruitment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Molasses

1684. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the excessive stocks of molasses at the sugar mills are causing a serious problem to the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details regarding excessive stocks of molasses, State-wise;

(c) the strategies worked out for utilisation of molasses in various alternative options with best possible returns for different regions; and

(d) the present quantum of molasses and projection thereof for the next three years and utilisation pattern proposed in terms of national priorities?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). Due to high level of production during the sugar season 1994-95 and 1995-96, there has been corresponding increase in production of Molasses during these two seasons. The Statewise details of stocks of molasses are not maintained. However, the production of sugar and molasses during the last five years are given below :

(Fig. in Lakh Tonnes)

Season	Sugar	Molasses
1991-92	134.11	60.20
1992-93	106.09	43.50
1993-94	98.24	42.20
1994-95	146.43	64.96
1995-96	164.29	73.93
	(provisional)	(estimated)

The molasses is mainly utilised for the manufacture of Alcohol. Some quantity is also used for manufacture of cattle feed, binding material in foundaries, etc. Further, the control on prices and distribution of molasses has been withdrawn in June, 1993.

[Translation]

Assistance for Combating Terrorism

1685. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance sought for combating terrorism by each State during the current year; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Union Government so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). No such proposal seeking financial assistance specifically to combat terrorism has been received during the current financial year. However, a sum of Rs. 38.23 crores has been released so far during the current financial year to various States under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces.

Area Under Oilseeds Cultivation

1686. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the area of land under the oilseeds cultivation in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the targets fixed/achieved for the oilseeds cultivation during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The area increase strategy adopted for Gujarat State is to increase area under cultivation of various oilseeds crops through sequential cropping, inter-cropping, replacement of low economy crops in problematic situations and through multiple cropping in irrigation conditions.

(c) The area target are not fixed. However, area coverage in Gujarat during Eighth Five Year Plan is as under :

(Lakh ha.)

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
29.21	30.16	30.42	29.10

Theft of Milk Products

1687. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number cases of theft of milk products from the Delhi Milk Scheme plants have been reported during the last three years;

(b) whether complaints from some M.Ps. were also received in this regard during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of persons/employees apprehended so far in this connection and the action taken against them; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of theft cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (d). Disciplinary action has been initiated against employees for theft of milk and milk products from the Delhi Milk Scheme. The details are as follows :

Year	No. of employees against whom disciplinary action was initiated
1994	186
1995	143
1996	137

(b) and (c). A letter was received from a Member of Parliament regarding decline in milk supplies of DMS and cases of theft of milk.

(e) Various measures like deployment of additional security personnel, more surprise checks by senior officers and supervision of loading of milk and milk products by senior officers have been introduced.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Production

1688. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advance estimates for the current Kharif season place the expected production at around 58 lakh tonnes for the five principal crops namely, paddy, ragi, jowar, maize and bajra in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the total estimated foodgrains production during the current year in the country, foodgrain-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) As per the information available, the production of the five principal crops namely, rice, ragi, jowar, maize, and

bajra in Karnataka State during Kharif 1996-97 is expected to be around 59 lakh tonnes.

(b) A statement giving advance estimates of production of foodgrains State-wise/Crop-wise for Kharif 1996-97 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statewise Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains of Kharif 1996-97

State	Kharif Rice	Kharif Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Mill-ets	Total Kharif Coarse Cereals	Total Kharif Cereals	Tur	Other Kharif Pulses	Total Kharif Pulses	Total Kharif Food-grains
Andhra Pradesh	6476	360	98	544	95	62	1159	7635	163	201	364	7999
Assam	3110			14			14	3124	6	10	16	3140
Bihar	6800	10	6	700	80	44	840	7640	75	110	185	7825
Gujarat	1000	222	1346	391	14	7	1980	2980	339	264	603	3583
Haryana	2350	30	750	50			830	3180	62	8	70	3250
Himachal Pradesh	140			730	5	11	746	886		20	20	906
Jammu & Kashmir	620		6	570		8	584	1204		18	18	1222
Karnataka	2382	563	232	1118	1604	40	3557	5939	215	287	502	6441
Kerala	855	3			1	2	6	861		14	14	875
Madhya Pradesh	6061	934	136	1072	5	251	2398	8459	409	262	671	9130
Maharashtra	2489	3548	1566	356	187	28	5685	8174	686	634	1320	9494
Orissa	4900	10	3	47	42	28	130	5030	112	268	380	5410
Punjab	7160		14	324			338	7498	10	55	65	7563
Rajasthan	164	303	1900	916		10	3129	3293	23	574	597	3890
Tamil Nadu	6273	339	482	46	328	47	1242	7515	82	107	189	7704
Uttar Pradesh	10400	400	1050	1510	200	150	3310	13710	600	190	790	14500
West Bengal	8595			107	14	14	135	8730	12	37	49	8779
Others	1500	5	5	167	12	39	228	1728	5	19	24	1752
All India	71275	6727	7594	8662	2587	741	26311	97586	2799	3078	5877	103463

Kaziranga National Park

1689. SHRI PINAKI MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report captioned "Kaziranga, short of infrastructure, waits floods", appearing in the *Pioneer* dated, June 19, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the financial assistance given by the Central Government for the development of the said National Park during each of the last three years; and

(c) the estimated population of Rhinos at present and the manner in which it compares with that of the 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN

PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Assam have reported that they are facing a serious financial problem in maintaining the Kaziranga National Park, after the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Conservation of rhinos in Assam" was transferred to the State alongwith its resources in 1992-93. They have, therefore, requested for revival of the scheme in the Central sector which the Planning Commission has agreed to consider in the IX Plan. In the meantime, assistance has been provided to the State under another Centrally sponsored scheme for development of Kaziranga National Park, but out of Rs. 88.58 lakhs released to them in 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 47.80 lakhs is yet to be spent which has been revaluated for utilization during 1996-97. In addition an amount of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was provided during 1993-94 to the State Government for ecodevelopment around Kaziranga National Park. Due to inadequate utilisation of fund released from Government of India in 1993-94, no fresh release could be made in 1994-95 and 1995-96.

(c) The population of rhinos in the country as per 1995 assessment is 1566 as compared to the 1991 estimate of 1567.

Crimes on Delhi - U.P. Border

1690. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether murders/robberies on the Delhi U.P. Border are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof since September 1996;

(c) the number of crimes solved;

(d) whether the police of both the States is unable to trace the culprits; and

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

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

Manufacturing of Medicines by Bogus Factories

1691. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bogus factories are manufacturing medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such factories which came to light during the last six months;

(c) the steps taken to ensure closure of such bogus factories; and

(d) the number of cases launched against such bogus factories during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pollution in Cities

1692. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the most polluted cities in India in chronological order along with their ranks among the world's polluted cities;

(b) the present level of pollution in each city;

(c) whether the Government have made any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the growing menace of pollution in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) A report, "Global Pollution and Health", jointly prepared by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has reported that with respect to levels of suspended particulate matter (SPM) in the ambient air; Delhi, Calcutta and Mumbai rank fourth, sixth and thirteenth respectively amongst 41 cities of the world. With respect to levels of sulphur dioxide, Delhi ranks 27th, Mumbai ranks 18th and Calcutta ranks 37th amongst 54 cities in the world.

(b) to (d). The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the levels of major air pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme, through a network of 290 monitoring stations covering 92 cities/towns in the country. Monitoring data with respect to the annual average concentrations of the major air pollutants in the major cities is given below:

City	Suspended particulate matter		Sulphur dioxide		Nitrogen dioxide	
	I	R	I	R	I	R
Delhi	H	C	L	M	L	H
Mumbai	M	C	M	L	M	M
Calcutta	L	C	L	C	C	C
Chennai	M	M	M	L	L	L
Hyderabad	M	H	L	L	L	M
Ahmedabad	M	C	L	H	L	L
Cochin	L	M	L	L	L	L
Nagpur	L	C	L	L	L	L
Pune	M	H	L	L	L	M
Lucknow	H		L		L	
Kanpur		C	L	L	L	L

Note : I=Industrial, R=Residential, H=High, C=Critical, M=Moderate, L=Low

(e) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent and control pollution in the cities include the following :

(i) Standards for ambient air quality, noise levels have been notified for different areas, such as industrial, commercial, residential. Water quality of surface waters for different uses have been prescribed;

(ii) Standards for emissions and effluents from categories of water and air polluting industries have notified. Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards on a time-bound basis.

(iii) It has been made mandatory for major industrial and other activities to obtain environmental clearance based on impact assessment studies prior to site selection.

- (iv) A scheme for setting up common effluent treatment plants from clusters of small-scale industrial units is under implementation. Financial assistance is provided to the small scale units under the scheme.
- (v) The Government is implementing a major plan for introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converter fitted vehicles, introduction of low-sulphur diesel and introduction of tighter emission norms in a phased manner.
- (vi) Twenty-two industrial pockets/areas in towns/cities in the country have been identified by the Government as critically polluted areas where concerted action has been initiated for controlling pollution.
- (vii) The National Technology Mission has been set up to make recommendations on urban solid waste management.

Edible Oil

1693. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) the total production of mustard and other edible oils in the country during each of the last three years, category and State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for decrease in production, if any;
- (c) the States where the oil is produced in large quantity; and
- (d) the measures contemplated by the Government to further boost the production of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The total production of all edible oils including that of mustard oil has been estimated on the basis of production of total oilseeds. The category and State-wise production of edible oils is not available. The estimated availability of all edible oils including that of mustard oil during last three years is as under :

	(Lakh tonnes)	
	Estimated net availability of all edible oils*	Mustard oil
1993-94	61.70	16.52
1994-95	62.54	18.23
1995-96	65.70	19.65

*includes groundnut, castorseed, sesame, nigerseed, rapeseed and mustard, linseed, safflower, sunflower, ricebran, soyabean, etc.

- (b) There is no decrease in production.

(c) The States where oil is produced in large quantities are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.

(d) The measures being taken/comtemplated by the Government to further boost the production of edible oilseeds/edible oils include :

- (i) Intensification of efforts for implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme, area expansion through sequential cropping, inter-cropping, etc.,
- (ii) Replacement of low economic crop.
- (iii) Increase in productivity by providing various services inputs.
- (iv) Assistance for production and distribution of seeds,
- (v) Distribution of mini kits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements and chemicals, etc. for enhancing production of edible oilseeds. In addition, front line and general demonstrations are conducted on farmers' fields to transfer the production technology.
- (vi) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

Bomb Blast in Delhi

1694. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the bomb blast incidents are on the increase trend in the NCT Delhi for the last three months;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have initiated any action against the persons involved in them; and
- (c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. During the last three months, only one such incident took place in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. A case under Sections 302/307/120-B of I.P.C. and Sections 3/4/5 of Explosive Substances Act was registered at Police Station Srinivas Puri, New Delhi for investigation. No person has been arrested so far in connection with this blast.

Storage Facilities

1695. SHRI I.D. SWAMI :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI SURESH PRABHU :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of wheat and rice procured from the different States for public distribution purpose during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 till date, State/U.T.-wise;

(b) the loss suffered due to improper storage and pilferage of foodgrains during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to create more storage facilities in tune with the increase in the production of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) Statements giving requisite information are at Statement I and II.

(b) FCI has reported that foodgrains are stored in a scientific manner. Question of any loss suffered due to improper storage, therefore, does not arise.

Statement showing the losses suffered due to theft and pilferage of foodgrains from 1993-94 to 1996-97 (upto 29.11.96) is at Statement III and III(i).

(c) and (d). Storage capacity available with the FCI, CWC and SWCs as on 1.8.1996 is as under :

(In lakh tonnes)

Agency	Covered	Cap	Total
FCI	202.74	46.51	249.25
CWC	64.58	5.06	69.64
SWCs	113.29	4.40	117.69

For storage of foodgrains at macro level, the existing storage capacity is considered adequate to store the available stocks. However, difficulties do arise in the heavy procurement areas. In the VIII Five Year Plan period, the target is to construct additional storage capacity of 4.65 lakh MTs. by FCI at strategic locations. Godown capacity of 0.33 lakh tonnes is proposed to be constructed in the year 1996-97 at following locations:

	Tonnes
1. Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	1,670
2. Srinagar (J & K)	1,670
3. Udipi (Karnataka)	10,000
4. Dhamora (U.P.)	10,000
5. Roza (U.P.)	10,000
	33,340

STATEMENT-I

Procurement of Rice

(In lakh Tonnes)

State/UT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (29.11.96)
1	2	3	4	5

A. Contributing to Central Pool

Andhra Pradesh	39.87	40.24	36.24	1.38
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	0.05	0.01	0.02	-
Bihar	0.03	0.01	Neg.	-
Haryana	12.48	14.25	6.88	6.48
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1.34	0.44	0.78	-
Madhya Pradesh	8.04	7.59	6.87	0.19
Maharashtra	0.86	0.66	0.37	0.06
Orissa	3.88	3.27	4.56	0.33
Punjab	54.86	58.26	34.56	37.04
Rajasthan	0.21	0.25	0.02	-
Uttar Pradesh	12.95	7.27	7.20	1.51
West Bengal	1.61	1.51	1.30	0.01
Chandigarh	0.26	0.23	-	-
Delhi	0.05	0.04	-	-
Pondicherry	0.02	-	-	-
Total (A) :	136.51	134.03	98.80	47.00

B. Not Contributing to Central Pool

Gujarat	0.20	0.11	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	15.89	2.91	0.97	0.67
Total (B):	6.09	3.02	0.97	0.67
Total (A) + (B)	142.60	137.05	99.77	47.67

STATEMENT-II

Procurement of Wheat

(In lakh Tonnes)

State/UT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (26.11.96)
Bihar	-	Neg.	Neg.	-
Gujarat	Neg.	-	1	-
Haryana	34.54	30.47	31.02	20.60
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	Neg.	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	0.42	0.66	1.69	0.05
Punjab	64.94	72.85	72.99	56.28
Rajasthan	4.96	0.65	4.54	2.29
Uttar Pradesh	21.28	14.06	13.02	2.61
Chandigarh	Neg.	-	-	-
Delhi	0.20	-	Neg.	-
All India Total :	128.35	118.69	123.27	81.83

Neg. : below 500 tonnes.

STATEMENT-III

Summary of theft/pilferage cases of Foodgrains during the year 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 provisional operational data.

S.No	Name of the Zone/Region	1993-94		1994-95	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
North Zone					
1.	Punjab	5	5,69,493.00	2	2,31,048.00*
2.	U.P.	1	6,665.00	7	1,40,434.00 (19,771.00)*
3.	Rajasthan	5	16,715.00 (1,790.00)*	8	52,481.00 (5,347.00)*
West Zone					
4.	Maharashtra	8	50,956.00 (1,615.00)*	16	50,419.00
5.	M.P.	8	18,033.00	4	7,507.00
South Zone					
6.	Karnataka	1	15,552.00	-	-
7.	A.P.	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	1	4,231.00	-	-
9.	J.M. (PO) Vizag	-	-	-	-
East Zone					
10.	Orissa	-	-	-	-
11.	West Bengal	9	7,04,436.00	3	20,407.00
12.	Bihar	-	-	2	49,120.00
13.	J.M. (PO) Calcutta	59	6,99,184.00	24	10,12,344.00
North East Zone					
14.	Guwahati	1	22,625.00	1	57,015.00
		98	21,07,890.00	67	16,20,775.00
*Amount Already Recovered			3,405.00		2,56,106.00
		98	21,04,485.00	67	13,64,699.00

STATEMENT-III (I)

S.No.	1995-96		1996-97 (upto Sept. 96)		Total	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	1	2,50,000.00	-	-	8	10,50,541.00
2.	2	1,11,480.00	-	-	10	2,58,579.00
3.	1	2,412.00	-	-	14	71,608.00
4.	7	61,044.00 (2,291.00)*	1	3,694.00	32	1,66,113.00
5.	-	-	-	-	12	25,540.00
6.	-	-	-	-	1	15,552.00

	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	1	10,686.00	-	-	1	10,686.00
8.	-	-	-	-	1	4,231.00
9.	1	11,524.00	-	-	1	11,524.00
10.	2	9,050.00*	-	-	2	9,050.00
11.	1	1,1,623.00	-	-	13	7,26,466.00
12.	-	-	-	6,335.00	4	55,455.00
13.	2	1,24,950.00	-	-	85	18,36,478.00
14.	-	-	-	-	2	79,640.00
	18	5,82,769.00	3	10,029.00	186	43,21,463.00
		11,341.00				2,70,852.00
	18	5,71,428.00	3	10,029.00	186	40,50,611.00

Technical Education to Handicapped

1696. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been introduced in Rajasthan to provide technical education to the blind and handicapped persons;

(b) if so, funds allocated for each schedule during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited under the scheme so far category-wise and district-wise;

(d) the details of the efforts being made for the efficient implementation of the scheme;

(e) the reasons for not paying the salaries to teachers and employees of blind school, Udaipur for quite sometime; and

(f) the time by which the same would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d). No special scheme

has been introduced exclusively for Rajasthan. Under the scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled grants in aids are open to Non-Governmental Organisations all over the country including Rajasthan. Grant-in-aid is given by the Ministry of Welfare to Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking various activities for the welfare of the disabled including provision of technical education. Under this scheme no allocation of funds is made State-wise. However, the amounts of the grant-in-aid released to the various Non-Governmental Organisations functioning in Rajasthan during the last 3 years, as also the number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

Efforts are made to release grant-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organisations in time so that the activities run smoothly. Also instalments of grants are released only whenever State Government concerned has given a favourable recommendations based on the physical inspection of the organisations.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

Technical Education to Handicapped

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Year					
	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries	Amount released	Beneficiaries
Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled	22.74	586	34.05	820	38.57	670

[English]

Standard of Education in Agricultural Universities

1697. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fall in

the Educational and Research standards in the Agricultural Universities in the country during the past five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Central assistance released under various schemes to the Agricultural Universities and

assessment of the impact thereof during the said period University-wise; and

(d) the details of comprehensive plan to upgrade the standards of education and research in all disciplines so as to make positive impact on the agriculture production and productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no fall in the educational and research standards in the agricultural universities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central assistance released under various schemes relating to strengthening of Agricultural education are as under :

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Development and strengthening of Agricultural Universities.	7,500
(ii) Development and strengthening of Agricultural education of Central Universities.	390
(iii) Strengthening of post-graduate education in Deemed to be Universities.	400
(iv) Establishing of Central Agricultural University at NEH Region.	4,100
(v) Establishing of Centres of Advance Studies in SAUs and DUs.	1,474
(vi) AICRIP on Home Science	200

The assessment of impact of Central Assistance provided during last five years for improving of Agricultural education would be done at the end of the 8th plan.

(d) In order to further improve the quality and standard of education and research an Agricultural Human Resource Development (AHRD) Project has recently been launched with the assistance of World Bank which includes :

- (i) Establishment of Accreditation Board.
- (ii) Conduct of an All-India Examination for admission in SAUs in Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses.
- (iii) Faculty Improvement by imparting training in the country and overseas.
- (iv) Improvement of infrastructural and communication facilities;

At present only four SAUs viz. APAU, Hyderabad; CCSHAU, Hisar; TNAU, Coimbatore and TNVASU, Madras are covered in Phase-I of AHRD. In addition, a number of new schemes have been proposed in 9th plan such as Rural Awareness Work Experience Programme, National Talent Scholarship, Agricultural Education Media Research Centre, National Research Centre on Education Technology, National Agricultural

Information and Library Networking, support to Agricultural Colleges not affiliated to SAUs, Predoctoral Fellowship for overseas students from SAARC and other developing countries for Ph. D courses in India, Catch up grant for SAUs and DUs. These Schemes will result in development of Agricultural Human Resource in the country with adequate skills which will have positive impact on agriculture production and productivity.

Violation of Traffic Rules by TSRs in Delhi

1698. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TSRs booked by the Delhi Police for the violation of traffic rules in Delhi during the last three years, month-wise;

(b) the number of TSRs confiscated for the violation of traffic rules during the said period;

(c) the number of TSR drivers sentenced for causing death of the passengers and other persons including the pedestrians, males, females and children; and

(d) the amount collected from the erring TSR drivers as fines during the last three years, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The number of TSRs booked and confiscated by the Delhi Police for the violation of traffic rules in Delhi and total amount collected from the erring TSR drivers as compounding fines during the last three years, month-wise, is given in the statements I, II and III attached.

Two TSR drivers, one each in 1993 and 1994, were convicted on the charge of having caused death in road accidents.

STATEMENT-I

TSRs Booked during the last 3 years month-wise by Delhi Police

Month	1993	1994	1995
January	5692	8305	9237
February	6942	6575	779
March	8082	8064	11030
April	6642	10072	8161
May	11888	9598	6829
June	6033	8496	9274
July	9415	8022	8714
August	8375	22597	6205
September	8647	14650	6901
October	7928	4451	5663
November	7933	9642	5826
December	8004	7101	7860
Total	95581	117573	93494

STATEMENT-II

The details of TSRs confiscated during the last three years, month-wise by Delhi Police.

Month	1993	1994	1995
January	8	10	8
February	16	5	11
March	16	9	4
April	8	37	10
May	16	34	10
June	11	21	10
July	8	6	10
August	13	7	4
September	10	4	13
October	6	7	13
November	6	4	14
December	4	3	12
Total :	122	147	119

STATEMENT-III

Amount collected as compounding fine from erring TSR drivers during the last three years, month-wise, by Delhi Police

Month	1993	1994	1995
January	Rs. 230950/-	Rs. 248500/-	Rs. 178800/-
February	Rs. 223000/-	Rs. 229750/-	Rs. 178900/-
March	Rs. 257850/-	Rs. 229750/-	Rs. 178900/-
April	Rs. 273800/-	Rs. 286150/-	Rs. 271550/-
May	Rs. 192600/-	Rs. 307400/-	Rs. 250600/-
June	Rs. 253150/-	Rs. 251100/-	Rs. 299500/-
July	Rs. 273400/-	Rs. 243900/-	Rs. 277100/-
August	Rs. 226850/-	Rs. 267100/-	Rs. 218300/-
September	Rs. 221250/-	Rs. 298200/-	Rs. 263400/-
October	Rs. 277100/-	Rs. 266700/-	Rs. 277100/-
November	Rs. 256300/-	Rs. 176500/-	Rs. 265300/-
December	Rs. 247450/-	Rs. 167400/-	Rs. 305600/-
Total :	Rs. 2933700/-	Rs. 2972450/-	Rs. 2965050/-

Environmental Clearance

1699. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the position regarding implementation of commitments made while obtaining conditional environmental clearance, for the projects cleared during the past three years in power, irrigation and mining sectors as also major industrial projects;

(b) if so, the names of the projects who have failed to fulfil the environmental commitments while obtaining the conditional clearance and the action taken/proposed to be taken on each such violation; and

(c) whether the Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that the implementation of liberalisation policy for industrial development through the huge investments proposed in private sector/foreign direct investment/joint ventures in power, mining and industrial sector, does not result in degradation of the environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (d). Environmental clearances issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests are subject to the implementation of environmental safeguards. These conditions are implemented inter-alia under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974; Air Act, 1981; EP act, 1986, PLI Act, 1991 alongwith their amendments and rules thereunder. Conditions subject to which environmental clearance are issued are also communicated to the State Pollution Control Boards and the Central Pollution Control Board.

State Governments are taking action against cases of violations through their State Pollution Control Boards under the provisions of the Air Act and the Water Act. The State Governments have also been delegated powers under Section 5 of the EP Act for initiating action against such activities which fail to take adequate environmental safeguards. In order to have close monitoring, District level officers have been posted by the State Pollution Control Boards in most of the States. Before any unit commences production, it is required to obtain consent from the concerned State Pollution Control Board. The Central Pollution Control Board has set up Zonal Office in the country, equipped with trained manpower and laboratory facilities. CPCB has been recently delegated powers under Section 5 of the EP Act. Ministry of Environment and Forests has established six Regional Offices in the country to deal with Forest Conservation matters as also Environmental Management and Pollution Control.

Of the 1551 polluting industries identified in the 17 categories of medium and large sectors, 1232 units are having adequate facilities to comply with the prescribed standards and 110 are reported to be closed. The remaining 209 units are at various stages of installing the pollution control devices.

During the last five years Ministry has issued closure orders to following eight industries :

1. M/s. Som Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Sehat Ganj, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh.
2. M/s. Bhopal Distillery, Bhilkheria, Distric Bhopal-462008 (Madhya Pradesh).
3. M/s. Mecpro Heavy Engineering Ltd., Village Rajokori, New Delhi-110038.

4. M/s. Amar Dyeing Works (Regd.), 66, Veer Nagar, New Delhi-110007.
5. M/s. Midland Fruit and Vegetables (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. M/s. Panipat Cooperative Sugars Mills (Distillery Unit), Panipat, Haryana.
7. M/s. Simbhaoli Sugar Mills, Simbhaoli, Ghaziabad.
8. M/s. Simbhaoli Sugar Mills (Distillery), Simbhaoli, Ghaziabad.

[Translation]

Ownership Right to Tendu Leaf Workers

1700. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any directives to the State Governments to give ownership rights to the people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes and Weaker Sections who are engaged in collecting tendu leaf and other small forest produce in the forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any comments from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Welfare has not issued any directives to State Governments regarding ownership rights to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Class and Weaker Sections engaged in collecting tendu leaf and other small forest produce in the forests. Pursuant to action on Common Minimum Programme of Dalit Manifesto, the matter is under examination, in consultation with the State Governments.

Increase in Price of Phosphatic Fertilizers

1701. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers have been facing great difficulty due to increase in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers at the time of sowing of rabi season crops;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help the farmers; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Consequent upon the decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers in August 1992, the prices of these fertilizers had gone up steeply. Immediately after the

decontrol, a concession of Rs. 1000 was introduced per tonnes of DAP and MOP; Rs. 340 per tonne of SSP and Rs. 435-999 for various grades of complexes to cushion the impact of rise in prices. Realising that this concession was not sufficient, Government on 6.7.96 effected increase in concession from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 per tonne of indigenous DAP, from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 per tonne of HOP, from a range of Rs. 435-999 to a range of Rs. 1304-2633 for various grades of complexes and from Rs. 340 to Rs. 500 per tonne of SSP. At the same time a concession of Rs. 1500 was also extended to imported DAP.

[English]

Terrorism

1702. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are seized of reports that fundamentalist and extremist groups from foreign country operate in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon to prevent operation of such groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such groups can be broadly classified into Sikh extremists, Kashmiri militants, Sri Lankan Tamil terrorists and Islamic fundamentalists.

(c) State Police authorities and other security agencies are sensitised to closely monitor the activities of all foreign sponsored fundamentalists/terrorist organisations, neutralise their offensive and contain the foreign inspired mischief. All available intelligence input is shared with the concerned State Police authorities to activate counter terrorist measures. For this purpose, regular meetings with intelligence officials of the States affected by terrorism are convened.

Rice Production Scheme in Bihar

1703. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts of Bihar included under the Special Rice Production Scheme;

(b) whether any specific assistance has been provided to the farmers of the State under the said Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) was in operation in Bihar from 1985-86 to 1989-90. Under SRPP, Central funds to tune of Rs. 27.28 crores were

provided to Bihar State Government. A total number of 30 Districts were covered under the Scheme namely Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Nawada, Aurangabad, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Singhbhum, Palamu, Ranchi, Suran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Champaran (East), Champaran (West) Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani, Saharsa, Madhupura, Purnea, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Munger, Santhalpargana. However, at present an Integrated Cereal Development Programme on Rice based Cropping systems areas (ICDP-Rice) is being implemented in the State on 75:25 funding pattern between Government of India and State in which assistance is provided to the farmers for transfer of technology through field demonstrations and training of farmers as well as incentive for critical inputs such as seed, Farm implements etc.

Consumer Rights

1704. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness on consumer rights in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch any concrete plan to take the consumer movement to the grassroot level for the benefit of common man;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount spent by the Union Government on enhancing the consumer awareness during each of the last three years; and

(e) the measures being taken for the speedy disposal of consumer complaints?

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

(a) to (c). The Government has taken a number of measures to increase consumer awareness in the country. Such measures include preparation of audio visual material, printed material in the form of booklets, brochures, posters, etc. in the field of consumer protection for propagation of consumer rights. It is also publishing a monthly journal "Upabhokta Jagaran" which disseminates useful information to the consumers in the field of consumer awareness. The printed material as also the journal are distributed free of cost. In addition, Consumer Welfare fund has been set-up to provide financial assistance to the voluntary consumer organizations, etc. for undertaking activities in the field of consumer protection and promoting consumer movement at the grass root level, particularly in the rural areas.

(d) The amount spent by the Central Government to increase consumer awareness in the country was approximately Rs. 99 lakhs, Rs. 136 lakhs and Rs. 191 lakhs during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively.

(e) In order to provide speedy redressal of consumer complaints and also to reduce pendency of cases in the Consumer Fora, the Central Government has commenced a scheme of one time financial assistance of Rs. 61 crores to the State and UTs to strengthen the infrastructure of the Consumer Fora.

[Translation]

Sewerage Treatment Plant

1705. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a sewerage treatment plant on the Ring Road near Wazirabad bridge on the river Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred on the plant;

(c) whether the said plant is non-functional; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore along-with the details of steps being taken to make the said plant functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Sewage treatment plant based on the oxidation pond technology was set up near Wazirabad Bridge on Ring Road near Timarpur in early 70's. The treatment plant consists of 16 number of oxidation ponds with a treatment capacity of 12 million gallons per day. The plant is functional. An expenditure of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been incurred on the operation and maintenance of this plant so far during the current financial year.

(d) Does not arise.

Pension for Old Age Persons

1706. SHRI D.P. YADAV :
SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH :
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age persons likely to be benefited under the 'National Old Age Pension Scheme' during 1996-97, State-wise;

(b) the guidelines being followed for providing old age pension;

(c) the total population of the old age persons as per 1991 census State-wise;

(d) whether Government propose to include all eligible old persons under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of people benefited under the scheme during the 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(g) the fund allocated to each State/UT during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The number of persons likely to be benefited under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) during 1996-97, State-wise, is given in Statement-I.

(b) As per the guidelines on the National Social Assistance Programme, the criteria followed for providing Old age pension are :

(i) The age of the applicant (male or female) shall be 65 years or above.

(ii) The applicant must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. In order to determine the destitution, the criteria if any, currently in force in the States/UTs Govts. may also be followed. The Govt. of India reserve the right to review these criteria and suggest appropriate revised criteria.

(iii) The amount of old age pension is Rs. 75/- per month for the purpose of claiming Central assistance.

(c) The age data as per 1991 census is yet to be released by the office of the Register General India. However, total population of aged 60 as per 1981 census is at Statement-II.

(d) and (e). The coverage of beneficiaries under the NOAPS in Uttar Pradesh is as per the NSAP Guidelines. Under the Guidelines, it is assumed that 50% of the population below the poverty line in the age group of 65 years and above will qualify for old age pension under the destitute criteria laid down. Accordingly the numerical ceiling has been worked out for all States including U.P. taking into account certain parameters like poverty ratio.

(f) Does not arise since the NSAP came into effect from 15th August, 1995 only.

(g) Figures are given in Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

Scheme-wise Ceiling of Number of Beneficiaries under Naops during 1996-97

S.No.	States/UTs	Number of Beneficiaries of NOAPS Ceiling
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,66,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,700

1	2	3
3.	Assam	70,100
4.	Bihar	7,74,400
5.	Goa	2,200
6.	Gujarat	1,60,100
7.	Haryana	37,700
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11,600
9.	J & K	26,600
10.	Karnataka	3,16,200
11.	Kerala	1,44,500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,89,800
13.	Maharashtra	5,01,700
14.	Manipur	3,500
15.	Meghalaya	3,400
16.	Mizoram	1,400
17.	Nagaland	2,400
18.	Orissa	2,83,400
19.	Punjab	36,500
20.	Rajasthan	2,00,000
21.	Sikkim	800
22.	Tamil Nadu	3,91,900
23.	Tripura	5,300
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10,27,500
25.	West Bengal	3,53,900
26.	A and N Islands	600
27.	Chandigarh	1,300
28.	D and N Haveli	300
29.	Daman and Diu	200
30.	NCT Delhi	19,000
31.	Lakshadweep	100
32.	Pondicherry	1,500
Total		53,35,600

STATEMENT-II

Total Population Aged upto 60+

S.No.	State/UTs	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,77,56,306	1,80,2,285
2.	Gujarat	9,69,639	1,05,8,938
3.	Bihar	2,434,073	2,321,565
4.	Haryana	474,637	344,390
5.	Himachal Pradesh	180,228	140,914
6.	J & K	203,065	141,500
7.	Karnataka	1,222,328	1,236,457
8.	Kerala	896,274	1,013,515
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,637,216	1,726,473

1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	1,966,718	2,042,094
11.	Manipur	42,149	41,317
12.	Meghayaia	22,261	26,909
13.	Nagaland	25,680	20,342
14.	Orissa	815,720	869,200
15.	Punjab	739,719	569,493
16.	Rajasthan	1,032,308	1,032,790
17.	Sikkim	7,598	6,282
18.	Tamil Nadu	1,596,692	1,507,962
19.	Tripura	75,358	69,372
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4,416,840	3,435,847
21.	West Bengal	1,520,731	1,508,389
22.	A and N Islands	3,153	2,286
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,264	13,289
24.	Chandigarh	9,932	8,224
25.	D and N Haveli	1,937	2,210
26.	Delhi	151,456	127,406
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	31,984	41,758
28.	Lakshadweep	1,012	951
29.	Mizoram	11,270	11,563
30.	Pondicherry	20,314	20,262

STATEMENT-III

Statement regarding Allocation under NOAPS during 1996-97

S.No.	State/UTs.	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,194.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.30
3.	Assam	630.90
4.	Bihar	6,969.60
5.	Goa	19.80
6.	Gujarat	1,440.90
7.	Haryana	339.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	104.40
9.	J and K	239.40
10.	Karnataka	2,845.80
11.	Kerala	1,300.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,408.20
13.	Maharashtra	4,515.30
14.	Manipur	31.50
15.	Meghalaya	30.60
16.	Mizoram	12.60
17.	Nagaland	21.60
18.	Orissa	2,550.60

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	328.50
20.	Rajasthan	1,800.00
21.	Sikkim	7.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	3,527.10
23.	Tripura	47.70
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9,247.50
25.	West Bengal	3,185.10
26.	A and N Islands	5.40
27.	Chandigarh	11.70
28.	D and N Haveli	2.70
29.	Daman and Diu	1.80
30.	NCT Delhi	171.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.90
32.	Pondicherry	13.50
Total		48,020.40

Forest Cover

1707. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Cover Report, 1995 was presented in the State Forest Minister's Conference held recently;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the forest cover has declined by 507 kms. from the previous assessment; and

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). As per the State of Forest Report, 1995 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the broad features are as follows :

(i) Category	Area Sq. Km	%age of the total gec. area
Dense Forest (Crown density 40% and above)	385.756	11.73
Open Forest (Crown density 10% to less than 40%)	249.311	7.58
Mangrove	4,533	0.14
Scrub Area (Tree land with less than 10% Crown Density)	60,528	1.84
Non-Forest	25,87,135	78.71
Total	32,87,263	100.00

- (ii) The 1995 Assessment of forest cover of the country is estimated at 639,600 sq. km. which is 19.56 percent of the geographical area.
- (iii) While comparing the 1995 assessment of forest cover of the country to that of 1993 assessment, there has been a decrease of 507 sq.km in the extent of actual forest cover of the country.
- (iv) The forest cover in the North Eastern region has decreased by 783 sq.km, while there has been an increase of 276 sq.km in rest of the States/UTs resulting in an overall decrease of 507 sq.km over a period of two years.

(d) The main reasons for decline of forest cover in the country is attributed to wide gap in demand and supply of fuelwood, fodder & small timber resulting in unsustainable withdrawal, damage due to shifting cultivation, forest fires, grazing and also due to diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.

[Translation]

Assistance to NGO's/VO's of Chhota Udaipur

1708. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had given financial assistance to a few social organisations for the welfare of the tribals of Chhota-Udaipur in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the assistance given during the last three years;

(c) whether the said financial assistance had been mis-appropriated;

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

(e) the directions, the Government propose to issue to the social organisations for the proper utilisation of the financial assistance provided for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes People?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) Sanction of Grant-in-aid under the scheme of 'Aid to Voluntary Organisations' for the Welfare of SCs/ STs is Governed by the terms and conditions of the scheme and also the provisions of the General Financial Rules, 1963, as amended from time to time, so as to ensure its proper utilisation. Inspections of the Programmes undertaken by the Voluntary Organisations are also got conducted through the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes/officials of the Ministry. However, issuance of further directions apart from those covered in the schemes is not contemplated presently.

Vacant Posts in FCI

1709. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of posts under the various categories are lying vacant in the Food Corporation of India for the last many years;

(b) if so, the categories of posts and date from which these have been lying vacant alongwith the number of posts belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe out of these posts and the sanctioned strength of these posts in each category;

(c) the time by which these posts will be filled alongwith the reasons for delay in filling them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government for filling up various vacant posts?

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

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

Revision of Rate in Super Bazar

1710. SHRI I.D. SWAMI :

SHRI RAMSAGAR :

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3447, dated August 29, 1996 regarding revision of rates and state :

(a) the details of proposal for revision of rates received and the proposal approved, rejected and still pending out of them;

(b) whether these proposals have been timely finalised;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Super Bazar has been denying the availability of fast moving items like torches, cells, lamps, tubelights of reputed brands to the consumers and the Government Departments for number of years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government have received letters from the Members of Parliament and public in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to introduce the said items forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Super Bazar that they deal with thousands of items. About 155 proposals were received for revision of rates, out of which 119 have already been finalised and the remaining are under

consideration for want of clarification from concerned parties/supplies. Revision of rates of various items is a continuous process. Super Bazar consider the rates revision accordingly.

(d) No, Sir. Super Bazar has informed that they are selling fast moving items of reputed brands like Phillips, Sylvania, Mysore, G.E., Crompton lamps and Tube Lights and torches etc of Geep and Nippo.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h). Government have received three letters from Members of Parliament in this regard. However, from the general public no letter has been received about this. The letters of the Hon'ble MPs were forwarded to the Super Bazar for appropriate action. The Super Bazar has already replied to the all three MPs on 20th November, 1996.

Super Bazar is an autonomous cooperative society and Government of India does not interfere in its day to day functioning including its business.

Reduction in Ration Quota

1711. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to reduce the foodgrain quota on the ration cards to a considerable extent as a result of the condition of the World Bank to reduce subsidies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) No such proposal for reduction of foodgrain quota on the ration cards is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Diversion of PDS Supply

1712. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government have been following a practice according to which the allottees are allowed to sell the foodgrains and finished product out of subsidised wheat in the open market on the ground that there is no demand in Public Distribution for such products or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these quantities are adjusted against the subsequent months allotments;

(d) if not, whether the Government recover from the State Government and/or allottees the amounts of

subsidy out of the profit generated by high prices of the items so diverted in the open market;

(e) if so, the amounts so recovered during 1994-95 and 1995-96 till date; and

(f) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the 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). The Central Government has allowed the State Governments/UTs to divert some portion of Public Distribution System (PDS) wheat to custom milling by the Roller Flour Mills for conversion into Maida/Suji/Atta etc. for distribution under PDS only at the prices fixed by the State Government. The State Government/UT is not to make any profit on the implementation of the Scheme for Custom Milling. In case of availability of excess quantity of such products, which have to be sold in the open market to avoid wastage etc., the differential between the controlled price and the price fetched in the open market shall be credited to the Central Government.

(c) to (f). The diversion of wheat for conversion is permitted only from the normal monthly quota allocated to the State/UT for PDS and no additional quota is allowed for this purpose. The differential between the controlled price and the price fetched in the open market is credited to the Central Government. However, the details of amount recovered is not available. While extending the scheme for one year w.e.f. 1.11.96 the scheme was reviewed and revised conditions have been issued which include submission of monthly returns with details of total amount credited to the Central Government.

[Translation]

Supply of Foodgrains

1713. SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE :
SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the average monthly requirement/release/off take of various foodgrains, edible oil kerosene, soft coal and sugar under the Public Distribution System at present State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether several State Governments have sought enhancement of the quota of these items under PDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) 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) The average monthly allocation and offtake of the year 1995-96 of wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene, edible oils and soft-coke under Public Distribution System is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The requests of States for additional quota are considered in the monthly meetings of Inter-Ministerial Committee on allocation of PDS items and additional allocations

are made taking into account the availability of stock in hand, *inter se* demand of States/off-take position against the allocation made in the past etc.

STATEMENT

Average Monthly Allocation & Lifting of Wheat, Rice, Edible Oils, Kerosene, Sugar, Soft Coke for Financial Year 1995-96 Distributed Through PDS.

States/UTs	Figures in '000 tonnes									
	Wheat		Rice		Sugar		Ed.Oils		Kerosene *	
	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Alloc.	Lift.	Alloc.	Lift	Soft Coke Alloc.
Andhra Pradesh	16.00	8.56	218.33	179.94	26.78	5.55	3.32	51.29	51.11	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.60	0.43	8.56	7.55	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.79	0.10
Assam	30.00	29.32	47.33	36.36	10.03	0.10	0.06	21.19	21.43	1.00
Bihar	58.80	18.93	31.80	1.96	35.57	0.02	0.00	50.58	50.51	60.00
Goa	3.53	1.78	6.50	3.73	0.52	0.33	0.26	2.28	2.33	0.00
Gujarat	69.63	35.41	34.08	17.38	17.18	4.08	3.84	67.19	67.54	2.00
Haryana	17.46	5.21	4.46	0.70	6.80	0.02	0.02	13.04	13.12	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	12.00	8.18	10.92	3.77	2.06	0.13	0.10	3.52	3.56	2.50
Jammu & Kashmir	30.00	9.67	44.00	20.77	2.93	0.06	0.03	7.17	7.52	2.50
Karnataka	30.00	18.29	120.26	78.58	18.80	0.92	0.55	39.74	40.53	0.00
Kerala	48.75	46.44	150.00	97.54	12.37	0.00	0.02	23.65	24.21	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	48.66	11.39	48.35	17.02	26.81	0.21	0.00	39.73	40.32	4.58
Maharashtra	91.67	50.88	71.50	29.96	31.99	2.50	1.26	127.30	126.77	2.00
Manipur	2.70	2.65	10.00	2.75	0.78	0.07	0.03	1.77	1.85	0.10
Meghalaya	2.33	2.31	14.33	13.68	0.72	0.02	0.00	0.34	1.34	0.10
Mizoram	2.00	1.95	7.83	7.80	0.31	0.11	0.03	0.53	0.53	0.25
Nagaland	1.52	1.67	6.04	5.90	0.49	0.34	0.25	0.89	0.96	1.00
Orissa	35.00	19.88	65.83	30.48	13.14	1.00	0.29	17.62	17.61	1.80
Punjab	12.92	0.63	1.39	0.15	8.42	0.00	0.00	27.41	27.49	0.00
Rajasthan	121.16	38.27	4.33	0.76	18.09	0.03	0.00	27.28	27.02	0.00
Sikkim	1.02	0.84	4.80	3.65	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.69	0.67	1.00
Tamil Nadu	25.83	13.53	132.50	132.33	23.50	0.67	0.42	56.27	56.25	0.00
Tripura	1.80	0.80	16.20	12.38	1.11	0.06	0.00	1.93	1.91	0.50
Uttar Pradesh	98.80	18.82	45.80	17.46	56.49	0.00	0.00	90.62	90.23	20.00
West Bengal	91.55	70.18	71.33	38.09	27.78	1.42	1.24	63.00	63.31	65.00
Andaman & Nicobar	0.75	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.38	0.00
Chandigarh	1.00	0.07	0.30	0.09	0.40	0.01	0.00	3.03	1.64	0.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.23	0.04	0.50	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.26	0.26	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.18	0.00	0.56	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.25	0.22	0.00
Delhi	70.00	12.78	20.00	2.20	10.86	0.28	0.22	20.08	20.17	9.00
Lakshdweep	0.04	0.00	0.53	0.39	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00
Pondicherry	0.75	0.00	2.00	0.16	0.37	0.36	0.25	1.25	1.20	0.00

Lifting of Levy Sugar and Soft Coke is assumed to be 100% of Allocation

[English]

Fake Arms Licences

1714. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of fake arms licences have been issued in Bihar since 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken against the guilty persons?

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

Forestry Projects

1715. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has been providing aid to the various project in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and at various other places;

(b) if so, the details of the forestry projects aided by World Bank in these States;

(c) the total amount of aid provided by the World Bank to these projects so far;

(d) whether the recent decision of the Central Government to allow State Governments to implement forestry projects through people's participation has been implemented;

(e) whether about 2000 committees have been formed but virtually remained non-functional in view of the embargo on the release of funds by the Finance Ministry; and

(f) if so, the time by which the Ministry is likely to release the funds for development for forestry projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) World Bank has been providing financial assistance for implementation of Forestry projects, in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. World Bank has not provided any financial assistance for implementation of forestry projects in Bihar.

(b) A Statement giving details of the forestry projects under implementation with World Bank assistance is attached.

(c) Out of total committed credit of US dollar 340.4 million, an amount of US dollar 84.74 million has been utilized for implementation of these projects as on 30-9-96.

(d) People's participation in various activities is the major thrust for implementation of these projects. Village forest committees have been constituted for participation in planning, implementation, protection and benefit sharing process.

(e) No financial embargo has been imposed by the Ministry of Finance for release of funds for implementation of these projects.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Name of the project	Total cost (Rs. in Crores)	Project Period	Total Area to be covered (Area in '000)
Forestry Development Project, West Bengal	114.70	1992-93 to 1996-97	228
Forestry Sector Project Maharashtra	431.51	1992-93 to 1997-98	369
Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project	353.92	1994-95 to 1999-2000	355
Madhya Pradesh Forestry Project	245.94	1995-96 to 1998-99	235

12.00 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986

[English]

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 a copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification NO. G. S. R. 368(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1996, under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-675/96]

Memorandum of Understanding between the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., and Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 1996-97

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Chaturanan Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the State Farms Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-686/96]

Memorandum of Understanding between Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1996-97 etc.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-687/96]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-688/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani for the year 1995-96 and Memorandum of Understanding between Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. etc. and Department of Fertilizer for the year 1996-97 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): 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:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-689/96]

(2) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-690/96]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-691/96]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-692/96]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-693/96]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-694/96]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-695/96]

Annual Report and review by the Government of the working of the Voluntary Health Services, Madras etc for the year 1994-95 and Memorandum of Understanding between Hindustan latex Ltd. etc. and Department of Family Welfare for 1996-97 etc.

THE MINISTER OF THE FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLY, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Sir, I beg to lay on the table on behalf of Shri Salim Iqbal Shervani.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Voluntary Health Services, Madras, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Voluntary Health Services, Madras, for the year 1994-95.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-696/96]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Latex Limited and the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-697/96]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-698/96]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-699/96]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-700/96]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the

year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-701/96]

- (9) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-702/96]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-703/96]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-704/96]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-705/96]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-706/96]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-707/96]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-708/96]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-709/96]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-710/96]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-711/96]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development

Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-712/96]

Notification under Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 and National Security Guard Act, 1986 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 of the Central Reserve Police Force (Medical Officers Cadre) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R. 392 in Gazette of India dated in the 21st September, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-713/96]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 139 of National Security Guard Act, 1986 :-

- (i) The National Security Guard (Group-'D' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1996 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 162 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1996.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs, National Security Guard Group- 'C' Posts Recruitment (Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 348 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1996.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-714/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeet and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeet, Tirupati etc. for the year 1994-95

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95.
- (2) (i) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-715/96]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 1994-95.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the Year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 1994-95.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-716/96]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-717/96]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam Prathamik Siksha Achan Parishad, Guwahati, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Assam Prathamik Siksha Achan Parishad, Garuwahati, for the year 1994-95.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-718/96]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Mumbai, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Mumbai, for the year 1994-95.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-719/96]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1994-95.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-720/96]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras, for the year 1994-95.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-721/96]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Working of the Malaviya Regional

Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1994-95.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-722/96]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 1994-95.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-723/96]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad College of the Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1994-95.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-724/96]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1994-95.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-725/96]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1994-95.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-726/96]

- (25) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Indira Gandhi Natinal Open University Act, 1985:-

- (i) G.S.R. 246 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1996 making certain amendments to clause (1) of Statute 4 on Directors.

- (ii) G.S.R. 281 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1996 making certain amendments to the Regulations for Convocations at Headquarters.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-727/96]

Memorandum of Understanding between the Container Corporation of India and the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Container Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-728/96]

Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of Mazagaon Dock Ltd, Bombay and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. etc. for the year 1995-96

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) : (a) Sir, on behalf of Shri N.V.N. somu, 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 Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1995-96, alongwith audited Accounts ad comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-729/96]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-730/96]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilder and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-731/96]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual report of the Goa shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-732/96]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-733/96]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-734/96]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-735/96]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-736/96]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-737/96]

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Third Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (1996-97) an Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on "Safety Measures and Maintenance of Assets in Railways" and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Reports

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:-

- (1) Forty-ninth Report on the functioning of India Museum, Calcutta;
- (2) Fiftieth Report on the Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta; and
- (3) Fifty-first Report on the functioning of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta.

12.03 hrs.

RULING BY SPEAKER

Constitution of a Special House Committee to Enquire into the conduct of Shri Sukh Ram, Member

MR. SPEAKER : I have a ruling to give.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai-North) : Are you going to give a ruling about Sukh Ramji?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may recall that during the previous Session, on 26 August, 1996, Shri Ram Naik, Member, had given notice of a motion for constituting a Special House Committee to enquire into the alleged misconduct of Shri Sukh Ram, a Member and a former Minister. I had decided, *vide* my ruling dated 12 September, 1996, to keep the matter pending as Shri Sukh Ram, who was then undergoing treatment abroad has requested me to grant him some time to furnish his comments on Shri Ram Naik's notice.

I have since received Shri Sukh Ram's comments.

To recapitulate, the notice given by Shri Ram Naik rests broadly on two grounds, viz. (1) that the Central Bureau of Investigation recovered huge amount of cash in raids conducted at the residence of Shri Sukh Ram (which according to Shri Ram Naik is presumably unaccounted money); and (ii) that Shri Sukh Ram failed to intimate the Lok Sabha Secretariat about his foreign visit.

Shri Ram Naik has contended that it amounts to a misconduct on the part of Shri Sukh Ram. He has, accordingly, requested that a Special House Committee be constituted to enquire into the said misconduct of the Member.

The Department of Personnel and Training have confirmed that two criminal cases under various provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and the Indian Penal Code has been registered against Shri Sukh Ram and the same are under investigation.

Shri Sukh Ram has, in his comments explained the emergent circumstances under which he has to undertake the foreign visit at a very short notice due to which a formal information could not be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

As regards the allegation of recovery of huge amount of money from his residence during his absence, Shri Sukh Ram has stated that the matter is still under investigation by the CBI and that he may ultimately be called upon to defend himself in a Court of Law. Shri Sukh Ram feels that his defence is likely to be compromised or even frustrated if he were to comment at this juncture on the allegation of recovery of cash from his residence. He has, therefore, chosen not to offer any comment on this point.

I would dispose of the second ground of Shri Ram Naik's notice first.

Shri Sukh Ram has explained to my satisfaction the circumstances of and the urgency behind his sudden foreign visit. Moreover, the requirement that the Members should intimate the Lok Sabha Secretariat before undertaking a foreign trip is solely for the convenience

of the Members themselves. It enables the Secretariat to make necessary arrangements for assistance etc. to the members during their stay abroad. It is not obligatory on the part of the Members to intimate the Lok Sabha Secretariat before proceeding on foreign visits.

I am, therefore, of the view that no misconduct is made out against Shri Sukh Ram on that score.

Reverting to the first ground of Shri Ram Naik's notice, I feel that the entire matter has to be seen in a broader perspective and a clear distinction has to be made between the allegation of conduct unbecoming on a Member of Parliament against Shri Sukh Ram and the Allegation of involvement in criminal offences against him. The notice given by Shri Ram Naik states that the recovery of huge amount of money from Shri Sukh Ram's residence as the only ground for constituting a Special House Committee to enquire into the alleged misconduct of Shri Sukh Ram. A separate inquiry or the investigation arising out of the same facts is already being conducted by the CBI.

The allegation of conduct unbecoming of a Member of Parliament is thus incapable of standing on its own legs. It derives sustenance from the allegation of involvement in criminal offences. If the allegation of involvement in criminal offences is ultimately proved, the allegation of misconduct will automatically be established. If, however, the allegation of involvement in criminal offences falls through, the very foundation for the allegation of misconduct would crumble.

Under these circumstances, even if a House Committee were to be constituted, it would be called upon first to enquire into and establish the commitment of criminal offences before it could arrive at any conclusion about the misconduct of the Member. With the threat of prosecution in a Court of Law hanging upon the Member, I cannot perhaps fault Shri Sukh Ram is taking the stand that he has taken in offering no comments in the matter.

I am of the firm view that the investigation into offences of criminal nature is within the exclusive domain of the investigation agencies and that the Courts are the proper forum for establishing the guilt or the innocence of an accused in criminal cases. It would not be proper if Parliament were to arrogate to itself the jurisdiction of either the investigating agencies or the Court. The founding fathers of our Constitution had, in their wisdom, clearly demarcated the jurisdictions of the three organs of the State viz., the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. Each of these three organs should strive to strengthen the fabric of the democratic set up by refraining from encroaching upon the domain and jurisdiction of the other organs and by having healthy respect for them.

Under these circumstances, I think that it would not be in the fitness of things to constitute a Special House Committee to enquire into the conduct of Shri Sukh Ram at this point of time.

As I cannot, perhaps, reject Shri Ram Naik's notice on merits, I am inclined to keep it pending till a final verdict is given by the court in criminal cases against Shri Sukh Ram.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir I do not have to say anything about your ruling. But Sukh Ram is saying out side that this money belongs to the party. He has given this information to all the newspapers that it is party fund and you have not been informed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling on the basis of reasons state by you.

[English]

I do not have to go into other aspects.

12.10 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE (CONTD.)

Notification under Major Port Trusts Act etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

- (i) G.S.R. 452 (E) published in Gazette of India Dated the 3rd October, 1996 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Dock (Amendment) Regulations, 1996.
- (ii) G.S.R. 398(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1996 approving the Madras Port Trust (Distrain or Arrest and Sale of Vessels (Amendment) Regulations.
- (iii) G.S.R. 258 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1996 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Grant of Advances for Building etc. of Houses) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (iv) G.S.R. 361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1996 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (House Building Advance)

Special Family Benefit Fund Regulations, 1996.

- (v) G.S.R. 363(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1996 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (vi) G.S.R. 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1996 approving the Madras Port Trust Pensioners' (Payment of Arrears of Pension) (Nomination) Regulations, 1996.
- (vii) G.S.R. 376 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1996 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Family Security Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1996.
- (viii) G.S.R. 377(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1996 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Allotment and Occupancy of Residences) Amendment Regulation, 1996.
- (ix) G.S.R. 378(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1996 approving the Bombay Port Trusts Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulation, 1996.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-676/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-677/96]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
 - (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 1995-96.
- [Placed in Library, See No LT-678/96]
- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-679/96]

- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-680/96]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 5E of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:-

- (i) Annual Report of the Ex. Bombay Dock Labour Board for the period from the 1st April, 1994 to the 31st March, 1995, together with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the Ex. Bombay Dock Labour Board, for the period from the 1st April, 1994 to the 31st March, 1995.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-681/96]

- (6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Cochin Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Surface Transport for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-682/96]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-683/96]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1995-96.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-684/96]

- (9) 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 Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-685/96]

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, Shri Sukh Ram has been rearrested, but it has not been mentioned in part II of the Bulletin. We have not been informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER : We will start the Zero Hour. We have fifty minutes time. Shri Gopal Tandel please try to be brief so that everybody gets a chance in these fifty minutes.

SHRI GOPAL TANDEL (Daman & Diu) : Sir, the Government of Pakistan has captured 31 vessels and 193 members during the year 1994. Those people are languishing in Pakistani jails and their families are suffering from starvation. They are the only members of their families who could earn. The Government of India should immediately take up this matter with the Pakistani Government to secure and release the detained members and vessels. There is sufficient disappointment among the people against the Government for not taking adequate steps in this direction so far. Thank you.

12.12 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : Sir, will you ask the Government to look into this matter? Two years ago, from the entire coast of Gujarat, their boats have been taken and they have been imprisoned in Pakistan. We have been appealing of the last two years but nothing has happened. My friend and everybody in Gujarat are anxious at the moment.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Would you like to say something?

[English]

SHRI MUDHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-west) : The Government should make some statement. All the fishermen have been arrested by Pakistan and there is no trace of these people. This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will reply when he will have to.

[English]

SHRI MADHKAR SARPOTDAR : The Home Minister should stand up and say that the Government is looking into the matter. They are not attentive.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : Sir, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the leader of the House are not at all attentive. They are concerned only in mutual discussion.

[Translation]

This is a very serious matter. Fishermen have been imprisoned by Pakistani people. Would you not say anything about it...*(Interruptions)*

12.14 hrs.

[English]

(At this stage, Shri Gopal Tandel and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go to your seats. I have already asked them to give a reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is going to reply, please go back to your seats. If you want to have a reply, please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats first and then only the Minister would reply. The Minister is replying, please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Gopal Tandel and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, if you do not go to your seats, then I will not allow the reply from the hon. Minister. Please go to your seats firsts.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : The Congress Government did not work for two years and this Government is also doing the same thing.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to give is reply.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : This is a matter of great concern. Government will take up this matter with the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen. The hon. Minister is replying.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : I would like to raise a different issue. It is an appeal that I wish to make to you and through you...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said that he will reply after ascertaining the facts from the concerned Ministries.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (Surendra Nagar) : There is no question of giving any explanation. It is a question of bringing back the fishermen. We want to know what measures are taken after 7th October, 1990.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPORTDAR : You direct the hon. Minister to be present in the House to make a statement.

SHRI GOPAL TANDEL : Let someone take up the responsibility...*(Interruptions)*

It is not a new fact.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I will collect the information from the Ministry of Defence and from the Home Ministry and I will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says that this matter is related to the Defence Ministry. Therefore, the Minister of Defence will say on this matter later on.

[Translation]

He has said that he will obtained the facts from the concerned Ministries...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) : It is no answer. This is wrong. The House should not be treated lightly in this way. The hon. Minister can give an answer. Let him make a statement on this subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please now sit down. What else can be the hon. Minister say?

[Translation]

He is saying that this matter pertains to the Ministry of Defence. Gupta ji do you want to say anything.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : I was not Home Minister two years back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you are.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will have to ascertain the facts about the matter raised here only then I will give a statement...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has said that he will give a statement. Now you please resume your seat.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh) : I rise to make an appeal to you and to the entire House. On 3rd December, 1971, i.e., 25 years ago, at about 5.30 in the evening, began an event which subsequently resulted, not only just in the emergence of an independent sovereign State of Bangladesh, but it is also to my mind and I am sure to those who recollect an event, a very noteworthy and glorious chapter of the army in independent India's history. Today is the 25th anniversary of that event. I refer to the 1971 War. A great many Indian gave up their lives both in the Eastern and the Western sectors. About 90,000 Pakistanis remained prisoners on Indian soil for many months. It resulted in the Shimla Agreement. That is not the history into which I wish to go now. I wish to appeal to you and to the entire House that if this great feat of the Army of Independent India goes unsung on its 25th anniversary, it would be an act of omission certainly by this House. It is, therefore, my appeal to you, in whatever fashion you find fit, that we certainly remember today the heroes of 1971, those who gave up their lives and those that are living. It is only an appeal that I make to you. It is up to you to decide how it is to be done. It is up to you to decide then how it is to be done...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Sir, that day, the Government agreed that the Prime Minister would write to all the Chief Ministers to hold a get-together of all the people, who had taken part in the War or the ex-Servicemen, at the District Headquarters. If you recall, you were in the Chair and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was here. The Prime Minister came a bit late. But when he called me there personally, he said that he would write a letter to all the Chief Ministers requesting or asking them to hold a reception at the District Headquarters so that the ex-Servicemen could come and have a cup of tea with the District Administration. They would do this

in remembrance of those people who laid down their lives for the nation. Now, the hon. Minister is here. He can say whether the Prime Minister has done that or not. He can confirm that...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I made a request to the hon. Speaker about the matter raised by Jaswant Singh ji yesterday and had said that if he makes a mention about this incident at the outset of the meeting of the House that how our brave soldiers made sacrifices to give their contribution in the freedom struggle of their neighbouring country, it would be a tribute to those martyrs and our Jawans. Will get encouragement also. I am not aware as to what happened to that but a mention in this regard must be made in the House and the whole House should support that...(Interruptions) you can do that.

SHRIMATI SHUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 16th December is the victory Day.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : There was anti-Indianism also. Let us remind ourselves that the United States was trying to obstruct our attempts to help Bangladesh. Additionally, I think we should also celebrate the 25th Year of Independence of Bangladesh from the rule of Pakistan. We should add this to that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHUSHMA SWARAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the war should on 3rd of that month and 16th was celebrated as Victory Day. This Government has totally forgotten those national heroes. A programme should be chalked out to honour those heroes on 16th December...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajesh Pilot ji had raised this issue but the hon. Prime Minister was not present here. When he came I apprised him about the matter raised. He called Rajesh Pilot and assured him about this. Hon. Prime Minister is expected here and I will bring this into his knowledge...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHUSHMA SWARAJ : What you have done upto now?

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Today, the Chief Ministers' Conference is being held. All the Chief Ministers of all the States are available in Delhi. I think the hon. Minister can take it up with the Chief Ministers. They will do it eagerly. Everyone respects them. It is only a question of initiative either on the part of the Central Government or the Home Minister.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Hon. Prime Minister always forgets the assurance given by him...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : On behalf of the Central Government, I would like to say that today, the Chief Ministers' conference is being held. We will definitely appeal to them.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would also like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI (Karnal) : The letter has not been given to the hon. Minister because as per our knowledge this information is not available in any district of Haryana...(Interruptions)

LT. GENERAL (RTD. SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I took part in the 1971 war in Bangladesh in which 92,000 Pakistani soldiers were made prisoners of war and were brought to India. Bangladesh was freed in just 13 days and it was a historical event. Therefore, a grand function should be organised on 16th or 17th, as may be deemed fit to commemorate that occasion so that message should go to the people of India that we are with those brave soldiers who brought laurels to the country. It will boost the morale of the people of our country. We are representing the whole country here. Every citizen of the country should be associated with this historical event.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I also had the privilege of defending my motherland in 1971, so did my colleague Shri Rajesh Pilot. Field Marshal Cariappa, the first Commander-in-Chief had said: "In times of war, we remember God and the soldier. When war is over, God is forgotten and the soldier forsaken." This is also going to be the fiftieth year of Major Somnath Sharma who got the first PVC of independent India. So the Government should take it seriously and honour those who have laid down their lives as well as those who fought for the motherland.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I also remember one small incident. It was the occasion of Holi festival after 1971 war. I went to see some injured soldiers at Ambala Hospital, who were admitted there. Some packets were being given to the Jawans. I asked to one Jawan that on which part of body he had received injury. He replied in a very harsh manner that he had not received any injury. After much persuasion he asked me to lift the

quilt under which he was covered. I saw that his both the legs were missing. But he said that he did not feel sorry for losing his legs. He was proud of that his legs were cut in the war in which Shakkargarh area was won, which is near Jammu. But after some days the whole area was given to Pakistan. I was compelled to think that what that brave Soldier would have felt about that who said that his sacrifice had not gone waste and Shakkargarh was with India.

I would like to appeal to you that keeping in view the sentiments of the House a committee of BAC may be constituted which should decide about organising an appropriate function in the Central Hall or here in commemoration of those martyrs who have shed their blood for the country or something must be done in this regard.

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the tragic incident took place at Ambala yesterday morning. At about 2 'o' Clock or 2.30 a.m. Jhelum Express which was about to start for Jammu from Ambala, suddenly bomb explosions took place. The Government sources have stated that 12 people have died and 30 have got injuries. But according to our sources the number of people dies is 25 and more than 50 have got injured. RDX has been used for the explosion. This is a very serious matter and the Government should come forward to give a statement in the House.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have already given notice to the hon. Speaker at 10 in the morning that I will make a statement today in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : I welcome that and this should come into our notice. But I would like to bring this to your notice that two incidents have occurred today. An Ex-MLA has been murdered in Punjab and bomb explosion has taken place at Ambala. These incidents in Punjab indicate that the same atmosphere of terrorism is being tried to be created in Punjab. A conspiracy is being hatched. I would like to know as to whether it is in the notice of the Government and inquiry is being conducted by it or Government is going to make a statement in this regard. The second thing is that, compensation should be provided to the people who have been injured in this explosion. The Government should come out with a statement in this regard on and inform the House about the reasons or whether there is any apprehension of sabotage.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious incident and the whole House should be concerned

about these incidents of Punjab. The Government should immediately take steps.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are two other Members who have to speak on this matter. I am calling their names.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Delhi Sadar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notices for two subjects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First speak on this matter only.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I wanted to speak on Amarnath Yatra because Krishna Lal ji has put up this matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This should be taken up afterward.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Security measures were not taken despite the report of the Intelligence Department that such an incident can occur in the first week of December. I would like to ask from the Government as to why this warning was not taken seriously? Similar warning in regard to the BJP and Akali Dal Joint Rally was also given by the Intelligence Department that such incidents can take place there also. What steps the Government has taken? Not only in Ambala but bomb explosions have taken place in Delhi and other places also. The other agencies have mentioned in their reports that there is all the possibility of the use of RDX in those explosions. What I want to know is that the Government should give statement that why the Government did not take adequate security measures and what steps are being taken for the protection of life and property?

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that more than one and half crore of rupees is being spent on the security of VIPs in one year but on the other hand no steps are being taken by the Government for the common people. This is a matter of great concern.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Acharia ji, do you also want to speak on this matter.

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIYA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yes, the incident took place yesterday night...*(Interruptions)* hon. Minister will give Statement ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, This is not an isolated incident. Recently, a number of such incidents have taken place in Punjab and Haryana where it has been proved that the extremist activities are on the increase. We have been demanding a number of times on the floor of the House for permanent solution to the Punjab problem. In this regard, there was an Agreement known as 'Rajiv-Longowal

Agreement'. But that Agreement has not been implemented. We have an elected Government in Punjab. They have been given full Central Share and they have been given sufficient time to solve this problem. They also bought sufficient time to implement this agreement, but the Punjab problem has not been solved and because of that, these activities are on the increase.

I urge upon the Government to see that the Punjab problem is solved and the Rajiv-Longowal agreement is implemented in letter and spirit, so that these extremist activities do not take place.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have visited the site. Many things have come in the newspapers. Had the train not been late for 20 minutes the blast would have occurred in the area of Punjab. This indicates that this was meant for Punjab. It would have been a big tragedy had been train been moving. The doctor, Fire Brigade and other help was available in time. Had it been at a lonely place it would have been very difficult to provide timely help. Hon. Minister of Railways will give his statement. I would like to say that strict vigilance should be kept at Ambala and Delhi Railway Division which covers Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir a screening should also be done. The system of warning about unlifted items should be given as in the case of Aeroplane and Trains. Whatever he has to say he will say that.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw attention of the Government that there is acute shortage of Phosphatic and potassium fertilizers in Bihar. The black-marketing of DAP and other fertilizers is being done. The fertilizer producing companies are not supplying these fertilizers in adequate quantity. The concerned Minister of the Bihar Government has given the information that the State Government has fixed the prices of the fertilizers but fertilizer companies are not supplying the fertilizers. This directly relates to the policy of Central Government. Therefore, I am raising it here. This situation has arisen after the decontrolling of fertilizers. The Central Government does not either have control over the distribution of fertilizers or over the prices. The Central Government says that the State Government should negotiate with the Fertilizer companies at their own level. This is the reason that the prices are less in some states and more in other States. It is Rs.475 per 50 kg. bag of DAP in Rajasthan whereas Rs.410 in Bihar and with local taxes it is 435. Therefore, the fertilizer companies are not supplying it to Bihar. Prior to the decontrol-policy the fertilizer was being sold at Rs.190 per bag and today it is being sold at Rs.500 per bag and that too is not available. The Government of India raised the subsidy in Kharif seasons and provided a subsidy of Rs.3000 per tonne. As a result of that the

prices decreased from Rs.495 to Rs.395 in Uttar Pradesh. But today the prices have been fixed at Rs.458 in Uttar Pradesh and the farmers are not getting the benefit of subsidy provided by the Central Government. I would like to know from the Union Government that who are being benefited by this policy of decontrol. The farmers are not getting any benefit and prices have remained the same and the Government any benefit and prices have remained the same and the Government have to give subsidy of crores of rupees. We demand from the Central Government that it should reconsider its decontrol-policy and fix the prices of fertilizers at the factory gate or at the gate of agency of that factory whether it is IFFCO or other company. When the Different State Governments fix the prices separately there is a difference of Rs.1500 per tonne. There is a difference of Rs.1500 per tonne in the prices of fertilizes in Rajasthan and Pondicherry. The fertilizers are not reaching there where the prices are less and it is destroying the Rabi crops.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you also had been Minister of Agriculture, though it may be for 13 days only but you may be well aware of this problem and you may be getting information from your area. The Central Government should reconsider this and prices should be fixed at the gate of factory only. So that supply can be made as per the demand of the States. The old system of allocation done by the Agriculture Ministry should be revived to do justice with all the States. Injustice is being done with the State like Bihar. The Government should take it seriously and take appropriate decision in this regard.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH (Balua) (Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the farmers in Bihar are not getting the fertilizers. The Government must say something here to remove the scarcity of fertilizers there.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : This is a burning problem there. The Government must react over this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government will say anything about it or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government have taken note of your point.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH : The sentiments of the House should be respected. All the Members are concerned about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Government will give reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please resume your seat. The hon. Minister is going to say something.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture was not aware of the fact that this allocation has not remained in their hands after decontrol. Therefore, this is not the question. This is a very serious matter. We all would request you that you please give directions to the Government that the Ministry of Fertilizers and Ministry of Agriculture should discuss this matter and give a comprehensive statement on it. It will not be proper for the Minister to respond in a casual manner. He is not aware of all the facts.

THE MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Members have expressed their concern about shortage of fertilizers and its blackmarketing. We will ponder over this problem and make efforts to provide fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable prices, in sufficient quantity and in time so that the Rabi crops are not affected.

Hon. Member Nitish Kumar ji has suggested that the Fertilizer Ministry and Agriculture Ministry should sit together to discuss this problem so that the farmers should not face any problem and to stop black-marketing and also to remove the shortage and timely supply of fertilizers. The Government will make all efforts to do the needful.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have written a D.O. letter to the hon. Minister with regard to the reaction received in this regard. I have received a reply that your D.O. letter has been forwarded to the Chief Minister. I have personally received this reaction from Government side. This indicates as to what extent Government is concerned in this regard.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have to make a submission that there may not be any shortage of fertilizers. But sometimes, the rumours create shortage. Today wheat flour is selling Rs.10 per kg. in the market. Yesterday I was coming back from Meerut after attending a marriage. I was asked at many places that whether Government was exporting wheat. The whole wheat has been exported and therefor, the traders have increased the prices. If the Government has given a statement well in time to the effect that there is no shortage of wheat and the Government would release wheat from its godown, the traders would not have exploited the situation. There is no dearth of wheat and if the Government gives a statement that it is not exporting and if at all it is exporting, it is not in much quantity.

It is the same feeling in the minds of public with regard to fertilizers.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this situation has arisen due to the faulty policy of de-control. The Government should have considered this fact.

Whatever Shri Pilot has said is the creation of these Congress People...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Rupchand Pal to Speak.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you know, the jute industry is a very important industry in our country which provides employment to several lakhs of people. Currently, this industry is afflicted by an unprecedented demand recession, particularly in the domestic market. There is no buying of B-Twill bags by the Indian Government from November this year.

On the other hand, the cement and fertilizer industries continue to flout the mandatory order, I mean the revised mandatory order of the Government of India, 1995. Sir, the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 which was passed by the Parliament unanimously, is following more in violation than in compliance, particularly by the cement and the fertilizer industries.

The sugar industry because of the several other factors is also not buying the jute bags. As a result of these factors, there is huge loss of rightful share of business by the jute industry, particularly in the domestic market. I would like to draw the attention of this Governments' mandatory order with impunity.

Several times in the past also the attention of the Government had been drawn to the flouting of rules by these industries. currently, we find that the Government of India has discontinued buying B-Twill bags from its November account which has further contributed to the process of recession being suffered by the jute industry.

I would like the Government to respond to this very very urgently and serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, jute is considered to be environment-friendly product.

[Translation]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE (Mandala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that hand-pumps in 337 villages have been closed in Mandala district of Madhya Pradesh due to complaint of fluoride in water. People are suffering due to non-availability of water. I would like to know from the Government whether any scheme has been chalked out to solved this problem. So far no funds have been made available for this purpose. A Rs. 10 crore schme has been sent by Madhya Pradesh Government to the Central Government. This scheme is under consideration of the Government. I would like to convey through you that a scheme should be

prepared to provide drinking water for the people of these 337 villages. I would like to request the Government to provide funds so that drinking water could be provided.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Mr Deputy Speaker, today I want to raise a matter in this House which is in our own interest. No body raises this matter for the Members of Parliament. Members do not raise this issue because tomorrow the news papers and other media would blame that we are not worried about the poor people. They are worried about themselves and they have raised the issue of increasing the wages and allowances of members but I want to place some facts before the House. Members of Parliament get Rs. 1500 as salary. Members of Parliament stand at 21st position as per the protocol. We are the citizen of India and when as per the protocol we come on 21st position, why our wages are so low. It is the basic reasons of corruption. When our wages will not be revised and it will not be increased as per the requirements of Members of Parliament, the problem shall continue. Therefore, there should be an increase in their wages. We go to our constituency and the people of our constituency come to us. When some one comes to us from one thousand or two thousand kilometres, we are not in a position to offer them a cup of tea. The D.M. and IAS officers of our area are provided vehicles and PAs. Against this the Members of the supreme institution of the country are not provided with any steno, typewriter and vehicle. I do not know how can we look into the problems of the people. All these matters should be considered seriously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to raise one more point. Members are talking here about Hawala scandal...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Chandumajra.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Virendra Kumar, please sit down. I have called out the name of another hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.
*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the use of speaking? Nothing will go on record.

* Not Recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Shri Chandumajra.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Virendra Kumar Singh, will you please sit.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the fact that Punjab is being discriminated with regard to the price of paddy against other States. Rs. 20/- per quintal was reduced last year and this year. Hon. Agriculture Minister as well as the Prime Minister had assured that the farmers of Punjab will not be discriminated but this year also they have been discriminated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given two items. One has been taken up under Rule 377. Now you, speak only on "Discrimination against Punjab farmers on price of paddy".

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : I am speaking on the same matters Mr. Deputy Speaker, P.R. 106 quality of paddy is considered super fine throughout the country. But it is considered fine in Punjab. When RP-106 quality of paddy is exported it is considered super fine. In reply to my unstarred question on 27th, the Food Minister admitted that RP-106 is considered superfine quality. The Government have replied that the moisture content is much in Punjab variety. It is a well known fact that the fields of Punjab are adjacent to the fields of Haryana. In Haryana this quality has been considered super fine whereas in Punjab it is considered fine and they have been paid Rs. 20 per quintal less. In this way they have been paid Rs. 40 crore less this year and Rs. 40 crore last year. Thus the farmers of Punjab have been plundered.

We want that bonus should be given to the farmers of Punjab. The assurance given by the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister during the last session, that the farmers of Punjab would given proper price of their produce has not been fulfilled. Whatever the Prime Minister had said has not been fulfilled. I want to know whether Government are prepared to give bonus. The

wheat which was purchased from the farmers of Punjab at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal is selling at Rs. 800 or 900 per quintal. Same is the case of cotton. The farmers of Punjab are being paid not more than Rs. 1500 per quintal. The Food Minister has given false figures here. The farmers are staging a 'Dharna' to get adequate price of their produce. Government are not taking any action in this regard. I request the Government that there should be no discrimination with the farmers of Punjab. The farmers who contribute 70 per cent of wheat and rice in the Central pool should be encouraged but on the contrary they are being discouraged. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether Government are prepared to give them bonus.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you I want to raise a matter of national importance. For the last some day a debate is going on that the Chief Justice of India would be superseded. But our Law Minister has given a statement on a T.V. channel that there shall be no supersession and Justice J.S. Verma will be made Chief Justice immediately after the superannuation of Justice Shri Ahmedi I would like to request as it is an important policy decision and the House is in session, this statement should have been given in the House. The entire nation is looking towards this statement. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Law Minister that whatever he has said on the Private channel should clarify in the House that immediately after the superannuation of the present incumbent Justice Ahmedi, the next senior most Justice J.S. Verma would be declared the Chief Justice of India. Previously, also at the time of the retirement of the Chief Justice of India, orders for the next Chief Justice were issued well in time to stop any speculations in this regard. Therefore, I would like to thank the hon. Law Minister that he has clarified this on a private T.V. channel. But I would like him to authenticate whether he has given this clarification on a Private T.V. channel and whether Government have taken a decision that Justice J.S. Verma would be made the Chief Justice. I would like him to give this statement on the floor of the House. This would enable judiciary to function freely and would create confidence in the 90 crore people of the country.

13.00 hrs.

I would like the Law Minister to repeat the Statement given on a Private T.V. channel, in the House itself just now. If he does so, I would congratulate him. Law Minister is present in the House. It is an important point and he should clarify it for the entire nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Santosh Mohan Dev.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai North) : If the hon. Minister does not do so, we shall have to bring a matter of Privilege and Priority. He should give a clarification here...*(Interruptions)*

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : The statement which he has given on a T.V. channel has appeared in newspapers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : When the House is in Session, he should have given clarification here. It is not a good tradition to keep the House in dark.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This is not a policy statement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak. Now, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Then, everything will come to the House...*(Interruptions)* That will also be announced in the House. This is not a policy decision.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : The hon. Law Minister is very much here. The whole country wants to know whether he confirms it or not. He has given it on a private channel...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to speak. I have already called him.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : I am on this point.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : We want your ruling to the effect that whether House is in Session, the statement on some important matters should be given first in the House or outside.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your view point has been taken, now you please sit down.

[English]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : The Chief Justice of India and the Prime Minister met...*(Interruptions)* The speculation and the misgivings were there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak. Please sit down Mr. Lodha.

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA : If he does not speak anything, it gives a wrong signal that whatever he has said on the T.V. channel is not authentic...*(Interruptions)* You are the custodian of the House.

SHRI ABDUL REHMAN ANTULAY (Kulaba) : Sir, in all humility, whatever little knowledge I have of parliamentary procedure and practices, I believe and I am convinced and can therefore say and submit that if

what the Minister say was the reverse of what the hon. Minister is reported to have said, it would have been then only construed a statement of policy. But continuation of a routine matter of what has been going on. This practice by way of implementation is not a policy matter; Change of that, is.

What the hon. Minister has said is so obvious. This practice has been there. It is going on for decades; namely appointment of Senior most judge as Chief Justice. We will recall that when Supersession had taken place and Senior most judge was not appointed but Justice Ray was appointed; That was departure from the past practice or policy; hence a chance. When it happened, there was a furore. There was a lot of noise. Therefore, what the hon. Minister has now said is not at-all a matter of policy. When the House is in Session, to make a statement of policy outside the House may amount to breach of privilege; but this statement is no statement of Policy.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 29th November, at 5 a.m., two explosions were there in a place called, Binjuli Ghat in Ulabari village of Nalbari district. The 1,400-Km. pipelines, running from the refinery of Assam to Bongaigon as well as Barauni, was disrupted.

It was owned by ULFA extremists that they had done it. They had mentioned why they had done that. This is the day when Army operation was first started against ULFA in Assam. They have said that this has been done in order to lodge our protest against the exploitation of the resources of the State by the Indian Government. This stretch of 1,400 kilometers oil Pipeline is supposed to be guarded by the security forces of the Indian Oil and Oil India and supplemented by the forces of the State and Central Governments. I do not intend to blame anybody here. Many hon. Members here have mentioned that the extremist activities which were happening in Punjab are spreading to various parts of the country and they are trying to create a law and order problems and spread panic among the people.

The distribution of an oil refinery pipeline is a very dangerous thing. According to the Government of India spokesman at Guwahati, the loss incurred on account of blast and fire, till yesterday, was to the tune of Rs. 20 crore. Apart from this they are threatening that other Central Government installations would also be blown off. When I spoke in this House on the IMDT Act, I said that the law and order situation is likely to deteriorate. I would like to humbly request the Home Minister and the Leader of the House, who are present here, to take some positive steps by calling the representatives of the State Government here and by discussing the issue with them so that such things do not recur. If extremists do such things and go scot free, then city

would do such things in other spheres of activities also, like disruption of railway services. There has been no incident of rail disruption since this Government has taken over. But according to the news reports of today, they are planning to disrupt railway services also.

The Chief Minister of Assam called a meeting of the editors of the newspapers and sought their cooperation. The editors, in their subsequent editorials have condemned the Government of Assam for not having taken up the issue of law and order seriously. They have said that the State of Assam has already gone back by some thirty years because of continuous agitation. They have appealed to the ULFA extremists to give up the idea of anti-India activities. The hon. Prime Minister during his visit to the North-eastern region had also appealed to the youths asking them to come for a round table conference and discuss the issue of their demands without any condition. They should accept it. This is the issue. The hon. Home Minister and the leader of the House is present here and I would like to request them to make arrangements for not only restoring the pipeline immediately, but also for proper guarding of the other such installations in the whole of the North-eastern region so that this type of things do not recur. At the same time, any lacuna, which is there should be set right. This is the request I would like to make to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji, and Shri Indrajit Gupta ji.

I have read in the newspapers that the Home Minister has taken some action in this regard. But I would like to emphasise that further action is necessary. He himself, in reply to a Starred Question today, has said that there is a shortage of the para-military forces. I think, the idea of the Oil India having their own security arrangements is much better than the Government of India always deploying forces there. He should call the representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum and discuss the matter with them. I appreciate and support his contention about the Oil India Ltd. having their own security arrangements as is the case in the tea gardens. There are less incidents of this nature in the tea gardens today. It is because the Central Government has provided some security to these tea gardens. So, I would request them to take immediate action in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Home Minister, would you like to respond to it?

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, we share the anxiety and concern of the hon. Member. This is not a matter pertaining to a particular State. It is a threat to the national economy in what these people are doing. We are in constant touch with the authorities of the Oil India and the State Government in Assam. We are taking whatever measures we can take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

14.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up Matters under Rule 377.

14.16½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to review the decision regarding acquisition of further land in Car-Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands are having two administrative Districts - Andaman and Nicobar. Nicobar District is inhabited by the Nicobari tribals who are a peace-loving and disciplined people. Car-Nicobar is the headquarters of Nicobar District which is a small area thickly populated by the tribal people. Time and again, it was represented to resettle some of the families from Car-Nicobar to Little Andaman and about 300 families have already been shifted to Little Andaman. The livelihood of these Nicobari tribals is coconut plantation and they live on horticultural operations. Unfortunately, in spite of repeated requests, the Government have not allotted the promised quota of land to the Nicobaris already shifted from Car-Nicobar to Little Andaman. Every now and then, for the Government requirements lands are acquired at Car-Nicobar and already this has reached the saturation point when there is no further scope to provide any more lands for other purposes. The Air Force authority have acquired a substantial land at Car-Nicobar for the runway, etc. Even some of these acquired lands are going into encroachments by non-tribals in the tribal area. I am approached by the tribal leaders that again the Air Force is forcing for acquiring more lands, which will create a serious situation in that part of the small and peaceful island.

I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Government of India to look into the problems of the small Island territories of our country, particularly the tribal Nicobaris, and to issue necessary directives to the concerned authorities not to cause any provocative situation among the tribals in the Nicobar District.

(ii) Need for inclusion of a by-pass on National Highway No. 6 at Deogarh and completion of work on National Highway No. 23 in Orissa in the Ninth Plan

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the necessity for construction of a by-pass on National Highway No. 6 at Deogarh in Orissa and also completion of work on the 'missing link' portion along National Highway No. 23 in Orissa should not be over-emphasised. These two projects having been badly delayed deserve to be included in the Ninth Five Year Plan for implementation on priority.

I request the Union Government to look into the matter.

(iii) Need for construction of an overbridge at Sonenagar Varwadih Railway crossing on Barun Sonenagar G.T. Road, Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : The road traffic on NH-2 known as Shershah Suri Road gets jam for almost 15 days in a month between Aurangabad and Dehri. Due to this people suffer losses to the tune of lakhs of rupees. Passengers as well as driver waste a lot of time and remain hungry and thirsty. Sometime the long line of vehicles on both sides of Sone Nagar G.T. Road level crossing stretches upto 50 kms. This traffic remains jam for two to three days. The traffic remains blocked as the level crossing at Sonenagar G.T. Road remains almost closed due to traffic of trains. Due to closure of level crossing at such a busy road the traffic gets jam. Therefore, I request the Central Government to construct an over-bridge at Barun Sonenagar, G.T. Road on Sonenagar-Varwardi railway line (Eastern Railways) crossing or Barun-Navinagar-Amba Road be doubled after including it in National Highway.

(iv) Need to release enhanced quota of wheat and other foodgrains to Maharashtra

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY (Mumbai North Central) : As a result of spurt in the prices of wheat during the last months the off take of wheat has increased by nearly 30 per cent from Public Distribution System in Maharashtra as urban and rural poor are badly hit by spurt in the prices of wheat and other foodgrains.

The Government of Maharashtra have therefore approached the Union Government for the release of enhanced quota of wheat and other foodgrains to meet the requirement of urban and rural poor in Maharashtra.

Since the matter is of urgent public importance, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies for effective intervention for release of enhanced quota of wheat to Maharashtra to overcome the problem.

(v) Need to include KOL-Mayaiya Caste in Banda district U.P. into Scheduled Tribe List.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAJEEVAN (Banda) : The Banda district in U.P. is situated adjacent to Madhya Pradesh border. The population of the people belonging to Kol-Mayaiya caste living in Banda district runs into thousands. These people live in remote forest and hill areas and call themselves as 'Vanvasi-Adivasi'. Their educational, social and economic condition is pitiable. The people are victims of poverty, exploitation, torture and malnutrition and come under the category of Scheduled Tribes by all norms but they have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes maintained by the Central Government. As a result thereof, this caste has been deprived of various facilities extended by the Government. Except in Banda district, the people belonging to this caste and living in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and are enjoying various facilities available to Scheduled Tribes. It is quite unjustified not to include these people in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Due to this fact there is resentment and desparation prevailing among these tribes.

As such I request the Central Government to make necessary announcement immediately to include this caste in the Central List of Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Need for construction of link roads in Jalesar Parliamentary constituency, U.P.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (Jalesar) : My Parliamentary Constituency Jalesar (Uttar Pradesh) has been created by joining four districts Ferozabad, Agra, Mathura and Etah. This Parliamentary Constituency is very backward and has no link road in rural areas. There are thousands of villages where there are no link roads. During rainy season these villages remain cut-off from nearer villages and markets. I would like to request the Central Government to construct link roads in Jalesar Parliamentary Constituency on top priority basis without any delay.

(vii) Need for setting up of a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Meerut, U.P.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : In 1980 the then Banarsi Das Government and prior to that the Narayan Dutt Tiwari and Sampurna Nand Governments had made recommendations to the Central Government for setting up a Bench of Allahabad High Court at Meerut in the Western U.P., so as to provide justice easily and at cheaper cost to the people of the area. In April 1985 the Jaswant Singh Commission had also underlined the need to set up a Bench of the High Court in Western U.P. In Rajya Sabha also the then Law Minister had agreed to provide a Bench in Western U.P. Meerut is the Central place in Western U.P. It is situated at equi-distance from all the four divisions viz Agra, Moradabad, Garhwal and Kumaon. Meerut has its own historical identity since Mahabharat period and freedom struggle time. I would request the Central Government to take immediate necessary action to set up a Bench of the High Court at Meerut.

(viii) Need to Extend Reservation to Minorities in the Country

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : There is a pressing need to extend reservation in services, education, in Parliament, Legislatures and in local bodies to every minority. The condition of the minorities, particularly the Muslims, in this respect are most appalling. The facts and figures presented by the Government of India's High-powered panel on Minorities too irresistably demand reservation for minorities. If it is done, only then the imperatives of a genuine policy of social justice can be met to usher in an equitable society.

I urge upon the Government to initiate necessary measures without delay.

14.29 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up item Nos. 15 and 16 together. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Ordinance has been promulgated under

Indian Income-Tax Act and is very humane and has been done with regard to a National Calamity. It should have been brought earlier. Therefore, I do not want to press for the proposal for dis-approval of this Statutory Resolution because it is the policy of our party. This provision has been made for the cyclone affected people of Andhra Pradesh. It is a national need to send them the assistance. Therefore, I do not want to dis-approve it. If you will allow me later on, I will definitely speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:**

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

On the night of 6th November, 1996, coastal parts of the State of Andhra Pradesh was hit by a massive cyclone which killed a number of people and caused large scale damage to property. In order to augment the resources for providing relief to the victims of Cyclone, a special fund called "Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund, 1996" was opened to receive contributions in cash or by cheque from individuals and institutions.

The Government of India has extended 100 per cent deduction under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act to donations made to this Fund by promulgating an Ordinance on 14th November, 1996 to amend Income Tax Act, 1961. We took this step to demonstrate our solidarity with the people and the Government of Andhra Pradesh during their time of distress.

Now, I am commending the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1996 to replace the Ordinance. After Parliament passes the Bill, Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 will be amended to provide 100 per cent deduction in the computation of the total income of a doner in respect of contributions made to "Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund, 1996."

Sir, it is my hope that a large number of generous Indians and other will donate funds to meet the needs of relief and rehabilitation of cyclone affected people of Andhra Pradesh. I am grateful to the hon. Member for withdrawing his Statutory Resolution to disapprove the Ordinance.

Andhra Pradesh cyclone situation was discussed here for two days. I would request the hon. Members to pass this Bill without discussion. I think there is no need for discussion on this. This is only to show that in view of the enormity of the calamity we are amending this Act.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : We all support this...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What is the need of having a discussion on it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do agree but formality has to be gone through.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me ask the other Members also whose names are there in the list. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi - not here, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava - not present, and Shri Ravinder Kumar Pandey - not here.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am the first speaker. I should be allowed to speak first on behalf of my party...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Finance Minister has requested that it should be passed without discussion. However, it is to be discussed in any case, he will get the first chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : As the Income tax Act is being amended, I have to say something on it.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Please excuse me. I have to go to the PAC meeting. Dr. Joshi will be here. I have to Chair the meeting. I request that I may be given a minute now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, we all support this. We have even supported this as an Ordinance. There is no difficulty about it. The only thing I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is that there are several such relief funds in the name of Chief Ministers of various States. The proper course could have been, along with the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, you may make all such funds Income tax free. This is a suggestion which I am placing before him. Every State Chief Minister has a Relief Fund. They have spent the moneys unlike the Trusts etc., for good causes. Therefore, in the coming Bill, let him make all the Chief Minister's Relief Funds tax free.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartly welcome the Income Tax Act 1996 which has been brought forward to encourage and provide relief to those persons, institutions or corporations which are donating their money to the relief fund started by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to provide relief to the cyclone hit people in the State.

What happened in Andhra Pradesh on November 6, is a calamity not only for the State but a national calamity also. I expect every State and all affluent sections of the nation to come forward to assist the victims of cyclone in Andhra Pradesh. Hon. Finance Minister also deserves credit for such humanitarian acts on his part.

In the Act it has been sought to provide relief under 80-G so as to attract more and more financial assistance from donors. As Shri Nirmal Kantiji has rightly said, calamity relief funds are currently in operation in other States of the country. Orissa is facing severe famine. From time to time various other States have to face natural calamity or famine or other such crisis during which voluntary organisations, engaged in human welfare works, come forward to render assistance. The Income-Tax Act must provide for automatic succour to such organisations so that the Government may not have to resort to issuing such Ordinances.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to two or three things in this context. The Income Tax Act of India dates back to 1961 and they have brought an amendment to it in 1996. The Income Tax Act requires to undergo an overall change in the context of widespread changes in the economic and commercial field and social structure of the society since that date upto now. The Finance Minister made declarations in the past to that effect but similar declarations had also been made by many previous Governments that Income Tax Act will be simplified, its complexities will be removed and savers will be encouraged with special concessions provided to them, while spendthrift people will be taxed more, but all such declarations remained on paper only. Suitable action was not taken on them. The announcement made by the Finance Minister in the past has failed to yield results so far. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the Government that notwithstanding the amendment motion moved by the Minister to introduce fundamental changes in the Income Tax Act, 1961 the Government employees including the class IV employees have to pay income tax due to the present situation obtaining in the country consequent on the policy of liberalisation and globalisation. If changes are made under this Act, these people will not be able to either spend or save money because major portion of their income, which ought to be spent on their

big families, will go toward paying their income tax. Not only our party but all parties demanded that the income tax ceiling should be raised. Though the Finance Minister himself wanted to do the same, his wish has not been reflected in his action. He should have been given attention to this. The present Income Tax Act is very much complex and complicated and too hard to be understood by the common man. In order to make an account of it...

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He should stick to this Bill... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, be brief.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to make just two-three points. I do welcome the amendment motion put forward by the Minister, yet it is true that even the employees have to seek assistance from lawyers and approach the Chartered Accountants in order to fill up their income tax returns. I do hope that in the new Income Tax act he will be giving more concessions to savers. What is required today is a comprehensive Income Tax Act. Therefore, I make a request to lower down the present rates of income tax and simplify the procedures thereof. Although sometimes difficulties are faced in implementing the Income Tax Act...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has no relevance to this Bill.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : With due deference to the sentiments expressed in the House, I heartily welcome the creation of the relief fund for the cyclone-hit people in Andhra Pradesh and earnestly hope that with this concession available, most of our countrymen will help alleviate the miseries faced by the cyclone-hit people of Andhra Pradesh arising out of this national calamity and will render help in similar other calamities, by donating liberally and freely.

Directions may please be issued for further liberalising the legal procedures, as pointed out by me earlier.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the present Bill which seeks to amend section 80-G* of the Income Tax Act so as to exempt from income tax the money being donated for helping the cyclone-hit people of Andhra Pradesh. I agree with what Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee and Rasa Singh Rawat have spoken here, i.e., natural calamities frequently occur in one or other province of our country.

Floods, droughts or earthquakes frequently occur in one or the other part of it. The situation sometimes becomes so formidable that the State Governments are unable to cope with it. Orissa is currently facing severe drought and the situation is terrible there. Even the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister have admitted that the situation in Orissa is not good, it is either as bad as that of Andhra Pradesh or even worse. I do not want to go into it. What has just been provided for Andhra Pradesh under Section 80-G of the Income Tax Act, must be made applicable for Orissa as well, whose Chief Minister also has the Relief Fund which too can attract donations. Through you, therefore, I urge upon the Government to make similar provision for Orissa also. There is no dispute that issuing of Ordinance was necessary for it as the Parliament was not in Session. Therefore, while supporting the Bill, I request the Government to make similar provision for Orissa also.

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion to make in this regard.

This Bill should be passed but separately administrative instructions can be issued — it is for their consideration — that the sources of funds for these donations will not be questioned so that even if donations are made out of black money, no penal action will be taken against the donors. In a catastrophe of this kind we should resort to all kinds of means to see that we bring succour and relief as much as possible to the largest number of sufferers and if we have this kind of method — It is not a voluntary disclosure scheme as such — will encourage potential Donors and I am sure that this will help to fill up the coffers of the Relief Fund in a much better way than when it is restricted to only donations made out of accounted money. Therefore, donations made out of unaccounted money, sources of which cannot be explained, should also be encouraged in this case so that we can collect more money for this Relief Fund.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate Shri Chidambaram for introducing a historic Bill because when a calamity takes place, naturally you cannot expect to generate the entire money from the Government. It is the duty of the people of this country and also of other countries to come forward to participate and to help the people in such a great calamity.

It is a very good start. All other friends have mentioned that since you have started this for Andhra Pradesh, the Government must take such a step in respect of calamities that occur in other States also.

It is also a novel idea. However, since I belong to Andhra Pradesh and it so happens that this calamity has taken place in my constituency and in my neighbouring constituencies, I am very much touched by this idea. I hope with this, we will be getting very good collection of money by way of donation, from various parts of the State, country and also from the industrialists. Of course, it is not desirable to encourage that whoever gives the money, we cannot give the account. That will again lead to a lot of confusion, misunderstanding and lack of communication from mind to mind which may not be desirable and advisable. Therefore, let us have a very firm and clear-cut formula and rule for this amendment. I once again thank you on behalf of the people of Andhra Pradesh for having given a great relief through this amendment. Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Chidambaramji, would you like to say something.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the suggestion given by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is a good one. As regards, Shri Rawat's point, I have already announced in this House that a Committee is working round the clock to redraft the Income-tax Act I am confident that I will be able to present a draft for public debate in the month of January 1997. After widespread public debate, I will introduce the Bill some time later in 1997. I request the hon. Members to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Resolution has not been moved. Let us come to the Bill.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : It is a record that within such a short time, we have passed this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let it go to the credit of the House.

14.48½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION : APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then Shri Indrajit Gupta to move the Resolution.

14.49 hrs.

(Col. Rao Ram Singh *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th October, 1996 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh."

[Translation]

Sir, the matter will be discussed in detail here and I will reply in the end.

[English]

As the hon. Members are aware, following a spell of President's Rule, general elections to the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh were held in Three rounds on 30th September, 3rd of October and 7th of October 1996. No Party or combination of Parties was able to secure absolute majority to form the Government in the State. The Party position in the State Legislative Assembly as it emerged after the elections was like this. The BJP-Samata Party alliance had 176 seats followed by the United Front with 134 seats and the BSP-Congress combine with 100 seats. Fourteen seats were held by others. On the 17th October, 1996, the Election Commission notified the results of the elections under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh explored the possibility of the formation of a Ministry in the State and reported the result thereof to the President *vide* his reports dated 15th October, 1996 and 16th October, 1996. The copies of these reports of the Governor will, of course, be laid on the Table of the House.

In his report dated 15th October, 1996, the Governor pointed out that so far the BJP, BSP and the Indian National Congress had elected leaders of their own Legislature Parties but none had staked a claim to form the Government either on his own strength or in alliance with any other party/parties. The Governor also stated that he had received communications from the leaders of the United Front and the C.P.I. to the effect that they would not support any Government that included the B.J.P. They did not, however, give any indication as to whether they would be supporting the BSP-Congress alliance or would themselves be seeking support from the BSP-Congress alliance to form the Government. In view of the position taken by different political parties, the Governor concluded that no party or group was in a position to form a stable Government or to garner support without unscrupulous means.

On 16th October, 1996, the President of the State Unit of the BJP met the Governor and handed over a letter to him stating that the BJP was the single largest party in the newly elected Legislative Assembly and the Governor should invite the leader of the BJP Legislature Party, Shri Kalyan Singh, to form the Government. It was also indicated that the BJP had the support of two Samta party members as well as of four Independents. The representatives of the Congress and the Samajwadi Party also met the Governor on 16th October, 1996. The Governor also contacted Ms. Mayawati on the said date. The leaders of the United Front, Congress and BSP representing altogether 234 MLAs were all united in their opposition to giving any support to the BJP. In the light of the discussions held on 16th October, 1996, the Governor was further convinced that there was no possibility of any party or combination of parties providing a State Government in the State. It was, therefore, after more than a week of political parleys in the State following the declaration of results that the Governor felt that there was no alternative but to place the State of Uttar Pradesh again under the President's rule under article 356 of the Constitution. The Governor also recommended that for the present the newly elected Legislative Assembly be kept under suspended animation.

The Union Government considered the Reports of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and the situation in the State and decided to recommend to the President to issue two Proclamations, one under clause 2 of Article 356 revoking the Proclamation under Article 356 issued

on 18th October, 1995 and another Proclamation placing the State of Uttar Pradesh again under the President's rule, keeping the Assembly in a state of suspended animation. Both these Proclamations were issued by the President on 17th October, 1996. As the hon. Members are aware, a similar situation as in Uttar Pradesh at present had arisen in the State of Kerala in March, 1965 where immediately after elections to the Assembly, the Governor recommended that the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution be issued, taking over the administration of the State by the President. In that case, that is, in the case of Kerala, in a House of 134 Members, the composition of the newly elected Legislative Assembly was: Communist (Marxist) 40; Kerala Congress 25, including one independent supported by the Kerala Congress and one Swatantra MLA who aligned himself with the Kerala Congress; SSP 13; Muslim League 11, including five Independents who joined the Muslim League subsequently; and others eight. One Member was to be nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian interests. No combination producing a workable majority was forthcoming. A Proclamation under article 356 (2) was issued on the 24th of March, 1965, revoking the earlier Proclamation made by the President under article 356 on 10th of September, 1964 in relation to the State of Kerala. A fresh Proclamation under article 356 placing the State of Kerala under President's rule was also issued on the 24th of March, 1965. The aforesaid is insofar as the factual situation on the ground is concerned.

The constitutional aspect of the action taken by the Government, the role of the Governor and that of the Central Government have been commented upon extensively in the media and elsewhere. Some of the constitutional issues have been challenged in different courts as well.

Allow me, Sir, to briefly deal with some of these issues.

(1) Insofar as the constitutional aspect of revoking and imposing the Proclamation on the same day is concerned, apart from the precedent of Kerala mentioned earlier, the advice made available to us was that the Proclamation issued by the President in October, 1995 could not be continued beyond its expiry in October, 1996. This was because the election had already been completed in the first week of October, 1996 and the process of formation of a Government had soon after that been initiated. The situation and circumstances in which the Proclamation in October, 1995 was issued and the circumstances necessitating the issuance of a fresh Proclamation in October, 1996 were entirely different, the latter arising out of the electoral verdict which did not enable the formation of a Government straightaway.

(2) Another question has been raised about the legality of the issuing of the fresh Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The unequivocal legal advice given to us was that the issuance of the Proclamation depended clearly on the assessment of the Governor that a situation had arisen as a result of the present composition of the new Assembly in which he was of the opinion that the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the Governor reported to that effect to the President.

Under article 163(2), the discretion of the Governor in such matters where he is expected to exercise his discretion, is absolute. The basis of such a discretion or exercising his discretion depends on the Governor's subjective satisfaction and the discretion that the exercises cannot be questioned.

15.00 hrs.

The Governor has also made efforts to assess the possibility of the several parties in the field being able or unable to form a Government. If after carrying out this exercise the Governor is satisfied that there is no party which is in a position to form a viable Government, it would be open to the Governor to report to that effect to the President so that the President may issue a fresh Proclamation on the aforesaid basis.

I would also invite the attention of the House to article 164(1) of the Constitution which says that the Chief Minister as also other Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The indirect check on the Governor's discretion in this matter is that if the Chief Minister and the Ministers appointed on his advice do not command the confidence of the majority of Members in the Legislative Assembly, the Government will not be able to function. The Governor must, therefore, appoint as Chief Minister a person who is likely to command the confidence of the majority of members of the Assembly. When a party or a pre-existing coalition of parties secures a clear majority at the elections, the Governor must obviously ask the leader of such a party or such a coalition to form a Ministry. When no single party or pre-existing coalition of parties secures a clear majority it becomes a matter of ascertaining the alignment of the Independents etc., or of a judgement as to who has the best prospect of securing additional support.

It is clear that in the obtaining scenario in Uttar Pradesh the majority was only possible either through an understanding amongst political parties or through encouraging defections. It was with the aforesaid in view and to prevent a constitutional vacuum that it was necessary to impose the President's rule in the State. The Governor was indeed in a difficult situation. As

there was no understanding amongst various political parties, even if a Government on some basis was indeed allowed to be formed, the Governor would then have been open to the charge of encouraging defections deliberately. Therefore, the proposition of the Governor being the sole arbiter of assessing the situation and recommending the best course of action remains valid.

The Central Government stands for democratic traditions and values. The recent elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly were held only with a view to providing a representative Government in that State within one year of the imposition of the President's rule. A fresh Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution placing the State of Uttar Pradesh under President's rule had to be issued on the 17th of October, 1996, as no party or alliance was in a position to form the Government and it was necessary to provide for the governance of the State. The State Legislative Assembly has not been dissolved. It has been kept in a state of suspended animation. It is hoped that a government with a majority may emerge through an understanding amongst various political parties and without recourse to undesirable means.

With these words, Sir, I commend that the Proclamation issued on 17th October, 1996 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh be approved by this august House. A copy of the Proclamation, along with the consequential Order, is placed on the Table of the House. In keeping with the convention, a copy each of the Governor's Reports dated 15th October, 1996 and 16th October, 1996 containing his assessment of the situation in the State and recommending issuance of the Proclamation are also placed on the Table to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 17th October, 1996 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh".

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this proclamation and urge upon the House to totally oppose this Presidential Proclamation, negative it and pave the way for formation of a duly elected Government having mandate from the people in Uttar Pradesh. One reason for my opposition to this proclamation is that through it, perhaps the biggest ever fraud has been played in the democratic history of India, a heinous rape has been committed on the Constitution and all doors for the rise of fascism in the country have been opened. The scale of this rape on the Constitution is unprecedented in the democratic

history of the country. The Home Minister has said many things. I want to draw the attention of the House to the political situation obtaining in Uttar Pradesh by placing certain facts. The first Presidential Proclamation in Uttar Pradesh came into force on 17.10.95 when this proclamation was issued for a period, of six months. It was the people's expectation and would have been in the fitness of things if the elections in Uttar Pradesh would have been held by 17.4.96. But elections were not held. Why were they not held? The situation in Uttar Pradesh was normal within the period of six months, the administration was being run as usual, people wanted elections and an elected Government but the then Government deliberately avoided holding elections in April 1996. We thought that elections to the U.P. State Assembly will be held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha general elections. But, regrettably, elections to the Assembly were not held with those of Lok Sabha. Why were they not held? If elections to Lok Sabha could be held in April, May, why the same could not be done in the case of the State Assembly? If elections to the latter could be postponed due to examinations, how the elections for Lok Sabha were held? At that time the argument given for postponement was that examinations were going on. The polling booths for the Lok Sabha elections in Uttar Pradesh were the same as those for the 425 Assembly seats, only separate ballot papers would have been required for the latter. But the intention of the then Government was malafide and it delinked election for Lok Sabha from those for the Uttar Pradesh Assembly because it knew full well that holding simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in Uttar Pradesh would definitely result in the formation of the BJP Government there, as was proved later by the elections results. At that time the BJP emerged first in 236 Assembly segments out of 425 and therefore, generally speaking, if the elections to the Assembly would have been held at that time, which would have been strictly in accordance with the democratic norms, constitutional procedure and traditions, but these elections were thwarted because it was their firm belief that Uttar Pradesh will have BJP Government in that case. Therefore I would say that the Government, whether it is the present one or it was the previous one, had ill-intentions from the very beginning. Therefore the elections to the U.P. Assembly were attempted when the period of six months was about to expire. But prior to that the Governor of the State was making statements saying that he was not bound to invite the largest single party to form the Government in the event of a hung assembly. Efforts were being made as I saw for the first time in my life the Prime Minister going to deliver lectures as many as forty four times to address the election meetings for the U.P. Assembly elections. It is another matter that the results achieved

thereby were negligible or zero in comparison to the efforts made but I have never seen a Prime Minister, right from Pt. Jawaharlal ji to all his successors, going to address the U.P. Assembly election meetings 44 times. It was their endeavour to halt the BJP from making progress in Uttar Pradesh. Certain complaints were lodged with the Election Commission some of which reached me also. It was found in them that several thousand votes were surplus when tallied with the electoral roll. Where these ballot papers came from and why? About 10-15-20 seats have gone this way and quite as many seats were lost by the BJP by a narrow margin of 50 to 1000 votes. It was all due to deliberate efforts made, a conspiracy hatched and the administrative machinery misused and pressurised with the key role having been played by the Governor. For one thing, he started saying from very beginning that he was not bound to invite any large party in the Assembly in the event of a hung assembly. In a way he was signalling to the State officials to contrive for a hung assembly with the sole aim that the BJP should be prevented from forming the Government in Uttar Pradesh at all costs and in case it emerges as the largest single party, it will not be invited to form the Government, come what may. It was a sort of threat, and a method adopted by the Governor to influence elections in an unconstitutional and undemocratic way, by misusing the Government machinery in order to bring about on the political horizon an unholy alliance to thwart a competitive and rival thought by hook or crook or use of force or hatching conspiracy. If this is not fascism what else would it be? A certain party must be held in its tracks even when the public is voting for it and making it the biggest party, it must not be allowed to rule even if the Constitution may be throttled for it. What has the Governor appointed by you done. The Minister has mentioned Article 356 of the Constitution. I draw your attention to what Section 5 of that article says :

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (4), a resolution with respect to the continuance in force of a Proclamation approved under Clause (3) for any period beyond the expiration of one year from the date of issue of such Proclamation shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless -

- (a) a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, in the whole of India or, as the case may be, in the whole or any part of the State, at the time of the passing of such resolution; and

- (b) the Election Commission certifies that the continuance in force of the Proclamation approved under clause.

(3) during the period specified in such resolution is necessary on account of difficulties in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned.

[Translation]

He has mentioned about the Governor's report. What does the Constitution say? Any Proclamation regarding President's rule can not be placed before this House even for a moment after the lapse of one year of such rule. Neither this House nor the other one can pass any such proclamation. In what capacity he has brought it here? What is the section of the Constitution under which it is being put forth here? What is this unconstitutional act? How was it permitted to be put here? I am unable to understand this. It just cannot be done. It is impossible to allow it. Article 356 of the Constitution to which resort has been taken by the Government for acquisition of power depriving Uttar Pradesh of a democratic Government and imposing by the U.P. Government of a bureaucratic Government on 15 crore people of the State in a wrong manner, clearly directs the Government that the President's rule can be imposed only for one year old not even one minute more than that. If at all this is to be done then it may be told whether Uttar Pradesh is in a state of Emergency? Whether Emergency is in operation in the country? Whether the Election Commission has certified that elections should not be conducted there? In any case elections have been held there, so under which section or article of the Constitution this sort of thing is being introduced here? This is totally unconstitutional. How was it permitted to be read out here? It is beyond my comprehension how this motion has come before this House? It just cannot be put forth here. We are incompetent to pass it...*(Interruptions)* You please keep quiet. First read the Constitution. Listen to me. Hon. Home Minister, I always expected from you because you have been a respected leader of such a party...*(Interruptions)* I will tell what the High Court has said. I have the judgement with me, I will tell about it. Please do not worry...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister is a leader of such a party which has not only been advocating from time to time prevention of misuse of this Article 356 of the Constitution, but has also been demanding its deletion from the Constitution. I would like to ask what has gone wrong with him now? Whether he will commit such an illegality just for greed of power or to remain Home Minister? Will he violate the Constitution? Will he kill the declared principle of his party? We never through that he will adopt fascism,

throttle democracy and Constitution just to continue as Home Minister. When the issue came up before him I expected him to say—"Sir, this can not be done. If at all it is necessary to be done, I will step down as Home Minister." Such response on part would have enhanced his prestige in the country and I would have hailed him as the messiah and saviour of democracy. I hold him in high esteem. He is a senior Member of this House. He has been Speaker pro-tem. He has been top most leader of a very old party of this country and is presently holding the portfolio of Home Minister. It was not expected of him that he will violate the Constitution, throttle democracy and support fascism. I am very much sorry to see him do all this. The Government submitted his report and he accepted it readily. Today the Central Government is being directed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to behave in a particular manner and the latter recommends to that effect. His recommendations is not worth two paise. It has got no value. His recommendation is anti-democracy. It is nothing but a conspiracy to deprive the State's 15 crore people of their right to be governed in a democratic way. The Home Minister should have told the Governor that the latter is making a recommendation which shows that he is unable to instal a popular Government there and, therefore, he is being recalled. The Home Minister should have recalled the Governor and asked him to tender his resignation for his fault. I want to read out what has been mentioned in section 164 of the Constitution :

[English]

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor."

[Translation]

The Home Minister has quoted this section but I ask him to tell where is the Chief Minister or a Government in the State? There is difference between Governor and Government. I also want to read out section 356 of the Constitution using which President's rule has been imposed in the State :

[English]

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the President may be Proclamation"

[Translation]

Where was a Government, a Chief Minister, or a Council of Ministers for that matter and who was it that was not working within the Constitutional framework? Whether a faulty set up under the constitution had come into being in the State? Whether there was a constitutional break-down there? The fact is that elections had been satisfactorily over. Parties had got mandate. The Governor had said with great satisfaction and pride that elections in U.P. have been conducted very peacefully. Therefore elections were over peacefully and in normal conditions. I ask where was the constitutional break-down and which was the report that indicated such a scenario? Were riots taking place in Uttar Pradesh. Was the administrative machinery in U.P. had become very corrupt and was not functioning properly. Whether there were complaints that U.P. is without an administrative machinery? The fact is that U.P. was functioning, it is another matter that the administrative machinery was in the hands of the Governor with full bureaucratic control. There was no democratic Government there. But at the same time there was no break-down of the constitutional machinery either. What were the facts with you and what were your ways? It has only been said that President's rule had to be imposed as no party could emerge with absolute majority. Whether the constitution says that in the event of no party getting absolute majority, no Government should be allowed to be formed? This is nowhere written in the Constitution. Where in the Constitution a Governor has been empowered to say...

AN HON. MEMBER : A Government without majority.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : You are in power without majority and before you, another party without majority was in power. It is a different matter that majority was contrived by them through illegal means ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Take support from some quarter...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Invite our party in Uttar Pradesh to form the Government and we will prove majority the very next day...*(Interruptions)* Call us to form Government today, we will prove majority tomorrow...*(Interruptions)* Which is the tradition or constitutional provision. Contrary to this, in this very House on as many as four occasions in India we have seen such Governments which did not have absolute majority. Such Governments were never asked to parade absolute majority or to prove it outside the House. The Home Minister on his part has time and again recommended implementation of the Sarkaria Commission report. What does the Sarkaria Commission say, what are its recommendations. Just go through

Para 4.1610 (A) at page 135 of the Sarkaria Commission report.

[English]

"In choosing a Chief Minister, the Governor should be guided by the following principles, namely, (1) the party or a combination of parties which commands the widest support in the Legislative Assembly should be called upon to form the Government."

Please let me speak...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

This is the first thing that the Sarkaria Commission says.

[Translation]

He may just go through it. He has been a Minister...*(Interruptions)* He is well aware of it. The Sarkaria Commission has taken extracts from what his Government recommended to the Sarkaria Commission in West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Which paragraph?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Paragraph 4.1610 (a).

Though he has been an advocate of it, today he will oppose it. Does he deserve kudos for it. Just listen to this.

[English]

"The party or a combination of parties which commands the widest support in the Legislative Assembly should be called upon to form the Government. Secondly, the Governor's task is to see that the Government which will pursue policies which he approves."

[Translation]

The report is very specific about it. Anis Saheb, You please understand this very clearly and go through it.

[English]

The Governor's task is to see that a Government is formed. According to Article 164 (1), there should be a Governor, and there should be a Chief Minister.

[Translation]

Governor's task is to appoint a Chief Minister. Sarkaria Commission says that the Governor's task is

to see that Government having a mandate is formed. The Government should not be such as would follow the policies of the Governor. The Governor should not help form a Government which may rule under his thumb, but a Government which has the widest support in the House...*(Interruptions)* I am just telling you. I will read the full text, unlike you I do not quote out of context.

[English]

"If there is a single party having an absolute majority in the Assembly, the leader of the party should automatically be asked to become the Chief Minister."

[Translation]

There is no such party in U.P.,

[English]

"If there is no such party, the Governor should select the Chief Minister from among the following parties or groups of parties by sounding them in turn in the order of preference indicated below, an alliance of parties that was formed prior to the elections."

[Translation]

One such combination comprised BSP and Congress which had pre-election alliance. Another combination comprised of the United Front people who had pre election pact among themselves. This was an alliance in which none of the constituted groups had the largest single number. Separately one such group had nearly 100 Members while another one had nearly 134 Member. But BJP and its pre-election partners had a combined strength of 176 Members.

Bharatiya Janata Party is the Single largest party and has staked its claim to form the Government.

[English]

"The largest single party taking its claim to form the Government.."

[Translation]

We have indicated the support from independent members stating that we can get the support of even larger number of members...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. He is not yielding and as long he does not yield you cannot interrupt him.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : (iii) A post-electoral coalition of parties, with all the partners in the coalition joining the Government."

[Translation]

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Whether the Minister of Railways is going to make a statement regarding bomb blast at 3 P.M...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : (iv) A post-electoral alliance of parties, with some of the parties in the alliance forming a Government and the remaining parties, including "independents", supporting the Government from outside."

[Translation]

Let me speak, I am speaking with the permission of the Chair. You should speak when you are permitted by the Chair.

ONE HONOURABLE MEMBER : You just tell the crux of the issue.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I am telling only the crux of the issue.

[English]

The Governor, while going through the process described above, should selected a leader who, in his (Governor's) judgement is most likely to command a majority in the Assembly."

(c) A Chief Minister, unless he is the leader of a party which has absolute majority in the Assembly, should seek a vote of confidence in the

[Translation]

We shall prove within a week itself, rather on the first day of the convening of the Assembly. 30 days period is more than sufficient...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Home Minister, Sir, it is a very important issue Somnath ji, Sontosh Mohan Dev ji I would like to draw your and other friends attention towards as to what the Sarkaria Commission has stated...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It seems you are not believing in what you are saying.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I believe in it.

[Translation]

It should be decided on the floor of the House as to whether we enjoy the majority or someone else ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

"The Governor should not risk determining the issue of majority support, on his own, outside the Assembly."

"The Governor should not risk determining the issue of majority support, on his own, outside the Assembly. The prudent course for him would be to cause the rival claims to be tested on the floor of the House."

[Translation]

He could have invited anyone to form the Government as per practice, who had the largest peoples' mandate. He can appoint anyone as Chief Minister for a period of six months. Your Government and the Governor, both are depriving the 15 crore people of the State of a popular Government and you want to halt the development of the State through the Governor. Today, the entire development work in Uttar Pradesh has been lying stand still. Uttar Pradesh has been under the President's Rule since 1995 and it had remained under the President's Rule earlier also. You have again extended the President's Rule. One sixth of India's Population live in Uttar Pradesh, where you do not want to initiate democratic system. You intend to keep Uttar Pradesh backward and India poor. You intend to halt the development work in Uttar Pradesh. Incidence of demanding ransom has risen during the last two months and the people are being murdered. What is happening today in Fatehpur and Allahabad. He has explained the State of Affairs in Ghaziabad. What has been happening in Barabanki, Lakhimpur and Hamirpur. How the people have been killed and being killed there. The Home Minister is directly responsible for deteriorating law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Joshi ji, how much more time would you take? If you are going to complete shortly, then the Minister of Railways will give statement after your speech. If you want to take more time, then first let the Minister of Railways make the Statement because he has to go to the other House. Can we first let the Minister make the Statement?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : At what time you have to go to other House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : I had to go to 3.30 p.m....(Interruptions) But the problems is that there the members ask clarification after the Statement.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Here, there will be no clarification.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It depends on the Chair.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Let him finish his statement...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him intervene and make his statement. Now, the Railway Minister will make a statement on the accident at Ambala.

15.34 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Bomb blast in Jhelum Express at Ambala Cantt. Station on 02.12.96

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is with deep anguish that I apprise the House of an unfortunate incident of blast in a sleeper coach of Jammu bound Jhelum Express (Train No. 1077UP) at Ambala Cantt. Railway Station at About 02.20 hrs. on 02.12.96.

Trains No. 1077 UP Jhelum Express left New Delhi Railway Station at 21.50 hrs. on 01.12.96 and arrived Ambala Cantt. Railway Station at about 01.55 hrs. on 02.12.96. The blast occurred in the sleeper coach No. CR-5370 (S-4) when the train was about to leave from platform No.6 of Ambala Cantt. Railway Station.

In this incident, as per the latest reports, 10 passengers have died and 29 persons have been injured, who have been admitted in various hospitals i.e. Civil Hospital, Military Hospital and Rly. Hospital and Ambala and to PGI/Chandigarh. 12 injured have been discharged after first aid.

Prima-facies, the blast was caused by an Explosive Device. Government Railway Police, Ambala Cantt. have registered a case FIR No. 559 dated 02.12.96 under Section 307-IPC and 4 & 5 Explosive Substances Act. The case is under investigation with Government Railways Police of Haryana State. I have also ordered an enquiry into the incident by the Commissioner for Railway Safety.

I, alongwith the Minister of State for Railways and Chairman Railway Board visited the site of blast in the morning of 02.12.96 General Manager/Northern Railway had earlier rushed to the site with heads of Departments and team of doctors for providing medical relief and the restoration operations. Ex-gratia payments at the rate of Rs.15,000/- each for the dead, Rs.5000/- each for serious/grievous injured and Rs.2000/- each for those with simple injuries has been ordered to be paid/paid to the next of kin of the deceased and to the injured persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Compensation has been paid or not?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Those who were present there have since been paid the compensation. Others will be paid the compensation as and when they approach. Therefore, I have made both the provision ... (Interruptions) Their next of kin has been paid the compensation.

Apart from this each deceased is also covered with an insurance covered of Rs. 2 lacs and an amount ranging from Rs. 16000/- to Rs. 2 lacs to the injured depending upon the nature of injuries sustained by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : First let the Minister complete the Statement.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : In addition, Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana, has also announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000 for each of the deceased Rs. 10,000 for the seriously injured and Rs. 5,000 each for those with simple injuries. The Trains left Ambala Cantt. at 04.40 a.m. after ditching 3 bogies.

The Railway have taken the following measures to strengthen the security arrangements :

- (1) Field staff have been advised to maintain maximum alert while on duty.
- (2) Intensive security checks have been ordered to be carried out at railway station buildings and platforms etc. specially in the sensitive areas like toilets, waiting halls, and booking counters etc.
- (3) Rakes and lower frames are thoroughly checked in washeries and coaching yards, jointly by Railway Security force, Police and passenger coach personnel and from there to the platform these are taken amidst tight security. Coaches are again checked at platforms.
- (4) Sniffer dogs are being deployed to trace out the explosives.
- (5) Announcements are being made at every important station through public address system to advise the passengers to be alert and not to touch any unidentified object which may be a bomb. If any such unclaimed object is found then an information in this regard should be given to railway security forces/Rail employees.
- (6) A close contact and coordination is being maintained with the State police and all concerned officials to collect information in this regard.

I even met the Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bansi Lal and requested him to make a thorough probe in this matter.

All rails employees and I myself convey our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and sympathies to the persons injured in the incident.

I earnestly hope that the House is with me in conveying our heart felt condolence to the bereaved families.

15.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH-CONTD.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr, Chairman, Sir, I am quoting from the report of the Sarkaria Commission;

[English]

"The Governor should not risk determining the issue of majority support on his own outside the assembly. The prudent course for him would be to cause the rival claims to be tested on the floor of the House."

[Translation]

None other than our party has staked claim to form the Government. Had there been any, we could have understood the contention of the Governor. We had staked claim that we were in a position to form the Government and hence, we should be given an opportunity to form the Government. In the event of our failure to form the Government or in the event of our Government's fall during the test of strengthen some other party could have been given an opportunity. But see the paradoxical situation, the Assembly has been elected, but the House has not been constituted and the elected members of the Legislative Assembly have not been administered the oath of office. What does it mean? What is the intention behind it? I fail to understand as to which precedents of the constitution are being followed. What have been done in the meantime-I will come to that a little later. Right now, I would like to caution the House about the fate of the Constitution, under the provision of which the Central Government is being empowered to assume powers? Bommai case is quite often referred to here. Similar references are made to Article 356 of the constitution and the directions of the Supreme Court thereon. In this context, I am quoting from an article written by Soli J. Shrabaji and printed in a book form:

[English]

"Decision of the Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai versus Union of India- A critic by Soli J. Soharbji"

He says :

"The ratio of S.R. Bommai Case, an interpretation of Article 356(1) : According to Justice Sawant and Kuldeep Singh, situations contemplating Article 356 may be such where the governance of the State is not possible to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The word 'cannot' emphatically connotes a situation of impasse. Accordingly, the situation which can be remedied do not create an impasse or do not disable or interfere with the governance of the State, according to the Constitution, would not merit the issuance of presidential proclamation in the Article."

[Translation]

So, what was the impasse? Was a situation created which could not be remedied? Was the formation of a Government not possible? Was it not possible to administer the oath of the Chief Minister to somebody and give him an opportunity to prove his majority? Was it not possible for the Central Government to give an opportunity to the political parties according to the guidelines framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission? A simple procedure has been laid down in this regard. It has been clearly said in the Bommai case that use of Article 356 has to be avoided except in the situation where the Governance of the State is not possible to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. But no such attempt was at all made by the Government. The Governor is believed to have been briefed not to allow the formation of Government of our party under any circumstances. The same stereo-typed statement was being made by the Governor time and again. It was similar to the tape that we usually hear on the telephone saying that all lines for Calcutta are busy. In the same tune, the Governor repeats his statement that no party commands majority. How can the Governor say that no party enjoys majority? It is being said that voting pattern for Rajya Sabha seats have thrown some hints. If that is so, our votes in the Rajya Sabha elections have risen to 200 from 176...(Interruptions) If we fail to prove our majority, our Government is destined to fall. My question is as to why the people of Uttar Pradesh are being deprived of an elected Government. These people from Bihar or from outside Bihar want to create hindrances in the way of formation of Government in U.P. The Government has still will against U.P. They want to keep this State backward and that is why they want all the

Developmental activities to come to a grinding halt. Not only that, they want to cripple even the law and order situation. District Mainpuri has been witnessing a murder daily. Head priest of the Gurudwara in Mau in Barabanki was murdered in the presence of the police. This place is so pious that even Guru Govind Singh had visited there. Murders are being committed in Lakhimpur. Mainpuri, the constituency to which our Defence Minister belongs is witnessing two murders daily on an average. Recently, the children of Dr. Tripathi were kidnapped. Dacoities and Kidnappings have become a daily routine. Incidents of ransom are being reported from Allahabad. Failure to pay ransom results in killings. Crimes of all types have registered an increase in U.P. during the last one month for the simple reason that criminals are confident that the Central Government would not allow formation of a Government in the State. In a way, the Central Government wants to give protection to the criminals there. This is a well planned conspiracy hatched against the people of U.P. and for this the Central Government wants to take undue advantage of the Constitution, the Constitution is being made a scape goat for this purpose. The Government is least worried even to honour the explicit directions of the constitution. I am sorry to say that even a senior leader of the stature of our Home Minister who commands a great respect in the country as well as in the House has allowed this unconstitutional act and he himself has moved this resolution in the House.

It is being said that under the present circumstances Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court pronounced two separate judgments. While I was going through these judgments, I came across a quotation by the Judge on the first page itself which I want to read out in the House. This is very important and revealing. First, I am reading what Justice Raza has written :

[English]

"In fact I share the sentiments expressed that the proper thing we ought to expect is that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter."

He is quoting from the constituent Assembly Debates of Dr. Ambedkar. He further says:

"If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the president, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precaution before actually suspending the administration of the provinces. I hope the first thing he will do would be to issue a mere warning to the province that has erred; that things were not happening in the way in which they were intended to happen in the Constitution."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar In reply to the debate on the draft Article 277 and 277 A in the Constituent Assembly which were later on incorporated in the Constitution of India as Article 356.

"Nobody much less Dr. B.R. Ambedkar could have imagined or visualized that the President of India would have invoked Article 356 on or about hundred occasions. Only for that reasons, Hon'ble B.P. Jeevan Reddy on behalf of Hon'ble S.C. Agarwal J. and Himself in *S.R. Bommai Versus Union of India and other 1994(3) SC-1* in Para 295 of the Report observed..."

How significant this observation is! Please listen to it...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

That is why President's Rule was imposed in U.P. Mr. Somnath, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, I want your attention please. Please protect democracy first, protection of friend comes later. Mr. Home Minister, please listen what the hon. Judge say.

[English]

"The provision which was supposed to remain a dead letter, instead of remaining a dead letter, has proved to be a death letter for scores of State Governments and Legislative Assemblies."

[Translation]

This quotation is from the Judge. B.P. Jeevan Reddy from his judgment which he delivered in Bommai case. How true and prophetic it has turned out to be! What a visionary was this eminent Judge who said the words!

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It was Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy judgement which you criticised.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : He was criticised for certain things. But I am asking you on this.

[Translation]

Do you agree with this or not. That is enough. I do not know whether your Government has done it for anyone else or not, but for the Government of Uttar Pradesh, for the U.P. Legislative Assembly, for the democracy and for the Constitution, certainly this misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution is, in fact, the death letter. By doing so, the Central Government has murdered democracy and the spirit of the Constitution. It has trampled the parliamentary traditions. In way, the Government has supported fascism. If it is not fascism,

what is it? The Government is blocking by force and by deceit the other parties from coming into power. There can be no objection if hindrances are created democratically. At least, this deceit was not expected of them. If this is what they want to do, what signals would it send among the masses? Do the Government think that murdering democracy in this manner will send a good signal to the people for a long time? I would like to caution the Government that if such tendencies are allowed to grow, the people of this country are fully capable of teaching a lesson to those who are committing the act of killing the spirit of Constitution. The day does not seem to be far off when this Government would have to beg pardon for its bad deeds...*(Interruptions)* In Gujarat also, we were subjected to this kind of treatment. I do not want to raise that issue but if they want to listen, I must say that whatever was done in Gujarat was nothing but a sinful act. This is a flagrant misuse of the same Article 356 and we can not get a similar parallel in the world history. A Government which enjoyed majority and stood the majority test in the Assembly was dismissed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us stick to the subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let there be some order in the House, please.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Therefore, my submission to the Government is that this Resolution should be withdrawn. The president's rule promulgated in the State through a Presidential proclamation should be withdrawn suo motu, B.J.P. should be given an opportunity to form the Government, and thereby democratic process should be initiated. In the beginning of the democratic process, if a situation arises whereby no Government is formed or is able to run under any circumstances, in that event the Central Government can act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. But if Constitutional provisions are applied without giving any opportunity for the formation of the Government, I feel that the intention of the government is bad. This question is not confined to technical reasons alone, it involves bad intention of the Government. This is not constitutional impropriety, it is a constitutional fraud. Therefore, I would like to tell the Government not to commit this fraud here. In Bommai case too, it has been laid down :

[English]

"The criterion for determining the strength of the Ministry: Floor Test. One important question which arose in the *Bommai case*

was the proper method for testing the strength of the Ministry and to determine whether it has lost or retained the Confidence of the House, the majority view is that the Floor of the House is the sole constitutionally ordained forum. The assessment of the strength of the Ministry is capable of being demonstrated and ascertained publicly in the House. Hence, when such demonstration is possible, it is not open to by-pass it and instead depend upon the subjective satisfaction of the Government of the Governor or the President."

[Translation]

It is explicitly written and the Government accepts the judgement of the Supreme Court. The Government swears by the Supreme Court day in and day out. For them, Bommai case is a bible. The order of the Supreme Court is a law. Why then they do not uphold the law? Why are they by passing it? Let the meeting of the Assembly be convened tomorrow, give us an opportunity tomorrow and we shall prove our majority the day after. We shall demonstrate that we are in a position to form Government in Uttar Pradesh. But this Government does not want to give us an opportunity. That is why I said that this Government want to deter us through force and deceit...(Interruptions) They want this issue to linger on. If the session of the Assembly is convened and if we fail to prove our majority, our Government is destined to fall. But on what basis can the Government say that we shall not be able to prove our majority. The test of strength will take place in the House. If you speak in favour of Sarkaria Commission, Bommai case and the precedents, give us an opportunity. We shall demonstrate our majority. Failure to do so will result in the fall of our Government...(Interruptions) But I am constrained to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs repeatedly about the conduct of the Governor. References have been made here as to how Governors are appointed and what they do after their appointment. Is this the only duty of the Governor? I would like to quote from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly debate, page 121 para 4.6.03

[English]

Speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the choice of a Governor, Jawaharlal Nehru observed:

"I thin, it would be infinitely better if he ('he' means 'Governor') was not so intimately connected with the local politics of the province...And would it not be better to have a more detached figure, obviously a figure that...must be acceptable to the Government

of the province and yet he must not be known to be a part of the party machines of that Province...But on the whole, it probably would be desirable to have people from outside- eminent people, sometimes, people who have not taken too great a part in politics. Politicians would probably like a more active domain for their activities- But there may be an eminent educationist or persons eminent in other walks of life who would naturally, while cooperating fully with the Government, in carrying out the policy of the Government, at any rate, help in every way so that the policy might be carried out. He would, nevertheless, represent before the public someone slightly above the party and thereby, in fact help that Government more than if he was considered as part of the party machine."

[Translation]

Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, am I right that Shri Ramesh Bhandari was a Congress functionary? He is a politician. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was a great Congress leader and Prime Minister of this country, said in the Constituent Assembly that no party functionary should be appointed as Governor. Then why you have appointed him a Governor? Why you have supported the move? He has been showing loyalty towards a particular family and saying it categorically that he would not allow BJP to form a Government. When a party stakes its claim to form a Government and ask the Government. When a party stake its claim to form a Government and ask the Governor to give them an opportunity to form Government, the Governor himself rings up to other parties and ask them as to whom they would like to support. It is not the duty of Governor...(Interruptions) Yes, two telephone Exchanges in Allahabad have been burnt down in a week...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : They have been restored.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Thank you very much, if they have been restored. I hope you are not misleading the House. Telephone improvement is a separate matter but I would like to say about the intentions and duties of the Governors.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Joshi, you have taken fifty minutes and the time allotted for the BJP is only one hour and five minutes.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I will take only two or three minutes more.

[Translation]

What I would like to say is that you have appointed such a person as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, who was a functionary of a political party and ought elections to realise his political aspirations and through him you are creating problems in Uttar Pradesh. If the intention of the Government is clear, will it call back such a Governor? If your intention is malafied and if you are yourself hatching conspiracy in connivance with the Governor, then I have nothing to say. But if you want to protect the democracy, if you want to protect the constitution, if you want to make development of 1/6th population of our country and if you want to set up a democratic rule to maintain law and order, then it is necessary that the proclamation of President's rule be withdrawn immediately, largest party be called to form a Government and present Governor be called back or atleast be removed from Uttar Pradesh.

I once again request the hon. Home Minister that he is a senior most member of this House, so he should not commit a crime of murdering the democracy and should not allow the rise of fascism in the country.

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : If I quiet, will it save your party.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Atleast democracy could be saved.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for the discussion of this Statutory Resolution is four hours. The debate was commenced at 1450 hours. There was an intervention by the hon. Minister of Railway only of five minutes. Unless the hon. Speaker decides to extend the sitting of the House today, it will have to be continued tomorrow.

BEGUM NOOR BANO (Rampur) : Sir, I rise to speak on the proposed Resolution moved by the Hon. Home Minister with regard to the proclamation issued by the President on the 17th October, 1996 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

It is unfortunate that despite the Assembly elections having been freshly held, there is no popular Government in the State of Uttar Pradesh which is answerable to the people. Resort has once again has to be taken to Article 356 of the constitution as a consequence of the political impasse which prevails in the State. The proclamation made on 17th October, 1996 is before us for our approval. It is for us, the Members of the Lok Sabha, to approve it or reject it. Such a proclamation, if not approved by us, would lapse by efflux of time after two months.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, during debates it is not the convention of the House to read the speech verbatim. as it is your maiden speech, if other hon. Members allow, then you can continue to read.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : As this is her maiden speech, she may be allowed to read.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I fully agree with the other hon. members that she should be allowed to speak as it is her maiden speech.

BEGUM NOOR BANO : Before we take a decision on this Resolution, we must analyse the causes of this breakdown or failure of Constitutional machinery. It must be seen as to what caused it and as to what are the alternatives available to us. In this light we must examine the role of the BJP and those opposed to it.

16.00 hrs.

It must also be remembered that the Government at the Centre has been forged by diverse groups having a common cause of promotion of secularism and rooting out communalism.

Sir, it is in this context that I must remind the hon. Members of the House that my party gave an unconditional support to the present Government for the simple reason that the Congress Party stood committed to secularism and was opposed to all political parties which were tainted by communal ideologies. The Congress Party gave its unstinted support to the present Government because it felt that if it did not, then communalism would get strengthened in India. The BJP and its allies could not form a Government at the Centre because it could not find enough support for its ideology.

The BJP went to the polls in Uttar Pradesh with tall claims of attaining an absolute majority and of forming a Government on its own. The results were otherwise. The BJP has clearly been rejected. The United Front as well as the BSP-Congress alliance campaigned against communalism and against the BJP. The United Front and the BSP-Congress alliance taken together have a strength of 232 MLAs in a House of 425 members. In other words, they could easily constitute a majority. In fact, one has to discern a true mandate given by the people of Uttar Pradesh; they have rejected communalism and have voted in favour of secularism but at the same time, they have wished that the secular forces should form a Government in coalition.

The Assembly election in Uttar Pradesh were, therefore, a choice between the BJP and its allied forces on the one hand and secular forces on the other. The rejection of the BJP clearly implies a mandates in favour of the secular forces. The secular forces were subdivided into two groups, the BSP-Congress alliance

and the SP-UF alliance. While the people voted in favour of secularism, they did not however entrust governance to any of these groups. It is thus wrong on the part of the UF and in particular the SP to suggest that the people have voted in their favour. In this context, I would like to point out that the only party to have actually improved its position was the Congress Party.

The present deadlock has resulted because the UF and its major constituent in UP, that is, the SP have not followed a uniform policy. While it has taken the support of the Congress Party at the Centre, it has failed to reciprocate the same in the State of Uttar Pradesh. It is on the one hand saying that it is committed secularism and at the same time, it is not willing to accept a *dalit* lady as the Chief Minister. By doing so, the UF is only espousing the cause of the BJP. The UF is therefore, in the context of Uttar Pradesh, following a policy which is entirely different to what they profess to follow at the national level. The Congress Party is committed to secularism and will not permit individuals or selfish objectives to override such commitments. The UF on the other hand, insofar as UP is concerned, for reasons which are known to them, has pushed aside ideals of secularism in furtherance of certain individual interests. By doing so, they do not realise that they are in fact, rejecting the mandate of the people and playing into the hands of communal forces.

In this context, when the BJP being the largest party is yet unable to muster support to constitute a majority, the Governor was left with no alternative but to recommend the proclamation under Article 356. Perhaps, the Governor has the hope that within the two months period a coalition of sort could be forged and a majority could be proved. Unfortunately, this has not happened as yet. An election is an expensive process, the expenses of which are borne by the people. The people have given their mandate, it is for use to realise and respect their wishes. The United Front must realise this. They must not permit individual interests or the desires of certain persons to prevail over their professed ideology of secularism. They must take a leaf from the book of the Congress Party and do what the Congress has done at the Centre. They must realise that it is ultimately the people that we are concerned about and not some political bigwigs. Democracy has always meant and shall always mean 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

It is therefore imperative that this impasse is ended and the elected representatives are permitted to go about their business of governing the State. For this to be achieved, perhaps, some more time is required. The UF has to do some soul-searching. It is therefore necessary for me to support the stand taken by the Government although it does not strengthen the democratic fabric of the State.

Sir, I would like to thank you and all the hon. Members for letting me read out my speech because this is my maiden speech.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH (Chitradurga) : Sir, I doubt whether I must compliment Dr. Murli manohar Joshi for having given an excellent speech supporting his party's claim to form a Government but it ends there only. His speech relates to the case of BJP to form a government. Certain observations which he has made appear to be out of context and sometimes not relevant. It is admitted that the BJP is the single largest party and the stand to the BJP is that the Governor ought to have called the BJP to form a government in view of the fact that it is the biggest party. I really wonder whether it is automatic. Can a single largest party which does not command a majority in a House be called over either by the President or the Governor to form a government? It is up to the Governor or the President to come out with some solution, if there is any, or to make an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of different claimants and form his own opinion and then decided whether to call any party to form a Government or not to call any party to form a Government.

A situation has arisen in UP where the BJP has not been able to add an extra MLA over and above the 176 MLAs they have been claiming for all these months. nearly two months have elapsed since the elections were held and they have not been able to furnish any names of MLAs other than those who are already there, that is, 176.

Shri Joshi has also said that according to the Sarkaria Commission Report and the Supreme Court judgement in *Bommai's case*, the majority of the Government has to be proved on the floor of the House. I entirely agree with him when he says that the majority of an existing Government has to be proved on the floor of the House. If we follow what the BJP has asked the Governor to follow, can we invite all the MLAs to the House and then ask them to prove their majority?

You can take the example of the BJP which formed the Government in this House itself. The strength of the party can be established only when a government is formed. In other words, the first steps for the Governor or the President is to invite a person to form a government and on the advice of that person who will be called the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, he appoints other Members of the Council of Ministers and that Council has to go before the House to prove its majority. It is not as if you call all the MLAs and ask them to prove the majority in the House. It does not happen that way. There are some constitutional requirements or prerequisites that the Governor or the President has to keep in view before he extends an invitation to any particular party to form the government or before convening the House itself.

Then Article 163(2) says that the discretion of the Government is absolute but I wonder whether the discretion is so absolute as to be arbitrary. A discretion or a subjective satisfaction is not entirely subjective; it has to be on certain objective consideration. The Governor in this case, though he has got the absolute authority to invite a party, though his satisfaction is subjective in so far as the constitutional functioning is concerned, has to adopt certain objective criteria to justify his subjective decision. In this case, he has given an opportunity to all the parties to prove their majority but then no party till today has been able to indicate its majority.

There is a danger of defections also if a party which does not command the majority is invited to form the Government. To avoid this calamity, the Governor has taken the decision to wait and watch and to find out whether political alignments are going to take place whereby he can invite the largest party after being satisfied that it has got the support and can form the Government. There have been alliances there. There have rather been talks of alliances. Sometimes it is said that the BSP and BJP are likely to form an alliance or likely to have a understanding and that the BJP is likely to support the BSP from outside or the BSP may join of support the BJP from outside. But neither of these things has taken a concrete shape. That is why there is a stalemate in the situation in Uttar Pradesh.

As regards the period of proclamation and the proclamations issued, I would like to submit to the House that there are two Proclamations. A proclamation cannot be sustainable beyond one year. But there were two Proclamations, the first Proclamation is to revoke the existing President's rule and the second Proclamation is to reimpose it. There is no constitutional infirmity as far as these two proclamations are concerned. It is very clear that these are clear and distinct and they justify one another. There is no constitutional impropriety in the proclamation of these things.

We have been opposing article 356, not from now but from ages onwards we have been opposing it. The CPI, to which the hon. Home Minister belongs, has been consistently opposing it. I am sure that the BJP also opposed it. The Congress opposed it. History is replete with several instances.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The BJP never opposed article 356.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : They are opposing it now at least depending on the advantage of the case.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It should never be misused. We have given our own recommendation. But you want to keep it an still misuse it.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : May I point out to the friends on the other side whether they were not a

part of the Janata Dal Government which dissolved the Congress Houses in the State when they formed the Government at the Centre? Did they oppose it at that time? Did that party support dissolution of the Congress Government when the Janata Dal came to power? I am not supporting either the Congress or the Janata Dal. But I have been telling the facts that in the historical perspective, every party, at some time or the other, has used this provision to move against the Government without allowing that Government to test its strength on the floor of the House. It has happened in 1977 and 1980. Let us not pretend that we are angels. After all, we are human beings and we have to run the Government. We have to see the situation existing in a particular context and then take a decision in the matter. We, in the United Front Government, have been watching the situation in Uttar Pradesh. We are convinced that the situation is not ripe to revoke the proclamation to allow any party to form the Government. We have to watch the situation for some more time. It is now for the House to approve the proclamation. I strongly recommend that this House approves the proclamation... (Interruptions) I am looking at the point I have made out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : It has become a practice here to interrupt each other.

Now, I come to the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations about the Governor. It has said something. But whether it is a practical matter that we have to see. I do not think that any Government's strength before the formation of the Government can be tested on the floor of the House. To that extent, the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission does to stand the test of either constitutional propriety or of the law of the land. I am, therefore, of the opinion that what happened in Uttar Pradesh is a correct thing that should have been done under the circumstances.

I urge upon this House to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Chairman I am supporting this Motion with considerable unhappiness because our polity has got so fractured that a democratic United Front Government at the Centre has to take recourse to this. I was listening very carefully to what Shri Joshi was saying. Today Shri Joshi's *murli* is out of tune. He is not playing a coherent tune.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Your receptivity has become incoherent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the significant thing that one would have expected is the definite assertion to form the Government and to run it. He singularly-Naturally because of the facts of the case-could not and did not make the demand.

Sir, we have seen the result of the 'so called' convention here. I say 'so called' because it has not been time tested. We have seen the result of the 'so called' convention of calling a majority group in the Legislature to form the Government. We had that very recent exercise here. What has been the result? We have got one ex-Prime Minister and several other ex-Ministers in this House. I do not know ultimately which Ministry did Shri Joshi or Shri Sikandar Bakht accept. I hope, they always remain as ex-Prime Minister and ex-Minister in this country.

Sir, when we asked - we are still asking - for the repeal of the article 356, the BJP never came forward to support us. It is very easy to say, do not misuse it. The question here is, has there been a misuse of its in the facts of this case? If you have to go case by case, then you have to decide on this case. You are not opposing the abolition or repeal of the article 356. We had even gone to the extent of asking for the abolition of the post of Governor on which they did not support us. Therefore, their grievance is against Shri Romesh Bhandari. I can assure you, we have no love lost for him. You say that Shri Romesh Bhandari, the particular Governor has acted in a manner which is contrary to the well-established conventions including the judgment of the Supreme Court and the report of the Sarkaria Commission.

16.10 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar in the Chair)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that he has obviously to read certain portions which suits his tenuous case. I have also looked into the reports of the Governor. I cannot treat him as an untouchable. He is the Governor of a particular State in this country which is now in question. There are certain incontrovertible facts there - the facts of numbers. The BJP has not got the majority. They are very euphoric before and during the elections - because of the results of the Lok Sabha - about winning 236 seats. Therefore, you thought that the whole State of Uttar Pradesh was in your pocket. You are very much disappointed because only 32.51 per cent of people in UP have voted for you. Naturally, you have to find out as to what has to be done. Today, one thing is clear, that is, you are in a splendid isolation.

I have not seen any denial of the statement of Shri Vajpayee which was made some days back, on the 14th of November - which has come out in the Press - where he made it clear that the idea of a BJP-BSP alliance for the formation of a population Government in the State was over.

How will you be able to get those people? You are still short by 40 members. A leader like Shri Vajpayee has said on the 14th of November - it has come out in

the National Herald and I am subject to correction, I have not seen any denial so far - that BSP is not in the reckoning. I am sure, you were not expecting Samajwadi, Janata Dal, CPI or CPI(M) to join you. The only Party left is the Congress Party. We have heard the speech of the Congress Members also. So, how will you be able to reach this magic number? In the circumstances, if you still assert to form a Government with majority support, obviously you will have to indulge in horse trading. You have not indicated as to how you will be able to get this number. I was patiently waiting for it.

You call yourself as a principled party depending on discipline. We have seen what has happened in Gujarat or in other places. I with somebody had given an extra 'dhoti' to that poor old gentleman, the Minister. There was no claim. Even on the floor of the House, when you were discussing such an important issue, nothing has come forward. The question that naturally arises, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is whether we have to develop here the conventions or the rules or it may be necessary that all political parties should put their heads together and find out a method of functioning here. Let there be no formalities.

Joshi ji has referred to the Sarkaria Commission Report. Unfortunately, he is reading portions which are not relevant here. He has got a copy of the Report, I believe. In one of the cases, the Sarkaria Commission has recommended the occasions where a Constitutional break down would be said to exist. May I read 6-4-02:

"A constitutional break down may be the outcome of a political crisis or a deadlock. This may occur where after a general election on party or coalition of parties or groups is able to secure an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly and despite exploration of all possible alternatives by the Government - he does not talk of floor test for the sake of floor test - a situation emerges in which there is complete demonstrated inability to form the Government commanding confidence of the Legislative Assembly."

I have understood the role of Shri Romesh Bhandari. He was asking to tell him the way in which the majority can be proved. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 15th October, 1996, he gave a report mentioning very clearly that no claim was lodged till that day by the BJP to form the Government. You may please go through this report. I cannot go on the assumption that on the 15th October you have not said it. On the 16th of October he gave another report, a reference to which was made by the hon. Home Minister in his speech, that Shri Kalraj Mishra, president of the State unit of BJP along with two others sought an early appointment at 10.00 A.M. and

handed over a letter & a Photostat copy of the letter is attached. In this letter it is said that the BJP along with Samata Party is the single largest party in the newly elected Legislative Assembly - who denies that? - and on the basis of this it is the Constitutional responsibility of the Governor to invite Shri Kalyan Singh to form the Government. Therefore, what they say is to follow the conventions. They are not taking a claim to have a majority in the House. They have never claimed it. Up to 15th October they did not even ask for an opportunity to form the Government and on 16th they met the Governor and asked him to follow the convention as they have got 176 seats with them.

The Governor goes to the extent of telephoning Kumari Mayawati to find out the position. You may criticise him for telephoning somebody in this case, but he requested Kumari Mayawati to see him. She said that she was busy, or something else, and she said that there was no question of BSP supporting or having any understanding with the BJP. Such was the position on the 16th.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this with great concern, it seems in future we will have to be faced with the election results like this. Even after the Lok Sabha elections, the people of Uttar Pradesh did not vote for a single party so that a Government can be formed. The people are making their choices not in favour of any single party. What will happen to this country? Mere abuses would not help us. Therefore, with greatest reluctance, our Party said, "we do not find any other way out". Certainly we do not want another election. The Sarkaria Commission has strongly recommended that people should not be frequently subjected that this cost should not be inflicted on the people of this country. The country can hardly afford the huge expenditure involved. Uttar Pradesh is the largest and the most populous State in India with 425 members of Legislative Assembly. The situation may lead to incurring of expenditure for another election within a month or two of the earlier election. Therefore, so long as it is possible, attempts should be made by all political parties to solve this problem. Why should we leave it to the Governor?

The Governor is a Constitutional head. His duty is to see that a Government is formed. But the political parties should tell him that they are ready to form a Government and they have the majority to do so. The BJP says, "Well, you give us an opportunity and we will prove our majority on the floor." Of course, I am in favour of the principle of floor-test. Mr. Ramalah is also correct in saying that. It has to be determined by the floor-test because the Sarkaria Commission has very clearly stated it. Defection is the phenomenon that takes places in this country to our greatest sorrow.

The Sarkaria Commission stated that when a Government in office is stated to have become a minority, claimed to have become a minority or alleged to have become a minority, the question as to what should be done arises. And there he stated that invariably it will be determined by a floor-test and one cannot decide it on the basis of anything else. That has always been our demand as well. Sir, I am sure you will agree that nobody has fought so bitterly against the imposition of the provisions of Article 356 because we had been the victims of those provisions. Our Governments in West Bengal and Kerala have been dismissed under this Articles. I still call it the infamous provision of the constitution. Even then the question of dissolution should not come here. Therefore, it has to be decided what has to be done here.

Shri Joshi, has referred to the Sarkaria Commission. As I said, they are in total isolation. No party is offering its support to them. They cannot get the support to them. They cannot get the support of even Independents. Even if all the Independents support them they would still be in a hopeless minority. What is the result of the recent elections to the Rajya Sabha? They proved to the hilt that with all their efforts to send some more hon. Member to the Rajya Saba they have not succeeded. There has to be some combination and permutation of parties and we only hope that the secular parties will combine. We are committed to secular administration there. It will be a very sad day for this country if a State like Uttar Pradesh again goes back to a communal administration. We have seen that a national shame happened under the BJP rule.

We are fast approaching the anniversary of the shameful incident of the 6th December...*(Interruptions)* One does of BJP rule in Uttar Pradesh has resulted in the Demolition of the Babri Majid and another will result probably in the demolition of the Masjids at Mathura and Varanasi. This is a great danger. We have to appeal to all the secular parties in this country, in Uttar Pradesh Assembly that they must realise the dangers that have been posed by BJP's attempt to come to power by hook or by crook...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Never, I protest. This is absolutely wrong. You are trying to dislodge the BJP by hook or by crook. We have come through fair remain and we will always try to remain through fair means. We abhor unfair means to come to power by hook or by crook. This has been the policy of this Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You can be dislodged only if you are lodged. You are not yet lodged. Where is the question of dislodging your government? You will never be lodged there...*(Interruptions)* Even after seven weeks of election, you are not been able to come anywhere near the formation of the government ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : From there nobody has come near to staking the claim. We have staked the claim...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please continue with your speech.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Let him speak. Let him defend the defenceless. You are permitted to defend the defenceless.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That history will decide. I said that I am unhappy. I am unhappy that our polity is getting fractured. I am unhappy that that BJP has become the first party there. People will learn more and more. That is why from 235 you have come to 176 seats, within six months or four months in Uttar Pradesh. Please also do that. You had lost Gujarat...*(Interruptions)* Why do you not look in the mirror yourself? ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, please control them ...*(Interruptions)* Because of their agony...*(Interruptions)* I am used to it...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please continue your speech. Only your speech will go on record.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shri Joshi has used strong words. I would have probably used stronger words...*(Interruptions)* In Hindi, he has used *Balatkar hua, fraud hua*.

The question is that some parties had gone to the court. This matter is also before the court. Two learned Judges have differed. I saw in the Press that a Bench of three learned Judges has been set up by the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. The Court will then decide, no doubt. What can Parliament can do? That is what I am asking myself.. *(Interruptions)* There is a basic difference between Lok Sabha elections, and the Vidhan Sabha. We cannot but have a Government in Delhi and as I said this 13 days *sultanate* did not help the country. Except ENRON, nobody has benefited from that.

You signed that guarantee for them. But nobody benefited out of that. I would say to be always optimistic is good. I have great respect for Shri Jaswant Singh. One day I was listening to his well-articulated speech on the economic development under the BJP rule. I thought that there is no harm in day dreaming. He was saying what will be the economic policy of our country for the next five years. How will he control IMF? How will he control World Bank? How will he submit to them? How

will he in the process fight Shri Joshi for intellectual property rights? I was wondering how he proposes to do that. Now, there is a break down unfortunately of the constitutional machinery. No Government can be formed. Till now this is an unfortunate reality. I do not know what will happen tomorrow. I hope some secular Parties may come and form the Government. He said that there has been no break down of the constitutional machinery. You believe in only one break down *via.*, break down of Masjids. No other break down is known to you.

Sir, Shri Joshi has to take refuge in Shri Soli Sorabjee's article. He is a very eminent lawyer. I have great respect for him. If you go through Shri Bommai's judgement, the learned judges have said different things in different places. His agony is that the judges have not spoken in one voice. What was the majority judgement? Even to understand that, he required fifty pages to say what is supposed to be the majority judgement. Even in the majority judgement, the judges have not agreed.

Justice Ramaswamy in one of the learned judges. It is difficult to say whether he is in majority or in minority. In some matter, he has agreed and in some matters he has disagreed. I have my personal reservations also to what he had said. In the case which was decided by the Supreme Court on Page 210, Paragraph 263 it was said :

"Floor test may be one consideration which the Governor may keep in view but whether or not to resort to it would depend on the prevailing situation. The possibility of horse trading is also to be kept in view having regard to the prevailing political situation."

Therefore, if some Governor, whatever may be his past, dissuades political parties from indulging - at least BJP from indulging - in horse trading, I cannot blame him. Therefore the BJP cannot say that they would be able to form the Government if they are put into power. If that is done they will see how to increase their numbers which is nothing but an open threat of indulging in horse trading there and the Governor would have been a party to that horse trading.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : You please do not mention about horse trading on the part of BJP. We have never indulged in it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They would have been party to the horse trading. Otherwise it was impossible. The BSP had refused to associate with the BJP. They were asked to bring a party whose support they are expecting. They were unable to do that.

Sir, therefore, as I said, it is a very sad day in the history of our constitutional and parliamentary democracy that the Government have to take recourse

to such a step. I am still making my demand for the repeal. What will happen thereafter? The polity of this country has to come and take a decision. Therefore, Mr. Chairman Sir, there does not seem to have been any alternative. I am sure with great reluctance Shri Indrajit Gupta had to agree to this to save this country.

The other point that was made was, 'how can you keep this proclamation for more than one year?' I believe it was said. The Article of the Constitution is very clear. They say, 'you cannot continue the proclamation beyond one year.' But take the situation here. The proclamation which had been earlier imposed after the Government ceased to be there or had to go when that continued till 17th of October, then there is no Government or no Government can be formed. Even if they form a Government they cannot prove their majority. Therefore, you do not mind interregnum of one or two or three or four days.

I remember, Vajpayeeji, with great gusto supported his Government and criticised us for not supporting his Government. I had stood up and said, 'what is my obligation to support your Government?' He said, 'the other parties are to oust BJP from power.' He gallantly, at least, realised that there was no hope of getting any majority. Therefore, he said that he was going to resign. For that formality, say yes!

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have never said, formality. I have said that it is the due process of the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Here there is no scope for invoking Article 356. That is not applicable here. It has to be a separate proclamation after the new election which has given a result which does not enable any party to form the Government.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Chatterjee, would you agree that the letter and the spirit of the Constitution is that the Presidential Proclamation giving the President's Rule in a State should not continue beyond one year? Formally it was five years. It was the mandate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have forgotten, we have fought against the Second Amendment. Nobody else has done as what we have done on the floor of this House.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Again you are supporting the misuse of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am saying that this country has to be saved from BJP also.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : And the Constitution has to be raped...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, I say that the country has to be saved. But for the purpose of that, an

unfortunate recourse has been taken by this Government to Article 356. I hope, in future they will have no occasion to do that. But this country cannot be taken for a ride and the people cannot be taken for a ride. There has to be an administration.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Yes, that is correct. You cannot take use for a ride that you can go on violating the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am sorry that he is feeling so disturbed that he has to interrupt every minute. I know he feels disturbed. That is what I said that his *murli* was not in tune today. He has to say, what he does not believe in. I believe in what I have been saying. I say in the context of the present political situation in this country.

Unfortunately, this has to be done and they are forced to do it. I appeal to all secular parties in the UP Assembly to see that a Government comes into being and this proclamation need not continue any further and we are spared of that communal Government of BJP.

Sir, I support the motion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in UP, since no party had the possibility of forming a Government the situation became so complex and unforeseen that it has led to the imposition of the President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution. This is known to one and all.

I do not want to go into the merits and demerits of the situation but making use of this occasion, I would like to express my views regarding Article 356 of the Constitution and the role of the Governors.

We, the DMK Party, have reiterated that the infamous provision of our Constitution, Article 356, must be repealed. Whoever may come to power, irrespective of his or her own democratic fervour, they are tempted to use this deadly weapon against a State Government for any reason either it is not because of theirs or it is not supporting them. In Uttar Pradesh the situation is different. As I have mentioned earlier and as everybody has mentioned, no party is able to form a Government and that has led to this situation. I would like to ask whether only in such situations, the President's Rule is proclaimed. Even in a State where a party hails a majority support has often been thrown out and I do not hesitate to make it a point here. We had been the worst sufferers. We had been thrown out of the Government under the Article 356 twice when we held a very big majority in the Assembly and so also the Marxists, about which our learned Members, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has mentioned. What I had hoped was that, after this bitter experience and the claim which the BJP is now making to form a Government and saying that they

have been deprived of it because of this Article 356, they may support our view. But when our learned Member, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi spoke, he said: 'No, we are not for it.' So, even after this experience, they are not prepared to come forward to make amendments in the Constitution, which is a blow to democracy and federalism. They refuse to change. I am sorry to say this. Anybody, who comes to power, as I said earlier, will be tempted to use this article. I do not think that it may be an exaggeration if I say that even if Gandhiji comes to power, he himself may be tempted to use this Article 356 against a State Government. So, I insist firmly that this Article must be repealed at any cost. It is a tempting weapon. I would like to emphasise once again that this general theory may not apply to this situation but this may apply in future to any Government, which may hold an absolute majority and be a popular Government.

Sir, it is also the best opportunity to mention about the role of the Governors. Dr. Joshi was criticising about the performance of the U.P. Governor. Sir, I would like to say that the office of the Governor is a legacy of the British colonial system. The method of the appointment of the Governor in our Constitution is an anarchism in a democratic system. The nominee of the Central Government, appointed by and responsible to the Central Government, could not be expected the Governor to understand the local conditions and the political situations existing in the State. Moreover, the expenditure incurred upon the Governor does not also square with the socialist pattern of society. We have insisted on this. I make use of this occasion only to say that the Governor's expenditure could be dispensed with. It is our firm policy and we have often said this in this House. Our hon. Members have spoken about this. We had passed Resolutions in this regard. I would like to mention here that the Supreme Court has held in *Rao Shiv Bahadur Singh Vs. State of Vindhya Pradesh*, 538 SCR 1188, that a Minister is an officer subordinate to the Governor and thus, the elected representative of the people in Legal theory is nothing more than a servant of the nominee of the Central Government. I think, the time is ripe for doing away with the office of the Governor.

I hope the BJP will support this voice at least hereafter. I would like to suggest here — it is a suggestion — that under the West German procedure, where the office of the Chief Minister falls vacant by death, resignation, etc. the successor should be elected with a fixed period of time and if it is not done so, the Assembly will automatically stand dissolved.

During this interregnum, it is suggested that the Chief Justice of the State may take charge of the administration till such time a Chief Minister assumes

power. Similar to this system may be adopted here also. The Chief Minister will discharge the functions at present being attended by the Governor. If there is any interregnum, the Chief Justice of the State will discharge the functions while there is no Chief Minister. I think this is the best occasion to express here, especially to the BJP since you say that you have been victimised. Though you have not staked your claim to form the Government, you feel that you have been deprived of the chance. As everybody knows, you are not able to explain how you are going to prove your majority. But on this occasion at least, you must realise why such a situation has arisen. If my suggestions are accepted, until and unless a successor is elected, no such proclamation of President's rule or no such things like keeping the Assembly in suspended animation would happen.

We are of the opinion that the deciding places should be the floor of the Legislative Assemblies and not Raj Bhavans. India is a country with people of different language, history and culture and every State has its own peculiar needs and problems. You know very well and better than me. The BJP says that it is for the sovereignty of this country. They are for the democracy and federal set up of this country. I would like to say that the States should have freedom of action and sufficient powers legislative and executive - to secure their progress without impairing the unity of the country. This is possible only under a truly federal set up. Will you approve my claim? Whether my suggestions may be inclined to be accepted by you or not, I hope and I do firmly believe that these suggestions will be a starting point in future for any discussion on this subject. I hope and I assure that no Party here is an exception for having been a victim to Article 356. So it is high time that Article 356 of the Constitution must be removed. We need no further role of the Governors. So the office of the Governors may be done away at the earliest and hereafter, at least, the BJP, instead of chanting 'Ram, Ram', will voice for the true federalism of this country in the best interest of the nation's future.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all hon. Members and the hon. Home Minister have submitted their view points about the circumstances which led to the imposition of President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Joshi ji said one thing at the outset that the Assembly elections could not be held with Lok Sabha elections. Sir, you also know the circumstances under which Assembly elections could not be held alongwith Lok Sabha elections.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Joshi ji should thank the United Front Government that as soon as it came to power it

respected the democratic norms and keeping in view the popular demand of the people of Uttar Pradesh, it gave priority to hold Assembly elections there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding elections I would like to say that the way peaceful elections held there by the Election Commission and the Central Government is a noteworthy thing in itself.

Joshi ji should thank the Government for holding peaceful elections in the State. But is it also the responsibility of the Central Government to give majority to BJP? That is not its responsibility. A political party or a group having 213 members out of 425 will constitute a majority. 60 per cent people of Uttar Pradesh have voted against BJP...*(Interruptions)* and it has proved that the people of Uttar Pradesh do not want a communal rule of a fascist and reactionary party like BJP.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know that the alliance of BJP and Samata Party secured 176 seats there. Will this number be enough to form a Government? Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a similar claim after Lok Sabha elections. But doing so, he had not only misled the nation but the entire world also. It is a amazing thing that a person like him, who is revered by all, claimed that he had majority support in the House. He had not assessed whether his party have a majority in the House or not. He took oath of office and said that he would prove majority in the House. Till last he did not accept the truth that he did not enjoy the majority support.

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS (Sitapur) : Will this discussion be continued after 5 p.m.?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him to speak.

SHRI RAMSAGAR : After general elections none of the party could have majority in the Lok Sabha and now exactly a similar situation have arisen in UP. No party or alliance have majority in the House. Had they tied rakhi to us, we would have extended our support ...*(Interruptions)* In this way when none of the party or alliance could get majority in the Assembly the question

17.00 hrs.

of arithmetic arised. Then the Governor studied all the aspects and called all parties one by one. Every party was having its own claim. BJP was claiming its majority. Bahanji was saying that she had majority support. United Front was also claiming its majority. The number of 213 seats...*(Interruptions)* could not be claimed by any part.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who is this Bahanji?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know her better.

SHRI RAMSAGAR : Under such circumstances ...*(Interruptions)* the Governor has no other alternative except to clear his position and send a report to the Government. The newly elected members of UP Assembly got one chance to enter Assembly building for electing Rajya Sabha Members...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Please have patience. Listen to him as to what he wants to say ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMSAGAR : But they are saying that they have their majority and they will prove it. A trial was held in the recent Rajya Sabha elections in which United Front got 219 votes. Therefore...*(Interruptions)* Four members, who were declared elected from two seats, have resigned from their one seat. In this way out of 420 members 219 members voted in favour of United Front...*(Interruptions)* Now you tell me as to who has majority support there...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say one thing only that you want to have a Government there and we also want to have the same. The number of United Front supporters is more, therefore, United Front supported Government should be constituted there...*(Interruptions)* I am sure if Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is called to form the Government, he would prove his majority in the Assembly. But BJP's Government cannot be formed there at any cost. Under the present circumstances President's rule has been imposed in UP...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari) : Sir, 'BJP's Government cannot be formed at any cost' - it is unparliamentary...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMSAGAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, 'BJP's Government cannot be formed there at any cost. How it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. It is a fact. In view of the present situation in UP, President's rule has been imposed. We all wish to restore the democratic process there and to have United Front Government.

With these words I support the resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I have listened to the speeches of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Joshiji and other hon. Members very attentively. The hon. Home Minister has said that there was no possibility of forming any Government and in reply Shri Murli Manohar Joshi has given his own arguments. In view of their arguments I would like to submit some points before you. It is true that there was no possibility of forming any Government and when the Governor sent his report to the Central Government till then no party or alliance stated its formal claim to form a Government. Shri Murli Manohar Joshi ji is saying it

time and again that if a chance is given to their party they would prove their majority, so I would like to ask him that if their party is so sure about the majority, why they have not submitted a list of 213 Members to the Governor?...(Interruptions)

Secondly I would like to say about Article 356 of the Constitution. It is true that CPI and CPI (M) have always opposed this Article and at one time or the other, every political party opposed this Article. I would like to ask Shri Joshi ji that in 1977 when BJP leaders were in the Government why they had dismissed nine elected State Governments in one stroke? I admit that you have made your speech in a very effective manners ... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : They were also a part of that Government...(Interruptions)

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Yes, they were also in the Government. At that time they dismissed nine State Government with one stroke on the plea that they have lost people mandate. BJP has got only 32 per cent of votes and therefore, it cannot claim to form a Government.

Secondly just now Shri Ramsagar ji has said that had Mayawati tied rakhi to them they would have considered to make her Chief Minister. In 1993, Shri V.P. Singh and Janata Dal tied rakhi to Shri Mulayam Singh and Shri Mulayam Singh swallowed the entire Janata Dal. Today one who will tie rakhi to him, would also be swallowed. Therefore, there is no one to join hands with him. Therefore, no mindful person would commit a mistake to join hand with Shri Mulayam Singh.

Just now Shri Somnath ji was speaking. Shri Murli Manohar Joshi was saying very confidently that they do not believe in horse trading. I would like to ask him that instead of their party leaders why they have given tickets to three industrialists for by-election of Rajya Sabha in Uttar Pradesh. Your main aim was that they would garner the support of other MLAs through money power. After that you would have claimed to form the Government on the plea that you have mustered the support of more than 212 Members. Had it been so, the entire House would have no argument against it.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the newly elected MLAs that they did not tilt towards them. They succeeded in winning the support of only 15 MLAs and that is why your party got 15 votes extra. It is good thing that Shri Atal ji is also present in the House. I would like to ask my BJP friends as to when they would do their introspection. The leadership of BJP is in the hands of those people whose forefathers were responsible for untouchability of a large part of the society. Those very people are leading the BJP today. Today they themselves have become untouchable and no one is prepared to

join hand with them. If they do their introspection I think situation can change tomorrow. But I do not think that they are prepared for introspection...(Interruptions)

Shri Joshi ji has referred to the Sarkaria Commission. One part of the Sarkaria Commission was read by Joshi ji and other part by Somnath ji. The part, which relates to a situation where a Government already in existence, reduces to minority, was read by Joshi ji and it is absolutely true that in such cases decision should be taken on the floor of the House. But Joshi ji has not referred to a situation where no Government has been formed and election were conducted under President's rule and after elections no political party or an alliance got absolute majority.

While supporting the report given by the Governor, I would say that I support all other things said by Shri Joshi ji about other behaviour of the Governor ... (Interruptions)* He cannot meet even 85 MPs of the State...(Interruptions)* He does not have time to listen to the problems of even Lok Sabha Members. Therefore, I would like to say that if they want to dissolve the Assembly, they can do so. If they want to keep it in suspension, they can do that but a person like Bhandari should be removed from there....*

Sir, infact BJP want to have benefit from both sides. Earlier they have extended their unconditional support to Kumari Mayawati but now they do not want to extend unconditional support because at that time when they tried to create Ayodhya like problem at Mathura, she did not allow their single worker to enter three kms. vicinity. Now they thank that if they extend their unconditional support to Kumari Mayawati, she would kept them 3 kms away. Perhaps that is the only fear for which they are not supporting here. After the elections, Kumari Mayawati gave in writing to the Governor that her party was not going to support the BJP or the United Front and if any of them extended its support to her party, BSP would think over such purposal. If you are so much worried about the democracy, why do not you extend unconditional support to her. If you give unconditional support, BSP would form a Government.

But the support should be unconditional ... (Interruptions) So far as the question of getting support from this side is concerned, they would not do so because if they do so, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav would engineer defection within three days. That is why we are not going to get support from them. Similar situation was there in 1993. At that time BJP had 173 Members, S.P. 104 and BSP had 67 Members. Both, SP and BSP alliance and BJP, were not in a position to form a Government. At that time Shri V.P. Singh came to Lucknow. He was neither party president nor a leader

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of Legislative party. He put pressure on Janata Dal MLAs. Shri Bommai was party President at that time. He also sent a fax message to the Governor and State Party President also gave in writing to the Governor. Then the Government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was constituted. CPI and CPM also supported the Government. The Government was formed. It was for the first time in the history of democratic system of Uttar Pradesh that a defection was engineered in the supporting parties...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to make it clear from BSP that we cannot support the United Front. We have to think seriously even before taking their support...*(Interruptions)* He formed Government with the support of BSP and on 2nd June, its leader Kumari Mayawati had a narrow escape in a guest house incident.

• AN HON. MEMBER : You are telling a wrong date.

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : It was 2nd June...*(Interruptions)* I was also in the Janata Dal. You had made a wrong publicity. Shri Dwivedi ji reached there when everything was over...*(Interruptions)* In short, I would like to support Resolution and would like to request the Government to appoint someone else as Governor of the State so that he may work according to the provisions of Constitution.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Sir, the unparliamentary words used against the Governor should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Alright.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : I am taking part in the discussion over President's rule with a heavy heart. The people will never forgive the Government for the treatment being meted out to the largest state of the country. I am saying this because Congress had malafide intention from the very beginning...*(Interruptions)* that is why it did not hold Lok Sabha and Assembly elections simultaneously as there was a fear of their losing the elections. The United Front formed the Government and acted in such a manner which was expected from Congress. This will go down in the history that out of four Members two Members became Ministers. One cannot make history in four days or four years. After 50 years one can make assessment that who was ruling the country. The persons who are treating country in such a manner will not be spared by the countrymen. What is happening in Uttar Pradesh is not just. The people of Uttar Pradesh are being taken for a ride. You must consider it and take a decision in this regard. The United Front Government presented a common minimum programme, which gave such impression that certain amendments would be made in Article 356 under which autonomy would be given. It seemed that it would be removed. I read it in the Newspaper that during the discussion about Uttar

Pradesh in the House Member of Communist party complained about the ill treatment meted to them in U.P., at that time nobody defended us. When they included it in their Common Minimum Programme it was felt that it was being done in the light of the verdict given by the Supreme Court is this respect so that it could not be misused anywhere. Even in the meeting of Inter-State Council, Home Minister said a lot in this regard but they acted against it. They even raised a controversy in this regard before the public. Certainly, the persons responsible for running the nation should be serious about their words and deeds.

I feel that the Communist party does not have any influence in Uttar Pradesh whatever influence they had, it had been undone by Mr. Mulayam Singh. Then what was the fear? in 1984, when BJP won only two Lok Sabha Seats everybody was happy. But when during the elections of 1989, 1991 and 1996, BJP bettered its position then it created fear in their mind about their future. BJP Government lasted for 13 days. Had we wished we could have a stable Government but our leaders did not believe in tactics. All sorts of offers were coming for giving the support but they had their own conditions. Everybody was feeling that if BJP comes to power many politicians will be behind the bars. Their names are appearing in the newspapers. There were certain things which are beyond your control and there are some constraints also. Sometimes one feels if it is not done then one can not set the things right. Now the case of Bihar is before use. Had there been our Government in Bihar then most of the colleagues sitting in front to me would have found themselves exposed. Who is behind the Ayurved scam in Uttar Pradesh? During his Chief Ministership Shri Kalyan Singh had suspended the person responsible for it. He was not reinstated even after being let off by the court of law. But it is unfortunate that the same fellow was reinstated by the Mulayam Singh Government. What was the reason behind it! The reason was clear. Vested interests were behind it. After detailed enquiry into this matter the culprit will be in the dock. It is a general feeling that the U.P. Government is concealing the facts. But the people of U.P. are vigilant and want to give a direction to their State. They know that no other party than BJP can give direction to the State. We have a clear majority in Uttar Pradesh. We have 173 MLAs. Samata Party was our allied party. Out total comes to 183. Had we resorted to horse trading we could easily be 220...*(Interruptions)* 200 MLAs supported us. The people do not like you. That is why you have kept them under strict vigil. I do not want to make a comment against you but I want to submit that you have kept them under strict vigil. Your leaders are begging for MLAs support but fairly speaking they do not want to remain with you. I know about a MLA from my district who wants to leave his party but he says that if he leaves his party he will be killed. This is very much true. What is happening in President's rule in the State, the interests of the State

are being overlooked. The people are being denied their rights.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to go into the legal progress. All these things do not mean anything when such atmosphere prevails where only number matters. I was expecting something good in Shri Somnath's speech since I have heard his scholarly speeches number of times but today I feel that he has expressed only one side of things. He is constrained to do so because if BJP comes to power the heaven will fall.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that in Kerala our people are being ill treated and are being killed. They have a fear in the mind that if BJP comes to power they will go into oblivion. Today, BJP is being liked by all and sundry. Some people are still unaware of the prevailing atmosphere in the country. It is the voter who is going to decide about their fate. There was a time when all parties were in opposition to Congress. Today the BJP is in the same situation and I am sure that in the coming days we are going to have things in our favour. You can go through the data, you will find that we are losing on every front. Why it is so? The only reason, being responsible for this is dishonesty, I was going through the newspaper where in it was mentioned that unfathomable amount has been deposited in Swiss Banks, who is responsible for it? This is our misfortune that the Socialists who used to talk about giving right direction to the nation, are unable to do so due to the fear of losing power.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is 99 per cent true.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : I urge that you must consider it from this point of view. I would like to submit that there was some reluctance due to the note of Ministry of Law which came to my knowledge afterwards. Shri Soli Sorabji was consulted or there was some note of Ministry of Home. I would urge upon the Minister of Home to kindly give a clarification in this regard.

The people of this country very well understand your intentions that they are being duped. You have increased the duration of Presidents's rule in Uttar Pradesh by 6 months twice during last one year. The people are not going to forgive you. Even the Court has given its verdict. When this matter was sub-judice there was a photograph of the Governor in the newspapers which showed him playing golf. I do not think that it is going to make any difference for him. It is said that the Governor is above all sort of criticisms. Judges are making comments and we are being forbidden to do so. I do not want to quote legal points but Justice Gupta has said.

[English]

"The duty of the Governor is to remove, the deadlock and to resolve this impasse".

"He takes oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Democracy is one of the basic features of the Constitution and, therefore, formation of a democratic Government based on cabinet system is a constitutional imperative."

[Translation]

But he has acted otherwise.

[English]

"Raj Bhavan is not merely a place for inaugurations and for laying foundation stones. It represents culture of the State and aspirations of the people. Uttar Pradesh is not only the biggest State of the Union, but it is bigger than most countries of the world. The Governor of such a State has to be a Statesman also at least in traces.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards his statement he says :

[English]

"He has to be a Statesman also at least in traces."

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What are you reading?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : I am reading out the judgement given by the High Court. When a Jurist comments like this then what does this imply, and then we are asked not to make a mention about it, here. The recommendations of Sarkaria Commission are being discussed here and I feel that it must be given a serious thought and a decision should be taken accordingly. What I feel is that being the largest single party the BJP should have been invited to form the Government and by not doing so you have acted against the wishes of the people of Uttar Pradesh. We ask you to invite us to form a Government if we are unable to do so then you can dissolve the Assembly and seek fresh elections. But you do not want to do it either. Today this issue is being discussed all over the state and I am deeply concerned because majority of the MLAs and MPs of U.P. belong the BJP and their fate is uncertain. They have not even taken oath yet. The MLAs are visiting Vidhan Sabha along with Marshal because in the event of dissolution of the Assembly they may not be able to see the House. I have read it is a newspaper that a Brahmin predicted about a MLA that he would not be able to enter the State Assembly. If he is able to do so then the Brahmin would get himself drowned. That

Brahmin died one year ago but it seems that the MLA also could not enter the State Assembly. I am saying all this because we need to give it a serious thought. All the public representatives in U.P. are deeply concerned. All developmental works are lying standstill in Uttar Pradesh.

The successive Governments after 1989 did not think in this direction. Today not a single power project has been started in UP due to which the State is lagging behind in every field. We should seriously think about taking effective measures in this regard. If a proper action is taken to punish the persons responsible for Guest House incident and Muzaffar Nagar incident then the people will come to know that there is law and order in the State. But the other parties think that if BJP does not come to power then they can rule as per their wishes. I would like to urge upon the members of this House to do justice with UP. The people of UP demand justice from you, now our number has gone upto 200. The MLAs have come with us and promised to support our Government as per their conscience. We will be able to have 225 MLAs. I would urge upon my colleagues in the House to act upon as per their conscience. You should not think on party lines. You should think that whosoever is elected would work for the welfare of the country...*(Interruptions)* I therefore urge the House not to support this motion at any cost because history will decide about our deeds and the decisions taken by us. People outside the House do criticize our decisions like the case in which we defended a judge. If you support this motion the people will not like it. We are of this mind that you should hold fresh elections. You are quarrelling with one another. This is high time we all sit together and discuss this issue and then take a decision. The largest single party in UP should be invited to form the Government. I think both the judges neither have commented against us nor have favoured anybody. Therefore we should jointly discuss this matter and the Governor should not act as a representative of any party. The person holding the Governor's should objectively take decisions. This is very unfortunate that members discussed about the conduct of the Governor in the House. Actually, we are of this opinion that his conduct should not be discussed in the House. If somebody works as an agent of a party then certainly his conduct will be criticized. With these words I oppose this motion and urge upon the members to listen to their conscience and support us. You will be praised for it. I specially request all MPs from UP to support.

SHRI RAMMURTI SINGH VERMA (Shahjahanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Article 356. The United Front has declared that it will prevent anti-casteism party BJP from coming to power, let's see how far they are able to do so. In order to protect secularism the Congress

Party prevented BJP from coming to power in the Centre. If United Front really wanted to protect secularism then it should have paved way for the formation of coalition Government of Congress and BSP alliance under the the Chief Ministership of Kumari Mayawati in UP. Today the BJP members are criticizing the Governor...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Today the BJP people complain that the Governor did not invite them to form the Government. I would like to ask them when the people of UP have rejected them, and they do not have the majority then why the Governor should invite them to form a Government. Again and again it is said in the House that the Governor should be removed but I would like to submit that the Governor has done his duty. With these words I concludes.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many many thanks to you. I rise to oppose the Resolution that has been brought forward here. Not only the people of Uttar Pradesh but the people of the entire country are looking at the handful of people's representatives who are playing with people's sentiments Shri Somnath Chatterjee called the BJP a communal party. I may remind these leaders that in 1977 and 1989 they formed the Government with the co-operation of the BJP. Was the Party not communal at that time? It is the misfortune of the country that such representative of people who formed an unholy coalition are hatching a conspiracy to prevent the Members who are in majority to form the Government. The people of the country will never forgive the people sitting on front benches.

Shri Sharad Yadav, a senior leader of the House is not present in the House at the moment. It has been an old habit with the Congress Party. I am reminded of the events when the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Lok Dal formed a coalition in Haryana. The coalition was in majority. The then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not allow the formation of the Government with the remark that written consent of the BJP had not been taken and gave the chance to the Congress Party considering it to be the single largest party. Did the Congress Party forget its earlier stand? Then why the BJP which is the single largest party in UP, is being opposed to form the Government with the help of its partner, the Samata Party.

There was a reference to the dismissal of 9 Governments in the States. All the senior Members including the hon. Home Minister. Shri Somnath Chatterjee were involved in this game. At that time the hon. Prime Minister was perhaps doing politics in his state but he was also involved. My point is how they call the BJP a communal party. They should first make self retrospection and say whether they did not form Government's with BJP as a partner. Today they call it

a communal party because in UP majority of the population is with BJP. Though not in clear majority to form the Government it has emerged as the single largest party and as such its leader, Shri Kalyan Singh should be invited to form the Government in the State.

According to newspaper reports the whole country condemned the act of the Governor when at the instance of the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister he set a wrong precedence by not allowing the single largest party to form the Government in the State. Then which party will form the Government? Today the CPI and CPM are taking the pretext of morality. They should resign from the House and go to the people and tell them that since no party is in majority they would not extent their support to the Janata Dal. The parties can test their strength when fresh elections are held in the country. Delivering lectures in the House will not serve any purpose. I on behalf of my party oppose the move to prevent a party to form the Government by calling it communal. There are some people who demand abrogation of Article 356 of the Constitution and abolition of the post of Governor. At the time of appointment of the present Governor or UP six months ago a delegation under the leadership of the Deputy Leader of BJP in the House met the President of India and tried to impress upon him that a person who had already been removed from Governorship for some reasons is being appointed as the Governor of the largest State in the country. Since that day a deceitful act has been committed on the innocent people of the State so that the BJP does not come to power and form the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the one hand the hon. Minister of Home Affairs says that Article 356 should not be there but everybody knows what happened in Gujarat on the basis of this Article. An elected Government of the BJP was dislodged by resorting to horse trading and another Government with Shri Baghela's support was installed. This Government did this condemnable act.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people are supporting enforcement of Article of 356 with the help of voluminous law books and the constitution. They are supporting extension of President's Rule. It is a treason with the country, particularly with the people of Uttar Pradesh. If the leader of the single largest party is not invited to form the Government, it will be very unfortunate for the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been the well established tradition of the country which has gradually taken the shape of law that if no party gets clear majority, the party with maximum member of MLA's is invited by the Governor to form the Government. In the present case the Governor did not follow this tradition. If the MLA's can participate in the election of Members of Rajya

Sabha, they should be allowed to apply their conscience to cast their vote so that it could be ascertained how many MLA's are with them. The country will also come to know as to what type of people were given tickets by them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is only yesterday that I read from newspapers that elected representatives in UP are being treated as bonded labourers and put under captivity. They have no freedom to move. This inhumanly treatment is being shown by this Government to democracy in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The leader has no confidence with the elected representatives. If the leader has no confidence with its own representatives, it has no right to form the Government in the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of the country are concerned about the state of affairs in UP. People are concerned about the coalition Ministry in the Centre and are apprehensive about the direction to which this country is being led by this Government. Will the constitution of the country be honoured? Will the Fundamental Rights of the citizens be protected if this Government continues in power? Will the Government allow sustenance of the well established conventions of the country. The present United Front Government at the Centre did not allow the BJP form Government in UP. If President's Rule is extended in the State it will be a great injustice to the people of the State. The people of the country will view their performance and they will repent for this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Government has morality, this minority Government with 40 Members in its strength and commanding authority over 545 Members should resign and arrange fresh elections in UP so that people's choice can be ascertained. I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister not to take the pretext of Article 356. A time will come when he will plead with Members sitting on my left to do away with Article 356, but it will be too late by that time. The Government should ask the State Governor to invite the single largest party to form the Government, otherwise it should dissolve both the Assembly and the Parliament so that people could decide their fate. I, therefore, oppose Article 356 and request you to save the country and the people of UP. Otherwise, the situation in UP will deteriorate further from the present state of deterioration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, criminalisation is on the rise in UP. There is no fertiliser, no seeds in UP. Modesty of women and respect of people cannot be protected. The people, the employees and the traders are in distress. These people are enjoying here. These people come well dressed, but the entire country is dejected with them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak. Now, about Article 356, what is our attitude? We want that this provision should be suitably amended to prevent its misuse because we also had bitter experience in the past when Article 356 was used to break our Government in West Bengal. But BJP may ask, 'how is that now you are not doing away with Article 356 altogether?' How is it that in UP you are wanting an extension of Governor's rule under Article 356? Maybe, for the time being, we are wanting an extension under Article 356.

As I have said, we have another experience which no secular person in India can forget. I remember standing in this House we had time and again requested the then Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Raoji to apply Article 356 to prevent the demolition of Babri Masjid. But that was unfortunately not listened to. Was it no necessary, looking back? India's entire good name was actually demolished along with the demolition of Babri Masjid which these VHP and BJP friends did. Despite the fact that they gave solemn assurance to the then Government that they would not demolish the Babri Masjid, they did demolish it. That was our experience.

Therefore, now we feel, though we are not very happy with it, Governor's rule under Article 356 has to be extended. Certain times come when one has to for the time being choose between the devil and the deep sea.

Now what is the situation? BJP saying that they are the biggest party in UP Assembly after the elections. Yes, undoubtedly they are the biggest party in Assembly. But it is also true that taking the voters as a whole, UP did not give a majority to BJP. If they have to form a Government, they have to get some more. Wherefrom some more MLAs come? Everybody knows that horse-trading is the only way.

[Translation]

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : They would form a stable Government.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Stable Government is good but we should also think about the horse trading.

[English]

In today's political scenario the biggest obnoxious factors are criminalisation of politics, then corruption, then total loss of sense of value. These are the three most obnoxious phenomena which are vitiating our democracy. If we really want to speak in the name of democracy, if we want really proper democracy to have its own shape, then these three things must be fought against. This is clear.

In a country like ours at least our feeling is that no fundamentalism can be allowed to grow. This is a

country where unity in diversity had been the old history. However one may try now to distort that, that is a fact of life. Therefore at the moment it has become necessary to keep the Assembly in animated suspension. I think there is no other alternative.

With what hope we are doing it is that there will be combinations. It will be the best if secular parties rising above narrow partisan considerations can unite and form a secular coalition.

I hope that such a situation would arise. From experience, we learn many things. This also, we might learn through experience. Should that opportunity not be given to them? Or, should we straightaway start a process where there would be horse-trading? Or, should we dissolve the Assembly immediately? Would the people of Uttar Pradesh like to have another election immediately? Could we afford that? Everybody, in their heart of hearts would say, 'No, we cannot afford that'. Then, what is the alternative?

Just at the moment, I feel that this is the alternative. At the moment, we should give some time for the secular parties to try for a combination and if the BJP would have a majority, let them prove it. They have not been able to prove it. There is another aspect of the matter. Of course, there is a BJP Government in Rajasthan. It is not that it is not there. Nobody is breaking that by applying article 356. We are not making such a nonsensical attempt. It cannot be said that it is a general phenomenon. It is a very different phenomenon, which has happened in UP and in that context we have to see the situation. In that context, we support the stand that the Assembly be kept in suspended animation for some time with the hope that a Government of secular parties is formed in Uttar Pradesh. This is what, we hope, our people would also like. With that idea, I support the Resolution.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the very outset make it very clear that imposition of President's rule on any State is an unfortunate event. No one is happy when President's Rule has to be imposed on any State whatsoever. The imposition of President's rule on a State represents the last resort under the Constitution. It represents the unfortunate but dark realities of the situation.

Howsoever one may wish that article 356 is erased from the Constitution, still the fact remains that there is no escape from this article under extraordinary situations. I would even state this in most categorical terms that even a benevolent Central rule is no substitute for an elected popular Government. There should be no doubt about that.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I am happy that the BJP is not in power in UP. I am happy. It is a party that does not believe in the Constitution of India. It does not

believe in the rule of law. It is a party that is responsible for an open and blatant defiance of the rule of law and our Judiciary, including even the apex, the Supreme Court - we know the unfortunate *shahadat* of the Babri Masjid. As such a party that does not believe in the Constitution, upholds the dogma of a Hindu *rashttra*, which concept is an unconstitutional concept, I really believe, that such a party does not have any right to exist in the political framework, in the electoral framework of our polity.

But then, Sir, that apart, we must make a critical and dispassionate study of the Constitution in order to

see whether the action of the Governor there can be upheld under the Constitution of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla, you can continue your speech tomorrow. Now the House Stands adjourned to meet again on December 4, 1996 at 11.00 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 4, 1996/Agrahayana 13, 1918 (Saka).
