

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Third Session
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Shri S. Gopalan
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Shri Surendra Mishra
Additional Secretary
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shrimati Reva Nayyar
Joint Secretary
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri P.C. Bhatt
Chief Editor
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri A.P. Chakravarti
Senior Editor

Shrimati Kamla Sharma
Editor

Shri P.K. Sharma
Editor

Shri P.L. Bamrara
Assistant Editor

Shri J.B.S. Rawat
Assistant Editor

Shrimati Lalita Arora
Assistant Editor

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates

(English Version)

Tuesday, December 10, 1996/Agrahayana 19, 1918 (Saka)

<u>Col./Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
1/10	*261 SHRI NITISH KUMAR	† SHRI NITISH KUMAR
14/27	SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA	SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA
35/2-4 (from below)	THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING	THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING)
43-46	Please read column 43 after column 46	
49/3	SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA	SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA
50/19 (from below)	(SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA)	(SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA)
58/6 (from below)	SHRI SOHAN VEER SINGH	SHRI SOHAN BEER
80/13	SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA	SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
97/24	Cutting of Bomboos	Cutting of Bamboos
108/11	70.60	70.50
137/12	318	518
152/20	1757.631	1797.631
183/8	SHRI SHVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN	SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH
276/21	Unaccounted Purchased by Departments in Bihar	Unaccounted Purchases by Departments in Bihar
294/6	SHRI TAMMINENI VEERABHADRAM	SHRI VEERABHADRAM THAMMINENI

CONTENTS

(Eleventh Series, Vol. VII, Third Session 1996/1918 (Saka))
14, Tuesday, December 10, 1996/Agrahayana 19, 1918 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
QUESTIONS :	
Questions Nos. 261 - 263 and 265	1—40
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
Questions Nos. 264, 226 - 280	40—65
Questions Nos. 2520 - 2728	65—277
QUESTIONS ON THE TABLE	277—281
QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT ANSWERS COMMITTEE	
Statements showing Action Taken by Government — <i>Laid</i>	281—282
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
Statements showing Action Taken by Government — <i>Laid</i>	282
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	283—290
Rise in Prices of Wheat	
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	283—290
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	309—313
(i) Need to evolve an Action Plan to check soil erosion being caused by Chambal	
Dr. Ram Lakhan Singh	309—310
(ii) Need for early implementation of package of concessions declared in 1995 for the benefit of telephone Subscribers in rural areas	
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	310
(iii) Need to include 'right to work' as a fundamental right	
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	310—311
(iv) Need to protect the interests of working class in private sector	
Shri Bheru Lal Meena	311
(v) Need to allot funds to State Government of Bihar for repair and maintenance of roads in Sitamarhi district	
Shri Nawal Kishore Rai	311—312
(vi) Need to augment television facilities in and around Agartala	
Shri Baju Ban Riyan	312
(vii) Need to provide compensation to the victims of train accident at Birahuli railway crossing in Satna district, M.P.	
Shri Sukh Lal Kushwaha	312
(viii) Need to provide adequate funds to Sikkim for development of proper infrastructure	
Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal	313
DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL — <i>Passed</i>	313—348
Motion to Consider	
Shri Vijay Goel	313—319
Shri Balai Chandra Ray	319—321

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem'	321—323
Shri Nitish Kumar	323—326
Shri R.L.P. Verma	326—327
Dr. U. Venkateswarlu	328—330, 331—332
Motion Adopted	346
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	347
Motion to pass	
Dr. U. Venkateswarlu	338—342, 343—346
MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY BILL	349—362
As passed by Rajya Sabha	
Motion to Consider	
Shri S.R. Bommai	349
Shri Jag Mohan	350—353
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	353—357
Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar	357—360
Shri Syed Masudal Hossain	360—362
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	362

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 10, 1996/Agrahayana 19,
1918 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at One Minute Past
Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Crushing Capacity of Sugar Mills

*261. SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the present crushing capacity of sugar mills.
State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of sugarcane crushed during
1995-96 crushing season, State-wise;

(c) whether the sugar mills have the capacity of
crushing the entire production of sugarcane during the
crushing season 1996-97;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated
sugarcane production during the season; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government
to increase the crushing capacity of the sugar mills?

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

(a) to (e). A statement is being placed on the Table of
the House.

STATEMENT

(a) As on 30.9.96, the total crushing capacity of the
existing sugar mills in the country was 9,11,937 tonnes
of cane per day. The State-wise installed daily cane
crushing capacity of sugar mills in the country is given
at Annexure-I.

(b) The State-wise total quantity of sugar cane
crushed by sugar mills in the country during sugar
season 1995-96 (October-September) is given at
Annexure-II.

(c) to (e). Sugarcane is consumed not only by the
sugar manufacturing units but also by khandsari, and
gur manufacturers and for chewing purposes, seeds
etc. Till 1994-95 the All-India drawal rate i.e. sugarcane
utilised by the sugar mills was of the order of 54.4%. In
1995-96 it had risen to 61.6 per cent. The preliminary
estimates of sugarcane production for 1996-97 is lower

i.e. 2718.69 lakh tonnes as against the production of
2829.45 lakh tonnes during 1995-96. On the other hand,
it is likely that some more licensed capacity may be
converted into installed operational capacity thereby
augmenting the total crushing capacity.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise Installed Cane Crushing Capacity per day
(Tonnes) of Sugar Mills in the Country

(As on 30.9.96)

S.No.	State	Cane Crushing Capacity per day (tonnes)
1.	Haryana	27800
2.	Punjab	44766
3.	Uttar Pradesh	260607
4.	Bihar	43674
5.	West Bengal	1819
6.	Assam	3313
7.	Orissa	12919
8.	Rajasthan	3766
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11075
10.	Maharashtra	229228
11.	Gujarat	51350
12.	Andhra Pradesh	69325
13.	Tamil Nadu	81350
14.	Karnataka	63405
15.	Kerala	2540
16.	Pondicherry	2750
17.	Nagaland	1000
18.	Goa	1250
Total		9,11,937

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise Total Quantity of Sugarcane Crushed by
Sugar Mills in the Country during the Season 1995-
96 (October-September).

(Provisional)

S.No.	State	Cane Crushed (Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	54.23
2.	Punjab	72.43
3.	Uttar Pradesh	502.34
4.	Bihar	43.31
5.	West Bengal	1.22

1	2	3
6.	Assam	0.91
7.	Orissa	9.47
8.	Rajasthan	3.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.76
10.	Maharashtra	515.60
11.	Gujarat	107.81
12.	Andhra Pradesh	90.30
13.	Tamil Nadu	190.01
14.	Karnataka	128.76
15.	Kerala	1.51
16.	Pondicherry	6.50
17.	Nagaland	0.15
18.	Goa	1.90
All India		1743.57

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Government regarding crushing capacity appears to be far from the truth. It is regarding the whole country whereas position regarding Bihar was asked from him under 'state-wise details'. Most sugar mills in Bihar, especially all those owned by the Government, are closed. With the obsolete technology available there, the sugar mills have a very low crushing capacity, functioning at less than 30-35 per cent of their production capacity. Under the circumstances, the reply of the Government is unsatisfactory.

Through you Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether it has any scheme to enhance the crushing capacity of sugar mills, bring in better technology in them or modernise them? If any such scheme is under consideration, I would like to know the action plan thereof.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I would just now dwell upon the crushing capacity especially in the case of Bihar, it is 43.674 lakh tonnes per day.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : He should tell something from his own knowledge also.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Hon'ble Member is not only wise but clever also. Therefore, I would like to tell him that out of the sick mills in Bihar some mills are very old and it is true that their crushing capacity has decreased, however, we have necessary provisions to modernise the technology of their crushing capacity. Under the Sugar Development Fund, we provide governmental assistance to old mills. If the hon. Member may provide us a list of such mills which he wants to be modernised, we will certainly consider it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I would thank the Minister, though there is no need to give such a list as he already

has it, yet I will send it to him. Do the Government propose to introduce delicensing in the sugar industry in order to augment the crushing capacity in the country and increase the production of sugar, especially better quality sugar with a view to boosting its export if so, the time by which the Government propose to introduce such delicensing?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is under consideration rather active consideration of the Government so anything can be told only after such consideration. However, we will take an early decision on it.

SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT : The Minister in his reply has given information about crushing of sugar cane. He should tell the area in Maharashtra not covered after the crushing season and the quantity of sugarcane left uncrushed there. Do the Government proposed to provide assistance to those farmers who have suffered losses due to non-crushing of sugar cane?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : In Maharashtra, there are mostly cooperative sugar mills. As far I know Maharashtra's position is quite good in this respect.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Correct information is not available.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Please to listen to the reply. The question regarding sugar in Maharashtra had been raised on previous occasion also. That sugar cane crops remained standing in the fields for want of crushing. I have got it investigated. The Maharashtra Government has written to us that the sugar cane crops did not remain standing in the fields. The crops did remain standing in the case of second growth which is done afterwards, but this was not the position with the first growth.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has assured that he may be given a list of low capacity sugar mills and he would provide assistance from the sugar development fund. I would like to know from him that out of the 170 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, more than half have a capacity of 800 to 1200 tonnes. Prior to this the Government had given approval to augment the capacity of sugar mills located in Piprai, Baitlapur, Laxmiganj and Bhatni but to this day not a single rupee has been released from the Development Fund. Right now there is a dilemma regarding non-payment of the rate of 72 rupees to farmers for getting their sugar cane crushed. An amount of Rs. 500 crore is outstanding against the sugar mills as on date. Against the sugar mills at Padrauna and Katkuiana, an amount of Rs. 17 crore is outstanding for which the people had to launch an agitation there and even had to go to jails also. You are also aware that more than half of the sugar cane produced goes to small crushing units at just half the rate. I would like to know from the Government as to the amounts of money given to sugar mills Statewise and whether they promised the rate of Rs. 72 per quintal is proposed to

be given to them, the action proposed to be taken by Government to make prompt payment of outstanding dues of sugar cane.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the question put by the hon. Member is not related to the original question, yet I will provide certain information in deference to the sentiments of the hon. Member.

As he has just now made a reference to the payment, I would like to submit that in Uttar Pradesh, an amount of about Rs. 3455 crore was due for payment out of which payment of Rs. 3202 crore has been made and about Rs. 253 crores, which comes to 7.3 per cent, remains outstanding, payment of which is in process.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. Please listen to me... (Interruptions) The matter regarding augmentation of the capacity of four sugar mills had been approved four years ago, how much money has been released for the same? Besides this they have decided to give the rate of Rs. 72 per quintal in Uttar Pradesh which is not being given by the mills. (Interruptions) The Government of India... (Interruptions) has given how much amount against the outstanding dues? Sir, this is a very important question... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Sir, as I have pointed out earlier, although the question of the hon. Member deviates from the original one, however no proposal from Uttar Pradesh regarding expansion, augmentation of TCB capacity is pending with me right now. So far... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : There are five mills... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Please give it in writing, I will immediately follow up. With that regarding expansion... (Interruptions) We give top priority to the cases of expansion. More than 50 sugar mills have been granted sanction for expansion so far... (Interruptions). Please give it in writing, I will take action immediately... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You may give it in writing.

SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, All the sugar cane produced in Maharashtra during 1995-96 could not be crushed in the sugar mills in Maharashtra. 15 lakh metric tonne of sugarcane remained idle in the fields. I had earlier asked a question regarding this and today also I am asking, what assistance had been provided by the Central Government? The Central Government gets at least Rs. 2000 crore from our Maharashtra State toward the Development Fund. The funds which the Central Government gets flow to the farmers by way of payments made for the sugarcane crushed in the sugarmills of Maharashtra through the Development Fund. For this the Central Government has provided Rs. 125 crore for the whole of Maharashtra, but the Central Government

has not provided to Maharashtra Rs. 2000 crore which the former ought to have given to the latter as development fund. Due to this the farmers have suffered a great deal of loss. I would like to know from the Minister about this.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said earlier, Maharashtra Government will give assistance to the tune of Rs. 5000 crore per acre for the sugarcane which could not be crushed although the quantity of this uncrushed sugarcane is not much... (Interruptions) Rs. 5000 per acre... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHIMRAO VISHNUJI BADADE : None has got anything so far... (Interruptions) Not even a single pie... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Please provide information about the places where nobody has got anything. To provide them assistance is our positive... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : He is going to provide Rs. 5000 per acre - this is what he is saying... (Interruptions)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Till date not a single rupee has been provided by way of assistance... (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Of course assistance at the rate of Rs. 5000 hectare will certainly be provided in those areas where sugar cane could not be crushed... (Interruptions)

Secondly, hon. Members have raised the question of sugarcane growers... (Interruptions)

SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Is he going to provide it for the whole country or is it meant for Maharashtra only?... (Interruptions) This allocation of funds at the rate of Rs. 5000 per hectare is meant for Maharashtra only or for the whole country?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Through you, Sir, I would like to know the names of States which are to get this facility, is it only for Maharashtra or for the whole country?... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down, I know the importance of this question. This was listed earlier also where questions could not be answered. Yesterday, I have admitted a Half-an-hour Discussion on this... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 262, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : There are sugar mills not only in Maharashtra but in other places also... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a Half-an-hour Discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Is the announcement made by the hon. Minister to the effect that Rs. 5,000 would be given to the farmers, applicable throughout the country or only to Maharashtra? This is a very important point...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I know it is important. I agree with you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : There are two sugar mills in my constituency and both are sick...*(Interruptions)* And if you do not allow me, where can I raise this matter? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can take part in the Half-an-hour Discussion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is such an important question ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. Sit down. We are already on the next question. I know, everybody wants to ask questions on this, it is very important. Every State is affected.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : But we cannot take one hour for one question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a Half-an-hour Discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. We are on the next question.

(Interruptions)

Forest Ministers' Conference

*262. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether State Forest Ministers' Conference was held recently in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the points discussed and the decisions taken in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference of State Forest Ministers, was held at Delhi on 26-27th August, 1996.

(b) The conference was structured into three broad groups dealing with general forestry, issues relating to north-eastern states and wildlife. The points discussed in the conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT.

Main recommendations are given below :

GENERAL FORESTRY

1. Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes in degraded forests.

Decision to further extend the JFM to well wooded forests may be taken after the committee set up by the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests has holistically examined various issues related to JFM and submitted its recommendations.

Socio-economic conflicts have been generated due to implementation of JFM programmes leading to loss of usufructory benefits to people living farther away from forests, but were traditionally availing such benefits in the past. It was agreed that the bonafide needs of the people living beyond this threshold may have to be met by making extension forestry an integral part of the JFM. Forest working plans should provide for incorporation of site-specific micro-planning and JFM, comprehensive guidelines should be formulated for training of village communities also in precepts and practices of JFM in which NGOs can play a lead role.

2. Progress of annual reports (statistical) of States/UTs.

Need for compatible databases for aggregation at national level through Forest Survey of India (FSI) and Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) was stressed.

3. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

The directive from the Government of India, that no new proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act would be considered until and unless at least 70% of targets for Compensatory Afforestation (CA) has been achieved, has a salutary effect. Because of many practicable and procedural difficulties, this limit may be reduced to 50% for post 1990 diversions. However, the limit could be increased in subsequent years after the operational difficulties have been resolved and procedures harmonised.

The State Government may be empowered, through a State Committee, having a representative from the Government of India, to clear the projects involving diversion of forest land up to 5 hectares in cases involving public utility services, e.g. water supply schemes, schools, hospital, etc. This power, however, would need to be exercised with greatest circumspection under well defined guidelines to be framed by the Government of India in consultations with the State Governments.

Stipulation of compensatory afforestation with regard to the cases of removal of boulders and/or sand from river beds should be waived.

In case of grant and/or renewal of mining leases in forest areas under Mines and Minerals Regulation Development Act, approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FC Act) should be mandatory.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down in the National Forest Policy, encroachments should not be, as a matter of policy, regularised except in exceptional cases purely on merit.

4. Indian Forest Service (IFS) cadre management

State Governments should obviate delays in confirmation of IFS officers and also expedite action in all pending cases by forwarding proposals to the Government of India immediately. The State Governments where cadre reviews are (over) due, were requested to forward the proposals at the earliest.

State Governments should notify the cadre forest divisions by location and the extent of total geographical area. This would provide a salutary check on "splitting" the cadre divisions without seeking prior approval of the cadre controlling authority (Central Government). There was a general consensus that practise of posting only cadre officers to cadre posts should be followed strictly.

The State Governments should take affective steps in forwarding nominations of suitable, and willing officers to the Government of India. The State Governments should pursue the issue of posting IFS officers to secretariat posts in other allied departments and/or organisations. The Union Ministry should also take suitable steps to induct forest officers in the Central Government secretariat to ensure full utilisation of the Central Deputation Reserve (CDR).

5. Performance and progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Following aspects should be incorporated in the existing afforestation schemes :

- JFM mechanism to be in built in the schemes.
- Strengthening of trainign components.
- Emphasis on raising of medicinal plants
- Rotational/controlled grazing in regenerated areas
- Strengthening of monitoring mechanism.

The past practice of earmarking of funds for tree planting under JRY, and other schemes of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, should be restored. The State Governments could approach the Planning Commission for such earmarking as has been done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

6. Preparation of National Forestry Action Programme.

States should expedite approval of State Forestry Action Programmes by State Level Steering Committees

for compilation of the National Forestry Action Programme.

7. Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

Complete utilisation of funds under EAPs should be ensured with in the specified time frame as requests for extension are generally not viewed favourably by donor agencies.

8. Training of Staff

The concept of introduction of promotion linked training for Rangers promoted as Assistant Conservator of Forests and Foresters or Deputy Rangers promoted to the rank of Rangers should be pursued. State Governments agreed to consider suitable amendments in subordinate forest service rules to make promotion linked training compulsory.

9. Tree Improvement Programme

Appropriate technologies should be adopted at the field level, through proper extension of the research work being undertaken by ICFRE.

10. Legislation for conferring ownership rights in respect of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to SCs, STs and OBCs who work in the forest areas

Considering its far reaching implications, the State would need to examine the issue, specifically with respect to the rights of other communities. The right to collect MFP by local communities, including tribals, is already in existence in the states and royalty is either not levied or is nominal. Mere transferring of ownership of MFP rights alone will not benefit the communities unless it is supported by an appropriate institutional mechanism for trade. State Governments agreed to look into the matter holistically to improve the flow of benefits to the local communities from trade in MFPs, including waiver of royalty, wherever required. There is need to introduce, and strengthen, JFM mechanism in MFP bearing forest areas to ensure equity among local communities.

11. Whether forest areas to be given to Forest Corporations for raising raw material with funds provided by industries

There was consensus that while taking final decision interests of local communities should be kept paramount.

12. Regarding establishment of wood based industries

The conference did not support prior central approval for establishment of wood based industries in general and saw mills in particular. It was stressed that most of the States have provided adequate checks and balances. If need be, the Government of India could issue comprehensive guidelines to enable the State Governments to formulate uniform rules and regulations

ISSUES RELATING TO NORTH-EASTERN STATES

Need to open dialogue with all District Councils at the State Government level for protection and conservation of forests under their control was emphasised. In view of the common problems vis-a-vis the boundaries within the region, the matter would need to be taken up by Ministry of Environment and Forests with the Home Ministry for which details will be supplied by the States early.

The areas affected by deforestation and shifting cultivation would be identified using Satellite imagery so that the areas can be pinpointed and specific action taken to counter the deforestation. Planning Commission will be approached for higher allocation for forestry, especially for settlement of jhumias of the region, for development of areas affected by shifting cultivation.

Ministry of Environment and Forests would examine the applicability of Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 in areas under District Councils keeping in view the provisions of the constitution.

To check illicit movement and trade of timber greater co-operation would be required from Railways and some specific points of action would need to be suggested by the State Governments. More dialogue at District Council and State level will be required, including dialogue with neighbouring countries, for effective control of movement of forest produce across (inter) national borders. States would assess the sustainable availability of timber for allowing continuance, or otherwise, of the wood-based industries including saw mills.

A meeting of all north-eastern States shall be held in the region with all concern functionaries, including their Chief Secretaries, to discuss problems of deforestation, control on timber based industries and application of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

WILDLIFE

The implementation of the recommendation of the Subramaniam Committee was reviewed. There was a need to sensitise the State Governments at higher levels to commit adequate resources to implement the recommendations within a time frame. It was agreed to review the situation after six months and States were asked to submit reports to Government of India in this regard.

Budget allocation to wildlife sector has been less than suggested 15% of the total forestry budget in most of the States. This situation should be improved by seeking enhanced allocation of funds in the State budget and in Externally Aided Forestry Sector projects. All ongoing centrally sponsored schemes on wildlife be continued during the IX Plan with greater vigour along with creation of seven new schemes as suggested by the IX Plan Working Group set up by the Planning Commission. Three centrally sponsored schemes, i.e. "Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife",

"Nature Education and Interpretation" and "Conservation of Rhinos" be revived with expanded mandate.

The concept of having State Level Co-ordination Committee involving all enforcement agencies, to control illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products was approved and appropriate action should be taken by the States.

Functioning of State Wildlife Advisory Boards was not found satisfactory as they were not meeting regularly. To rectify this situation regular meetings be held as per the requirement of law.

The need for exercising greater control on extraction and trade of medicinal plants was stressed. The Union Ministry would produce identification manuals on medicinal plants, their parts and products, for use by field staff.

The States should make full use of the training facilities at Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and post only trained staff for wildlife duties and also ensure appropriate tenure of postings.

Completion of legal procedures for establishing National Parks and Sanctuaries should be given priority. In case revenue officials were unable to take on this added responsibility, the State Governments should appoint any other official, including forests officers, as collector for this purpose.

[English]

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I would like to bring to kind notice of the hon. Minister, that a few months back when the State Forest Ministers Conference took place, the hon. Minister categorically took a decision informing the Conference that even though a lot of degraded forest land was available all over the country, he said that the Government's policy was not to give on lease or transfer any degraded land to any industries. Of course, we appreciate the spirit in which they want to preserve the forest area.

At the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in case, this degraded forest land could not be utilised or could not be brought back to the full shape over the forest philosophy, and if any industrial concern or the public sector or any industrial organisation comes forward to convert this degraded forest land into a good land by putting some plantation and everything, is he prepared to give a chance to see that degraded forest land takes shape into a good picture? May I know this from the Minister?

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member is very explicit and clear.

[English]

We have laid down the answers to his questions on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

This question does not relate to that.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Mr. Speaker Sir, would you agree with the reply? Are you satisfied?

MR. SPEAKER : It is your satisfaction which is more important. Sir,

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know about the decision taken in it. Whatever decision was taken, I have already said about it. Sir, so far as his question is concerned, I would like to reply even in his absence.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : I really want to know whether you want to deviate from the policy of not giving a lease or transfer land to industries in case the industrial and public sector undertakings come forward to make good the losses on degraded land by spending their money. In other words, the degraded land is left over without the Government spending the money.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Reddy, you cannot go on like this. Please sit down. When the Minister is answering, you sit coolly and calmly and listen to the answer. Why are you agitated?

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : During the regime of previous Government a proposal for consideration of the Cabinet regarding leasing forest land was sent to industries by the Ministries. A committee of Ministers was formed by the Cabinet. This Committee had asked the Ministries to reconsider it. We are in consultation with all the parties concerned and a final decision will be taken only after consulting them. However, whatever decision will be taken, we are not in favour of leasing out or transferring our forest lands to any industrialists under any circumstance. We cannot permit implementation of any such policy which may overlook the interest of the people associated with afforestation, conservation and management of forests. Whatever policy will be framed will have at its centre the Adivasis associated with the forests. Whatever procedure will be prescribed for the interest of these people will be held supreme in it. We cannot compromise over this basic principle and this constitutes the basis of our national forest policy for the year 1988.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, my second supplementary question is...

MR. SPEAKER : Very good, you are satisfied.

(Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, there is no other go.

I shall now put my second supplementary question. In our country, as on today, 6,40,000 sq. metres of land to the extent of 19 per cent of the total land of the country is in the form of forests. We all know that in recent years there has been a phenomenal decrease in the afforestation due to various reasons and I understand the Government's policy of introducing a joint management - I mean, the Central Government and the State Government - trying jointly to manage forest protection. They have also informed that a sum of Rs. 5,000 crore has been given as a fund for protecting the forests.

I would like to know from the Minister why in spite of the availability of the fund of Rs. 5,000 crore and in spite of the hectic efforts they are going down in putting up the forests. May I know from the Minister what measures he is taking to protect the interests of forest and afforestation in future?

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Hon'ble Sir, so far this question is concerned, the amount of Rs. 500 crore.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Rs. 500 crore.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : It is Rs. 500 crore.

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : The decrease in the area of forest as mentioned in 1995 report is really very negligible. The forests have decreased by .01 per cent only and this is mainly due to decrease of forests in north-eastern states. You are aware of the situation there. So far as other States are concerned, the forest area has increased. If the decrease registered in north-eastern States is not taken into account, the rest of the States have registered an increase in the forest area. If you so desire, I would give details of the States which have registered such increase.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, West Bengal is the first State where the Joint Forest Management Committees were formed to protect the forest. We have an Aravari model, the district of Midnapore is called Aravari model, where degraded forest land was developed and sal woods were degraded, sal forests were degraded and later on they were developed by the local people by the forming a Joint Forest Management Committee with the involvement of the

local Panchayat. I want to know whether such Joint Forest Management Committees are proposed to be constituted in other areas of our country in order to protect the forest area and to develop the degraded forests.

Part (b) of my question is that there was a proposal from the Government of Tripura to utilise the degraded forests for rubber cultivation. What steps have the Government taken in regard to the proposal made by the Government of Tripura?

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of constitution of committees is concerned, as many as 12000 such committees have so far been constituted under the Joint Forest Management Scheme in which 15 States have joined. As regards Tripura, the matter is still under consideration and a decision will be taken.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for saying that the Government do not want to give waste land and the forest land to industrialists. But the tribals living in mountains and forests which have close links with forest have been displaced and are forced to live elsewhere, therefore I would like to know whether the Government have any social forest schemes to provide land for developing forests or planting trees in order to help those tribal people.

CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these things have been provided in the Joint Forest Management Scheme and under this very scheme the Government is paying attention to the tribals and that is why we are not going to lease out forest land to any industry.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 263

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Question No. 263.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : Question No. 263.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, you are the Minister. I am not the Minister. You have to answer the Question. Do not ask the Question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is the old habit. The answer to the Question is that a statement is laid on the Table of the House

Crimes in Delhi

+
263 SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of murder particularly of

the aged couples, robbery, dacoity, kidnapping, rapes, molestation, atrocities against women in Delhi during the year 1996 till date, month-wise as compared to the year 1995:

(b) the number of such cases in other metropolitan cities in the country during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the increase in the crimes in Delhi and other parts of the country?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Information is indicated at *Annexure-I*

(b) Information as presently available with the National Crime Records Bureau, is indicated at *Annexures II-VI*.

(c) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to prevent crime in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include the following :

- (i) The existing beat system of patrolling has been reviewed and made more effective. The known bad characters have been put under constant surveillance. A drive has been undertaken to maintain a close watch on criminals who often escape the net of police having no previous history. During the year 1995, more than one lakh 'strangers' were checked out by issuing 'Stranger Rolls'.
- (ii) Intelligence is being constantly developed about the movement of desperate criminals and raids are conducted to nab these criminals. Patrolling has been intensified especially on the dark nights as there is a tendency for the criminal gangs to operate during such nights.
- (iii) Activities of criminals released from jail and means they have adopted to earn their livelihood are verified and surveillance kept over them.
- (iv) A servant verification drive was pursued with renewed vigour. Such drives were organised in different colonies to activate citizens to get their servants verified.
- (v) 'Neighbourhood Watch Scheme' has been initiated in different colonies of the capital. Senior citizens are visited from time to time by beat officers.
- (vi) Modern scientific methods of investigation are used for detection of heinous crimes.
- (vii) A Special Task Force has been constituted recently under Delhi Police to effectively

handle the investigation of serious crimes including heinous crimes; and

- (viii) The Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for modernisation of the Police Control Room by installation of state-of-art UHF Trunked Radio Communication System to make the police communication system

more effective and reduce the response time to distress calls, etc.

As regards crime situation in various States, the concerned State Governments have been taking necessary steps to review, monitor & control crime, since "Police" & "Public Order" fall within their jurisdiction.

ANNEXURE-I

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in National Capital Territory of Delhi during the first 11 Months of 1995 and the Corresponding Period of 1996

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Murder**	1995	31	39	41	39	50	46	42	43	52	48
	1996	42	36	48	43	50	45	44	49	44	31
Robbery	1995	31	29	24	59	62	47	48	54	54	43
	1996	50	41	46	49	50	39	54	62	59	64
Dacoity	1995	4	2	1	3	6	4	2	3	3	10
	1996	3	1	4	4	2	2	1	5	3	1
Kidnapping/ abduction	1995	72	70	97	115	112	118	119	110	99	102
	1996	105	107	123	100	103	100	133	110	86	95
Rape	1995	22	27	26	39	41	30	38	45	26	30
	1996	33	49	40	42	51	54	45	38	29	19
Molestation of women	1995	24	27	35	48	44	45	60	60	45	42
	1996	42	42	57	62	80	68	63	64	52	60
Dowry death	1995	8	15	13	17	15	27	12	13	11	17
	1996	14	8	13	15	11	11	14	11	11	12
406 IPC (Relating to dowry)	1995	9	10	7	8	4	1	2	5	4	6
	1996	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	-	3
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995	60	75	70	69	121	102	91	96	83	106
	1996	58	46	60	60	76	98	84	86	82	67
Dowry Prohibition Act	1995	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	-
	1996	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kidnapping/ abduction of women	1995	46	54	76	79	79	81	78	79	66	79
	1996	77	75	93	74	74	81	101	91	61	63
Eve Teasing	1995	75	80	861	259	195	193	189	198	147	142
	1996	140	129	167	135	127	171	175	344	278	140

** Note : Of these, the number of cases relating to murder of elderly couples was five during the first 11 months of 1995 and three during the corresponding period in 1996

ANNEXURE-II

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in Mumbai during the first 11 Months of 1995 and the Corresponding Period of 1996

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Murder	1995 27	20	35	36	30	33	26	25	27	40	30
	1996 25	32	31	27	37	29	16	25	NA	25	NA
Robbery	1995 56	52	56	25	88	84	48	57	63	59	71
	1996 44	58	59	45	31	50	57	75	NA	-	NA
Dacoity	1995 6	10	9	4	14	18	5	8	14	13	17
	1996 12	9	7	9	9	5	8	5	NA	5	NA
Kidnapping/ abduction	1995 21	26	21	24	23	20	13	19	16	18	17
	1996 16	14	17	20	8	16	2	21	NA	14	NA
Rape	1995 13	15	16	21	18	27	26	17	10	18	10
	1996 15	6	17	6	13	10	6	8	NA	9	NA
Molestation of women	1995 31	28	36	28	37	38	38	48	24	42	26
	1996 32	16	29	28	14	11	26	29	NA	20	NA
Dowry death	1995 2	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	4
	1996 1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	NA	-	NA
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995 15	15	32	26	31	28	25	27	28	32	28
	1996 13	2	6	6	12	10	11	12	NA	8	NA
Eve Teasing	1995 2	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	3	-	-
	1996 -	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	NA	2	NA

ANNEXURE-III

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in Calcutta during the first 11 Months of 1995 and the Corresponding Period of 1996

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Murder	1995 8	7	7	5	12	5	8	11	5	8	6
	1996 7	7	4	11	12	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Robbery	1995 11	11	10	8	16	17	13	11	15	8	19
	1996 21	6	14	11	9	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dacoity	1995 1	1	4	1	5	3	3	4	4	1	1
	1996 2	2	3	-	-	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kidnapping/ abduction	1995 8	8	13	11	8	11	8	16	7	6	7
	1996 8	4	4	12	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rape	1995 2	-	6	7	3	1	3	10	2	6	6
	1996 -	2	1	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Molestation of women	1995 4	6	16	22	15	15	10	8	10	11	12
	1996 7	15	14	8	19	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dowry death	1995 -	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	1
	1996 1	-	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995 5	10	15	10	7	14	15	10	5	8	4
	1996 16	4	15	15	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eve Teasing	1995 2	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	1
	1996 2	1	-	-	-	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ANNEXURE-IV

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in Chennai during the first 11 Months of 1995 and The Corresponding period of 1996

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murder	1995 6	8	5	9	12	10	8	5	9	6	6
	1996 6	NA	NA	5	6	6	5	1	5	NA	NA
Robbery	1995 13	6	13	7	6	4	6	7	9	1	6
	1996 5	NA	NA	4	4	9	9	3	10	NA	NA
Dacoity	1995 -	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
	1996 -	NA	NA	-	1	-	-	-	-	NA	NA
Kidnapping/ abduction	1995 1	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1
	1996 4	NA	NA	1	4	2	3	-	2	NA	NA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rape	1995	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
	1996	2	NA	NA	1	3	2	1	-	NA	NA
Molestation of women	1995	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	1996	2	NA	NA	-	2	-	1	2	NA	NA
Dowry death	1995	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1996	1	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	3	NA	NA
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995	-	-	3	-	3	3	6	-	2	1
	1996	5	NA	NA	8	8	12	6	-	NA	NA
Eve Teasing	1995	3	9	6	3	6	28	15	-	9	23
	1996	20	NA	NA	5	18	-	-	-	NA	NA

ANNEXURE-V

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping/Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in Bangalore during the first 11 Months of 1995 and the Corresponding Period of 1996

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Murder	1995	17	20	13	15	17	19	14	16	15	NA
	1996	15	8	15	13	24	17	20	12	21	NA
Robbery	1995	29	43	41	42	55	41	51	51	53	NA
	1996	42	21	33	31	43	35	54	51	40	NA
Dacoity	1995	2	5	2	4	2	2	3	6	2	NA
	1996	5	4	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	NA
Kidnapping/abduction	1995	15	14	15	14	10	8	5	14	14	NA
	1996	7	7	5	6	11	13	7	16	11	NA
Rape	1995	1	6	5	5	3	3	4	5	1	NA
	1996	2	6	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	NA
Molestation of women	1995	18	19	18	10	8	19	8	19	11	NA
	1996	12	13	16	12	15	12	13	17	9	NA
Dowry death	1995	6	11	8	4	4	9	2	3	4	NA
	1996	2	3	10	5	3	8	7	9	6	NA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995 1996	19 13	10 10	26 16	14 8	12 14	14 15	17 12	21 12	14 9	NA NA
Eve Teasing	1995 1996	8 3	1 2	9 3	1 3	4 3	5 3	6 3	7 6	1 4	NA NA

ANNEXURE-VI

Month-wise cases of the Murder, Robbery, Dacoity, Kidnapping, Abduction, Rape, Molestation, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or in-laws and Eve-Teasing Reported in the Hyderabad during the first 11 Months of 1995 and the Corresponding Period of 1996

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Murder	1995 1996	8 6	3 6	7 8	7 8	5 13	5 8	3 9	11 5	1 10	2 NA
Robbery	1995 1996	3 7	6 2	2 6	5 4	14 4	3 6	5 5	3 3	3 6	3 NA
Dacoity	1995 1996	2 2	3 -	1 -	- 1	- 2	1 2	1 -	1 5	- -	1 NA
Kidnapping/ abduction	1995 1996	9 10	2 3	10 6	7 3	8 12	1 4	9 9	8 9	7 10	5 NA
Rape	1995 1996	3 3	- -	4 -	3 2	2 6	1 1	5 5	6 2	2 2	5 NA
Molestation of women	1995 1996	- 7	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 3	- 2	- 1	- 9	- 2	- NA
Dowry death	1995 1996	1 6	- 2	3 2	2 4	4 2	5 4	3 3	- -	4 3	4 NA
498-A IPC (Cruelty by husband or in-laws)	1995 1996	27 32	44 36	17 13	34 49	11 29	26 12	9 11	9 10	22 17	21 NA
Eve Teasing	1995 1996	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- NA

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Crime graph in Delhi is rising every year, but unfortunately, if you go through the figures of crimes shown in the reply, it reflects no difference. The rise in crimes can be judged by one sentence from the reply "that with a view to checking the crimes the Government of Delhi has initiated a 'Neighbourhood Watch Scheme'". The very fact that the Government felt the need to initiate such a scheme itself speaks for the rise of crime in the capital. The reply given by the hon. Minister is general in nature. Therefore, I want to ask a specific question. If we look at the figures of crimes, we find that crimes against women have registered an increase, but from the reply it seems that no special measures have been taken to check these crimes. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what special steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to check crime against women? How many women have been deployed in Delhi Police, what steps the Government propose to take to augment this number? How many women are deployed in All Women Police Stations and what steps are proposed to be taken to augment the number of women in the police force?

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, nobody, least of all, the police, can be claimed to be satisfied with the crime situation in Delhi. Certainly, the Government is not at all satisfied. But, at the same time, we have given some voluminous figures here in a chart about the different types of crimes. It would not be correct to say that all types of crimes are increasing. There are some types of crimes in Delhi which, the evidence shows, are definitely decreasing. I do not wish to hide anything about the types of crimes which have increased.

The incidence of crimes like dacoity has decreased. You know the legal definition of dacoity is different from ordinary robbery, in the sense that it is an act which is supposed to be committed by four or more people acting as a gang. So, these serious crimes like dacoity and kidnapping of people, including kidnapping of women, for ransom have decreased. The incidence of murder has remained, more or less, constant. The incidence of robbery has increased. The incidence of rape cases has gone up. I regret to say, the incidence of ordinary kidnapping has gone up. The incidence of custodial deaths has come down in Delhi quite substantially compared to what it was a year or two ago. Dowry-related and other cases relating to women have also come down. Crime against elderly couples, which is a part of the question asked, has also come down. So, it is a kind of a mixed picture. In some types of crimes, the incidence has gone up, in some types it has come down.

The hon. Member has particularly asked about the crimes against women. Well, I suppose the most heinous crime against women is rape and here I cannot report

any improvement. In fact, the incidence of rape cases has gone up. I may say that up to a year or two ago, people were not always ready to go and report cases in the police stations for various reasons. Sometimes the cases were not registered, sometimes the officers in charge of police stations also were reluctant to register FIRs. Public also did not feel very encouraged to go and register complaints. Last year that is, in 1995, very strict instructions have been given to all the police stations, without exception, and all senior police officers who oversee the work of the police stations, to see to it that all complaints and FIRs are registered promptly. So, there may be a certain increase in the actual reporting of crimes which has given us some more clues to the state of affairs.

Naturally, the question which bothers everybody and bothers me also is what additional steps, further measures and stricter measures can be taken from now on to see that the crime situation is brought more effectively under control. I may say that - this is not my way of trying to cover up anything - the social and economic environment of Delhi is deteriorating day by day. Everybody knows it. Delhi is a city where the environment, both economic, social and industrial, is deteriorating day by day and is conducive to the activities of all types of criminals.

This is a bit of an uphill battle that has to be fought. But we are attending to that job in all seriousness and the police administration, their methods of detection, of bringing culprits to book and punishing them have to be improved in all possible ways. I hope that in the near future we will be able to report some improvement.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai - North East) : Sir, he has given a general answer. Please ask him to reply to my first supplementary. I asked him what special steps he is taking about women - the number of women in Delhi Police, the total police *Thanas* etc. Please ask him to reply as to what he is doing. He has mentioned a general socio-economic situation. Then, I will ask the second supplementary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that our aim should be to see that more and more women are recruited in the police force and at least in every *Thana* in every police station in Delhi there should be a minimum number of women police actually attached to the *Thana*. We have made progress in this direction. He wants to know the exact figure. I want a notice on that. I can give him the information. I will pass it on to him.

I think that, that by itself may not improve the matters as far as crimes against women are concerned. We have to take other steps also. The remark which he made earlier, right in the beginning about good neighbourliness or looking after the neighbours and all that, is relevant for the reason that if he goes into all the figures we have given he will find that in a number of cases like dowry deaths or ill-treatment of new brides

by their in-laws or even cases of some rape, cases of molestation of women, it is found that the culprits are very often people belonging to their own families or their acquaintances who are doing these things. Therefore, we have to keep a note of this also.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my objection was about the language.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has already taken 10 minutes.

[English]

The Ministers also should be precise and the Members also should be very pointed.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, I will ask a very pointed question and expect a pointed reply.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, two new types of crimes are on the increase. I want to know as to what special steps are being taken by the Government to check them. The first type comprise crimes committed by the police themselves because last year it was found that 5 Inspectors, 22 Sub Inspectors, 19 A.S.s and 106 Constables were directly involved in criminal cases. The other type of crime, which is more unfortunate, is the crimes against children which have risen sharply in Delhi. I shall be able to make my point effectively if I read the heading of an article.

[English]

It says :

"Serious crime is now child's play; capital witnesses emergence of organised gangs among kids."

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : What steps are being taken by the Government right now in this direction?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, it is a fact that action is being taken and prosecutions are being launched against number of police constables and even officers who have been found to be connected either with custodial deaths or refusal to register FIR. This was not being done earlier. Now, action is being taken against such people. Cases are being registered and they are being prosecuted. This, I think, is a move in the right direction and it is very necessary to step it up. It is connected with the question of human rights also.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I mentioned this is not something, I think, which can be brushed aside so lightly. Of course, answer may be too general for the Member's liking. But the questions are also general. What can I do?

The number of child labourers in Delhi is increasing phenomenally because of the mushroom growth of factories and industries. From the neighbouring States and areas, number of children are being brought here to work illegally, of course, in defiance of the Factories Act. They are being put to work in various occupations which they are not supposed to be employed in. These children and other children also become the hapless victims of some of these criminals and so atrocities on children are increasing. I regret to say it. We have to take steps to see how to curb this. I would welcome some suggestions from hon. Members if they have any - not now - which they can give to me separately. We would definitely give full attention to these proposals.

[Translation]

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Since this question concerns other States also - the law and order being a State subject - I would especially like to have some information about UP. UP right now is under President's rule. A former MLA, Shri Jawahar Pandit was gunned down by AK 47 at 7.00 p.m. in the civil lines area on 12th August last. (Interruptions) This question relates to other States also. Thereafter, on 19th August, when the Prime Minister accompanied by the hon. Minister of Railways visited there to inaugurate the Zonal Office, the widow of the deceased legislator submitted, through me, an application against the police officials, which said that these officials were involved in this murder. The Prime Minister endorsed the application to the Governor who, in turn, mark the same to the C.B. C.I.D. for inquiry. But the case file is gathering dust and no action has been taken so far against the assassins. AK 47 has been used in a number of murder cases in eastern UP. I would like to know whether any gang of criminals has been nabbed and whether any AK 47 weapon has been recovered? I would also like to know whether the hon. Home Minister will hand over the murder case of Jawahar Pandit, which at present is in the cold storage, to the C.B.I. for investigation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, it is not possible for me to deal with an individual case. This is an individual case relating to Uttar Pradesh. I can assure the hon. Member that if he gives us all the details of the case, we will certainly look into it.

There is one more point. Shri Pramod Mahajan wanted to know what steps are specifically being taken in order to curb crimes against women and I had told him that I would let him know. Now, I have got some information here. If you like, I can give it to him.

MR. SPEAKER : You can pass it on to him. Let us not go back.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I can inform the House. It will not take more than two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Firstly, Sir, the offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and non-bailable. Secondly, 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 cognizable. Thirdly, some new sections have been inserted in the Evidence Act providing for presumption by the Court as to abetment to suicide by, or dowry death of a married woman if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved and inquest by the SDM has been made mandatory where the death of a woman takes place in suspicious circumstances. Section 376 has been amended and in the case of rape in custody the punishment for a Police Officer is not less than ten years rigorous imprisonment. This has been provided. In the definition of dowry death, it has been provided that if a woman is burnt to death within seven years of marriage and it is shown that she was subjected to cruelty, then her husband or relatives would be deemed to have caused the death.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai - North East) : What he has read are the legal provisions which were made ten years back.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These were not made ten years back.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Mumbai - North East) : These are all legal provisions. You read sections and nothing more than that... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : In reply to part (C) of the question, the hon. Minister has laid on the Table a detailed statement in which an attempt has been made to show the steps being taken by the Government to bring down the cases of crime in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these steps notwithstanding the fact remains that crime graph in Delhi is rising day by day and my constituency - South Delhi is the worst victim of this all. Three of the two cases of murders of old couples were committed in my constituency. In Janakpuri two couples were done to death by bloody use of daggers in day light, but there has been no trace of the assassins till today. In another incident five members of a family - an old couple, their son and daughter-in-law and grandson were murdered, but the police washed their hands off by saying that gang of Pardhi criminal tribe was involved and it is difficult to nab them.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said something.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : If you look at the comparative chart of incidents of eve teasing in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chennai, you will find that these incidents have risen in Delhi. As against 3.5.7 crimes registered in a month in other metropolitan cities, the number of such crimes in Delhi was 75 and 851 being the minimum and maximum in a month. It

means incidents of eve teasing registered in Delhi are 100 times more as compared to other metropolitan cities. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether without being complacent he would convene a meeting of the MPs/Legislators belonging to South Delhi to discuss the situation of law and orders so that we are able to make the Government aware of the factual position and suggest an effective action plan to bring down these crimes?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are prepared to convene a meeting to ward off criticism.

[English]

But I do not want to discriminate only in favour of Dakshin Delhi. There are other parts of Delhi also.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : All MPs of Delhi be invited to the meeting.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think you can call a meeting of all the Delhi MPs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : All right, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let all the MPs of Delhi be called to the meeting.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is calling a meeting of all the Delhi MPs.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Sir, what the Home Minister has said is not all correct. The situation of law and order in Delhi is really bad. You will be surprised to know that for getting posting as S.H.O. in different Police Stations, there is a price fixed - Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh depending upon the locality. The crimes are committed with the connivance of the police.

This is true that crimes against women have registered an increase and now.

I am not saying so on political consideration, but such things do encourage the people. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Sir, this is not correct. It should be expunged from the record. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the hon. Member has said about the Minister of the Government of Delhi should be expunged from the record...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Task Force that has been created would take action against those people also who commit crime under the protection of those who are guided by a particular ideology, so that the others could be beware of them?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whosoever commits a crime is a criminal whether he belongs to a political party or is a Minister himself. We shall deal with them all and are dealing with them all with equal force.

Investment in Agriculture Sector

*265. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE :

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investment in the agriculture sector has been continuously declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to increase the investment in agriculture;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(f) whether any committee has been constituted in this regard; and

(g) if so, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Gross Capital Formation* in agriculture, after generally declining in the Eighties, has witnessed an increasing trend in the Ninties as per details given below :

Year	Gross Capital Formation (Rs. crore at 1980-81 Prices)	
	Total	Of which the public sector
1990-91	4594	1154
1991-92	4729	1002
1992-93	5371	1060
1993-94	5586	1178
1994-95	5857	1095

(Investment in land improvement works, plantations, constructions, acquisition of machinery and equipment and addition to stocks are reflected in Gross Capital Formation in agriculture)

(c) to (e). During the Eighth Plan (1992-97) significant level of investment has been proposed in favour of agriculture and allied activities like horticulture, fisheries, rainfed farming, creation of infrastructure for minor irrigation and post harvest management for which specific schemes are being implemented. In order to encourage investment in infrastructure for agriculture a new Rural Infrastructure Development Fund within the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been established.

A new scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) has been initiated during 1996-97 with a provision of Rs. 900 crore for providing assistance to states by way of loans for timely completion of selected large and multi-purpose irrigation projects.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether there has been continuous decline in investment in agriculture and if so, the reasons therefor. Has the Government evolved any scheme to boost investment in agriculture?

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask supplementary.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : This is my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : The reply has already been given. What reply should I give for that again?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : He is a new Member. He should be told as to what he should do.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that you will allow me to put two supplementaries, because the first question was also passed on to me.

MR. SPEAKER : You will not be allowed to put two questions. You can put one question in two parts, (a) and (b).

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, it should be two.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for last 5 to 6 years continuously there has been good rainfall. We are fortunate that the position of productivity and production has been satisfactory, but this situation was not created by the efforts of the hon. Minister or the Government. If the rains fail in one year, the agriculture situation will become very pitiable. Of course, the investment in agriculture has increased during the tenth decade. When 70 percent of country's population depend on agriculture and there is no increase in investment in agriculture, it cannot be called a happy situation. New laws have been enacted in the international forum, which would help boost trade in agriculture. We have associated ourselves with the World Trade Organisation. In this connection I would like to bring to Government's notice that the real public investment in agriculture was Rs. 1520 crore in the year 1985-86 which came down to Rs. 1075 crore in the year 1993-94. As a result of this we have not been able to build any fixed assets. The irrigation projects are not working at all. Canals are not dug and roads not constructed. The Government confines itself to providing subsidy and with that wants to raise agricultural production. The investment is declining. The investment of private sector was 2.8 percent per annum in 1970 which came down to 1.9 per cent in the year 1980. Then how does the Government think to raise agricultural production with investment from the public and private sectors. The agricultural production has stagnated. My first question is whether there will be any qualitative change in production?

MR. SPEAKER : This is your last question.

[English]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, I would request you to permit me to put another supplementary as it is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I cannot. You are entitled for one supplementary only.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, I would put a very pointed and short question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot break the rule. I told you to frame your question in such a way that you are able to ask it as (a) and (b). I gave you that opportunity. But I cannot give you another supplementary. This is against the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that there has been a fall in investment in agriculture from the Government side or the public

sector. In the year 1980-81, the investment was Rs. 1796 crores which has been reduced to Rs. 1095 crores in the year 1994-95. It is a fact. Now the Government is trying to make more investment in irrigation and other rural development works especially in agriculture, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members towards one thing. While the Government provides capital, the profit in the case of million well scheme, for example, has gone to the private sector. As such while the capital investment has increased in the private sector, it has declined in the public sector. The present Government has taken note of this trend and is considering to put more capital in the public sector.

[English]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : I beg your permission to put one supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not permitted under the rules. Why do you not understand this? I have given you the opportunity but you did not avail of it. If you do not know how to avail an opportunity, I cannot help it.

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is shortage of power for agriculture due to which irrigation is affected. Will the hon. Minister provide subsidy on power so as to improve availability of power and remove shortage of power in agriculture.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I am not the Minister of Power. I am the Minister of Agriculture... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot even take a joke...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen, first.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : So far as the question of diesel engines are concerned, its number is increasing. It is due to power failure that this thing has happened. Diesel is imported for diesel engines. As such the Government has to take a decision to make more investment on a thing which can be indigenously produced than to import it at higher cost. The first measures will be beneficial.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister in a lighter vein said that he is the Minister of Agriculture and not the Minister of power. He made a submission about making investments in agriculture. In my area there are people possessing considerable land. Since there are no means of irrigation in the area, they do not make investments in agriculture. Will the Government take steps to make investments in the areas in irrigation where this facility is lacking.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I am not the Minister of Power, but I agree to the views of the hon. Member

and shall apprise the hon. Minister of Irrigation of his views.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : At present fertiliser is the primary need of agriculture. Due to lack of fertiliser agriculture suffers. The Government gave concessions on D.A.P. in Bihar, but it did not reach the farmers. Will the Government evolve a Fertiliser policy and take measures to provide fertiliser to agriculture through some easy methods?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : The hon. Member has made a right observation. The Government of Bihar took much time to fix the price of fertiliser which resulted in a heavy fall in production. That department is not under me. Even then I have tried my best to see that more and more fertiliser reached Bihar.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Fertiliser was not at all sent to Northern Bihar. It is also hon. Minister's area. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I have admitted that the hon. Member was right in his observation, but the Government of Bihar was very late in fixing the price.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : All this is taking place under the policy of decontrol. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER : This is Question Hour and not Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Please put one question after another.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : If the Government of India will not effect control, then will the State Government be successful. (Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR SPEAKER : This is not Zero Hour.

DR. ASIM BALA : In the agricultural sector imbalances in investment are there. The investment on agriculture has been made on a regional basis and some of the regions have not been given any priority. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those regions which were not given any priority earlier and where the investment on agriculture was less in the previous plans would be given priority now.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : This Question has been looked into. We are now concentrating on horticulture. More and more funds are being allotted particularly to the North-East. I agree with the hon. Member that agriculture is a subject which should be taken up region-wise and only then we can improve production and productivity. I fully agree with hon. Member on this point.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance for purchase Mobile Vans

*264 **SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA** : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) whether the financial assistance is being provided to the States and Union Territories for the purchase of mobile vans to ensure availability of the essential commodities in accessible areas; and

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided to each State and Union Territory during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of assistance provided to States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans during the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97 (upto oct. 96)	
	Amount	No of Vehicles	Amount	No of Vehicles	Amount	No of Vehicles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh					128	16
2. Arunachal Pradesh			100	20		
3. Himachal Pradesh	40	10	40	5	112	14
4. J and K	53	16	140.40	13		
5. Kerala	40	10				
6. Madhya Pradesh	100	25	100	25		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Maharashtra		240	60	80	15		
8. Manipur		36	9	60	15		
9. Meghalaya				14	4		
10. Mizoram		32	8	24	6		
11. Orissa				33.30	10	86.70	30
12. Rajasthan		104	26				
13. Tamil Nadu				12	3		
14. Tripura		7		48	10		
15. Andaman & Nicobar		8	2				
16. Lakshadweep				4	1		
Total		660	166	655.70	127	326.70	60

* Balance of amount sanctioned for four mobile vans in the previous financial year

Social Forestry Projects

266. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of social forestry projects started during the last three years in each State.

(b) the financial assistance provided to each State for the purpose; and

(c) the achievement under these projects in each State?

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

(b) The total financial assistance provided to each of the States during the last three years under the afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is given in Statement-I attached.

(c) The State-wise targets and achievements for the last three years under the 20-Point Programme are given in Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided to the States/UTs during 1993-94 to 1995-96

S No.	State/UTs	(Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1169.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	413.32

	1	2	3
3.	Assam		483.73
4.	Bihar		785.47
5.	Goa		64.38
6.	Gujarat		1113.22
7.	Haryana		1566.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh		1472.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		1357.25
10.	Karnataka		1589.95
11.	Kerala		348.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh		2655.12
13.	Maharashtra		446.78
14.	Manipur		1029.26
15.	Meghalaya		843.71
16.	Mizoram		1444.51
17.	Nagaland		159.30
18.	Orissa		1252.68
19.	Punjab		1122.50
20.	Rajasthan		2770.11
21.	Sikkim		1302.46
22.	Tamil Nadu		498.18
23.	Tripura		322.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh		2065.89
25.	West Bengal		1432.09
	Total		27710.88

1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27.	Chandigarh	0 00	500 00	0 05	8 00	0 00	450 00	0 00	450 00	0 00	495 00	0 00	0 00
28.	D and N Haveli	12 00	1100 00	12 02	894 60	14 50	1000 00	14 39	788 50	15 95	1100 00	13 38	916 90
29.	Daman and Diu	1 00	150 00	0 94	62 00	1 00	150 00	1 03	47 00	1 10	165 00	1 94	76 00
30.	Delhi	50 00	2000 00	43 51	1740 40	55 00	2200 00	42 21	1688 00	15 00	500 00	20 95	838 00
31.	Lakshadweep	4 00	50 00	4 27	54 20	4 10	60 00	4 30	61 00	4 51	66 00	4 54	66 00
32.	Pondicherry	4 00	200 00	0 60	126 53	4 00	200 00	2 18	131 30	4 40	220 00	4 63	94 20
.	Total	13509 00	1165300 00	11097 61	963888 17	12085 10	1031320 00	10810 65	984102 05	11354 911	123784 00	9031 57	823233 46

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Yearwise Targets and Achievements for Afforestation/Tree Planting Activities under 20 - Point Programme during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

Area in hectares
Seedlings in lakhs

S No	Name of State/UT	1993-94					1994-95					1995-96				
		Target Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Achievement Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Target Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Achievement Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Target Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Achievement Seedlings Distribu- tion (For planting on pvt lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1950.00	70000.00	917.19	34530.00	1000.00	35000.00	416.69	44642.00	1100.00	45000.00	1436.40	75782.00			
2	Assam	5.00	7500.00	5.00	7500.00	6.00	8232.00	7.33	8431.00	7.00	9374.00	7.00	9078.00			
3	Assam	30.00	27500.00	20.76	18144.00	25.00	25000.00	21.46	16341.00	27.50	27500.00	0.00	0.00			
4	Bihar	750.00	50000.00	190.03	45855.39	750.00	50000.00	32.39	5214.00	825.00	55000.00	13.86	2530.00			
5	Goa	30.00	1800.00	33.46	1854.00	35.00	1900.00	29.86	1652.00	38.50	2000.00	25.72	1327.00			
6	Gujarat	1500.00	68000.00	1931.76	73111.66	1500.00	54000.00	1566.72	69683.00	1650.00	69400.00	1707.65	67101.73			
7	Haryana	305.00	37500.00	231.81	33823.00	250.00	27000.00	55.15	31430.00	250.00	29700.00	51.94	33438.00			
8	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	35000.00	33.19	32395.00	20.00	35000.00	48.49	36500.00	22.00	26200.00	35.74	29976.00			
9	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	20000.00	42.01	15928.20	70.00	22000.00	33.14	7802.00	60.00	22000.00	57.71	19972.00			
10	Karnataka	40.00	42500.00	274.19	46429.36	450.00	48000.00	359.74	58452.00	495.00	52800.00	310.88	65712.00			
11	Kerala	300.00	15000.00	136.61	3127.69	300.00	16000.00	51.27	11660.00	330.00	17000.00	28.09	14916.77			
12	Madhya Pradesh	400.00	125000.00	439.00	125187.19	450.00	135000.00	438.12	135000.00	495.00	148500.00	294.60	55362.36			
13	Maharashtra	1200.00	180000.00	1141.25	106062.17	1000.00	121000.00	1339.30	136523.36	1100.00	133100.00	1017.96	121288.52			
14	Manipur	30.00	9500.00	22.00	6928.00	30.00	10000.00	24.45	7415.00	33.00	11000.00	11.85	8941.00			
15	Madhaya	125.00	19000.00	54.88	11604.00	75.00	20000.00	17.10	7375.00	82.50	22000.00	4.00	2700.00			
16	Mizoram	10.00	14000.00	16.31	16750.00	20.00	18000.00	28.25	14130.00	22.00	19000.00	9.92	6313.00			
17	Nagaland	125.00	75000.00	54.30	2739.00	75.00	75000.00	53.80	1710.00	87.50	8250.00	74.70	4350.00			
18	Orissa	550.00	75000.00	390.04	70819.00	600.00	72000.00	448.23	64687.00	330.00	79200.00	183.68	34650.55			
19	Punjab	80.00	18000.00	51.78	17800.00	45.00	17000.00	34.81	13593.00	49.50	18750.00	48.81	9650.00			
20	Rajasthan	400.00	65000.00	453.34	67238.00	350.00	74000.00	353.82	88437.00	330.00	86500.00	388.32	95280.02			
21	Sikkim	18.00	8500.00	10.85	8484.12	20.00	3200.00	26.79	0.00	22.00	10120.00	22.00	9586.00			
22	Tamil Nadu	1600.00	114000.00	1124.32	86916.51	1000.00	75000.00	1007.30	92561.30	1100.00	82500.00	567.42	22515.00			
23	Tripura	50.00	17000.00	28.14	8693.54	21.50	7728.00	25.98	7171.00	23.00	8500.00	21.72	12078.59			
24	Uttar Pradesh	1200.00	85000.00	2429.00	83723.24	3500.00	92000.00	3015.00	72025.00	2000.00	101200.00	2160.86	82560.24			
25	West Bengal	800.00	45000.00	800.00	38200.00	758.00	34000.00	1118.35	41285.00	833.80	41800.00	500.00	32000.00			
26	A and N Islands	5.00	3300.00	5.00	3488.67	6.00	3700.00	5.00	3505.59	5.00	3300.00	5.30	4133.00			

Misuse of Soft Loan

*267. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Horticulture Board has ordered a probe into the alleged misuse of its soft loan scheme meant to promote the horticulture and floriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the probe; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Few cases of irregular disbursement of loan have come to the notice of the National Horticulture Board (NHB). The NHB is inquiring into the matter.

[Translation]

Procurement, Storage and Transportation Cost of Foodgrains

*268. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the per quintal expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India on the procurement, storage and transportation of foodgrains during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far;

(b) whether the transportation and storage cost of the Foodgrains has been continuously increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check the rise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The expenditure per quintal incurred by the FCI on procurement, storage and transportation of foodgrains (wheat and rice taken together) during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is as under. The expenditure for the year 1996-97 will be known only after finalisation of accounts of the year.

(Rupees per quintal)

Expenditure on	1994-95	1995-96
(i) Procurement incidentals on foodgrains procured	72.31	74.43
(ii) Storage cost	7.94	10.97
(iii) Transportation cost on quantities moved	50.10	50.27

(b) and (c) Apart from normal inflation, the unit storage cost has shown an increase due to provision of arrears of pay to godown staff and due to lower storage capacity utilisation in 1995-96 as compared to 1994-95. Unit transportation cost on the actual quantity moved has remained more or less constant during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

(d) The following are amongst the important steps taken to check the rise :

(a) FCI is trying to achieve average storage capacity utilisation of 75% as against the utilisation of 51% as on 1.11.1996.

(b) Government has issued directions to FCI with a view to effect economy in its operations.

(c) The procurement-movement ratio is being maintained at 1:1.35 as fixed by Government to reduce the expenditure in freight.

[English]

Taking over of Fertilizer Units

*269. SHRI MEHBOOB ZAHEDI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the profit making fertilizer companies like IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NFL etc. are being asked to take over some units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government are proposing to revive the plants of HFC and FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b). The option of takeover of the units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) by any of the profit making fertilizer undertakings, including IFFCO, KRIBHCO and NFL, was explored by the Government. Because of the prior commitments of these undertakings towards their own ongoing expansion projects and joint ventures for augmenting the fertilizer production capacity, no such proposal could materialise.

(c) The revival packages of FCI and HFC were approved, in principle, in April, 1995. These packages envisaged the revamp of Sindri, Ramagundam and Talcher units of FCI and Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup units of HFC, entailing a fresh investment of Rs. 2201.13 crore at 1994 price levels, apart from capital restructuring and financial reliefs to the undertakings. The funding arrangement for these packages could, however, not be tied up. An expert Group was, therefore, constituted to reformulate the revival packages. The Group appointed

a consultancy organisation to undertake an independent appraisal of the technical viability of the revival packages from the standpoint of funding by the Financial Institutions. The consultancy organisation has since submitted its report, based on which the Group would reformulate the revival packages. The final decision on the implementation of the reformulated revival packages would depend upon the tie-up of funding arrangements and outcome of the proceedings pending before the BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

[Translation]

Scholarship to SCs/STs

*270 SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI
*CHIKHALIA
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to do away with the scheme of giving scholarship to the children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

(b) the maximum income limit prescribed in respect of different scholarship schemes sponsored by the Union Government for them scheme-wise.

(c) whether the Union Government propose to enhance the income limit

(d) if so, the details thereof

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of the funds earmarked for the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The maximum income ceiling prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric scholarship to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is Rs. 44,500/- per annum. The maximum income ceiling prescribed under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. candidates is Rs. 60,000/- per annum.

(c) to (e). The income ceiling under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has already been revised with effect from 1.10.1995 and the revised maximum income ceiling of Rs. 44,500/- per annum takes into account consumer price index for industrial workers upto October, 1995. It has also been decided to have revision of income ceiling under this Scheme once in two years and to link it with consumer price index for industrial workers. It is also proposed to enhance the existing income ceiling of Rs. 60,000/- per annum to Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum in case of the Scheme of National Overseas

Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. candidates.

(f) Central assistance is released to concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for a financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while invariably accounting for the actual utilisation of Central assistance in previous financial year and the unspent Central assistance, if any, with them is adjusted at source while releasing due Central assistance which avoids accumulation of unspent Central assistance. Under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. candidates, a lump-sum amount is placed at the disposal of Ministry of External Affairs and the Indian Missions abroad directly pay the scholarship, University fee and air passage for return to India for the candidates. The Ministry of Welfare itself books air-passage for selected candidates to go abroad. The system ensure proper utilisation of funds under this Scheme.

[English]

Purulia Arms Drop

*271 SHRI RAM NAIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the Purulia Arms Dropping case

(b) if so, the findings thereof

(c) whether the Purulia Arms Dropping case has been fully resolved

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA) (a) and (b). The case relating to arms dropping in Purulia district of West Bengal has been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation. After investigation, CBI has filed chargesheet against 14 persons for offences under the provisions of Indian Penal Code, Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, Explosives Substances Act and Aircraft Act. During investigation, CBI have also recovered large quantity of arms and ammunition.

(c) and (d). CBI has intimated that further investigation is continuing for locating the absconding accused persons and also to trace out others who may be involved in the case. Investigation pertaining to financial transactions abroad is also continuing through Interpol and Letter Rogatory. CBI has filed chargesheet against the accused persons based on the evidence available during investigation. The investigation has brought out involvement of a section of Anand Margis

in the case. Investigation also shows that the arms and ammunition were procured for waging war against the State.

(e) Government is alive to the situation and have taken all steps in this regard which include gearing up of intelligence machinery stricter enforcement of existing regulations by the concerned Departments/Organisations and a closer coordination between the concerned Central and State agencies.

Indian Forest Act, 1927

*272. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amend Indian Forest Act, 1927; and

(b) 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 giving details is attached

STATEMENT

Salient features of the proposed amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927

1. The proposed amendment seeks to update and consolidate various forest and related Acts and the amendments made by the States to the Indian Forest Act, (IFA) 1927
2. Suitable new provisions have been proposed in the draft to give effect to the pronouncements made in the National Forest Policy, 1988
3. A new orientation has been given in the proposed legislation to make it broad based legal instrument for ensuring ecological conservation. This is evident from the preamble of the draft and some of the chapters contained therein. Measures suggested for proper management of shifting cultivation areas would further corroborate the same. Similarly suitable provisions have been proposed for protection of trees in urban areas and privately owned rural areas.
4. Many more definitions relating to forestry have been added. These are "Agro-forest", "Biomass", "Claimant", "Degraded Forest", "Divisional Forest Officer", "Forest", "Land", "Licence", "Licensee", "Natural ecosystem", "Person", "Plantation", "Red-sanders", "Revenue Officer", "Sandalwood", "Sawing", "Saw mill", "Saw pit", "Shifting cultivation", "Transporter", "Usufructs", "Vehicle", "Village Forest Committee" and "Working plan". These words are not defined in the present Act.

5. The village communities have been assigned greater duties and responsibilities in the management of forests adjoining habitations. It is proposed that village forests may be constituted in such a way that one village is accountable for one such forest. The village level institution to protect and manage such forests and to appropriate the forest produce therefrom.
6. A number of prevailing restrictions specially on felling and transport of timber from private land have been proposed to be relaxed to encourage social forestry and farm forestry programmes. A mechanism has been provided under which tree growers could register themselves with the Divisional Forest Officer. The State Forest Department will ensure that such tree growers get the requisite permission for felling and transport of tree and other forest produce within a stipulated period. An arrangement has been suggested under which village institutions incharge of village forests and other community lands could assign earmarked areas to individuals for tree planting and fodder cultivation. This is expected to encourage peoples participation in such activities. Private land holdings are proposed to be exempted from the purview of the land ceiling laws to the extent these bear tree plantation (other than horticultural or commercial cash crops).
7. Suitable provisions have been sought to be made to ensure that finances are mobilised for afforestation and related activities. The State Governments can levy a cess on sale of forest produce to create a separate fund exclusively for forest protection and development. The village communities have also been empowered to levy a similar cess for mobilising resources for this purpose. A minimum support price has been proposed for purchase of forest produce from private growers with a view to give them encouragement.
8. A number of regulatory measures have been provided for effective control on forest based industries. Requisite provisions have been made to ensure that industries using forest produce as a raw-material are not set up without ascertaining adequate availability of such raw-material. The Government has been empowered to review leases/agreements for supply of forest produce to industries and to effect appropriate changes in such deeds. State Governments have also been empowered to take over trade and disposal of notified forest produce.

9. Special provisions have been sought to be made for controlling saw milling, processing of certain types of forest produce, possession, trade and processing of sandal wood and red-sanders, etc.
10. Specific provisions have been proposed stipulating that the Government forests shall be managed only in accordance with approved management plans. Government of India has been given certain powers to oversee the enforcement of the proposed Act. Government of India has also been given powers to issue certain directions to the States for example asking them to notify certain forest areas as reserved forests, enforcement of certain types of land use practices in areas under shifting cultivation, preparation and revision of working plans.
11. Suitable provisions have been proposed stipulating that denotification of a reserved forest is compensated by notifying an equal area as reserved forest elsewhere in the State, status of protected forests is reviewed every 10 years and suitable areas out of these to be notified as reserved forests.
12. Encroachments on forest lands not to be regularised by executive orders without a motion to that effect being adopted by the Parliament, etc.
13. Penal provisions of the existing Act are being made more stringent. Some of the offences, particularly those involving forest produce valued at more than Rs. 10,000/- would lead to higher punishment. Some of the offences have been made non-bailable and in some cases a minimum mandatory imprisonment under section 78 has been provided. Special provision has been provided for preventing corrupt practices by forest and other officials charged with responsibilities of forest production.
14. Procedures under the Act have been comprehensively amended. Forest officials are empowered to confiscate tools, equipments, machinery, plants, vehicles, etc. involved in forest offences. Inter-departmental cooperation has been made mandatory for prevention and detection of forest offences.
15. The final draft of the proposed amendment is under consideration.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has land assets of 80,000 hectares in the

country at present and has to depend upon Government for its annual expenditure of Rs. 800 crore;

(b) whether a parallel organization viz. C S I R generates 40 percent of its budget from its own resources;

(c) whether the Government are also contemplating to bring ICAR gradually on the same pattern;

(d) whether any action plan has been developed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has land assets of about 19500 hectares at present. ICAR has to depend upon Government for its annual expenditure which in 1996-97 is estimated at Rs. 529.30 crores, both Plan and Non-Plan put together.

(b) No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) however indicated that about 26% of their total budget is generated from their own resources.

(c) ICAR realises the immediate importance of self support to the extent possible.

(d) and (e) The ICAR had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.S. Jhul to suggest ways and means of mobilisation of resources and improvement of internal resource generation capability. The Committee has since submitted its report and action is initiated. The recommendations in respect of contract service, consultancy, training and contract research are under active consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Production of Pyrazinamide

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

(a) the total production of Pyrazinamide in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total annual demand thereof;

(c) the manner in which its shortfall is made good;

(d) the per unit cost of production of Pyrazinamide and its market price;

(e) whether the selling price of this drug is controlled; and

(f) the steps being taken to boost the production of this drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) Pyrazinamide is produced in the Small Scale Sector as well as in the Organised Sector. Monitoring is done of the production in the Organised Sector only. As per the available information, the production during the

last three years in the Organised Sector has been as under :

1993-94	-	47.02 Tonnes
1994-95	-	49.40 Tonnes.
1995-96	-	83.93 Tonnes

(b) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the Ninth Five Year Plan period has estimated demand to be as follows

1996-97	-	275 MT
1997-98	-	303 MT
1998-99	-	333 MT
1999-2000	-	366 MT
2000-01	-	403 MT
2001-02	-	443 MT

(c) Pyrazinamide is under OGL as per the Export and Import Policy. Shortfall if any can be met through imports. However, imports have been negligible and almost the entire demand of this drug is met through indigenous production.

(d) to (f). As per the earlier DPCO the last notified price of Pyrazinamide was Rs. 1679/- per Kg vide notification dated 25.11.93. As per DPCO, 1995 it is outside the purview of price control. Also this drug is delicensed, vide Press Note No. 4 (1994 series) dated 25.10.94 consequent to announcement of "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986" in September, 1994.

Inclusion of more Castes in OBCs

*275. SHRI A C JOS

SHRI DATTA MEGHE

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Cabinet has taken any decision to appoint another Commission for examining the claims of some communities for inclusion in the OBCs list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a Commission would be set up to consider the requests of other communities for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Question does not arise

Mangrove Forests

*276. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the area covered under the mangrove forests in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any action plan for the protection and improvement of the mangrove forests in the country;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to protect and improve the mangrove forests; and

(e) the funds allocated to the States for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) As per the State of Forest Report (1995), mangroves cover an area of 4,533 sq. kms in the country. The State-wise break-up of mangrove areas is given in Statement-I.

(b) to (d). A centrally sponsored scheme on Conservation and Management of Mangroves was initiated during 1985-86 and is being continued during VIII Five Year Plan. A national Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs advises the Government on policy guidelines, identification of mangroves for intensive conservation, monitoring, preparation of management action plans and for research activities. Under the scheme 15 mangrove areas have been selected on priority basis for intensive conservation and management purposes. Management action plans have been drawn up for the identified mangrove areas. The activities under the management action plan include survey and demarcation, natural regeneration, afforestation, nursery development, protection measures, education and awareness.

The network of Protected Areas consisting of national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves also includes mangroves within their boundaries depending upon the location.

(e) A Statement showing funds provided to the State Governments during last three years under the centrally sponsored scheme on Conservation and management of Mangroves, Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project tiger and Biosphere Reserves is given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise break-up of Mangrove areas as per the State of Forest Report, 1995

	Area (in sq km)
1. Andhra Pradesh	383
2. Goa	3
3. Gujarat	689
4. Maharashtra	155
5. Orissa	195
6. Tamilnadu	21
7. West Bengal	2119
8. Andaman and Nicobar	966
9. Karnataka	2

4533

STATEMENT-II

Funds Released to the States during Last Three Years

			(in lakhs)		
S.No.	State	Mangrove area	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	West Bengal	Sunderbans	140.94	0.50	106.95
2.	Karnataka	Coondapur	17.58	-	20.00
3.	Gujarat	Gulf of Kutch	3.33	5.60	13.85
4.	Goa	Goa	4.80	9.55	5.80
5.	Tamilnadu	Pichavaram	-	2.44	4.50
		Muthupet	57.24	17.75	18.23
6.	Maharashtra	Achra/Ratnagiri	1.59	-	-
7.	Andaman and Nicobar	Great Nicobar	11.30	25.00	31.57
8.	Orissa	Bhitarkanika	15.94	17.00	-
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coringa	6.74	2.61	-
			259.46	80.45	200.90

Sugar Export

*277 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has recently been allowed to export sugar.

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

(c) the likely effect thereof on the price of sugar in the country?

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

(a) to (c) The STC has been allotted an export quota of 1 lakh ton in October, 1996 for the current season. These exports are unlikely to have any adverse impact on the sugar prices in view of the comfortable stock position in the country.

Wakf Act, 1995

*278 SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Wakf Act, 1995 has come into force.

(b) if so, the States in which the State Wakf Boards have been constituted under the Act.

(c) whether the Wakf Boards have experienced any difficulty in transferring the pending civil suits relating to the Wakf properties to the Tribunals.

(d) if so, the remedial action taken in this regard.

(e) the States where the surveys of Wakf properties have been conducted.

(f) if so, the details of these surveys; and

(g) whether the Government have also asked the State Governments to vacate the Wakf properties under occupation by the official or semi-official agencies or pay the market rent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Wakf Act, 1995 has been enforced in the country except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 01.01.1996.

(b) According to the information received from the State Governments, State Wakf Boards have been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal under the Wakf Act, 1995.

(c) and (d) Neither any State Government nor any Wakf Board has intimated about the difficulty experienced by them.

(e) and (f) Survey of Wakf properties were conducted by most of the State Governments under the Wakf Act, 1954. Information regarding such surveys under Wakf Act, 1995, is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

(g) Yes Sir. In 1976, the then Prime Minister had addressed the Chief Ministers of selected States and the Lt. Governor of Delhi to either vacate the Wakf properties under adverse occupation of State Government Departments or Local Bodies or pay fair market value of the lands to the Wakf Boards or to enter into permanent leases with the Wakf Boards.

Loan to Sugar Mills

*279 SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the details of incentives/financial assistance being provided by the Union Government to sugar mills for setting up modern machines/equipments.

(b) the details of the sugar mills who applied for loan from the Sugar Development Fund during the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far. State-wise.

(c) the names of Sugar Mills sanctioned loans and the amount of loan sanctioned. State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting the remaining applications?

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

(a) Statement-I is attached

(b) to (d) Statement-II is attached

STATEMENT-I

There are two schemes for modernisation of equipment/machinery in the sugar manufacturing units. The general scheme is aimed at sharing the burden of promoters contribution. Under this scheme SDF loan is offered limited to 80% of the promoters contribution of 40% of the total eligible cost of the project whichever is less in the case of non-MRTP companies and 70% of the promoters contribution or 35% of the total eligible cost of the project whichever is less in the case of MRTP companies. However the promoter has to

contribute a minimum of 10% of the total cost of the project.

This SDF loan carries a concessional rate of 9% per annum, simple rate of interest with a provision of 21% penal rate in case of default. The repayment of loan commences one year after the repayment of loan from Financial Institutions and interest thereon or after 8 years, whichever is earlier. The loan and interest is repayable in five yearly instalments.

In the other scheme, where modernisation is sponsored by the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) through the Sugar Technology Mission, a further concession is offered to promote incorporation of technological improvements. In such cases the Financial Institutions are reluctant to support innovations and as such their loaning to the project is limited to 30% of the total cost. SDF loan therefore is eligible upto 60% of the project cost. The promoter in this case also has to bring in atleast 10% of the total project cost. This loan carries a simple interest of six per cent but the moratorium is reduced to 5 years.

All loans under SDF scheme are cleared on the basis of appraisal by specified Financial Institutions such as IFCI, IDBI, ICICI, IRBI and NCDC.

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Sugar Mills which had Applied for Loan from Sugar Development Fund during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 State-wise Loan sanctioned and the Mills to whom Loan could not Sanctioned

S.No.	Name of the Sugar Mill	Amount Sanctioned Rs. in lakh	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1994-95			
(Andhra Pradesh)			
1.	M/s. K.C.P. Ltd. Vuyyuru, Andhra Pradesh	460.00	
(Bihar)			
2.	M/s. Riga Sugar Co. Ltd. Riga, Bihar	300.00	
3.	M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihar	400.00	
(Karnataka)			
4.	M/s. Doodhganga SSK Niyamit, Karnataka	455.00	
(Maharashtra)			
5.	M/s. Satara S.S.K. Ltd. Satara, Maharashtra	361.00	

1	2	3	4
6.	M/s. Daulat S.S.K. Ltd., Kolhapur, Maharashtra. (Uttar Pradesh)	725.00	
7.	M/s. Kanoria Sugar and General Mfg. Co. Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.	573.00	
8.	M/s. Pratappur Sugar and Industries Ltd., Deoria (UP)	660.00	
9.	M/s. K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd., Uttar Pradesh. 1995-96 (Gujarat)	404.00	
10.	M/s. Shree Kamrej Vibhag Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., (Haryana)	760.99	
11.	M/s. The Saraswati Sugar Mills Ltd., Yamunanagar. (Maharashtra)	727.91	
12.	M/s. Bhima S.S.K. Ltd., Maharashtra. (Tamil Nadu)	514.00	
13.	M/s. Kothari Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., Tamil Nadu (Uttar Pradesh)		Case is not processed further as IFCI has sanctioned a loan without envisaging a Sugar Development Fund component.
14.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Cola and Palia Unit, U.P.		Rejected as the proposal was not found technically feasible by the Standing Committee.
15.	M/s. Sherwani Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	885.60	
16.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Balrampur, Gonda, U.P.	785.00	
17.	M/s. Mansurpur Sugar Mills Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.		The project was not appraised by approved Financial Institution. The sugar factory has been advised to get the project appraised and then submit the application.
18.	M/s. Kanoria Sugar and Gen. Mfg. Co. Ltd., Uttar Pradesh.		Rejected by the Standing Committee as the unit had taken the first loan for modernisation the previous year.
19.	M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Anandnagar, (UP) Ganesh Sugar Mills.		Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has appointed IFCI as operating Agent. The appraisal report is awaited.

1	2	3	4
20.	M/s. DSM Sugar Mills. Kashipur, Uttar Pradesh		Unit has to submit clarification on technical issues raised by the Standing Committee.
	1996-97 (Karnataka)		
21.	M/s. Vanivilasa Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Chitradurga, Karnataka.		Pending for policy decision as unit has applied for effluent treatment plant (ETP) financing only.
22.	M/s. Shree Pandavapura SSK Ltd., Dist. Mandya, Karnataka		Loan recommended by Standing Committee.
23.	M/s. Malprabha Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Hubli, Belgaum (Maharashtra)		Appraisal report awaited from NCDC.
24.	M/s. Shree Pandurang SSK Ltd Shreepur, Solapur, Maharashtra		Loan recommended by Standing Committee
25.	M/s. Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Chantamaningar, Haveli, Pune, Maharashtra (Uttar Pradesh)		Appraisal Report awaited from IFCI.
26.	M/s. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Rosa Unit, Shahajahanpur, UP		Unit has to submit clarification on technical issues raised by Standing Committee.
27.	M/s. Upper Ganges Sugar and Industries Ltd., Seohara, UP		Appraisal report awaited from IDBI.
28.	M/s. United Provinces Sugar Col. Ltd., Seorahi, Padrauna, Uttar Pradesh.		As in serial No. 26.
29.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Paliakalan, Kheri, U.P.		Clarification awaited on technical feasibility of scheme.
30.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Gola Unit, U.P.		-do-
31.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Babhnan Factory, PO. Babhnan, Uttar Pradesh.		Application received on 28.10.96 case ready for submission to Standing Committee.

National Fishery Policy

*280. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a National Fishery Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the impact of unbridled deep-sea fishing on the traditional fishermen of the coastal areas in the absence of a National Fishery Policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The policy of the Government of India on the subject of fisheries has been stated in various documents including the Eighth Five Year Plan document. However, recognising the need for a consolidated statement on fishery policy, the Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a National Fisheries Policy covering all aspects of the fisheries sector. The draft National Fisheries Policy was referred to the States and also put up to the Central

Board of Fisheries which had endorsed the draft National Fisheries Policy statement.

The objectives, as laid down in the draft National Fisheries Policy are :

- (i) Conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity;
- (ii) enhancing production of fish and the productivity of fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry;
- (iii) generating employment for the coastal and rural poor;
- (iv) improving the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen and fish farmers, and
- (v) augmenting export of fish and marine products taking into account the need for responsible and sustainable fisheries.

The draft Policy provides for development of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, infrastructure including marketing facilities, fisheries cooperatives, manpower research and training, extension, credit facilities and insurance cover over the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan and during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(d) The fish production from the marine sector in the country has increased from 25.75 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, thus, no adverse impact of deep-sea fishing on the traditional fishermen of the coastal areas.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities in Border Areas

2520. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide the infrastructural facilities in the border areas of the country including along Nepal and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of criteria fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Border Area Development Programme was started in the Seventh Plan with the objective of balanced development of sensitive areas in the Western Region of the country, through provision of infrastructure facilities and promotion of a sense of security among the local population. The programme has been continued during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) with extended coverage to the Eastern States which have international border

with Bangladesh. Area specific schemes which are designed to take care of problems typical to the border areas are only taken up under this programme. These are drawn up keeping in view the factors such as remoteness, accessibility, perception of threat from across the border, problems like smuggling, infiltration, subversion etc. and inadequacies relating to provision of essential needs. Individual schemes located in each state is approved by a Screening Committee at the State level.

Dacoity in Train

2521. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT (BACHDA) : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaint/FIR was lodged by passengers of Train No 4055, Brahmaputra Express regarding dacoity in that train on October 9, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cash and valuables looted by the dacoits alongwith the number of persons injured in the incident;

(d) the reasons for not providing the First Aid immediately to the injured passengers;

(e) the compensation provided to the affected passengers;

(f) whether the FIR in this regard was lodged after ten hours of the incident, and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (g). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime in the trains is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police (G.R.P.) which functions under the control of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Information relating to train-wise crimes, FIRs lodged at local levels, etc. is not maintained by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Regional Offices of CPCB

2522. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring about structural changes in the Central Pollution Control Board to make the Environment Protection Scheme more effective;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to open more regional offices of the Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of places notified as "Air Pollution Control Areas" under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 during the last three years alongwith the views of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No. Sir. Structural changes are not proposed in the Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Air Pollution Control Areas in the respective States are notified by the respective State Governments after consultation with their State Pollution Control Boards. In respect of the Union Territories, the Central Government notifies Air Pollution Control Areas in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board. The Central Government has notified the whole of Union Territory of Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry as Air Pollution Control Area. The Central Government has not notified any new Air Pollution Control Area in last three years.

[English]

Encroachment on Forest Land

2523. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received demands from various organisations to regularise the encroachment of Adivasis on forest land, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Representations have been received from time to time from various fora for regularisation of encroachments over forest land

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued by this Ministry on 18.9.90 regarding regularisation of encroachments taken place over forest land. The proposals received from the various State Governments, in this regard, are examined in accordance with the guidelines mentioned above and provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. So far, a total of 16 proposals from 8 State/U.T. Governments have been received under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for regularisation of encroachments over forest land. Out of these, 5 proposals have been approved, 2 approved in principle, 8 are pending with the State Governments for essential details and 1 proposal has been rejected. Approval has been issued in respect of the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

River Valley Projects in Sikkim

2524. SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given by the Central Government for the River Valley Projects in Sikkim during the last three years;

(b) whether annual inspection has been conducted to find out the proper utilisation of funds by the Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests has not released any funds for the River Valley projects in Sikkim.

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

[Translation]

Production of Cotton

2525. SHRI O P JINDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many State Governments are soliciting help of the foreign countries to raise the cotton yield;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps propose to be taken by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) There is no information available with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding State Governments soliciting help of the foreign countries to raise the cotton yield.

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

[English]

Livestock Training Institute

2526. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1451 on July 23, 1996 and state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision on the proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala for sanctioning of grants for the development of Livestock Training Institute at Mattupatti;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

(d) whether the State Government has also sought assistance for some other projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has been advised to revise the proposal so that it could be posed for FAO assistance. The revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.

(d) and (e) A project proposal for Rs. 282.9 lakhs received from the State Government has been referred back to the State Government for elucidation of several points and the reply is awaited.

National Human Rights Commission

2527 SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the name of States which have established the Human Rights Commission;

(b) the mechanism of coordination between the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commissions

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has opened offices in States which have not established their own Commission; and

(d) the allocation of budget for the NHRC during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam

(b) The statute governing the Human Rights Commissions does not envisage any formal system of coordination between the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commission. However, the jurisdiction of a State Commission is limited to matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List-II and List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The National Human Rights Commission is barred from inquiring into any matter which is pending before a State Commission under-section (1) of section 36 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Similarly, a State Commission can not inquire into a matter if it is already being inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission (Proviso to sub-Section (5) of Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993). These provisions have been made with a view to ensuring complementarity between the National Human Rights Commission and the State Commission and avoiding or minimising duplication.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Rupees three crores.

Price of DAP

2528. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed the State Governments to lower the prices of DAP to Rs. 7,773 per tonnes.

(b) if so, the details of the proposal made and the reaction of the State Governments and industry thereto.

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the impact on fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d) Government have issued guidelines on 6th July, 96 at the time of raising the concession on decontrolled fertilizers including DAP to State Governments and Union Territories to negotiate and arrive at prices most advantageous to farmers. In continuation Government has also shared with State/UT administration the price settled (Rs. 7773/-PMT) by U.T. of Pondicherry for DAP.

Different State Governments and Union Territories have fixed different prices for DAP and other phosphatic fertilisers for Rabi 1996-97. The prices which vary from Rs. 8,200/- PMT plus taxes in case of Bihar to Rs. 9,160/- PMT (inclusive of taxes) in case of U.P. have presumably been arrived at after negotiations with manufacturers/suppliers.

[Translation]

Theft of Foodgrains

2529. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hardoi) : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the theft of rice and wheat worth crores of rupees in the Food Corporation of India in Punjab during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such reports have also been received from other States.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of losses involved in cases of theft reported from this region during the last three years are as under :-

Year	No. of Cases	Amount of loss (in Rs.)
1994-95	2	2.31.048.00
1995-96	1	2.50.000.00
1996-97	2	2.07.975.00

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. State-wise details of cases other than Punjab are given in the Statement.

(e) The cases have been reported to the Police authorities for investigation and for launching

prosecution wherever necessary. In addition, departmental action has been initiated against the delinquent officials/officers.

(f) Keeping in view the storage capacity and prevailing local conditions, FCI's watch and ward staff, State Armed Police and the CISF have been deployed to guard the godowns at sensitive centres/Food Storage Depots. A regular check on out-going and incoming vehicles is done to tally stocks with gate - pass (es). Procedure laid down for locking, sealing and opening of the godowns is being strictly followed. Services of local law enforcing agencies are also being utilised as and when required. For vulnerable depots, police patrolling is arranged. Physical verification of stocks and surprise inspections of godowns are conducted on regular basis.

STATEMENT

Theft & pilferage cases in respect of wheat & rice during the year 1994-95, 1995-96 & 1996-97 (Upto Sept. 1996)

S No.	Name of the Region	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)	No. of cases	Amount (Rs.)
1	Uttar Pradesh	7	141341.20 (55617.20)*	2	111480.00	-	-
2	Rajasthan	8	52481.09 (5347.00)*	1	2412.00	-	-
3	Maharashtra	16	50419.15	5	56353.00	1	3694.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	4	11957.00	-	-	-	-
5	Andhra Pradesh	1	7033.00*	-	-	-	-
6	Bihar	1	703.00	-	-	-	-
7	West Bengal	2	16478.30	-	-	-	-
8	Calcutta	26	1027726.31	-	-	-	-
	Total	65	1308139.05	8	170245.00	1	3694.00
	(* Loss amount already recovered	-	67997.20	-	-	-	-
	Net G. Total	65	1240141.85	8	170245.00	1	3694.00

[English]

Import of Urea

2530. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been undertaken to find out the reasons for not importing any urea by the NFL and PPCL during 1994-95;

(b) whether the standard bid conditions were changed and suspect offers received in 1994-95 for the import of urea;

(c) whether the same has been brought to the notice of NFL and PPCL by the MMTC, and canalising agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the preventive action taken by the Government to streamline the bidding process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA).
(a) In order to avoid undesirable competition between MMTC Ltd. and the new importing agencies inducted on adhoc basis during Rabi 1994-95, viz. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Pyrites, Phosphates and

Chemicals Limited (PPCL), the latter were directed not to procure urea from MMTC's traditional suppliers in the main sourcing territories of the Arabian Gulf and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). NFL and PPCL could not deliver any quantity of urea during 1994-95 as the non traditional suppliers, on whom they had placed orders could not perform.

(b) to (e) While the tender conditions adopted by NFL and PPCL largely followed the standard terms of MMTC, there were some variations essentially in respect of Earnest Money Deposit (EMD). Similar EMD conditions were adopted for some time by MMTC as well. Later, after the removal of the restrictions in regard to the sourcing of urea imports, the procedures for import of urea during 1995-96 were standardised for all canalising agencies. These are reviewed from time to time to make them foolproof.

Assam and Mizoram Border Dispute

2531. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the border dispute between Assam and Mizoram; and

(b) the measures have since been taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A meeting was convened by the former Home Minister on 6th February, 1994 which was attended by the Chief Ministers of the two States besides the concerned officials. Home Minister requested the Chief Ministers of Assam and Mizoram to amicably resolve the matter and put to halt all ongoing action on both sides. The two Chief Ministers readily accepted Home Minister's request and stated that they were keen to defuse the tension and urgently resolve the problem to see that there is no scope for mischievous elements to exploit ethnic or communal feelings.

Subsequently the Chief Secretaries of the two States also met on 15th February, 1994. It was decided that the boundary issue would be decided by the two Chief Ministers. Further progress in the matter is being ascertained from the State Governments.

Minorities Development Finance

2532. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount disbursed during the last three years by the Minorities Development Finance Corporation to the Andhra Pradesh Government, year-wise;

(b) the break-up of the amount disbursed to the minorities for developing the industries and under the self-employment scheme, etc.;

(c) the margin money being given to the Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation;

(d) the number of applications received for the financial assistance and margin money for these projects from the Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation during the last three years

(e) the number of applications considered till date and the amount sanctioned and released and

(f) the number of applications pending as on date and the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT-SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (d), Statement-I enclosed.

(e) and (f), Statement-II is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(i) Amt. Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	-	98.00	16.71
(ii) For Industries	-	-	-
(iii) For self employment schemes	-	-	-
(iv) Margin Money assistance to APMFC (Rs. in lakhs)	-	98.00	16.71
(v) No. of application received			
(a) For term loan	-	-	1800
(b) For Margin Money	1700	254	271

STATEMENT-II

	Term Loan	M M Loan	Total
(i) No. of Applications considered	-	1954	1954
(ii) Amt. sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	-	130.70	130.70
(iii) Amt. released (Rs. in lakhs)	-	114.71	114.71
(iv) No. of Applications pending on 05.12.96	1800	271	2071
(v) Amt. involved in pending applications (Rs. in lakhs)	180	20.43	200.43

Afghan and Tibetan Refugees

2533. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Afghan and Tibetan refugees in the country: State-wise:

(b) whether any negotiations have been made with Kabul for the protection of these refugees: and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to negotiate the issue of Dalai Lama in our bilateral talks with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) 97,908 Tibetan and 18,551 Afghan refugees are staying in India. A statement indicating the State-wise figures is enclosed.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Dalai Lama is in India as a revered religious figure. India regards Tibet as an autonomous region of China. There is no change in India's policy on Tibet which is well known.

STATEMENT

State-wise Distribution of Afghan Refugees in India as on 30.10.96

State/Union Territory	No. of Refugees
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	2
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	15589
Goa	5
Haryana	2832
Himachal Pradesh	8
Jammu & Kashmir	5
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	26
Orissa	1
Punjab	25
Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	43
West Bengal	7
Total	18551

State-wise Figures of Tibetan Refugees Staying in India

State/Union Territory	No. of Refugees
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	400
Arunachal Pradesh	6004

1	2
Delhi	3022
Himachal Pradesh	19346
Jammu & Kashmir	5704
Karnataka	31467
Madhya Pradesh	1650
Maharashtra	1100
Meghalaya	42
Punjab	72
Sikkim	5025
Orissa	3900
Uttar Pradesh	12737
Bihar	53
West Bengal	7386
Total	97908

Illegal Migrants Tribunal

2534. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints/applications received by the Illegal Migrants Tribunal in Assam, year-wise:

(b) the number of complaints/applications disposed of by the Tribunal, year-wise:

(c) the number of illegal migrants identified by the Tribunal, year-wise:

(d) the details of action taken against those identified as illegal migrants by the Tribunals: and

(e) the number of complaints/applications dismissed by the Tribunal, year-wise?

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

Marketing Division of FCI

2535. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office of the functional head of the Marketing Division of the then Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) was operating from Calcutta since its inception;

(b) whether the same was operating, after division of FCI, as the office of the functional head of Marketing Division of HFC since its formation in 1978:

(c) whether the office has been shifted recently: and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir. The office of the Zonal Manager (Marketing) Eastern Zone, of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. was located in Calcutta till 1978.

(b) to (d). The office of General Manager (Marketing) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), which operated from Calcutta on formation of HFC, in 1978, was shifted to New Delhi in 1989 in the interest of effective control and coordination. In addition to the sales functions, the marketing office also interfaces with various agencies, including the Departments/Ministries of the Government to ensure effective supply and distribution of fertilizers.

[Translation]

Closing of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

2536. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down some of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government to make these Krishi Vigyan Kendras more viable in the country particularly in the tribal/backward rural areas of Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission has conveyed about the continuance of funding to the Krishi Vigyan Kendras for the time being till a final view is taken with regard to the funding pattern to be followed in the IXth Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f). The decision of the Planning Commission has been conveyed to all the Krishi Vigyan Kendras including the KVKs located in Tribal/backward rural areas of Gujarat.

[English]

Laboratory Equipments

2537. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to make

it binding for the bulk traders of milk to install laboratory equipments similar to those installed by the Mother Dairy for testing the quality of milk in order to control the supply of adulterated milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (c). The provisions of the Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992 relating to quality of milk and milk products make it binding on the part of anyone handling more than 10,000 litres of milk per day to have in his premises, the necessary laboratory equipments and other facilities for testing the quality of milk.

Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited

2538. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision had been taken in the year 1978 to shift the Headquarter of HCL from Delhi to Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether it is feasible to locate its headquarter at Calcutta instead of Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) (a) to (c). At the initial stages of formation of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) as a result of reorganisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited in 1978, a decision was taken to shift the Headquarters of HFC out of Delhi to Calcutta. However, this decision was not implemented due to reasons which inter alia included objection by the Headquarter staff, the advantages of keeping Headquarter in Delhi for close interaction with Government till final decision on rehabilitation was taken, as also the need to avoid administrative expenditure connected with shifting. Shifting of Headquarter to Calcutta is not feasible also in view of existing Government guidelines under which shifting is required to be made outside Delhi to locations other than the metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai.

Research on Oil Palm Cultivation

2539. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil Palm Demonstration Projects (OPDPs) at the instance of Department of Biotechnology have initiated research and development for various aspects of oil palm cultivation including the tissue culture propagation;

(b) if so, the details of the results obtained so far;

(c) the commercial feasibility of the results towards achieving the self-sufficiency in the edible oils production; and

(d) the conditions under which oil palm cultivation is possible in the country and the potential area for cultivation thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Department of Biotechnology has initiated research and development on various aspects of oil-palm cultivation, including tissue culture propagation. Work carried out with seedling explants has resulted in tissue culture plants which has been transferred to soil. However, the research on tissue culture propagation of oil-palm is only at the laboratory level and there is no immediate commercial possibility.

(c) An area of about 28,000 ha have so far been brought under oil-palm cultivation in the country covering eight states. The initial yield performance in the farmer's field is encouraging.

(d) Oil-palm cultivation in the country is possible under irrigated conditions, temperature ranging from 18-22° C (minimum) to 29-33° C (maximum) with 1800 hours of sunshine per annum. State-wise potential areas for oil-palm cultivation are given below :

S.No.	States	Total area (lakh ha)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00
2.	Assam	0.10
3.	Gujarat	0.61
4.	Goa	0.10
5.	Karnataka	2.50
6.	Kerala	0.05
7.	Maharashtra	0.10
8.	Orissa	0.10
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.30
10.	Tripura	0.05
11.	West Bengal	0.10
Total		8.01

[Translation]

Delhi Milk Scheme

2540 SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes of the Delhi Milk Scheme are lying pending due to non-availability of the land;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when such schemes are lying pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Diversion of Forest Land

2541. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enhanced powers of sanction has been delegated to the Chief Conservators and other similar officers posted by the Government at the different State Headquarters with a view to clearing the cases sent by the State Governments for the diversion of forest land to non-forestry purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases are lying pending with the Chief Conservator posted at Bhopal for according his clearance or for onward transmission to the Central Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For speedy clearance of projects under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, powers have been delegated to the Chief Conservators of Forests (Central) Government of India to finally dispose off the proposals involving diversion of forest land upto 5 ha., except in respect of regularisation of encroachment and mining. Power has also been delegated to the CCFs (Central) for processing proposals involving diversion of forest area above 5 ha. and upto 20ha., in consultation with State Advisory Group, for decision by the Ministry.

(c) Number of proposals pending with Regional Office, Bhopal, is 48.

Drive against Anti-Social Elements

2542. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drive against anti-social elements operating at platforms of Delhi Railway Stations has been conducted by the Northern Railway recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons arrested so far;

(c) whether such regular periodical drives are likely to be maintained; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Railway Police has been regularly conducting drives against the anti-social elements at the Railway Stations in Delhi. During the current year, 3787 persons (anti-social elements) were arrested as a result of these drives.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of F.A.C.T.

2543. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to expand the F.A.C.T. at Alwaye in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed amount for the expansion work at the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Alwaye in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c). Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is setting up a new 900 tonnes per day (TPD) ammonia plant at Udyogamandal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 618 crore. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in June/July, 1997.

Environmental clearance for FACT's proposal for establishing a 900 TPD sulphuric acid plant at Ambalamedu at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.20 crores is awaited

The proposal for building a 300 TPD Methanol plant at Udyogamandal at an estimated cost of Rs. 114.26 crore has not been found economically viable

Opening of Tefulia Corridor

2544. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to open Tefulia Corridor to connect Dinajpur with Jalpaiguri through Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of External Affairs has informed that the proposal to open Tefulia Corridor to connect Dinajpur

and Jalpaiguri through Bangladesh has not been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh. Our proposals for overall multi-modal transit facilities through Bangladesh has not evoked any positive response from Bangladesh side.

School Going Children

2545. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of school going children killed in road accident in Delhi during the last six months.

(b) whether these accidents are due to non-availability of traffic personnel/red lights at the red light crossing in the morning from 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.

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

(d) whether the Government are also facing acute shortage of traffic personnel to cope up with this problem; 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) The number of such children killed in road accidents in Delhi during the period extending from June, 1996 to November, 1996 was 14

(b) and (c) Apart from deploying staff for carrying speedy checks, the traffic signals remain functional during the morning hours

(d) and (e) There was a shortage of police personnel in the traffic unit of Delhi Police, but recently the Government of India has sanctioned 1102 additional posts for this unit. The recruitment process in this regard has been completed and the recruits are at present on training

Nature Conservation Walk

2546. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether first Nature Conservation Walk has been organised in Delhi in November, 1996 by the World Wide Fund for Nature;

(b) if so, the details thereof with background including number of participants;

(c) whether the walk had some objectives

(d) if so, the details thereof with the success made to achieve the objectives.

(e) whether the Government propose to issue instructions for such walks in other major cities of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (d). The World Wide Fund for Nature - India informs that they organised a nature conservation walk in Delhi in November, 1996 with the objective of raising awareness on some of Delhi's environmental problems. Approximately 900 school children participated.

(e) and (f). Various awareness raising programmes, including nature conservation walks, are conducted by non-governmental organisations and other institutions in the country. These cover major cities as well. Such programmes are encouraged and given support by way of financial assistance from time to time.

Horticulture/Fishery Schemes

2547. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of horticulture, fruit bearing trees plantation and fisheries schemes implemented in the country, during the last three years State-wise, and

(b) the funds provided by the Government for these schemes, during the said period, separately State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Pension to Freedom Fighters

2548. SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of 'Baal Sena', a wing of the Azad Hind Fauz

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to accord freedom fighters' status to the said 'Baal Senanies'.

(c) whether at least letter of appreciation, recognition certificate and some allowance or pension should be given to them?

(d) whether no facility has been provided to any of the Baal Senanies' so far, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). Samman pension and other facilities will be granted to only those freedom fighters whose claims are covered by the eligibility criteria laid down under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

[English]

National Co-operative Consumer Federation of India

2549. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the basic objectives and functions of the National Co-operative Consumer Federation of India (NCCF)?

(b) whether the budgetary support to NCCF has been withdrawn by the Government.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether the Government are considering to restore the budgetary support to NCCF?

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

(a) It has been reported by the National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) that the basic objectives and functions of the NCCF are to provide supply support to Consumer Cooperatives besides rendering technical and promotional guidance for improving and increasing their operational and managerial efficiency.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Displaced Indians from Burma

2550. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had made a provision to issue licence for employment and livelihood and to provide Government jobs in Class III and Class IV categories to the displaced Indian repatriated from Burma;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether the said provision is still existing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) Instructions were issued to the State Governments in 1965 that apart from the grant of business loans to repatriates from Burma, priority may also be given to them in the matter of grant of licences, permits etc. where these are required for any occupation or trade. These instructions are still in operation. Age and fee concessions were earlier admissible to repatriates from

Burma for appointment to Group C and D Posts. However, these concessions were withdrawn with effect from 31.12.1990 as there was no organised repatriation from Burma after 1974.

[English]

Funds for Sugarcane Development

2551. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought assistance for undertaking research and development of sugarcane in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System is being implemented in 21 States/UTs including the State of Maharashtra. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for the transfer of technology through field demonstrations and training of farmers. Besides, incentives are given for seed production, supply of farm implements & drip irrigation system, establishment of tissue culture laboratories, heat-treatment plants etc. An amount of Rs. 536.8 lakhs as Central share has been allocated to Maharashtra State under the Scheme during 1996-97.

The financial assistance for conducting research on Sugarcane in the State of Maharashtra has been allocated to the tune of Rs. 7.16 lakhs during 1996-97 by Indian Council of Agricultural Research through All-India Co-ordinated Research Project on Sugarcane.

[Translation]

Prostitution

2552. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women arrested under the Anti-Prostitution law during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any kind of facilities/assistance is provided to those women to get them free from prostitution;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to eradicate this immoral activity of prostitution from the country?

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

(b) to (d). The Government is taking a number of steps to curb the evil of prostitution. Stress is being laid on the implementation of employment and income generating programmes especially in high supply areas of prostitutes. The Government provides support services like short stay homes, family counselling centres and juvenile homes to help women and children in moral danger or distress. NGOs are being involved in the rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children. Besides, stricter enforcement of laws to curb trafficking in women and children is emphasised.

STATEMENT

No. of Women Arrested under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act during 1992 to 1994

S.No	State/UT/City	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	885	992	627
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	2	-	3
4.	Bihar	-	6	21
5.	Goa	86	94	44
6.	Gujarat	9	12	4
7.	Haryana	-	-	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	-
10.	Karnataka	3500	2633	2344
11.	Kerala	30	83	84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	3
13.	Maharashtra	459	909	934
14.	Manipur	-	-	7
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	4
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	3
18.	Orissa	50	15	40
19.	Punjab	1	17	7
20.	Rajasthan	36	115	37
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	5205	8172	6336
23.	Tripura	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	207	151	177
25.	West Bengal	188	54	86
(Total States)		10581	13254	10764
Union Territories				
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	5
30. Delhi	152	96	137	
31. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	299	164	75	
Total (UTs)	451	268	217	
Total (All India)	11032	13514	10981	

[English]

Insurgency in N.E.R.

2553. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY :
SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether insurgent groups of North Eastern Region have been using Thailand for the procurement of arms through Bangladesh and Myanmar;

(b) whether the matter was taken up with the National Security Council of Thailand to prevent the insurgent groups from bringing the arms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Thailand Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d). The Government is aware of the misure of the territory of Thailand by some insurgent groups operating in the North East. The Government of Thailand has been sensitised about our concerns and they have been requested to restrain the various insurgent groups from procuring weapons from Thailand. The Government of Thailand have fully shared our security concerns and they have assured to cooperate in every possible manner to assist in curbing/containing the activities of undesirable elements from their territory.

Pollution by Generators

2554. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the generators used in case of non-availability of power in the Capital are creating pollution;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to check the emission level of generators' air and noise generated by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No specific study has been done regarding pollution generated from generators used in case of non-availability of power in the Capital. However, generators cause air pollution due to gaseous emissions and noise.

(b) and (c). Steps taken to control air and noise pollution caused by generators include :

(i) General emission standards have been notified for diesel generator sets with respect to particulate matter;

(ii) Noise standards for the generators have been notified at the manufacturing stage;

(iii) Ambient air quality standards have been notified in respect of noise for various category of areas;

(iv) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is implementing the recommendations of the Rajamani Committee regarding control of air and noise pollution.

[Translation]

Death due to Poisonous Rain

2555. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that some persons have died due to the poisonous rain in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in the matter;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and action taken thereon;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid such calamities in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No such instances have been reported by the State Government.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Food Security Summit

2556. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the suggestions and recommendations made by the eminent participants at the 'Food Security Summit' and 'Expo 96' held recently at Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the steps proposed to be taken on these suggestions and recommendations; and

(d) whether the Government are also aware of the plea made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to adopt "hunger free scheme" at the National Level and include it in the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Insurance Cover to Victims of Natural Calamities

2557 DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether group insurance through Zila Parishads provides relief to the victims of natural calamities like that of the Andhra cyclone.

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to introduce compulsory group insurance in each district as a welfare measure against the natural disasters.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of insurance companies in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) No Sir There is no such scheme under implementation through Zila Parishads at present

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present

(d) and (e). Do not arise

[Translation]

Lottery

2558. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received a request from the Government of Delhi for banning the sale of lottery in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for sanctioning the ban on sale of Delhi Lottery tickets in Delhi;

(d) the time by which this proposal/request is likely to be implemented;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any assurance has been given by the Prime Minister to bring a legislation on banning the lottery business;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which this legislation is likely to be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (h). The Chief Minister of National Capital Territory of Delhi has written to the Prime Minister seeking enactment of a Central legislation in order to ban the lottery trade. The matter is under examination.

Mustard Research Centres

2559. DR RAM LAKHAN SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of National Mustard Research Centres in Madhya Pradesh particularly at Morena and Bhind districts is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing the same and

(c) the time by which these Centres are likely to be set up in the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) ICAR established a National Research Centre of Rapeseed & Mustard at Bharatpur in Rajasthan in 1993 with the mandate to coordinate research work on rapeseed & mustard in the country. A Mustard Centre is also currently in operation under the All India Coordinated Research Project in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh with a strength of six scientists and a budget of Rs. 15.93 lakhs (for 8th Plan) to cater to the needs of the farmers of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise

[English]

Control on Activities of NGOs

2560 SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of the Central Government regarding independent functioning of NGOs in various social welfare schemes.

(b) whether the West Bengal State Government has desired to impose their own control on the activities of NGOs engaged in various welfare schemes in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Grant-in-aid to NGOs are given on the basis of prescribed norms and criteria laid down in various schemes of the Ministry. There is no separate policy as such for independent functioning of NGOs.

(b) No such information has been communicated to the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Blind, Deaf and Dumb Persons

2561. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blind, deaf, dumb and physically handicapped persons in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the schemes undertaken by the Government of India for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) A sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1991 estimated that about 16.15 million people were suffering from physical handicap including locomotor, speech and hearing and visual handicap

(b) A statement showing the schemes undertaken for the welfare of handicapped persons is enclosed

STATEMENT

(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to Voluntary Organisations to run rehabilitation programmes for the disabled. It is a comprehensive scheme covering different areas of rehabilitation physically, psychological, social and economic. Financial support is given to the extent of 90% of total project cost (upto 95% for the rural areas) for recurring items like staff salary, maintenance charges, contingencies and non-recurring items like construction of building equipment, furniture. Financial assistance is given for the projects such as vocational training centres, special schools, placement services etc.

(2) Establishment and Development of Special Schools

The Scheme envisages assistance to the NGOs to the extent of 90% for establishment and upgradation of special schools in four major disabilities - orthopaedic, hearing and speech, visual and mentally retarded. Priority under the scheme is given to setting up of schools in districts where there are no special schools at present. Both recurring and non-recurring expenditure is supported by the Ministry.

(3) Assistance to Organisations for Persons with Cerebral Palsy & Mental Retardation for Manpower Development

Under the scheme, assistance is given to NGOs upto the extent of 100% for running training courses for researchers in the area of Cerebral Palsy and Mental retardation.

(4) Assistance to Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons

Under this scheme, assistance is given upto 90% to voluntary organisations in developing programmes for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons.

(5) National Institutes

In order to effectively deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes have been set up. These institutes are apex level organisations in one field of training, vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation, development of suitable service modules. These institutes also serve as premier documentation and information centres in their area of disability :-

- (i) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun
- (ii) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta
- (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
- (iv) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad

In addition to these the following two institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons :-

- (i) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi
- (ii) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

(6) Employment

- (i) Section 33 of the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 contains a provision that the appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment not less than 3% of persons with disability of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from

(a) blindness or low vision,

(b) hearing impairment; and

(c) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the post-identified for each disability. 3% reservation in Group 'C' & 'D' for handicapped persons had already been

there even before the Law came into force. Similar reservation have also been given by some State Governments. In addition, the handicapped are also given age concessions in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government jobs.

- (ii) 47 Special Employment Exchange and 41 Special Cells in the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped in getting gainful employment. Besides, the Normal Employment Exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding suitable employment.
- (iii) Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled arrange them training and place them in employment.
- (iv) Self employment is promoted through the following :
- Allotment of vending stalls, kiosks and shops by some State Governments/UTs.
 - Loans from Nationalised Banks at concessional Rates of Interest.
 - Preference in allotment of Public Telephone Booths.
 - Reservation in distribution of Petrol Pumps, Kerosence Depots etc.

(7) Scheme of Assistance to disabled for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances

The main objective of the scheme is to assist needy physically handicapped persons in procurng durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances that promote their physically, social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme is implemented through centres run by the companies, registered under Companies Act, registered Societies, trusts or any other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Welfare. Both governmental and non-governmental agencies are thus engaged for the implementation of the scheme.

Under the scheme aids and appliances upto value of Rs. 3600/- are distributed to the disabled persons free of cost if their monthly income is upto Rs. 1200/- and at 50% of the cost if the income is between Rs. 1201/- to Rs. 2500/-

(8) Government of India have recently enacted "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995". The Act provides prevention and early detection of disabilities, education, employment non-discrimination etc. for disabled persons including mentally retarded persons.

(9) National Handicapped Finance & Development Corpn. is being set up to provide an additional channel of finance at concessional rates to enable the handicapped persons to take up self-employment project.

Foreigners' Visit

2562. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners, who visited India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of Pakistanis out of them during the said period;

(c) the number of foreigners especially from the Pakistan who visited Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) the number of foreigners who overstayed in Jammu and Kashmir along with their nationality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) During the years 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 (upto August), 1678648, 1895486, 2141446 and 1442737 foreigners respectively visited India.

(b) Out of them, 54194, 44039, 34769 and 32547 Pakistanis visited India during the same period.

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

Seizure of Articles

2563. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

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

(a) whether the Wild Life Conservation Department seized the articles from a package marked woolen items meant for export to London at the Indira Gandhi International Airport on 11.11.96.

(b) if so, whether this was the second seizure within a span of five days.

(c) if so, the details regarding the arrested persons in this regard; and

(d) the procedure adopted by the Government so far as the question of checking etc. is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). On 11.11.96 the Northern Region, Wildlife Preservation Office under this Ministry detected 12 shahtoosh shawls in a consignment of woollen articles destined for London at the Indira Gandhi International Airport. The shawls were seized by the customs authorities under the Customs Act. This

was followed by another seizure of 5 shahtoosh shawls from a shop in Dilli Haat near INA market on 18.11.96. The seized property was produced before the Court on 20.11.96.

(c) So far no person has been arrested in these cases. Wool fibres have been collected from the seized shawls and sent to the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for forensic examination.

(d) The measures taken to control smuggling of wildlife and their parts and products are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

The measures taken to control smuggling of wildlife and their parts and products are :

- (i) Hunting of wild animals included in Schedules I to IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been banned by law
- (ii) Special measures for protection and conservation of tiger, elephants and rhinos and their habitat are being implemented
- (iii) 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
- (iv) This Ministry has set up a National Coordination Committee consisting of representative of all major enforcement organisations such as : Customs, Revenue intelligence, CBI, Police, BSF, ITBP, RPF and foreign Post Office, Traffic-India and Wildlife authorities to enable effective inter-departmental cooperation and coordination to deal with the problem of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.
- (v) Training programmes on enforcement and implementation of wildlife and other related laws and international conventions have been organised for all the enforcement agencies in February and November, 1995 and 1996
- (vi) Raids are carried out by the wildlife authorities, in cooperation with other enforcement agencies if necessary whenever information of illegal trading in wildlife is received
- (vii) India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in endangered species and their parts and derivatives is strictly regulated.
- (viii) Rewards are given to informers for gathering intelligence regarding illegal trade and smuggling of wildlife products

(ix) A Committee set up by this Ministry to look into issues related to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products has recommended specific measures to deal with this problem and these are being followed up with the States for implementation.

(x) Regional and Sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation have been set-up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent illegal trade and smuggling of wildlife products.

Liberalisation Schemes

2564 SHRI BADAL CHOUDHURY :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI ANIL BASU :
DR. ASIM BALA :

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

(a) whether the economic liberalisation programme is having some overbearing influence over the Project Tiger Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to salvage the project while taking decisions under the liberalisation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (c). It is not a fact that the economic liberalisation policy of the Government is having over-bearing influence over the Project Tiger Programme. Each proposal, received for developmental activities in an around Tiger Reserves, is thoroughly scrutinised by the Ministry under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Any violation of these Acts is dealt within accordance with the provisions of Law.

(b) Does not arise

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

2565 SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) for the year 1995-96;

(b) the funds allotted to the State of Kerala for 1995-96 and the funds utilised out of the same; and

(c) the fund utilised in 1993-94 in the State of Kerala for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Rs. 65 crores was allotted to the NSFDC for the year 1995-96 by the Ministry.

(b) There is no State-wise allocation made by the Ministry of Welfare. However, NSFDC had sanctioned Rs. 321.48 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 385.88 lakhs to Kerala during 1995-96.

(c) Rs. 22.50 lakhs was disbursed for utilisation in the state of Kerala by NSFDC for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Losses in Paradeep Phosphate Limited

2566 SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the loss incurred by the Paradeep Phosphate Limited in Orissa.

(b) the amount of loss incurred in 1995-96, and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make it a profitable public undertaking?

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

(a) and (b). Paradeep Phosphates Limited has earned a net profit of Rs. 2.24 crore during the year 1995-96.

(c) Does not arise.

Cutting of Bomboos

2567. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding large scale cutting of the bamboos by a Paper Mill in the Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuary area located on the river Narmada;

(b) if so, the basic policy of the Government regarding cutting of bamboos or other trees in the sanctuary areas.

(c) whether an enquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if not, the action being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Under Section 33 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the State Chief Wildlife Warden may take such measures within the sanctuary areas as he may consider necessary, in the interests of wildlife for the improvement of any habitat. This may include cutting of bamboos or other trees. The Chief Wildlife Warden of Gujarat has reported that selective removal of the dense bamboo growth in the Shoolpaneshwar Sanctuary is desirable in the overall interest of improving the habitat and biodiversity of the sanctuary.

(c) and (d). The State Chief Wildlife Warden has informed that in response to a Court case the Gujarat High Court had appointed a Court Commission which has submitted its enquiry report to the Court. In two other cases the Gujarat High Court had directed the C.B.I. and also the Gujarat Forest Department to enquire into the matter. The Forest Department has submitted its report to the High Court. Further, in a Special Leave Petition the Supreme Court has ordered the Division Bench of the Gujarat High Court to examine the grievances of the petitioners, i.e. the State of Gujarat and Central Pulp Mill. The matter is subjudice before the Gujarat High Court.

[Translation]

P.P.C.L. Fertilizer Factory

2568 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the fertilizers produced from Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, fertilizers factory in Bihar are not provided to the local farmers

(b) whether the fertilizers produced from the said factory are sold to other States only;

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

(d) whether the Government shall make available the fertilizers of the said factory to the local farmers through the retail shops at reasonable rates?

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

(a) to (c). The unit of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd (PPCL) located at Amjhore in Bihar is engaged in the production of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) fertiliser. During 1993-94 to 1995-96, 54—66% of the total sales were in Bihar itself. Supplies to neighbouring States have also been undertaken but after meeting the requirements of Bihar.

(d) SSP is a decontrolled fertiliser. PPCL, is equipped to make it available to farmers of Bihar through their distribution network at the price notified by the Government of Bihar.

[English]

Taj Mahal

2569. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether industries in Agra and Shikohabad are still emitting pollution to damage the Taj Mahal and violating norms and rules set by the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against defaulting industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No, Sir. The defaulting Industries in Agra and Shikohabad are already closed and the operating industries are conforming to the norms and standards prescribed by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Gujarat Co-Operative Milk Marketing Federation

2570. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation has recently commissioned a new dairy;

(b) if so, the details of additional capacity of milk production as a result thereof and the extent of Central assistance provided for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government are aware that pursuance of wrong economic policies by the Government in opening the doors to unregulated imports of milk products without any tariff have caused considerable damage to the Federation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure survival of this great indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) The Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation commissioned a new dairy near Gandhinagar in September, 1995.

(b) The new dairy can process ten lakh litres of milk per day. An amount of Rs. 105 crores was provided for the project under the Operation Food—III Programme.

(c) and (d). There has not been any substantial import of milk products into the country in the last few years. The position of availability of milk and milk products is reviewed periodically and the Exim Policy is decided accordingly.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute

2571. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total budget of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) including externally funded project;

(b) the number of drugs produced in IVRI in 1990-91 and 1994-95 and also new vaccines, health drugs and diagnostics introduced into the market;

(c) whether the Rinderpest test kits are being imported from the foreign countries while IVRI and ICAR are capable of producing the same in the country itself; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) Rs. 2,960.18 lakhs.

(b) The number of drugs produced in IVRI in 1990-91 and 1994-95 are 31 and 26 respectively. These are related to Immunobiologicals (Bacterial vaccine, viral vaccines/diagnostics).

The new vaccines, health drugs and diagnostics introduced to the market are as follows :

Vaccines

- (i) Sheep pox cell culture vaccine
- (ii) Rabies Cell Culture Vaccine

Health drugs

Drugs against mange and ring worms

Diagnostics

- (i) Tuberculin PPD
 - (ii) Johnin PPD
 - (iii) Mallein PPD
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise

Fertilizers Public Sectors Undertakings

2572. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizers public sector undertakings have failed to touch the funding targets;

(b) whether Department of Fertilizer has made desperate attempts to make good the shortfall in the investment outlays for Eighth Five Year Plan in the terminal year;

(c) whether the outlay plan period aggregating Rs. 5484 crore has been earmarked for 1996-97 whereas 62% of it was spent in the first four years;

(d) whether the planning commission has also approved the investment outlay plan; and

(e) the extent to which the fertilizer public sector units would be able to achieve the Eighth Plan targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (e). The approved Eighth Plan Outlay for the fertiliser sector is Rs. 5484 crore. Out of this, the approved outlay for 1996-97 is Rs. 2670.02 crore. The total expenditure during the first four years of the plan, i.e. 1992-93 to 1995-96 is Rs. 2762 crore, which is 48.69% of the total Eighth Plan outlay. It is expected

that the actual total expenditure in the fertilizer sector in the Eighth Plan period would be more or less equal to the Eighth Plan outlays.

Production of Groundnut

2573. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States producing groundnut and the annual production of groundnut in these States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the production of groundnut has declined during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps taken to assist the groundnut growers for increasing the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The production of Kharif groundnut has been estimated at 62.7 lakh tonnes during 1996-97, which is higher in comparison to the production achieved (56.36 lakh tonnes) during Kharif 1995-96.

(d) To increase the production of groundnut, the assistance provided to the groundnut growers through the implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP). The assistance is given on the production and distribution of seeds, distribution of minikits, sprinkler sets, gypsum and pyrites, improved farm implements and rhizobium culture. In addition, the Frontline and General Demonstrations are also organised on the farmers fields to disseminate the production technology.

STATEMENT

The year-wise and State-wise production of Groundnut during the last three years

(000 Tonnes)

S No	State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2545.7	1772.6	2426.0
2	Bihar	4.9	4.7	4.0
3	Gujarat	676.6	2380.1	1027.0
4	Haryana	1.7	1.8	2.0
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.4	-
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.2	-
7	Karnataka	1198.9	953.5	889.0
8	Kerala	9.5	9.1	13.0
9	Madhya Pradesh	275.0	229.2	291.0
10	Maharashtra	769.2	628.7	679.0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Orissa	114.0	96.4	95.0
12.	Punjab	9.0	8.0	8.0
13.	Rajasthan	209.3	196.2	164.0
14.	Tamil Nadu	1865.6	1844.8	1912.0
15.	Tripura	2.2	2.2	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	119.4	100.3	107.0
17.	West Bengal	21.1	21.1	29.0
	Others	6.2	5.8	7.0
Total		7828.9	8255.1	7653.0

Criteria for Defining Freedom Fighter

2574. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for defining a "freedom fighter" for making the person eligible for getting various benefits and privileges under the "Freedom Fighters Pension";

(b) the facilities, privileges and concessions available to the freedom fighters and the total financial outlay therefor.

(c) the total number of "freedom fighters" availing these benefits.

(d) whether there are any outstanding claims of pension still pending clearance with the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 a person who had undergone a minimum period of six months imprisonment, internment/externment, abscondence (under-ground) against an executive action of the Government, in connection with his participation in the Freedom Struggle is entitled for consideration of grant of pension. Other types of suffering such as loss of Government job, confiscation/attachment of property, 10 strokes of whipping or canning, permanent incapacitation due to lathi charge have also been recognised for the purpose of grant of pension.

(b) Details of various facilities that have been extended to the freedom fighter pensions by the Central Government are indicated in the statement enclosed. During the current financial year a budgetary provision of Rs. 190 crores has been kept to meet the expenditure on account of payment of pension and other benefits.

(c) Ever since the inception of the Scheme, the freedom fighters' pension has so far been granted in 1.62 lakhs cases. No separate statistics are being maintained about the number of freedom fighters who are actually availing the pension and other benefits at present.

(d) and (e). As on 30-11-1996, 14 fresh applications that are received recently were pending with the Government for disposal.

STATEMENT

Details of various facilities that are provided by the Government to the Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners

1. Facility of free railway passes (1st Class) for freedom fighters and to their widows/attendants for life.
2. Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and also in the hospitals run by the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents.
3. Facility of General Pool residential accommodation to freedom fighters of All India Standing for the purpose of medical treatment in Delhi if they do not own any house/flat in their names or in the name of any of their family members/dependents in Delhi/New Delhi.
4. Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters Home set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi for such of the freedom fighters who have none to look after them.
5. Facility of telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and payment of only half of the rentals.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also extended the benefits of pension and certain other facilities which differ from State to State.

Levy Sugar Price

2575. SHRI G.M. KUNTURKAR
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are considering to increase the levy sugar price on the demand from Indian Sugar Mills Association;

(b) if so, the proposed levy price; and

(c) the impact thereof on the interest of farmers as well as market policy of the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) :
(a) and (b) The Indian Sugar Mills Association, in their submissions of 20.11.1996, have petitioned the

Government to increase the issue price of levy sugar to Rs. 11.30 per kg.

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

[Translation]

Sale of Wheat and Rice

2576. SHRI MANHARAN LAL PANDEY :
SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the details of quantity and rate of wheat and rice provided in the open market by the Food Corporation of India during the last one year till date. State-wise;

(b) the per quintal selling price of wheat and rice provided in the open market.

(c) whether these foodgrains were sold by FCI at the price lower than the market price; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Statements I, II and III indicating the quantity and rates of wheat and rice sold by FCI in the open market during the last one year respectively are attached.

(c) and (d) FCI sells wheat and rice at a price above Central Issue Price and below Economic Cost of FCI in order to have a sobering influence on the market prices of foodgrains without jeopardising the Public Distribution System.

STATEMENT-I

The quantity of wheat and rice sold by FCI in the open market during December, 1995 to November, 1996

S No	Name of the State	Quantity sold (Provisional)	
		Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	216.41	43.73
2.	Haryana	258.29	25.43
3.	Uttar Pradesh	111.65	29.04
4.	Delhi	54.28	3.49
5.	Rajasthan	140.02	5.43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20.91	-
7.	J and K	46.42	-
8.	West Bengal	73.13	8.24
9.	Bihar	118.60	0.43
10.	Orissa	96.35	-
11.	Maharashtra	127.40	31.20
12.	Gujarat	136.77	17.33

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	141.89	55.86	16.	Karnataka	75.05	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	102.62	1.00	17.	Kerala	39.78	21.92
15.	Andhra Pradesh	80.94	-	18.	Assam	1.62	-

STATEMENT-II

Statement indicating rates at which wheat was sold by FCI from December, 1995 to November, 1996

(Rate per tonne)

S.No	Name of the Centre	December 1995 to March 96	April 96 to July 96	August 96 to 17th Sep 96	18th Sep 96 to Nov. 96
1	Chandigarh	4150	4410	4550	4900
2	Jaipur	4300	4500	4765	5115
3	Delhi	4150	4410	4550	4900
4	Lucknow	4300	4500	4800	5150
5	Kanpur	4300	4500	4810	5160
6	Varanasi	4360	4660	4894	5244
7	Bareilly	-	4410	4550	4900
8	Simla	4250	4550	4681	5031
9	Jammu	4200	4500	4655	5005
10	Srinagar	4200	4500	4655	5005
11	Patna	4420	4720	4963	5313
12	Ranchi	4450	4750	5056	5406
13	Guwahati	4600	4900	5188	5538
14	Cuttack	4500	4800	5143	5493
15	Bhubaneshwar	4500	4800	5149	5499
16	Calcutta	4510	4810	5091	5441
17	Siliguri	4520	4820	5110	5460
18	Indore	4350	4650	4925	5275
19	Gwalior	4280	4580	4753	5103
20	Raipur	4430	4730	5066	5416
21	Ahmedabad	4570	4870	5007	5357
22	Surat	4570	4870	5016	5366
23	Bombay	4600	4900	5080	5430
24	Nagpur	4560	4860	5005	5355
25	Hyderabad	4650	4950	5142	5492
26	Vishakapatnam	4670	4970	5223	5573
27	Bangalore	4670	4970	5280	5630
28	Mysore	4690	4990	5299	5649
29	Belgaum	4690	4990	5198	5548
30	Madras	4680	4980	5234	5584
31	Coimbatore	4700	5000	5303	5653
32	Madurai	4710	5010	5333	5683
33	Cochin	4740	5040	5334	5684

In case of open sale at Depots at other centres, the rate 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 and 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. 1.2.96 and Rs 4410/- w.e.f. 1.4.96

STATEMENT-III

Rates at which Rice was sold by FCI from Dec., 1995 to Nov., 1996

(Rate Rs./per MT)

S.No.	Name of State	Dec. 95 to June. 96		July. 96 to November. 96	
		Fine	Superfine	Fine	Superfine
1.	Punjab	7050	7350	7050	7350
2.	Haryana	7000	7300	7000	7300
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6900	7200	6900	7200
4.	Rajasthan	7000	7150	7500	7650
5.	J and K	6680	7000	6680	7000
6.	Delhi	6740	7060	6740	7060
7.	Maharashtra	6630	6950	7130	7450
8.	Gujarat	6630	6950	7130	7450
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6630	6950	7130	7450
10.	West Bengal	6630	6950	7130	7450
11.	Bihar	6630	6950	7130	7450
12.	Orissa	6630	6950	7130	7450
13.	Tamil Nadu	6630	6950	7130	7450
14.	Karnataka	6630	6950	7130	7450
15.	Andhra Pradesh	6630	6950	7130	7450
16.	Kerala	6630	6950	7130	7450

[English]

Child Marriages

2577. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS
SHRI D.P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission for Human Rights has suggested to curb the child marriages;

(b) whether the commission has submitted a draft bill on the child marriage; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the efforts made by the Government to eradicate this social evil from the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Veterinary Council Act, 1984

2578. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 passed by the Government have been followed by the various veterinary centres in the country;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to amend the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 to protect the interests of the rural farmers; 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) The provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 are followed by various States, who have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for moving an amendment to the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 for the present.

Decontrolled Fertilizers

2579. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU :

SHRI AJMEERA CHANDULAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new pricing norms for the decontrolled fertilizers for the winter cropping season and

(b) the reasons for announcing the norms late?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Urea is sold at a uniform price of Rs. 3320/- per

tonne throughout the country from 10.6.1994 since it is a controlled item. Prices of phosphatic and pottasic fertilizers have been decontrolled and Government of India has no control over their prices. As in the past, the State Governments were requested to negotiate prices with the concerned agencies. Accordingly, most of the State Governments have already announced Maximum Retail Prices for these decontrolled fertilizers for Rabi 1996-97.

[Translation]

Collection of Electricity and Water Charges in N.D.M.C.

2580. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contract for collection of electricity and water charges in N.D.M.C. was given in 1995 to the Software Consultants Private Limited without inviting the tenders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether past performance of the said firm specially the verification of the deposits of the collection amount on time in N.D.M.C. was taken into account before renewal of the said contract; and

(d) if so, the details of the performance of the said firm in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The NDMC had considered it more appropriate to extend the contract with the firm in question rather than to select a new party after inviting tenders ostensibly on the ground that there would be considerable time gap between the date of award of contract and operationalisation of the system by a new party which might lead to loss of revenue because of delay in billing and collection of electricity and water charges.

(c) and (d). The past performance of the firm in question was considered to be satisfactory but this assessment was made by NDMC without verifying whether the cash actually collected from the consumers was being deposited in full by the party.

Prices of Essential Commodities

2581. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI :
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :

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

(a) whether the retail consumer prices of the wheat

flour and other essential commodities are increasing in the open market day by day;

(b) if so, the retail prices of the consumer items during each of the last three months, item-wise;

(c) the reasons for increasing prices of essential commodities;

(d) whether the support prices of these consumer items are far less than their selling prices;

(e) the details in this regard and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such price rise?

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

(a) and (b). A Statement showing the retail prices of wheat flour and other selected essential commodities for the last three months at the four major cities in the country is given in Annexure.

(c) The increase in the prices of essential commodities can be attributed to factors such as the gap in the demand and supply of these commodities due to increase in population, increase in the Minimum Support Prices paid to farmers, and rise in the cost of inputs, particularly the transportation cost on account of the recent hike in the prices of petroleum products.

(d) and (e). The Minimum Support Prices of procurement of foodgrains during 1996-97 fixed by Government are given below :

		(Rs per Qtl.)
Item	Procurement/Support	Prices (1996-97)
1	Paddy	
	(a) Common	Rs 380
	(b) Fine	Rs 395
	(c) Super Fine	Rs 415
2	Wheat	Rs 380
3	Coarse Grains	
	(a) Barley	Rs 295
	(b) Maize	Rs 320
	(c) Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and Barley	Rs 310

The Support Prices are in the nature of minimum remunerative prices payable to farmers in the case of market prices falling below them so as to protect the income of farmers. The variability in the market prices is influenced, inter-alia, by the overall demand for that commodity, its production and other normal market conditions.

(f) Government has accorded the highest priority to the control of prices of essential commodities. Apart

from certain long term measures to increase the production of essential goods, imports under Open General Licence (OGL) of items which are in short supply like edible oils and pulses are encouraged to augment the total availability of these items. Some of the commodities are also supplied through the Public Distribution System and Cooperative Stores at below market prices. State/UT Governments have been requested to take stringent action against hoarders and black marketeers and others indulging in unfair trade practices under the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act etc

STATEMENT

Month-end Retail Prices of Essential Commodities at selected Centres

	25.9.96	30.10.96	29.11.96
	1	2	3
Atta*			
Delhi	7.50	7.50	8.00
Pune	12.00	12.00	12.00
Calcutta	9.00	7.00	7.00
Coimbatore	10.25	10.25	10.50
Rice			
Delhi	11.00	11.00	11.50
Mumbai	9.00	9.50	10.00
Calcutta	10.00	10.00	10.00
Madras	9.40	10.00	11.00
Wheat			
Delhi	6.00	6.50	6.00
Mumbai	7.50	8.00	8.50
Calcutta	6.00	6.00	6.00
Madras	10.00	11.00	11.00
Gram			
Delhi	16.00	16.00	17.00
Mumbai	18.00	17.00	17.00
Calcutta	18.00	18.00	18.00
Madras	16.20	17.00	17.00
Tur			
Delhi	30.00	28.00	30.00
Mumbai	32.00	30.00	28.00
Calcutta	32.00	31.00	32.00
Madras	31.00	32.00	34.00
Sugar			
Delhi	15.50	15.00	15.00

	1	2	3
Mumbai	14.60	13.90	13.50
Calcutta	16.00	15.50	15.50
Madras	13.20	13.00	13.00
Groundnut Oil			
Delhi	50.00	50.00	50.00
Mumbai**	46.00	44.00	40.00
Calcutta**	56.00	56.00	56.00
Madras	43.00	41.00	40.00
Mustard Oil			
Delhi	40.00	40.00	40.00
Mumbai	38.00	40.00	38.00
Calcutta	38.00	38.00	38.00
Madras	45.00	45.00	45.00
Vanaspati			
Delhi	39.00	39.00	39.00
Mumbai	42.00	42.00	40.00
Calcutta	45.00	45.00	45.00
Madras	40.00	43.00	42.00
Tea (loose)			
Delhi	83.00	88.00	88.00
Mumbai	86.00	84.00	80.00
Calcutta	90.00	90.00	90.00
Madras	120.00	120.00	125.00
Potatoes			
Delhi	9.00	10.00	10.00
Mumbai	8.00	9.50	9.00
Calcutta	4.50	5.00	5.50
Madras	7.00	8.00	10.00
Onions			
Delhi	7.00	10.00	9.00
Mumbai	6.00	7.50	8.00
Calcutta	6.50	7.00	9.00
Madras	7.00	7.00	10.00
Salt (Packed)			
Delhi	5.00	5.00	5.50
Mumbai	5.00	6.00	5.50
Calcutta	6.00	6.00	5.00
Madras	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source State Civil Departments
 * Directorate of Economic and Statistics,
 Ministry of Agriculture
 ** Refind oil.

Marketing of Forest Produce

2582. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made for the collection and marketing of forest produce under the National Policy regarding Abolition of the Contract System;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the percentage of Central and State Government in the profits made by the Department of Forest from the collection and marketing of produce and the existing rules in this regard, and

(d) the details of profits made and losses incurred by each State through marketing of produce by the Department of Forests during last three years and the current year so far?

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

Public Sector Chemicals and Fertilizers Units

2583. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Public Sector chemicals and fertilizers units Statewise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up fertilizers units in Kodarma, Giridih and Hazaribagh in Bihar;

(c) if so, the time by which and the locations thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) Details of Public Sector Units in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, alongwith their locations is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) : As per the industrial policy statement issued by the Government on 24th July 1991, no industrial licence is required for setting up a fertilizer plant. The entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in India subject to environment clearance.

STATEMENT

List of Public Sector Units under the administrative control of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and their locations

S No	Name of the Unit	Location (State)
1	2	3
1	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)	
	(i) IDPL, Rishikesh	Uttar Pradesh
	(ii) IDPL, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
	(iii) IDPL, Gurgaon	Haryana
	(iv) IDPL, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
	(v) Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd, Muzaffarpur	Bihar
2	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)	
	(i) HAL, Pimpri, Pune	Maharashtra
3	Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL)	
	(i) BIL, Baranagar, Calcutta	West Bengal
	(ii) BIL, Dehradun	Uttar Pradesh
4	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL)	
	(i) SSPL, Calcutta	West Bengal
5	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)	
	(i) BCPL, Maniktala, Calcutta	West Bengal
	(ii) BCPL, Panihati, Calcutta	West Bengal
	(iii) BCPL, Mumbai	Maharashtra
	(iv) BCPL, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
6	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL)	
	(i) RDPL, Jaipur	Rajasthan

1	2	3
7.	Uttar Pradesh Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (UPDPL) (i) UPDPL, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd. (ODCL) (i) ODCL, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
9.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL) (i) KAPL, Bangalore	Karnataka
10.	Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (MAPL) (i) MAPL, Nagpur	Maharashtra
11.	Manipur State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (MSDPL) (i) MSDPL, Imphal	Manipur
12.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL) (i) HOCL, Rasayani (ii) HOCL, Cochin	Maharashtra Kerala
13.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL) (i) HFL, Medak	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) (i) HIL, Rasayani (ii) HIL, Alwaye (iii) HIL	Maharashtra Kerala New Delhi
15.	The Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd. (SSPL) (i) SSPL, West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) (i) IPCL, Vadodara (ii) IPCL, Gandhar (iii) IPCL, Nagothane	Gujarat Gujarat Maharashtra
17.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. (PCL) (i) PCL, Vadodara (ii) PCL, Naldhari	Gujarat Gujarat

II. List of Fertilizer units in Public Sector and their Locations

A. Major Units Manufacturing Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers

Public Sector :

1.	National Fertilizers Limited - Nangal I	Punjab
2.	National Fertilizers Limited - Nangal II	Punjab
3.	National Fertilizers Limited - Bhatinda I	Punjab
4.	National Fertilizers Limited - Panipat	Haryana
5.	National Fertilizers Limited - Vijaipur	MP
6.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited - Udyogamandal	Kerala
7.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited - Cochin I	Kerala
8.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited - Cochin II	Kerala
9.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Trombay	Maharashtra
10.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Trombay IV	Maharashtra
11.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Trombay V	Maharashtra
12.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - Thal	Maharashtra
13.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited - Namrup I	Assam
14.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited - Namrup II	Assam

1	2	3
15	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited - Namrup III	Assam
16	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited - Durgapur	West Bengal
17	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited - Barauni	Bihar
18	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Sindri Modn.	Bihar
19	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Gorakhpur	UP
20	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Ramagundam	AP
21	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Talcher	Orissa
22	Steel Authority of India - Rourkela	Orissa
23	Paradeep Phosphates Limited - Paradeep	Orissa
24	Madras Fertilizers Limited - Madras	Tamil Nadu
25	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited - Neyveli	Tamil Nadu

Cooperative Sector

1	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Kalol	Gujarat
2	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Kandia	Gujarat
3	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Phul Pur	UP
4	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited - Aonla	UP
5	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited - Hazira	Gujarat

B Other Units Producing Fertilizer as by-Product (A/S)

Public Sector

1	Steel Authority of India - Rourkela	Orissa
2	Steel Authority of India - Durgapur	West Bengal
3	Indian Iron and Steel Company - Burnpur	West Bengal
4	Steel Authority of India - Bhilai	MP
5	Steel Authority of India - Bokaro	Bihar
6	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam - Vizag	AP

C Single Super Phosphate Producing Units

Public Sector :

1	Assam State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited - Chandrapur	Assam
2	Hindustan Copper Limited - Khetri	Rajasthan
3	Maharashtra Agro Indus Development Corpn -Prabhadevi, Bombay	Maharashtra
4	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited - Amjhore	Bihar

[English]

Package Programme for Displaced Persons

2584. SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal submitted a package programme of Rs. 1726 for solution of the rehabilitation problem of the displaced persons in West Bengal during 1995.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal, inter alia, included demands for the reimbursement of cost of the State Govt. lands utilised for regularisation of the Squatters' Colonies and funding of a package of measures for the economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons in West Bengal.

(c) The funds for the regularisation of Squatters Colonies in West Bengal were released in accordance with a decision taken by the Govt. of India in 1987 in consultation with the Govt. of West Bengal. There appears no basis to re-open this decision. As regards the demand for economic rehabilitation, the Govt. is of the view that the displaced persons in West Bengal have already been provided with necessary assistance and they are deemed to have merged with the State's normal population and, therefore, any further assistance to them should be provided by the State Government from their own normal developmental plans. The State

Govt. have already been apprised of the above positions.

Expenditure on Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir

2585 SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on the security forces by the Central Government in Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1994, 1995 and 1996 for the maintenance of law and order, the curbing militancy and the total expenditure shared by the State Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information on the Floor of the House.

Handicapped Persons in Public Sector Undertakings

2586 KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of physically handicapped persons given employment in the Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years alongwith year-wise break up?

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

Increase in Retail Prices of Common Drugs

2587 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item captioned 'Common drugs retail prices shooting up', appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 12th November, 1996.

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto.

(d) the measures taken by the Government to bring down the prices of the common drugs?

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

(b) and (c). The Ministry undertakes periodic studies to compare prices of formulations. In the latest such study it has been found that prices of 21 formulations had gone up. However, it would not be correct to say that all these are commonly used formulations.

(d) In the case of price controlled medicines, the prices are fixed as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. In the case of medicines outside price Control, if abnormal increases are noticed

the matter is taken up with the concerned manufacturers for justification of the same.

(e) Whenever instances of price violations in price controlled formulations are noticed in the Department, action under DPCO, 1995 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is taken through the State Drug Controllers.

Depletion of Lakes

2588 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the depletion of Chilka and Anshupa lakes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save these two famous lakes of Asia from further depletion; and

(d) the time by which the National Lake Conservation Plan is likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). As per the reports of the Government of Orissa, Chilka lake is threatened due to problems of siltation, choking of the mouth and decrease in salinity regimes. This has affected changes in flora and fauna.

Anshupa lake is facing the problems of encroachment and siltation due to deforestation in the catchment area.

(c) Chilka lake is designated as one of the wetlands of international importance under Ramsar Convention and is also covered under the National Programme for the Conservation and Management of Wetlands. An amount of Rs. 112.30 lakh has been provided to the Government of Orissa by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to the Government of Orissa for soil conservation in the catchment area, habitat improvement of Nalabana, database creation and generating awareness under this programme. The 10th Finance Commission has recommended an amount of Rs. 27 crores to the Government of Orissa for 'Preservation of Chilka Lake' under Special Problem Grants. The Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the Commission. Accordingly an action plan for Chilka Lake for 1996-2000, prepared by the Government of Orissa, has been approved by the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Finance.

The State Government of Orissa have undertaken several measures in Anshupa lake for control of siltation through plantation in the catchment area, dewatering, fisheries development etc. An amount of Rs. 10.05 lakhs has been incurred by the State Government for soil conservation measures from 1990-91 to 1992-93. Cuttack District Environmental Society has been also identified as the nodal agency for undertaking different environmental activities in Anshupa lake. An amount of

Rs. 9.43 lakhs has been released to the Society by Orissa Government for activities such as dewatering, fisheries extension, soil conservation and plantation of coconut and mango trees around the lake.

(d) The scheme on National Lakes Conservation Plan has not been approved during VIII Five Year Plan

Latur Victims

2589. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :
SHRI PINAKI MISHRA .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of donation received from Indian and foreign donors for rehabilitation of Latur victims;

(b) the total amount earmarked by the Central Government for rehabilitation of these victims and the total amount actually spent in this work so far; and

(c) the manner in which the Government are monitoring the utilisation of the funds meant for quake victims?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, an amount of Rs. 255.48 crores was received as donation from Indian and foreign donors for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of Latur earthquake of 1993.

(b) A Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme (MEERP) is being implemented in the affected areas with a project cost of Rs. 1182 crores consisting of World Bank credit of Rs. 835 crores, Government of Maharashtra contribution of Rs. 141 crores, Government of India contribution of Rs. 59 crores and Donor contribution of Rs. 147 crores. The expenditure incurred so far on the project is Rs. 735 crores.

(c) The MEERP is being implemented in a phased manner, with well established procedures for reporting, monitoring and accounting. The programme is reviewed at the highest levels in the State Government periodically. The World Bank Teams also regularly assess the progress of the Programme and utilisation of its credit.

Punjab Militants

2590. SHRI PINAKI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are seized of reports that the extremist and militant groups in Punjab continue to nurture their links with the foreign sources for financial support;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign funds flown into the hands of the militants in Punjab; and

(c) the strength of the extremist forces alongwith their hide outs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The interrogation of Punjab terrorists arrested during 1996 have revealed that the foreign based militants are making available funds to the militants/sympathisers/harbourers based in India. As per reports, a sum of Rs. 25.34 lakhs relating to illegal Hawala transaction has been recovered in Punjab. The strength of the extremist forces cannot be given in absolute or specific terms as their numbers, keeps on fluctuating depending on their clandestine movements in and out of India.

The Government is vigilant regarding the activities of the extremists. 83 militants/sympathisers/harbourers were apprehended by the Security Forces during this year upto October, 1996. The police and enforcement authorities are also vigilant in detecting Hawala transactions by militants in Punjab.

Narcotics/Drugs Trade

2591. SHRI RAMSAGAR :
SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of narcotics/drugs seized during the last six months, State-wise;

(b) the places of their illegal trade, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the uprising trend in this illegal trade;

(d) whether the involvement of neighbouring countries has been found in this illegal trafficking;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of persons arrested in this regard alongwith their nationality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Statement-I is enclosed

(b) Statement-II is enclosed.

(c) Narcotic drug trade is a clandestine activity and therefore it cannot be said definitely whether it is increasing or otherwise during any given period.

(d) and (e). By virtue of proximity to South West Asia on the Western border and Golden Triangle on the Eastern border, the two major illicit opiates producing region, India is highly vulnerable to drug trafficking.

(f) Statement-III is enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Number of Cases of Narcotics/drugs seized

Period : (Jun-Nov 1996)

State	Cases
Andhra Pradesh	30
Assam	26
Bihar	4
Chandigarh	8
Delhi	258
Gujarat	75
Goa	7
Himachal Pradesh	8
Haryana	21
Jammu and Kashmir	13
Kerala	4
Meghalaya	56
Maharashtra	101
Manipur	19
Madhya Pradesh	279
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	30
Orissa	13
Punjab	118
Rajasthan	98
Tamil Nadu	1062
Tripura	17
Uttar Pradesh	1377
West Bengal	30
Sum	3658

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Names of Places of Seizures of Narcotics Drugs

State/U.T.	Places
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3. Assam	Guwahati, Silchar
4. Bihar	Patna, East Champaran, Forbesganj
5. Goa	Mapusa
6. Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Valsad, Dattiwade
7. Haryana	Panipat
8. Himachal Pradesh	Kullu, Manali
9. Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor, R.S Pura, Samba
10. Karnataka	Belgaum
11. Kerala	Trivandrum, Calicut, Idukki, Ernakulam
12. Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa, Pratapgarh, Raipur, Jaora, Mandasaur, Jabalpur, Rattam, Bilaspur.

1	2
13. Maharashtra	Mumbai, Pune
14. Manipur	Imphal
15. Meghalaya	Shillong
16. Mizoram	Aizawl
17. Nagaland	Kohima
18. Orissa	Sonepur
19. Punjab	Amritsar, Ferozpur
20. Rajasthan	Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Ramgarh, Sriganganagar.
21. Sikkim	Not reported
22. Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin, Chennai, Aruvikarai, Nagercoil, Tiruchendoor
23. Tripura	Not reported
24. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Siddarthanagar, Varanasi, Fatehpur.
25. West Bengal	Siliguri, Calcutta, 24 Paraganas
26. Delhi	IGI Airport, Azadpur, Paharganj
27. Daman and Diu	Not reported
28. Pondicherry	Not reported
29. A and N Islands	Not reported
30. Lakshadweep	Not reported
31. D.N. Haveli	Not reported.
32. Chandigarh	Chandigarh.

STATEMENT-III

Number of Persons arrested and their Nationality

State/UT	Arrested	
	Indian	Foreigner with Nationality
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	51	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	-
3. Assam	42	-
4. Bihar	0	-
5. Goa	3	4 : 2 Nepalese, 1 British 1 Iranian
6. Gujarat	111	-
7. Haryana	0	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	7	-
9. Jammu & Kashmir	18	-
10. Karnataka	0	-
11. Kerala	5	-
12. Madhya Pradesh	304	-
13. Maharashtra	111	16 : 9 Tanzanian, 1 African, 2 Ghanian, 4 Nigerian
14. Manipur	31	-

1	2	3
15. Meghalaya	5	-
16. Mizoram	4	-
17. Nagaland	42	-
18. Orissa	0	-
19. Punjab	125	-
20. Rajasthan	114	-
21. Sikkim	0	-
22. Tamil Nadu	1062	-
23. Tripura	0	-
24. Uttar Pradesh	1367	3 : 3 Nepalese
25. West Bengal	5	-
26. Delhi	274	6 : 3 Afghani, 1 Canadian, 2 Nationality not Reported
27. Daman and Diu	0	-
28. Pondicherry	0	-
29. A and N Islands	0	-
30. Lakshadweep	0	-
31. D.N. Haveli	0	-
32. Chandigarh	3	-
Total	3684	35

Export/Import of Foodgrains

2592 SHRI VIJAY PATEL
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice exported and imported alongwith the value thereof during each of the last three years and 1996-97 so far, country-wise.

(b) whether the Government have imposed a quantitative ceiling on the export of wheat products.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Country-wise details of export of wheat and rice (Basmati and non-Basmati) during the last three years and 1996-97 (April, 96 to September, 96) are given in attached Statement-I and II

Country-wise details of quantity of wheat and rice imported and estimated value thereof during the last three years i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 31.10.96) are given below

Year	Commodity	Country	Quantity (lakh MTs)	Estimated value in Rs. lakh
1993-94	Wheat	Australia	1.76	95.27
		U.S.A.	3.00	157.14
1994-95	Rice	Vietnam	0.56**	
1995-96		No imports.		
1996-97 (upto 31.10.96)				

** Against payment of interest dues on old commodity loans outstanding against Vietnam

(b) to (d) Export of "wheat products" was allowed without any ceiling upto 30.9.96. This item was brought under the "Restricted List" and a ceiling of 1,50,000 MTs was released for exports for the period 1st October, 1996 to 31st March, 1997 keeping in view the lesser production/procurement of wheat during 1996-97

STATEMENT-I

Country wise Export of Basmati Rice during last 3 years

Country	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Qty	Val.	Qty	Val.	Qty	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Algeria	-	-	5	1.26		
Angola	2794	337.30				
Argentina	-	-			148	28.95
Australia	653	180.53	606	159.56	992	264.60
Austria	279	92.92	178	55.11	210	47.91
Bahamas	-	-	42	8.66	-	-
Baharain IS	7027	1516.79	9136	1867.66	8401	1765.67
Bangladesh	-	-	111	22.24	372	78.93
Belgium	1210	256.06	2860	586.17	3567	770.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhutan	300	58.04	-	-	-	-
Botswana	21	5.87	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	10	2.01	-	-
Burundi	-	-	42	11.21	90	14.95
Canada	5438	1480.15	4737	1218.42	5456	1279.42
Canary IS	-	-	19	5.35	-	-
Chinese Taip	-	-	220	33.33	-	-
Comoros	-	-	10	1.64	-	-
Cyprus	16	3.69	29	6.76	-	-
Denmark	774	193.81	691	172.61	1394	354.76
Egypt	80	19.01	78	18.76	126	29.52
Estonia	-	-	-	-	100	23.24
France	4360	910.85	6931	1356.35	6535	1423.60
Germany	1925	480.85	2496	633.27	4150	961.18
Ghana	-	-	4	1.53	-	-
Greece	84	22.13	105	26.72	168	42.43
Hong Kong	145	42.28	155	45.69	105	34.31
Hungary	-	-	-	-	644	70.34
Iran	2100	197.36	2295	544.42	200	59.02
Ireland	-	-	21	5.12	-	-
Israel	44	10.18	86	22.61	232	60.23
Italy	372	86.89	483	112.89	1091	275.66
Japan	20	7.19	49	14.70	51	11.55
Jordan	102	33.22	259	62.92	106	27.59
Kenya	19	1.94	162	35.35	523	165.27
Korea	84	17.11	3	0.88	-	0.04
Kuwait	30007	7374.32	61030	11707.01	36032	7725.14
Lebanon	141	39.91	182	46.09	96	27.86
Liberia	2	0.59	2	0.76	1	0.19
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	10	3.15
Malawi	2	0.52	10	2.86	-	-
Malaysia	672	162.72	-	-	28	11.08
Maldives	-	-	60	15.60	115	25.96
Mauritius	1510	275.85	113	31.89	22	6.59
Moldvia	-	-	10	3.06	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mozambique	51	14.16	-	-	109	12.23
Nepal	990	240.68	-	-	40	7.79
Netherland	1568	297.76	619	122.58	383	72.91
Netherlandanti	-	-	21	4.71	-	-
New Zealand	64	17.01	36	11.20	92	25.93
Nigeria	-	-	42	8.67	-	-
Norway	325	88.80	409	108.01	348	96.66
Oman	6122	1213.62	7653	1497.33	5031	1110.20
Panama	-	-	41	13.63	1	0.39
Philippines	-	-	1402	264.97	21	5.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Portugal	4	1.22	63	15.01	35	8.96
Qatar	2422	593.41	2257	521.22	1162	301.12
Reunion	168	47.79	126	22.05	63	19.70
Romania	18	3.95			21	6.42
Russia	419	98.78	1434	317.02	3416	894.54
Saudi Arabia	335640	63858.23	238276	42823.34	182074	37008.44
Senegal	-	-	-	0.09	-	-
Seychelles	105	29.13	249	75.80	2426	556.97
Singapore	387	114.87	467	136.36	646	170.73
Slovenia	-	-			1	0.32
S. Africa	381	88.93	808	219.77	3984	780.37
Spain	116	31.24	58	17.93	100	31.70
Sri Lanka	12451	1306.39	145	24.97	467	99.00
Sweden	173	44.26	166	43.51	130	38.94
Sudan	19	5.21	-	-	-	-
Syria	21	5.61	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	733	201.27	322	81.58	591	133.03
Tanzania Rep	64	16.26	42	12.48	62	16.71
Thailand	-	-	-	-	2	0.76
Trinidad	-	-	42	11.55	-	-
Turkey	-	-	10	3.19	108	25.07
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	70	13.88
Uganda	28	4.51	33	7.28	28	7.10
U. Arab Emits	44329	10155.32	37364	9022.58	34908	7506.07
U. K.	46861	9738	41976	8306.13	46672	11650.82
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	8265	805.36
U. S. A.	13538	4090.90	14624	3952.51	29868	8079.81
Uzbekistan	-	-	2	0.46	-	-
Yemen Rep	20	4.40	118	33.29	-	-
Zaire Rep	12	3.29	13	3.81	150	33.25
Zambia	3	0.61	7	2.52	18	4.88
Zimbabwe	-	-	20	5.67	1	0.60
Other Countries	20	3.09	-	-	-	-
Total	527233	106126.78	442125	86531.66	392258	85115.76

Source : DGCIS

Country	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
	2	3	4	5	6	7
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	5500	578.85
Angola	-	-	-	-	26911	2109.81
Australia	27	3.53	73	11.39	167	24.45

Qty in M.T.
Value in Rs. lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baharain IS	7692	863.94	3412	314.20	5925	589.63
Bangladesh	-	-	125668	8869.18	1741861	94727.77
Belgium	15	0.49	-	-	450	49.98
Bahamas	42	3.27	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	11200	937.97
Bhutan	718	39.72	-	-	715	56.97
Camodia	-	-	49	4.14	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	3300	261.91
Canada	159	18.55	92	11.10	288	41.82
China Rep.	-	-	-	-	18783	1938.34
Croatia	-	-	-	-	1069	110.68
Cyprus	-	-	34	3.32	219	22.45
Czech Rep	-	-	60	4.13	210	24.63
Denmark	-	-	21	2.63	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	1300	123.33
Egypt	-	-	-	-	43	4.13
Estonia	-	-	-	-	160	23.64
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	21	3.00
France	-	-	14	1.90	14728	1119.90
Gambia	-	-	-	-	2000	136.40
Germany	183	21.49	7	0.27	6224	664.35
Ghana	-	-	20	1.49	4500	369.54
Guinea	-	-	-	-	11000	1207.34
Hong Kong	1015	69.56	105	8.44	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1178	122.45
Indonesia	-	-	2092	1388.57	1072894	83131.61
Iran	45373	4071.96	6300	570.66	98663	10088.66
Iraq	100	7.22	300	21.66	967	76.77
Israel	105	12.11	-	-	2459	249.80
Italy	-	-	-	-	2975	387.73
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	123058	9847.31
Japan	66	2.70	-	-	4085	295.09
Jordan	1015	95.43	2874	252.95	7974	688.04
Kenya	89	9.77	58124	3973.32	391108	30576.92
Korea Republic	-	-	-	-	53720	5423.82
Kuwait	12131	1223.90	9843	1054.80	9685	1225.90
Latvia	-	-	-	-	105	8.45
Lebanon	18	1.81	-	-	196	21.28
Liberiya	-	0.03	-	-	3463	433.57
Libya	-	-	-	-	12701	1588.30
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	100	8.62
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	1599	84.340
Maldives	1150	85.48	2213	167.89	4525	388.09
Mali	-	-	-	-	13200	1186.24
Mauritius	-	-	4665	468.87	12033	892.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangolia	-	-	-	-	3029	254.36
Morocco	-	-	-	-	3490	287.23
Mozambique	-	0.11	-	-	29251	2113.82
Nepal	14579	1020.63	-	-	89568	2247.42
Netherland	65	8.44	52	3.86	10691	1045.54
Neutral Zone	-	-	-	-	84	7.44
New Zealand	1	0.12	-	-	2	0.21
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	22	1.90
Norway	-	-	-	-	132	14.78
Oman	11220	1237.19	3426	313.14	6573	652.77
Peru	-	-	-	-	38668	4236.74
Philippines	-	-	-	-	52226	4805.47
Poland	-	-	-	-	18274	1870.19
Portugal	-	-	-	-	21	1.83
Qatar	2447	269.88	1197	115.75	3182	322.13
Reunion	3000	231.38	-	-	2600	276.41
Russia	-	-	988	143.76	99888	10563.41
Saudi Arabia	61777	5586.51	94719	9084.45	120623	12127.83
Senegal	-	-	6600	419.99	133837	9330.15
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	2364	259.18
Sierra Leone	-	-	13000	795.51	86942	6778.68
Singapore	7347	728.60	21643	977.81	10341	921.96
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	7907	814.90
Somalia	424	38.69	1300	103.94	7900	701.38
S Africa	116	9.46	178	135.58	364398	29911.83
Spain	-	-	252	30.62	-	-
Sri Lanka	25781	2326.02	3083	214.12	122	10.53
Sudan	-	-	42	3.52	1992	180.62
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	2000	178.71
Sweden	-	-	36	4.12	305	30.20
Switzerland	41	3.38	-	-	198.16	1791.30
Syria	-	-	63	6.64	12600	1372.76
Tanzania Rep	105	9.28	-	-	25175	2024.13
Thailand	-	-	-	-	19	1.95
Togo	-	-	41072	2636.51	62337	4324.17
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	4200	423.61
Turkey	-	-	2094	154.35	19378	1741.66
Uganda	-	-	20	1.69	18	1.74
U Arab Emts	41633	4359.68	14529	1236.19	142966	10643.03
U.K	1362	129.95	1638	128.77	3342	361.19
Ukraine	455	35.73	38	3.10	3118	306.66
U.S.	57	4.96	135	12.44	22790	2148.59
West Samoa	-	-	6600	416.89	-	-
Yemen Rep.	-	-	-	-	28305	2719.87
Zaire Rep	-	-	10	1.16	5423	416.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zambia	145	13.36	5	0.85	880	76.55
Zimbabwe	-	-	21	2.19	-	-
Total	240454	22544.33	448495	34047.21	5120343	370185.17

Country	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	40	539
Algeria	-	-	21000	1063.81	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	22960	1108.95	131565	7476.44
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	11836	748.73
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	42	2.44
Iran	-	-	-	-	250	18.72
Jordan	-	-	-	-	21249	1358.52
Kenya	-	-	-	-	66312	3790.82
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	302	22.63
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	553	30.87
Maldives	-	-	54	4.07	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	5	0.47
Mymmar	-	-	7000	365.55	530	40.14
Morocco	-	-	-	-	40000	2392.09
Namibia	-	-	-	-	112	6.72
Nepal	310	15.90	-	-	69	3.04
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	42216	2590.33
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	31	2.40
Qatar	-	-	-	-	42	3.22
Russia	-	-	-	-	3000	177.23
Singapore	-	-	41	2.11	5660	328.65
Somalia	-	-	-	-	125	9.61
S. Africa	-	-	-	-	23750	1424.02
Sudan	-	-	-	-	18100	1034.59
Tanzania Rep.	-	-	-	-	7816	470.72
Turkey	-	-	-	-	50067	3084.51
U.A.E.	40	2.63	35572	1689.49	83433	4847.08
U.K.	-	-	-	-	8338	492.78
U.S.A.	-	-	1	0.04	42	3.41
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	5695	358.40
Yemen	-	-	-	-	96031	5366.57
Total	315	18.53	86628	4234.01	617211	36090.17

Source : DGCIS

STATEMENT-II

Country wise Export of Basmati/Non Basmati Rice
and Wheat during 1996-97
(April 96 to September 96)

Commodities	Countries	Qty in MT. Value in Rs lakhs	
		April 96 to September 96 Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4
Basmati Rice		2490.43	33413.68
	Argentina		
	Australia	318	131.61
	Austria	48	13.18
	Baharain IS	4182	589.48
	Bangladesh		
	Belgium	536	121.85
	Burkina Faso		0.00
	Canada	3115	741.67
	Comoros	1	0.30
	Ciprus	28	7.71
	Denmark	315	89.66
	Egypt A RP	21	6.68
	Estonia	185	41.96
	France	2222	462.18
	German F Rep	1245	299.71
	Gibraltar		0.36
	Greece	42	12.72
	Hong Kong	81	27.31
	Iran		
	Israel	70	21.07
	Italy	343	87.33
	Japan	136	37.64
	Jordan	63	13.82
	Kenya	108	28.58
	Kuwait	20904	4813.20
	Lebanon	21	6.21
	Liberia		
	Malawi	3	0.98
	Malaysia	349	82.33
	Maldives	20	5.10
	Mali		0.06
	Mauritius		
	Morocco		0.01
	Mozambique	2	0.31
	Nepal		

1	2	3	4
	Neitherland	367	135.84
	Neutral Zone	124	27.78
	New Zealand	40	14.40
	Norway	163	44.57
	Oman	2160	312.96
	Peru	10	2.77
	Philippines	3	1.05
	Poland	40	4.41
	Portugal	20	3.48
	Puerto Rico	23	10.92
	Qatar	1030	279.23
	Reunion		
	Russia	4273	755.29
	Saudi Arab	123237	25993.71
	Seichelles	420	138.14
	Sierra Leone		
	Singapore	168	53.52
	Slovenia		
	South Africa	3393	711.05
	Spain	102	29.95
	Sri Lanka	161	30.82
	Sweden	41	14.89
	Switzerland	16	4.82
	Seria	50	11.27
	Tanzania Rep	20	6.28
	Turki	74	19.91
	Uganda	3	0.78
	U Arab Erts	15602	3550.62
	U.K	17060	4173.26
	Ukraine	220	54.09
	U S A	45300	10815.37
	Yeman Republic	91	26.55
	Zaire Rep	5	1.47
	Zambia	53	20.31
	Zimbabwe		
Non Basmati Rice		1108766	105166.80
	Albania	2000	233.47
	Angola	11096	979.17
	Australia	356	46.54
	Baharain IS	2247	275.59
	Bangladesh	139500	11744.33
	Belgium		
	Bermuda	2500	257.39
	Bhutan	2378	173.55

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Belarus	60	5.43		Russia	109047	11202.21
	Canada	242	33.09		Saudi Arab	94948	11240.73
	C. Afri Rep	200	19.25		Senegal	42967	3952.60
	Cohoros	500	58.20		Tugoslavia F Rep	17	1.82
	Cyprus	35	4.50		Seichelles	350	37.18
	Czech Republic	658	72.89		Sierra Leone		
	Djigouti	4785	427.20		Singapore	2287	251.67
	Estonia	4940	511.71		Slovenia	18	5.17
	France	207	27.53		Somalia	41971	3811.10
	German F Rep	3673	386.24		South Africa	139006	11413.26
	Ghana	4319	365.60		Spain	82	10.55
	Greece	808	96.53		Sri Lanka	83157	7129.27
	Guinea	220	37.21		Sudan	750	235.46
	Hong Kong	160	13.93		Sweden	224	10.55
	Indonesia	800	43.71		Switzerland	4	0.94
	Iran	54481	6529.65		Syria	24715	2839.94
	Israel	204	98.71		Tanzania Rep	1378	129.62
	Italy	86	9.87		Thailand	1000	35.97
	Ivory Coast	3095	310.60		Togo		
	Japan				Tunisia	42	3.40
	Jordan	160	14.16		Turkey	3700	392.47
	Kenia	109362	6343.66		Turkhenistan	91	9.84
	Kuwait	6071	1159.90		Uganda	129	14.76
	Latvia	825	102.62		U Arab Emts	1837	4327.50
	Lebanon	238	26.25		U.K.	2804	419.09
	Liberia	1909	269.56		Ukraine	7296	851.64
	Libia				U.S.A	5134	5043.16
	Lithuania	220	22.52		Uzbekistan	20	2.15
	Malaysia	45	4.29		Yeman Republic	8363	842.23
	Maldives	1429	145.30		Zaire Rep.		
	Mauritius	42	5.16	Wheat			
	Morocco	105	12.13		Ton	1078653	66898.58
	Mozambique	384	36.56		Baharain IS	17935	1203.41
	Nepal	10515	933.18		Bangladesh	13988	871.47
	Netherland	852	100.03		Bhutan	5380	338.51
	Neutral Zone				Brazil	1000	57.21
	New Zealand	1	3.14		France	79	4.06
	Norway	100	12.98		Hong Kong	105	8.24
	Oman	4941	541.14		Iran	52500	3213.32
	Peru	13023	1631.92		Iraq	10000	611.44
	Philippines	46406	5873.39		Israel	4125	239.29
	Poland	5883	593.84		Japan	2	0.10
	Puerto Rico	14600	962.98		Jordan	59082	3728.06
	Qatar	868	93.50		Kenya	28400	1843.77
	Romania	4100	249.75		Korea DP RP	37974	2548.55

1	2	3	4
	Korea RP	67866	4129.03
	Kuwait	20517	1239.23
	Malaysia	22570	1388.50
	Maldives	300	25.39
	Morocco	12000	757.53
	Netherland	153250	9229.96
	New Zealand		
	Oman	8801	493.21
	Philippines	7300	397.30
	Poland	15125	904.28
	Russia	39175	2509.72
	Seichelles	497	32.93
	Singapore	23394	1421.24
	South Africa	31888	2348.23
	Switzerland	18000	1076.17
	Tanzania Rep	14751	841.60
	Turkey	79518	4761.49
	Uganda	2107	124.18
	U Arab Emts	83472	5094.98
	U.K.		
	U.S.A.	1557	108.50
	Vietnam Soc. Rep	319	22.40
	Yemen Republic	243176	15167.08
	Zimbabwe	2500	158.18

National Dairy Development Board

2593 SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state

(a) the amount of profit earned by the National Dairy Development Board during 1994-95 and 1995-96

(b) whether profit of NDDB has declined during 1995-96 as compared to 1994-95.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/NDDB in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) earned a profit of Rs. 46.63 crores in 1994-95 and 38.57 crores in 1995-96.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The surplus in the income and expenditure account varies from time to time depending upon the volume of development activities pursued by the organisation. The above variation is considered normal

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

Disabled Persons

2594 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the disabled population in the country as per 1991 census State/Union Territory-wise

(b) the total population of the blind in each State and Union Territory and

(c) the major Central Government schemes in operation for the Welfare of these persons in each State/Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMODWALIA) : (a) and (b). No Census of the disabled population was done State/Union Territory-wise as part of the 1991 Census. However, a sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1991 estimated that about 16.15 million people of the country were suffering from physical handicap including locomotor, speech and hearing and visual handicap. The published report of this survey is available.

(c) A statement showing the schemes for the welfare of disabled persons is attached

STATEMENT

(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to Voluntary Organisations to run rehabilitation programmes for the disabled. It is a comprehensive scheme covering different areas of rehabilitation physically, psychological, social and economic. Financial support is given to the extent of 90% of total project cost (upto 95% for the rural areas) for recurring items like staff salary, maintenance charges, contingencies and non-recurring items like construction of building, equipment, furniture. Financial assistance is given for the projects such as vocational Training centres, special schools, counselling centres, hostels, training centres for personnels, placement services etc.

(2) Establishment and Development of Special Schools

The Scheme envisages assistance to the NGOs to the extent of 90% for establishment and upgradation of

special schools in four major disabilities - orthopaedic, hearing and speech, visual and mentally retarded. Priority under the scheme is given to setting up of schools in districts where there are no special schools at present. Both recurring and non-recurring expenditure is supported by the Ministry.

(3) Assistance to Organisations for Persons with Cerebral Palsy & Mental Retardation of Manpower Development

Under the scheme assistance is given to NGOs upto the extent of 100% for running training courses for researchers in the area of Cerebral Palsy and Mental retardation.

(4) Assistance to Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons

Under this scheme assistance is given upto 90% to voluntary organisations in developing programmes for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons.

(5) National Institutes

In order to effectively deal with the multidimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes have been set up. These institutes are apex level organisations in one field of training, vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation, development of suitable service modules. These institutes also serve as premier documentation and information centres in their area of disability -

- (i) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
- (ii) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
- (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
- (iv) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad.

In addition to these the following two institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons :

- (i) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
- (ii) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

(6) Employment

- (i) Section 33 of the persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 contains a provision that the appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment not less than 3% of persons with disability of which

1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from -

- (a) blindness or low vision
- (b) hearing impairment and
- (c) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the post identified for each disability 3% reservation in Group C & D for handicapped persons had already been there even before the Law came into force. Similar reservation have also been given by some State Governments. In addition the handicapped are also given age concessions in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government jobs.

(ii) 47 Special Employment Exchange and 41 Special Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped in getting gainful employment. Besides, the Normal Employment Exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding suitable employment •

(iii) Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment.

(iv) Self employment is promoted through the following

- (a) Allotment of vending stalls, kiosks and shops by some State Governments/UTs.
- (b) Loans from Nationalised Banks at concessional Rates of Interest.
- (c) Preference in allotment of Public Telephone Booths.
- (d) Reservation in distribution of Petrol Pumps, Kerosene Depots etc.

(7) Scheme of Assistance to disabled for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances

The main objective of the scheme is to assist needy physically handicapped persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances that promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme is implemented through centres run by the companies, registered under Companies Act, registered Societies, trusts or any other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Welfare. Both governmental and non-governmental agencies are thus engaged for the implementation of the scheme.

Under the scheme aids and appliances upto value of Rs. 3600/- are distributed to the disabled persons free of cost if their monthly income is upto Rs. 1200/- and at 50% of the cost if the income is between Rs. 1201/- to Rs. 2500/-

(8) Government of India have recently enacted "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995". The Act provides prevention and early detection of disabilities, education, employment non-discrimination etc. for disabled persons including mentally retarded persons.

(9) National Handicapped Finance & Development Corpn is being set up to provide an additional channel of finance at concessional rates to enable the handicapped persons to take up self-employment project.

Criticism by World Wild Fund

2595 PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) has criticised the Directorate of Project Tiger for providing fictitious figures regarding the number of tigers killed illegally in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the factual position in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Directorate of Project Tiger is a coordinating office of tiger project areas of the country. The informations received from the State Governments are compiled and disseminated. Therefore, question of providing fictitious figures does not arise.

[Translation]

Para Military Forces in Uttar Pradesh

2596. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Jawans of the para military forces deployed in Uttar Pradesh this year during the Assembly elections;

(b) whether any complaint has been lodged against the para-military forces during the elections, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) 350 coys of Central Para Military Forces/State Armed Police of other States were deployed in Uttar Pradesh during Assembly Elections, 1996.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Livestock Policy

2597. KUMARI UMABHARATI Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to formulate a National Livestock Policy

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether draft of the policy has been prepared and whether the same has been sent to the States for consultation and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has initiated steps to evolve a National Livestock Policy.

The Approach Paper on Livestock Policy was circulated to the State Governments. The draft national livestock policy will be discussed in the meeting of the State Ministers of Animal Husbandry proposed to be held at New Delhi on 16th December, 1996.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Indians

2598 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the loan given for rehabilitation to displaced Indian repatriated from Burma-Myanmar has been waived off;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the right of ownership of the land and Quarters allotted to them has been given to them.

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to provide additional financial assistance to them for expansion of quarter/acquiring of more land.

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, whether people have the right to expand the quarters allotted to them at their own expense?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). As per the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, all pre-1974 loans advanced to the State Governments for rehabilitation purposes which were outstanding as on 1.4.85 have been written off.

(c) Only loans for construction of houses were given to the repatriates from Burma. Ownership rights of the

land and quarters allotted to the repatriates are given by the concerned State Govts.

- (d) No, sir.
(e) and (f). Does not arise

[English]

Cyclone in A.P.

2599 PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

- (a) the number of fishermen missing or died in the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) whether there was a weather forecast in this regard; and
(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1059 people have lost their lives and 925 people are missing as a result of the November Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 500 of the dead and most of the missing people are from fishermen community.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Polio Affected Persons by Voluntary Organisations

2600 SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

- (a) the assistance and welfare measures extended to the polio affected persons in the country;
(b) whether the Government are extending financial assistance to the voluntary organisations engaged in the mission; and
(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c) Polio affected persons who develop physical handicap can derive benefits from the schemes meant for welfare of handicapped persons. At present, apart from the facilities available at the Government Hospitals, National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped and Institute for the Physically Handicapped have been providing training programmes for manpower development in the field of orthopaedically handicapped. In addition, grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations is given under the various schemes of the Ministry of Welfare for education, training and rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons including polio affected persons.

Child Abuse Law

2601. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government have considered to review the child abuse law;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation in this regard; and
(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) The existing legal provisions appear to be quite strict but even so the Government would not be unresponsive to suggestions for improvement.

Camel Riding Allowance

2602 SHRI PS GADHAVI :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI
CHIKHALIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) whether any proposal to grant the camel riding allowance to the BSF personnel of Gujarat and Rajasthan posted on the Western Borders is under consideration of the Government;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) the amount of monthly allowance proposed; and
(d) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred therefor?

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

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

Forest Land

2603. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government of Bihar had sent any survey report for regularising the Forest Land occupied by the people;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) So far no proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for regularisation of

encroachments on forest land has been sent by the Government of Bihar.

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

Excavation of Hills

2604. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation of hills etc. at Konkan is effecting the environment;

(b) if so, whether any action is being taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) Maharashtra Government have reported that they give permission for excavation of hills for stone, bricks, soil etc. duly observing environmental safeguards.

(b) and (c). State Government have reported that they have given instructions to field officers to prevent unauthorised quarrying.

Sanctuaries and National Parks

2605. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to the States for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance provided to improve Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in each State during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the amount spent by each State for development of sanctuaries and National Parks during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From time to time this Ministry has been writing to the States to ensure effective conservation and development of national parks and sanctuaries. The priority actions suggested include: allocation of adequate financial resources, development of trained staff, provision of infrastructural facilities and protection measures, completion of legal procedures for settlement of rights, preparation of management plans, incentives and welfare measures to the staff etc.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the amount of financial assistance provided to the States and Union Territories in the last 3 years and the current year for the development of national parks and sanctuaries under the centrally sponsored schemes on "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", "Project Tiger", and "Ecodevelopment in and Around National Parks and Sanctuaries Including Tiger Reserves" is given in the attached statement. The statement also shows the amount utilised by the States in each of the years.

STATEMENT

The Amount of Financial Assistance provided to the States and Union Territories in the last three years and the current year for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	99.45	94.78	115.093	92.383	137.103	39.64	8.00
Arunachal Pradesh	78.823	46.042	73.908	47.53	18.188	8.95	4.49
Assam	151.60	103.02	42.325	42.05	55.65	34.81	-
Bihar	32.70	24.45	117.60	72.17	64.36	59.50	41.50
Goa	14.485	4.425	14.301	9.951	5.478	0.11	-
Gujarat	50.143	36.822	31.70	-	39.43	-	-
Haryana	10.75	6.00	18.48	17.83	13.13	9.49	-
Himachal Pradesh	96.935	45.293	120.013	89.096	76.78	32.66	10.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	28 620	28 625	2 70	2 70	27 31	24 58	-
Karnataka	209 521	163 290	208 68	192 26	309 95	161 30	177 88
Kerala	138 629	98 529	123 898	112 175	145 905	127 88	20 50
Madhya Pradesh	306 421	255 755	303 747	221 09	378 359	298 74	38 10
Maharashtra	99 383	79 484	198 851	72 025	102 593	93 90	33 00
Manipur	15 15	14 75	19 30	19 30	29 74	29 74	5 00
Meghalaya	26 35	19 81	19 03	14 53	30 035	0 55	-
Mizoram	15 84	13 142	27 379	27 379	29 83	20 24	-
Nagaland	2 62	2 62	2 75	2 62	5 015	-	-
Orissa	149 75	115 031	174 04	129 65	166 195	60 98	25 50
Punjab	25 56	14 498	16 413	15 495	9 425	1 77	-
Rajasthan	244 31	188 666	184 705	158 10	234 195	191 615	69 125
Sikkim	40 20	40 20	47 37	47 37	28 276	18 367	-
Tamil Nadu	109 575	76 22	44 55	21 25	45 31	27 02	-
Tripura	9 75	9 75	3 344	1 954	24 72	-	74 32
Uttar Pradesh	192 54	176 21	177 654	152 458	188 99	154 26	32 045
West Bengal	179 084	174 00	207 953	196 265	211 714	201 129	-
A & N Islands	-	-	3 00	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	1 50	1 50	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2329 689	1831 922	2299 144	1757 631	2377 681	1597 231	539 56

S-Sanctioned

U-Utilised

Coconut Production**STATEMENT**

2606. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coconut during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96. State-wise.

(b) whether there is a stagnation in the coconut production during the said period.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor.

(d) the steps being taken in this regard and

(e) the estimated production of coconut during 1996-97. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The estimates of production of coconut for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 is given in the statement attached. Estimate for 1995-96 is not available.

(b) No, sir.

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

(e) The production of coconut in the country roughly estimated by the Coconut Development Board, for the year 1996-97 is 15,000 million nuts. The State-wise estimates are not available.

State	Production (Million nuts)	
	1993-94	1994-95
1 Andhra Pradesh	1103 5	1181 4
2 Assam	116 5	116 5
3 Goa	116 0	118 0
4 Karnataka	1308 0	1345 4
5 Kerala	5197 0	5303 0
6 Maharashtra	148 5	178 6
7 Orissa	219 5	219 5
8 Tamil Nadu	3311 4	3311 4
9 Tripura	4 7	4 7
10 West Bengal	310 3	274 4
11 A & N Islands	85 3	85 4
12 Lakshadweep	26 3	26 3
13 Pondicherry	27 7	31 8
All India	11974 7	12196 4

Mysore Zoo

2607. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of rare species are dying in the Mysore Zoo.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken for the protection of rare species and to add new species and animals to make the zoo more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) According to the report received in Central Zoo Authority, 15 animals of rare species died in Mysore Zoo during the year 1995-96.

(b) The reasons of death reported to be are disentry, pneumonia, pericarditis, respiratory diseases, gastroenteritis, septicaemia, hepatitis, anemia, accidental fall, old age and senility.

(c) Following steps are taken for protection of rare species and to make the zoo more attractive:

- (i) Financial assistance has been provided for improving the housing, upkeep and health care of animals.
- (ii) Zoo is allowed to acquire new animals through exchange programmes, breeding loan and as gifts.
- (iii) Emphasis is now being given to provide a better quality of life to the animals in the zoo instead of increasing the number of species, as per the modern concept of zoo management.

Smuggling of Flora and Fauna

2608. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that large scale collection of India's rich and rare flora and fauna by foreign countries and multinationals is going on in our forests;

(b) if so, the extent of loss as a result thereof and the steps being taken to prevent this gene plunder;

(c) whether permission is granted to multinationals to collect our flora and fauna.

(d) whether any species are completely extinct due to this plunder, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b) The Government has not received any such information/complaint on the

matter. The Government is actively considering a legally enforceable instrument for regulating transfer of genetic material.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Road on China - Nepal - Bangladesh Border

2609. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan to construct a 1600 km. road (Parsarvati Path) from Bareilly (U.P.) to Amingaon (Assam) was prepared in 1963 after the Chinese aggression on in 1962 in the interest of the national security.

(b) if so, whether the project has been completed so far.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

(d) the steps being taken to complete the missing lines.

(e) whether the Government are considering to construct an alternative national highway parallel along the borders of China-Nepal and Bangladesh from the strategic point of view, and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to construct the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project stands completed in the 4th Plan Period, as intimated by Ministry of Surface Transport.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Subsidy on Tractors/Drip Irrigation

2610. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing Subsidy to the Farmers to purchase the Tractors and to implement Drip Irrigation system for the agriculture purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether the scheme is benefiting only the big farmers of a selected areas.

(d) if not, the facts in this regard:

(e) the areas being irrigated at present by drip irrigation system in the country, State-wise.

(f) whether budgetary provisions have been made and disbursed to the farmers.

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

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among Small Farmers, subsidy @ 30% subject to maximum of Rs. 30,000/- is available to the farmers, their groups, Registered Cooperative Societies, Agricultural Credit Societies and Multi-purpose Agricultural Farming Societies for the purchase of tractor upto 30 pto hp and its matching implements.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Use of Plastics in Agriculture', 'Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Areas' and 'Oil Palm Development Programme' subsidy is available to the farmers for installation of drip-irrigation structures as per details give below:

(i) Small and marginal farmers, SC/ST and woman farmers @ 90% of the total cost of the system or Rs. 25,000/- per hectare, whichever is less.

(ii) Other farmers @ 70% of the cost of the system or Rs. 25,000/- per hectare, whichever is less.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The subsidy on tractors and drip irrigation is available to all categories of farmers.

(e) The area brought under Drip-Irrigation as a result of the implementation of the programmes is given State-wise in the attached Statement at Annexure-A.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. The details of the allocation of funds and disbursement made to the States, under the Schemes, during 1996-97, are given attached statement-II.

(h) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	States	Area brought under Drip Irrigation (Hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7615.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00
3.	Gujarat	3670.00
4.	Goa	211.64
5.	Haryana	1123.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.00
7.	Karnataka	14767.00
8.	Kerala	3486.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1596.00
10.	Maharashtra	92215.00
11.	Manipur	7.00
12.	Nagaland	110.00
13.	Orissa	1306.00
14.	Punjab	761.00
15.	Rajasthan	842.50
16.	Sikkim	78.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	12379.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	467.00
19.	West Bengal	9.00
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.00
21.	NCT of Delhi	4.00
22.	Daman & Diu	23.65
23.	Pondicherry	60.00

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No	Name of the State/UT	Scheme on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among Small Farmers		Scheme on Use of Plastics in Agriculture		Scheme on Oil Palm Development Programme		Scheme on Sustainable Development of sugarcane based cropping system Areas	
		Allocation	Disbursed	Allocation	Disbursed	Allocation	Disbursed	Allocation	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.20	94.20	564.44	300.00	175.00	-	103.125	41.245
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	-	9.90	8.21	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	27.90	2.40	14.09	-	-		7.50	-
4.	Bihar	81.60	-	33.08	-	-		46.876	-
5.	Gujarat	76.20	76.20	154.40	-	6.25		93.75	-
6.	Goa	1.50	-	9.00	-	5.00		0.375	-
7.	Haryana	28.80	28.80	40.50	40.00	-		28.125	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.10	8.10	16.20	-	-	In the	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.40	7.80	17.42	212.16	-	absence	-	-
10.	Karnataka	99.60	99.60	581.40	400.00	25.00	of	-	-
11.	Kerala	8.40	8.10	144.68	-	-	proposals	121.675	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	148.80	148.80	240.30	-	-	from the	3.75	22.31
13.	Maharashtra	182.10	176.40	948.38	-	-	State	18.75	-
14.	Manipur	3.00	-	5.99	-	-	Govern-	243.75	227.70
15.	Meghalaya	3.00	3.00	5.99	-	-	ments,	0.375	6.155
16.	Mizoram	1.50	1.50	6.08	5.00	-	the funds	-	-
17.	Nagaland	3.00	-	12.15	-	-	could not	0.375	-
18.	Orissa	51.00	51.00	84.38	-	37.50	be	0.375	-
19.	Punjab	24.90	24.90	94.86	-	-	released	0.375	-
20.	Rajasthan	90.90	90.90	60.71	-	-	during	3.75	10.00
21.	Sikkim	1.50	1.50	5.9	5.00	-	the	33.75	13.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	82.80	52.80	368.98	-	37.50	current	28.125	-
23.	Tripura	2.40	-	8.37	-	-	year.	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	132.00	59.36	-	-		-	-
25.	West Bengal	39.00	39.00	11.97	-	-		114.375	-
26.	A & N Islands	1.50	-	-	-	-		0.375	-
27.	Chandigarh	0.60	-	-	-	-		-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	0.60	-	4.45	10.43	-		-	-
29.	N.C.T. of Delhi	1.50	-	7.25	-	-		-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	0.60	-	4.45	10.33	-		-	-
31.	Pondicherry	1.50	-	-	9.80	-		0.500	-
32.	Lakshdweep	0.60	-	4.45	10.33	-		-	-

*Disbursement includes amount for drip irrigation also

Note (-) denotes no release/allocation

Vohra Committee

2611. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the context of the Report of the Vohra Committee the Government intend to enquire into the alleged role played by persons as liaison between the politicians and criminals,

(b) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to pursue the search for such links;

(c) whether Government propose to set up special tribunals for conducting cases arising out of such investigations; and

(d) if so, whether these tribunals would be permitted to work in a fully transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Government are aware and vigilant regarding any such nexus. In the normal course of function various Investigating and Enforcement Agencies

Government take action in cases where such nexus comes to light. In a number of such cases proceedings/prosecutions have been initiated from time to time against different persons. Our agencies continue to take action in such cases under the laws of the country as contemplated

(c) and (d). No. Sir in view of (a) and (b) above

[Translation]

Scheme for Production of Pulses

2612. SHRI LALIT ORAON Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to boost the production of pulses in low irrigated areas in the country particularly in Bihar,

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) the names of areas selected so far for inclusion in the scheme. State-wise and

(d) the funds allocated for the implementation of the scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) A Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) is being implemented by the Government of India for increasing the production of pulses in the country including the low irrigated areas. The project also covers the State of Bihar

(b) Through NPDP, assistance is being provided to the farmers for the use of certified seeds, seed treating, chemical rhizobium culture, micro-nutrients, improved farm implements, sprinkler irrigation sets, etc. Besides, field demonstration and farmers training are also being organised for the effective transfer of improved pulses production technology.

(c) The names of areas/districts covered under NPDP in different states are given in the attached statement-I.

(d) Funds allocated to the states under NPDP for 1996-97 are given in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

List of the Districts/Areas Covered under NPDP-1996-97

S.No.	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka
1.	Adilabad	Bhagalpur	Ahmedabad	Bhiwani	Bidar
2.	Anantapur	Darbhanga	Amreli	Hissar	Bijapur
3.	Chittoor	Gumla	Banaskatha	Sirsa	Bangalore Urban
4.	Cuddapah	Gaya	Baroda		Bangalore Rural
5.	East Godavari	Katihar	Bharuch		Belgaum
6.	Guntur	Muzaffarpur	Bhavnagar		Bellary
7.	Koimnagar	Madhubani	Jamnagar		Chitradurga
8.	Khammam	Purnea	Junagarh		Chikkamangalur
9.	Krishna	Patna	Kheda		Dharwar
10.	Kornool	Rohtas	Kutch-Buj		Dakohina Kannada
11.	Medak	Ranchi	Mehsana		Gulbarga
12.	Mehbobnagar	Saharsa	Rajkot		Hasan
13.	Nalagonda	Samastipur	Panchmahal		Kolar
14.	Nellore	Vaishali	Sabarkantha		Mysore
15.	Nizamabad		Surat		Mandya
16.	Prakasam		Surendranagar		Raichur
17.	Rangareddy				Shimoga
18.	Srikakulam				Tumkur
19.	Vishakhapatnam				Uttar Kannada
20.	Vizianagaram				
21.	Warangal				
22.	West Godavari				

List of Districts/Areas Covered under NPDP-1996-97

S.No.	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan
1.	Bilaspur	Aurangabad	Balasore	Faridkot	Alwar
2.	Bhind	Akola	Bolangir	Ludiana	Ajmer
3.	Bastar	Amravati	Cuttack	Rapad	Bharatpur
4.	Bhopal	Ahmednagar	Dhenkanal		Bhilwara
5.	Balaghat	Beed	Ganjam		Bundi
6.	Chindwara	Buddanaz	Keonjhar		Banswara
7.	Chattarpur	Bhandara	Koraput		Barmer
8.	Durg	Chandrapur	Kalahandi		Saran
9.	Damoh	Dhule	Mayurbhanj		Churu
10.	Dhar	Jalgaon	Puri		Chittor
11.	Datia	Jalna	Phulbani		Dausa
12.	Dewas	Latur	Sambalpur		Ganganagar
13.	Guna	Nagpur	Sundargarh		Jhunjhunu
14.	Gwalior	Nanded			Jaipur
15.	Hussangabad	Nasik			Jhalawar
16.	Indore	Osmanabad			Jodhpur
17.	Jabalpur	Parbhani			Kota
18.	Khargaon	Pune			Nagor
19.	Jhabua	Sholapur			Sil
20.	Khandwa	Sangli			Sawaimadhopur
21.	Mandoore	Satara			Tonk
22.	Mandla	Wardha			Udaipur
23.	Morena	Yeotmai			Durgapur
24.	Narsingpur	Kolhapur			
25.	Panna				
26.	Raisen				
27.	Raigarh				
28.	Rewa				
29.	Rajnandgaon				
30.	Ratlam				
31.	Raipur				
32.	Rajgarh				
33.	Sagar				
34.	Sajanpur				
35.	Shivpuri				
36.	Sehore				
37.	Satna				
38.	Sarguja				
39.	Seoni				
40.	Sidhi				
41.	Shahdol				
42.	Tikamgarh				
43.	Ujjain				
44.	Vidisa				

List of the Districts/Areas Covered under NPDP-1996-97

S.No.	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	States/UTs taken up as one district
1.	Coimbatore	Allahabad	Malda	Assam
2.	Chengai-Anna	Agra	Murshidabad	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Dharampuri	Azamgarh	Nadia	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
4.	Dhindigal-Anna	Aligarh		Delhi
5.	Kattabomman	Banda		Goa
6.	Kamarajar	Basti		Himachal Pradesh
7.	Madurai	Badaun		Jammu & Kashmir
8.	North Arcot (Ambethkar)	Bahraich		Kerala
9.	Nagapattinam-Quaid	Etawa		Manipur
10.	Periyar	Etah		Meghalaya
11.	Pudukottai	Fatehpur		Nagaland
12.	Pasumpon	Ferozabad		Sikkim
13.	Ramanathapuram	Hamirpur		Tripura
14.	S.Arcot Valkular	Jalaun		
15.	Salem	Jhansi		
16.	Tiruchirapalli	Kanpur		
17.	Thanjavur	Lalitpur		
18.	Tirunelveli	Mao		
19.	Tiruvannamalai	Mirzapur		
20.	(Sambuvarayar)	Rai Bareilly		
21.	Vo.Chidambaranar	Sultanpur		
22.	South Arcot Villupuram	Shahjahanpur		
23.		Sonbhadra		
24.		Sidharthnagar		
25.		Varanasi		
26.		Gonda		
27.		Hardoi		
28.		Sitapur		
29.		Barabanki		
30.		Nainital		
31.		Pithoragarh		
32.		Paurigarhwal		
33.		Mahoba		
34.		Bhadoi		
35.		Ambedkar Nagar		
36.		Balia		
37.		Gazipur		
38.		Faizabad		
39.		Udham Singh Nagar		

STATEMENT-II

Funds allocated to States so far, Under N.P.D.P. for 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	State	1996-97 Central Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	115.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00
3	Assam	10.00
4	Bihar	131.00
5	Goa	1.00
6	Gujarat	101.00
7	Haryana	35.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	15.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	30.00
10	Karnataka	150.00
11	Kerala	11.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	550.00
13	Maharashtra	370.00
14	Manipur	20.00
15	Meghalaya	2.00
16	Negaland	12.00
17	Orissa	160.00
18	Punjab	25.00
19	Rajasthan	450.00
20	Sikkim	10.00
21	Tamil Nadu	150.00
22	Tripura	10.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	506.00
24	West Bengal	30.00
25	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00
26	Delhi	1.00

Marine National Park

2613. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, a strip of water that separates India and Sri Lanka, is in the grip of crisis.

(b) whether trawling operations are plundering the region's marine life and leaving in the wake of this acres of devastated ocean floor.

(c) whether the coral reefs, already under threat from the cement and tourism industries, are caving in; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in conserving the resources of this eco-system that has

resulted in a dwindling catch of fish and check this dismal scenario?

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

(b) The State Forest Department has reported that 356 trawlers are operating in the Gulf of Mannar which is affecting the marine life. The matter has been taken up by them with the State Fisheries Department to regulate fishing in the area.

(c) and (d). According to the State Forest Department the coral reefs of the area were under threat from industrial activity prior to the taking over of 14 islands by the Forest Department in 1989. Since then strict and effective steps have been taken to control the illicit removal of corals which have yielded positive results and coral reefs are developing around the islands.

Financial Implications Involved due to Supreme Court

2614. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of implementation of the Supreme Court orders on refixation of salaries of the Imams and other functionaries of Masjids;

(b) the estimated financial burden as a result thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Central Government have given any grants-in-aid to any Wakf Board for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction dated 13th May, 1993 in Civil Writ Petition No. 715 of 1990 that Union of India and Central Wakf Council should prepare a scheme for payment of remuneration to Imams of different types of mosques, a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Hon'ble Court by Central Wakf Council on 02.01.1996 and by the Central Government on 05.01.1996.

(b) The responsibility for implementation of the said scheme shall lie with the appropriate State Wakf Board and no estimates have so far been prepared by the State Governments or State Wakf Boards in this regard.

(c) No, Sir

[Translation]

Tortoise Safety Device

2615. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by his Ministry to the Ministry of Food Processing Industry for installing tortoise safety devices in prawn fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether Ministry of Food Processing Industry has submitted their final report to the Ministry after taking action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by the Central Government against the trawler owners for not fitting such devices in their trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No, Sir. However, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

(f) At present there is no stipulation requiring prawn fishing trawlers to install turtle exclusion devices (TEDs). Therefore, the question of taking action against the trawler owners does not arise.

[English]

Chakma Refugees

2616. **SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Chakma refugees not camping at Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh as on March 31, 1996;

(b) whether any negotiation has been made with the Government of Bangladesh for their deportation, and

(c) if so, the time by which they are likely to be deported to their home country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be furnished after it is received from the State Governments.

Scarcity of Fertilizers

2617. **SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is marked decline in the production of foodgrains in the country during the last 4-5 years;

(b) whether according to report of the fertilisers industry, imbalanced use of fertilisers has been a major cause of fall in foodgrains production; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The production of foodgrains has shown a rising trend since 1991-92 except for a fall in 1995-96.

(b) The decline in production of foodgrains during 1995-96 are attributed mainly to unfavourable rainfall and weather conditions in addition to lower consumption and imbalanced use of fertilizers particularly during rabi season.

(c) In order to check the deterioration in NPK ratio, the Government of India had introduced a scheme on Concessional Sale of Decontrolled Fertilizers during Rabi 1992-93. Under this scheme concession is given to the P & K fertilisers. The scheme is still continuing and the budget provision under this scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 2242 crores during the current financial year 1996-97. Per tonne concession has been enhanced as follows :

	(Rs per tonne)	
DAP (indig)	1000	3000
DAP (Imported)	-	1500
MOP	1000	1500
SSP	340	500
Complexes	435-999	1304-2633

Government of India under the scheme Balanced and integrated Use of Fertilisers, is promoting the concept of balanced use of fertilisers in conjunction with organic manure, green manuring, compost, bio-fertiliser, etc.

[Translation]

Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Rice)

2618. **SHRI N.J. RATHWA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Rice) has been implemented in Gujarat in place of centrally sponsored rice development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to include all the blocks of State and the machinery like power tillage, thrasher, etc. under this new programme and also propose to continue providing assistance for the pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD)

was implemented in the State of Gujarat from 1990-91 to 1993-94. From the year 1994-95 a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Cereals development programme in Coarse Cereals based Cropping system areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals) is under implementation in the state of Gujarat.

The emphasis under ICDP-Coarse Cereals is laid on cropping system for improvement in productivity of cereal crops including Rice and Wheat, in the Coarse Cereal based cropping system areas of the State. Under the above scheme assistance is provided to the farmers for seed distribution, field demonstrations, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstration, improved farm implements, Farmers training, Productivity awards, Hybrid seed (Rabi 96) and sprinkler sets etc.

(c) to (e) The ICDP (Coarse Cereals) scheme is being implemented in 170 identified blocks having low Coarse cereals/Rice/Wheat productivity which is below State/National average and having comparatively larger area under cereal crops. Under the scheme assistance for multi-crop threshers is being given. Power tillers is not an approved component under the scheme. There is no assistance being provided for pesticides in the ICDP programmes.

[English]

Directorate of Water Management Research

2619. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is thinking to shift the Directorate of Water Management Research at Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, and

(b) if so, the place of its proposed shifting and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Project Directorate on Water Management Research, located at Rahuri, has already been shifted to Patna on 5th August, 1996 on the recommendations of an expert Committee appointed by ICAR. However, a zonal coordinating unit has been retained at Rahuri to coordinate the water management and related research issues of Western Region of the country.

Central State Farm

2620. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the details of the profit/loss earned/incurred by the Central State Farm, Aralam (Kerala) during 1994, 1995 and 1996;

(b) the details of proposals for expansion of this farm; and

(c) the allocation made for the development of this farm during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) The details of profit/loss of the Central State Farm, Aralam during the period from 1993-94 to 1995-96 are as under:

Year	Profit (+)/Loss(-) (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	(+) 86.22
1994-95	(-) 39.81
1995-96	(+) 10.24 (Estimated)

(b) For expansion of Central State Farm, Aralam, there are programmes for construction of modern copra drier, establishment of coconut shell powder mills, establishment of coconut fibre extraction unit, drying yard, barbed wire fencing (20 km) against wild animal damage, construction of store building, drip irrigation and creation of drainage channel.

(c) The allocation for development of the Central State Farm, Aralam during 1995-96 is as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Plantation	204
(ii) Vehicle/Machinery	1
(iii) Residential Building	5
(iv) Others	5

Road on Indo-Bangladesh Border

2621. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to construct road on the Indo-Bangladesh Border, and

(b) if so, the proposed length of the road and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the length of roads including bridges and estimated cost thereof are as under:

State	Road (Kms)	Bridge (Mtrs)	Cost Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Assam	192	5521	9663
Meghalaya	208	1399	5189
West Bengal	1770	12562	40000

1	2	3	4
Tripura	514	3519	13366
Mizoram	100	704	2096
Total	2784	23805	70314

Allocation of funds is decided annually on the basis of action plan for construction during the year.

Gas Based Fertilizer Plant

2622. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas

based fertilizer plant in the country during 1996-97; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b). As per the Industrial Policy statement issued by Government on 24th July, 1991, no industrial licence is now required for setting up a fertilizer plant. The entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in India subject to environment clearance. The following fertilizer plants with dual feedstock (gas and/or naphtha) facilities are under implementation in the country.

S. No.	Name of the Company/Cooperative	Estimated Capital Cost (in) (Rs. crore)	Production envisaged		Expected date of commissioning (in lakh MTPA)
			Product	Capacity	
1.	Expansion of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) Aonla (U.P.) Unit	960.00	Urea	7.26	Urea was first produced in trial run on 26.11.1996.
2.	Expansion of IFFCO's Kalol (Gujarat) Unit	119.08	Urea	1.50	01.09.1997
3.	Expansion of National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), Vijaipur (M.P.) Unit	987.30	Urea	7.26	01.01.1997
4.	Expansion of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (NFCL) Kakinada (A.P.) Unit	969.98	Urea	4.95	01.02.1998

Welfare Schemes for Assam

2623. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the welfare schemes sponsored by the Ministry being implemented in Assam for the last three years.

(b) the amount provided for these schemes, year-

wise along with the targets and achievements made thereunder; and

(c) the number of families benefited under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Scheduled Caste Development</i>							
1.	Coaching and Allied	0.62	NA	-	-	1.93	NA
2.	Boys Hostels	-	-	9.00	72	9.00	144
3.	Girls Hostels	-	-	9.00	72	9.00	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Book Banks	5.38	743	3.00	1157	3.00	NA
5	National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	-	-	-	37 (trained) 61 (Rehab.)	-	-
6	Voluntary Organisations						
	(a) Ramakrishna Mission, Silchar (Mobile Medicare Unit)	1.47	33206	1.53	35000	1.53	42123
	(b) All India Centre for Urban Rural Dev. Organisation Colghat	0.89	82	3.25	120	Nil	Nil
	(c) Assam Anusvchit Jati Parishad and Silchar (Construction of Library and Student Home)	-	-	-	-	5.00	Nil
7	SCDCs	22.10	3368	24.02	5163	30.74	5946
8	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs/STs	356.08	13640	670.96	28322	1296.94	145814
9	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	24.00	NA	24.00	NA	24.00	NA
10	SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	-	-	-	-	2.50	-
11	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs	220.51	5165 (families)	273.34	963 (families)	222.65	NA

Tribal Development

1	Boys Hostels	-	-	-	-	3.03	NA
2	Girls Hostels	-	-	16.100	NA	-	-
3	Research and Training	12.10	NA	12.55	NA	17.77	NA
4	Special Central Assistance	1087.57	NA	1112.67	NA	1545.19	NA
5	Grants under Article 275(1)	301.50	NA	315.00	NA	315.00	NA
6	Vocational Training in Tribal Area	-	-	-	NA	64.895	NA

Note: No targets to have been fixed for any particular State under the above schemes. Funds are released on the basis of proposals from the State.

Social Defence

1	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	10.47	NA	10.00	NA	1.63	NA
2	Scheme for Peggary Prevention	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Scheme for Welfare of Street Children	-	-	3.08	NA	3.46	NA
4	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Programmes related to Aged	2.11	NA	2.37	NA	2.79	NA
5	Scheme of Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention	1.14	578	7.34	1051	10.57	297
6	Organisational Assistance to Vol. Social Welfare Orgns.	-	-	1.50	NA	-	-
7	Shishu Greh	0.53	NA	2.59	NA	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Minorities Welfare</i>							
1	Pre-Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on Economic Criteria	-	-	3.34	40	-	-
<i>Welfare of Handicapped</i>							
1	Assistance to Vol Orgns for the disabled	1.29	40	5.00	140	5.00	127

Funds for Consumer Awareness

2624 SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made full utilisation of the funds allotted for consumer awareness publicity work during the last three years and 1996-97 so far

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the funds?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 the Department of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution in the Central Government has spent an amount of Rs. 99 lakhs, Rs. 136 lakhs and Rs. 191 lakhs on consumer awareness. In 1996-97 Rs. 42 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for expenditure and the balance amount will be spent during the year.

(d) The Government is already taking a number of measures to utilise these funds. Such measures include preparation of audio/visual material, printed material in the form of booklets, brochures, posters, etc. in the field of consumer protection. It is also publishing a journal "Upbhokta Jagaran" which disseminates useful information to the consumers.

Inventory Holding in Super Bazar

2625 SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 710 dated November, 26, 1996 regarding inventory holding in Super Bazar and state :

(a) the reasons for such high inventory holding in all the Departments and the action proposed to be

taken against the officers responsible for disproportionate purchases than the sales;

(b) whether this has exposed the rampant corruption in the purchase Departments of the Super Bazar;

(c) if so whether there is any proposal to order an intensive inquiry into the working of the Super Bazar;

(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) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, Delhi, there is no high inventory holding in the Departments of the Super Bazar. Procurement of goods is made by their Purchase Committee, keeping in view their immediate needs and prospective demand.

(b) Super Bazar has informed that no rampant corruption in their purchase has been exposed.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Amnesty International

2626 SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Amnesty International has made any allegations against India about the tortures made in Jammu and Kashmir and remained silent on the atrocities being committed on the Hindus by the Pak supposed terrorists;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring home the facts to the Amnesty International?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) It is a fact that Amnesty International has, from time to time been, referring to the Ministry of Home Affairs, allegations of human rights violations by security forces

in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is also a fact that Amnesty has continued to turn a Nelson's eye to the root cause of the human rights abuses in the State viz. terrorism aided and abetted by Pakistan. It is often found that these allegations are sweeping and generalised in nature and in most of the cases exaggerated and grossly distorted.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have all along firmly denied these allegations. Immediate response to the allegations raised by Amnesty International including factual details of the specific incidents mentioned in their reports are given by the Government through our missions abroad who disseminate the same through press releases and direct contacts. The Government has also consistently been bringing to the notice of the international community the evidence of direct involvement of Pakistan in sponsoring terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Marine Aquarium

2627 SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH
SHRI HARADHAN ROY

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a Marine Aquarium cum Research Centre at Digha West Bengal

(b) 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 project consists of a Marine Aquarium and a Research Centre. The Research Centre is already operational. The construction of buildings for the Marine Aquarium is also completed. The contract for furnishing the Aquarium is to be executed in 3 stages. The first stage has been completed. The second stage includes collection, transportation, acclimatisation and introduction of marine specimens and the third stage includes training of the designated ZSI Staff members.

Economic Grant to Sikkim

2628 SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for ignoring Sikkim while granting Special Economic Grant to Hill States

(b) whether a formal request was received by him from the Chief Minister of Sikkim to visit the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) The Prime Minister visited all the 7 North-Eastern States between 22-27 October, 1996. At the conclusion of his visit, he announced at Guwahati on 27th October, 1996 a statement on New Initiatives for North Eastern Region. As his visit was limited to only North-Eastern States, the Statement has reference to the N.E. States only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Production Cost of Rice

2629 SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the production cost of rice in India is higher than the other rice producing countries; and

(b) if so, the details of production cost of rice in the country as compared to other countries like Vietnam and Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The costs of production of paddy for different countries are not strictly comparable, due to differences in methodologies, the coverage of cost items, the Government interventions and support programmes and selection of appropriate exchange rates. However, the FAO Economic and Social Development Paper 101 titled 'A Comparison of the Cost of Producing Rice in Selected Countries' has presented costs in US\$/ton of producing paddy for 1987-89 in respect of a few countries. The report does not include cost of production for India. However, the cost of production of paddy for India worked out on the same pattern, is lower than that of most of the developed and developing countries in the world except a few countries like Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Philippines. The country wise position is as under

Country	Cost (US\$/Ton)
India	135
Thailand	98
Philippines	124
Nepal	96
Indonesia	82
Republic of Korea	939
Japan	1987
U.S.A.	195

[English]

Grant of Visas

2630. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of visas granted to foreigners to visit India during 1995 registered a steep increase as compared to the previous two years;

(b) if so, the comparative figures thereof;

(c) the number of foreigners granted Indian citizenship during 1995-96 and

(d) the number of foreigners in the country as on March, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). As per information received from various Indian Missions abroad during the year 1995, 974426 foreigners were granted to visit India as compared to 702892 visas granted in 1994 and 706870 visas granted in 1993.

(c) During the years 1995 and 1996 (upto 30th November, 1996) 459 foreigners were granted Indian citizenship.

(d) Figures regarding registered foreigners in India are maintained by the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations which are compiled annually. As on 31-12-95, 204463 registered foreigners (excluding Pak nationals) were present in India.

Sugar Export

2631. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the total sugar so far exported to Pakistan during the current financial year along with the cost thereof

(b) whether the rates of sugar were much less than at which the Pakistan was getting sugar from the other countries

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

(d) whether the Government are exporting sugar to other countries and

(e) if so, the quantity exported being exported along with the cost thereof during each of the last two years and 1996-97 so far, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) As per the Export Agency viz. M/s. Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd.

(ISGIEIC), a quantity of about 2.77 lakh tonnes of sugar valuing Rs. 354.53 crores (approx.) has been exported to Pakistan, during the current Financial Year 1996-97 (upto 30.11.96).

(b) and (c). The export of sugar has been made by ISGIEIC Ltd. as per their commercial judgement

(d) No sugar has been exported by the Government. These exports are being undertaken by the Notified Export Agencies viz. STC and ISGIEIC Ltd., under the provisions of Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.

(e) The details of the sugar exported as furnished by the Export Agencies during the Financial Years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Countrywise details of Sugar Exported and Value thereof during financial years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 30.11.96)

Financial Year : 1994-95

S No	Name of the Country	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (in Rs./Crores)
1	2	3	4
1	Nepal	35000 0	30.46
	Total	35000 0	30.46

Financial Year : 1995-96 : (Figures are Provisional)

1	Nepal	15000 00	17.34
2	Maldives	1000.00	1.30
3	Somalia	2000.00	2.65
4	Aden	2200.00	2.80
5	Myanmar	8000.00	10.50
6	U S A	9336.22	11.85
7	Eritrea	12500 00	15.25
8	Yemen	15000 00	18.51
9	France	30300 00	72.64
10	Russia	63750 00	93.44
11	Sri Lanka	110095 00	137.54
12	Indonesia	180136.12	230.86
	Total	449317.34	614.68

Financial Year : 1996-97 (upto 30.11.1996)

			(Fig. are Provisional).
1	Nepal	25850.00 (Provisional)	Not available
2	Ealman	1770.25	2.33
3	Male	2175.00	2.89

1	2	3	4
4.	Yemen	2500.00	2.75
5.	Dubai	5500.00	7.03
6.	Myanmar	5500.00	6.53
7.	Jordan	6000.00	7.98
8.	France	10000.00	26.78
9.	U.S.A.	13593.00	19.13
10.	Russia	26250.00	26.69
11.	Kenya	29500.00	38.09
12.	Bangladesh	35758.50	48.66
13.	Indonesia	59800.00	70.98
14.	Sri Lanka	92726.05	117.67
15.	Pakistan	276850.75	354.53
Total		567923.55*	732.04

* Excluding Nepal

Funds for Earthquake Preparedness

2632. SHRI VM SUDHEERAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for financial and technical assistance for earthquake disaster preparedness; and

(b) if so the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) and (b) Government of Kerala has informed that it is preparing a proposal for earthquake preparedness for submission to the India Meteorological Department. The proposal have not yet been received by the India Meteorological Department.

Production of Wheat

2633 SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any assistance has been provided/ proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the successful implementation of the comprehensive plan worked out by scientists to raise the wheat production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) Through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Union Government is providing assistance to Directorate

of Wheat Research Karnal, its Regional Stations and Project Centres under All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Programme. The research activities undertaken in these programmes will help in generating technologies to enable higher productivity of wheat.

(b) A statement showing assistance provided to Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal, its Regional Stations and Project Centres under All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Programme in various States is attached

STATEMENT

Assistance Provided to Directorate of Wheat Research Karnal, its Regional Stations and Project Centres under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Programme

	Allocation during VIII Plan (1992-97)
1. Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal and its Regional Stations	7 48.18.000
2. Centres under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project	7 46.81.901
Total	14 94.99.901
	say Rs 14.95 crore

Details of Centres and allocation

State	Centre	Allocation during VIII Plan (1992-97)
1	2	3
Assam	1. Shillongani	9.16.185
Bihar	2. Sabour	18.36.000
	3. Ranchi	12.49.500
Haryana	4. Hisar	39.63.375
Himachal Pradesh	5. Palampur	28.39.425
	6. Dhaulakuan	13.27.875
Gujarat	7. Vijapur	39.22.500
	8. Junagarh	21.55.950
Jammu & Kashmir	9. Srinagar	7.51.350
Karnataka	10. Dharwad	34.25.250
Madhya Pradesh	11. Bilaspur	16.09.500
	12. Gwalior	16.74.750
	13. Powerkhera	33.00.750
	14. Sagar	28.91.850

1	2	3
Manipur	15 Imphal	4 64.100
Maharashtra	16 Mahabaleshwar	19 85.250
	17 Niphad	27.26.250
	18 Pune	18.09.500
Orissa	19 Chiplima	5 71.500
Punjab	20 Ludhiana	76 03.875
Rajasthan	21 Durgapura	57.26.250
	22 Kota	25.75.500
	23 Udaipur	7 86.900
Uttar Pradesh	24 Faizabad	28.62.000
	25 Kanpur	67.80.750
	26 Pantnagar	45.89.250
West Bengal	27 Varanasi	19.36.400
	28 Coochbehar	6 74.921
	29 Kalyani	15 72.420
	Total	7 46.81.901

Tihar Jail

2634. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some terrorists were recently arrested in Delhi for hatching a conspiracy to blow up the Tihar Jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against these terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police arrested four militants in November 1996 who in the course of investigation disclosed that they had planned to blow up the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi in order to secure release of other militants lodged there. A case under sections 120-B/121/121-A/122/123/34 IPC and section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act has been registered against them.

[Translation]

Schemes for Mentally Retarded Persons

2635. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes formulated by the Government of India for the welfare of mentally retarded/ handicapped children in the country

(b) the number of Institutes set up/likely to be set up, State/Union Territory-wise for making arrangements for the development of these children; and

(c) the total amount allocated for this purpose during 1995-96 and the amount earmarked for 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The following are the schemes formulated by the Ministry of Welfare for the welfare of handicapped persons including mentally retarded/handicapped children.

(i) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled;

(ii) Assistance to Organisations for Establishment and Development of Special Schools

(iii) Assistance to Organisations for the Development of Manpower in the field of Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation

(b) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped is functioning at Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh. The Institute also runs Regional Centres at Mumbai, Delhi and Calcutta. A National Trust for the welfare of persons with Mental Retardation and Cerebral Palsy is proposed to be set up shortly.

(c) The amounts allocated under the Schemes mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 are Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 18.60 Crores respectively.

Mandal Commission Recommendations

2636. SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mandal Commission's recommendations have been implemented in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

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

[English]

Increase in Prostitution

2637. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH :
SHRI S.P. JAISWAL :
DR. VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA :
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tendency of prostitution has been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the same:

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to bring any stringent law to check prostitution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Available information relating to the number of cases reported under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, during period 1992 to 1995 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d). The Central Government in conjunction with the State Governments has taken up a large number of preventive and rehabilitative schemes/programmes to curb prostitution. Although the existing laws are reviewed from time to time, it is felt that their proper enforcement alongwith necessary socio-economic measures, involvement of NGOs, media, etc. should go a long way in reducing prostitution

STATEMENT

Number of Cases Reported Under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act during 1992 to 1995

Year	Cases Reported
1992	12496
1993	12580
1994	10132
1995	6742*

* Figures from Bihar, Rajasthan and Daman and Diu are upto May, October, and November 1995 only.

Reduction in Prices under RPDS

2638. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to reduce price of foodgrains and other items being supplied through the Revamped Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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.

[Translation]

Deployment of Para-Military Forces in States

2639. PROF. FREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to various reasons, the Government had to send Central Para-Military Forces to several States during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96:

(b) if so, the number of occasions when the Para-Military forces were sent to these States, State-wise and the number of occasions, out of these, when the forces were sent to maintain the law and order situation in the States:

(c) whether according to the rules laid down, the State Government should bear the amount spent on the Para-Military forces; and

(d) if so, the amount spent by the Government on the Para-Military forces during the said period along with the outstanding amount due on the States till March, 1996. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Para-Military Forces are made available to the States to assist them in maintaining public order. The level of deployment depends upon the requirements of each State and the over all availability of the forces. However, it may not be appropriate to indicate the details of forces or levels of deployment in public interest.

(c) and (d). The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are exempted from recovery of charges of deployment of Central Para-Military Forces. In case of Assam, the rate of deployment charges is Rs. 1.958 crores per annum per Bn. plus transportation charges. In all other States, the deployment charges are recovered at the rate of Rs. 4.895 crores per annum per Bn. plus actual cost of deployment. The outstanding amount due from the States as on 31.3.96 is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating outstanding dues as on 31.3.96 of various States on account of deployment of Central Para-Military Forces

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.31
2.	Assam	24.54

1	2	3
3	Bihar	0.27
4	Delhi	81.69
5	Gujarat	0.05
6	Haryana	0.16
7	Kerala	0.05
8	Karnataka	0.08
9	Orissa	0.05
10	Punjab	222.52
11	Pondicherry	0.08
12	Rajasthan	0.68
13	Tamil Nadu	19.15
14	Uttar Pradesh	40.99
15	West Bengal	7.11
Total		416.73

[English]

Meeting of Central Board of Fisheries

2640 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Board of Fisheries has made any recommendations on the fisheries at their meeting held in Bangalore;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Central Board of Fisheries in their meeting held in Bangalore on 6th November, 1996 for development of fisheries in the country are given in the statement enclosed

(c) The recommendations have been received very recently.

STATEMENT

Recommendations made by the Central Board of Fisheries in the meeting held on 6/11/1996

1. The old pattern of subsidy for High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) may be restored and the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen may be sanctioned immediately.
2. A Task Force may be set up to make a study of the resources and draw up proposals for schemes on fisheries development for the North-Eastern States.
- 3 (i) Ovaprim replacement should be produced indigenously with the help of research

and development programmes to be taken up by Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

- 3 (ii) The ICAR Research Institute(s) should develop the technology for commercial seed production of other carps, cat fishes, air-breathing fishes and other species of commercial significance.
- 3 (iii) Adequate support may be provided by the States and Union Territories to the private sector for giving necessary boost to the entrepreneurs for seed production.
- 3 (iv) The modalities for certification and standardisation of fish seed should be worked out and necessary legislative backing provided.
- 4 (i) Systematic charting and ecological studies of rivers including deep pools which may be declared as sanctuaries for conservation of fish germplasm should be taken up. A strong data base on fisheries and the ecology of all major river systems should be developed. The Central Government and the States should take up programmes for updating studies on the status of our rivers.
- 4 (ii) Steps should be taken for improvement and provision of spawning facilities for major carps in areas where embankments for flood control have been constructed. Re-identification of crap breeding grounds and their protection through adequate legislative support should be considered.
- 4 (iii) Government support should be provided for revival of fisheries of jheels, beels and mans which have ceased to receive fish seed-bearing water during floods from the rivers due to flood control measures.
- 4 (iv) Steps should be taken for utilisation of irrigation canals for fish culture by stocking fish fingerlings.
- 4 (v) State Governments may evolve a suitable leasing policy keeping in view the need for settling small-scale fishermen. A uniform and long-term leasing policy for fishing rights in riverine stretches may be formulated.
- 5 (i) Programmes for identification and monitoring of the parameters that have a direct bearing on fish health may be taken up by the States/UTs in close association with the Research Institutes and Fisheries Colleges of the State Agricultural Universities.
- 5 (ii) States should take steps for implementation of the Guidelines on

Brackishwater Aquaculture issued by the Ministry of agriculture, Govt. of India.

- 5 (iii) Government of India should formulate and issue Guidelines for freshwater aquaculture.
- 6 (i) All States may implement and complete the scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics during the Ninth Five Year Plan so that accurate data of production from inland fishery resources could be compiled.
- 6 (ii) The survey on assessment of fish production in Fish Farmer's Development Agencies (FFDAs) may be carried out by all the States and Union Territory of Pondicherry from 1996-97 onwards.

Para-Military Forces

2641 SHRI A C JOS :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to raise two Para-Military Battalions for BSF and CRPF by recruiting surrendered militants of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the raising of 1 Bn each of the BSF and CRPF which would provide an opportunity of recruitment to the surrendered militants in Jammu and Kashmir. The estimated expenditure on this account will be Rs. 68.53 crore. The concerned organisations and the State Government have been advised to take action further for raising these Battalions expeditiously.

Prices of Coconut

2642 SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a steep fall in the prices of coconut;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to arrest the decline in its prices and also to ensure remunerative prices for the coconut?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The wholesale price index of copra during the week ending 16.11.1996 (the latest) has been 29.4 per cent

higher compared to the corresponding period last year. The ruling market prices of copra are also ruling above the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) announced by the Government for the 1996 season.

[Translation]

Programmes for Minority

2643 SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the programmes implemented for the welfare of minorities in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government are monitoring the implementation of various programmes for the welfare of minorities in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount spent on these programmes in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) The following programmes are being implemented for the welfare of minorities all over the country including the State of Maharashtra :

(i) the pre-examination Coaching Scheme for Weaker Sections based on Economic Criteria is being implemented since 1992-93 for the target group consisting of minorities and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes with an annual income of Rs. 24,000/- per annum.

(ii) The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation is providing loan facilities since September 1994 at concessional rate of interest to the backward sections among minorities. The NMDFC implements its Scheme through the State Channelising agencies. Name of such agency in Maharashtra is Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Financial Corporation.

(iii) The Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Plan is being implemented in the minority concentration districts with a view to assess the requirements of credit, technological, training and marketing support required for carrying out such activities and the means through which they can be arranged. This Scheme is implemented through the concerned State Govts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Welfare monitors the progress of the implementation of Pre-examination Coaching Scheme on the basis of quarterly reports submitted to the Ministry by the voluntary organisations engaged in coaching activities through the State Government of Maharashtra.

The National Minorities Development Finance Corporation being the apex body monitors the functioning of the State Channelising Agency i.e. Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Financial Development Corporation

The Multi-sectoral Plan Development Scheme is a new Scheme and an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was disbursed to the Government of Maharashtra during 1995-96. Report from the State Government is awaited

(d) During the current financial year till date the amount spent in the State of Maharashtra on these Schemes is nil.

[English]

Assistance for Fodder Banks

2644. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance given to each State under the Centrally sponsored scheme viz. 'Assistance to State for Feed and Fodder Development' to establish Fodder Banks during 1995-1996 and the current year;

(b) the criteria for giving the said assistance and

(c) the amount spent by each State under this Scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Financial assistance was provided to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa during 1995-96 to establish fodder banks to the tune of Rs. 15.769 lakhs, Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 40.50 lakhs respectively. During the current year no financial assistance has been provided to any State so far.

(b) Assistance is provided on the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments.

(c) Out of the above assistance provided, Rs. 15.769 lakhs and Rs. 9.225 lakhs have been spent by the State of Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka respectively during 1995-96. Fund utilisation certificate from the State of Orissa is awaited.

Decline in Rice Production

2645. SHRI PRAMOTESH MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Stress on increase in rice production" as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated October 3, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the production of rice in the country have fallen considerably during the past few years;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for such shortfall.

(d) whether the prices of various varieties of rice have also gone high and the exports have also increased; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to keep its prices stable?

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

(b) and (c). The production of rice has shown a rising trend since 1988-89 except some decline during 1992-93 and 1995-96, which is mainly attributed to unfavourable rainfall and weather conditions and low and imbalanced use of fertilizers.

(d) and (e) The prices of rice have risen moderately which are in tune with the general price rise. The export of rice, on the other hand, has shown an impressive growth particularly during 1995-96. The Government has taken steps to keep the prices of rice stable through demand and supply management by ensuring supplies at fair price shops under PDS. An Integrated Cereal Development Programme is being implemented to improve the production and availability of rice.

Welfare of Tribal Youth

2646. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a self-employment training programme for the tribal youth under the TRYSEM Programme was recently conducted by the Government in Godhra and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such programmes conducted in Gujarat during the last three years and the number of tribal youth benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (c). Under TRYSEM, training to upgrade technical and entrepreneurial skill is imparted to the families living below poverty line to enable them to take up gainful self/wage employment. Minimum of 50% of selected youth should belong to SC/ST communities. The programme is implemented in all the districts of the country including Godhra and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat.

As per guidelines on IRDP and allied programmes of TRYSEM and DWCR, TRYSEM training programmes are organised by each DRDA under the guidance of the governing bodies of DRDAs as per the approved District Annual Plan. However, monitoring is done on combined basis for SCs/STs youth on State as a whole basis.

The performance of Gujarat for the last three years for SCs/STs is as under :

Year	Total trained youth	SC/ST trained youth	% of SC/ST trained youth
1993-94	12037	6749	56.1
1994-95	11794	6227	52.8
1995-96	10958	6738	61.5
1996-97 upto (Oct. 96)	3392	1329	39.2

Cross-Breed Bulls

2647. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proven cross-breed bulls produced by the Central breeding farms; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms produce high pedigreed crossbred bulls but not proven ones. One hundred and thirty two crossbred bull calves were produced during 1995-96

(b) The net expenditure in the two Central Cattle Breeding Farms which produce cross bred bulls

besides purebred bulls was Rs. 119.01 lakhs during 1995-96

Sharp rise in Fertilizers Consumption

2648. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether some eastern States have shown sharp rise in fertilizers consumption.

(b) if so, the names of these States.

(c) the total recent fertilizers consumption in Andhra, Bihar, Rajasthan and Assam.

(d) whether this rise in consumption has resulted in the shortage of fertilizers.

(e) whether Government are considering the import of fertilizers to meet the demand;

(f) the extent to which the demand of fertilizers of the States Governments is being met during 1996-97; and

(g) the total imports of the fertilizers made up till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b) The Eastern States of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Sikkim have shown a growth of 10% or more in fertiliser consumption during 1995-96 as compared to 94-95

(c) and (d) In these States, the availability and sales of major fertilisers, viz. Urea, DAP and MOP during Kharif '96 (April '96-September '96) were as under :

(Figures in '000 MTs)

	Urea		Kharif '96		MOP	
	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales
Andhra Pradesh	1026.18	930.35	306.79	278.93	102.99	58.40
Bihar	761.52	673.13	147.10	80.71	52.81	27.30
Rajasthan	476.15	401.71	163.67	96.76	4.99	3.26
Assam	34.70	28.40	9.35	6.17	22.99	8.72

The availability in these States was adequate to support the sales

(e) to (g) Urea is presently the only fertiliser under the statutory price and movement controls of the Government. This is imported on Government account to bridge the gap between its demand and indigenous availability. The import of other decontrolled and decanalised fertiliser is made by the private importers based on the market forces of demand and supply. During the year 1996-97, upto November '96 urea imports have been 15.04 lakh metric tonnes. Arrangements have been made to fully satisfy the

demand of urea of State during Rabi 1996-97 through optimisation of indigenous production and imports.

Cow Protection

2649. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :
DR VALLABH BHAI KATHIRIA :

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government intend to enact

a uniform law in the country regarding the cow protection

(b) if so the details thereof.

(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) No Sir

(b) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above

(c) The preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive power to legislate.

[Translation]

Jail of Azamgarh

2650 DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the civic amenities like electricity, water, sanitation are not available in jails of Uttar Pradesh and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) 'Prisons' being a State subject as per entry 4 of List II-State List of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution, it is primarily for the State Governments to deal with any matter relating to the administration of prisons according to their rules, regulations, Jail Manuals, etc. However, it is felt that there is scope for improvement in the matter of provision of civic amenities and other infrastructure in any prisons in the country. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, the Government of India is implementing a scheme viz. Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration. Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to the State Governments. A sum of Rs. 425.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96 for modernising its prison infrastructure.

[English]

Unprovoked Firing on Students

2651 SHRI D P YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the unprovoked firing by the police on the students of Aligarh Muslim University caused many casualties on October 1, 1996;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring police officials; and

(d) the compensation given to the deceased families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) According to the Government of U.P. on the intervening night of 1st/2nd October, 1996, a group of agitated students of Aligarh Muslim University became violent and indulged in arson and stone-pelting. The Police had to resort to firing to control the situation in which one student died.

(b) and (c) The Government of U.P. has ordered a joint enquiry by the Commissioner, Agra Division and DIG of Police, Agra.

(d) Ex-gratia of Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the father of the deceased student by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Addition in SC/ST List

2652 SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT BACHDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to include the 'Rawat Caste' belonging to the hill region of Uttarakhand in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes

(b) if so, the number of persons issued Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe certificates so far?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 as amended to date, 'Rawat' is specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to the entire State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Community-wise data on the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates issued by various competent authorities is not Centrally maintained.

[English]

Membership fee to Foreign Agencies

2653. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount in foreign exchange being paid annually by the Government as membership fee to the various foreign agencies i.e. CGIAR, CABI, APAARI etc.

(b) whether any cost benefit analysis thereof has been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The annual contribution being paid by Government is as under :

(i)	CGIAR	- US \$	0.75 millions
(ii)	CABI	- £	13,418/-
(iii)	APAARI	- US \$	6,000/-
(iv)	NACA	- US \$	30,000/-
(v)	CGPRT	- US \$	5,000/-
(vi)	ISTA Swiss French	- CHF	2,380/-

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The benefits received from each of the foreign agencies in the form of exchange of scientific information, participation of Indian Scientists in training programme/seminars/conferences, new scientific developments, germplasm material and evolving standards commensurate with global standards are far greater than the annual membership fee paid by the Government

Teak Plantation

2654 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the plans and proposals of the Government to increase Teak Plantation in the country.

(b) the facilities and emoluments being provided to increase teak plantation

(c) the details of teak stocks in Jamnagar and other Districts of Gujarat as well as other States during 1990 to 1996 till date year-wise.

(d) the area covered under the teak plantation in Gujarat and other States during the said period, and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect and increase the teak plantation?

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

[Translation]

Bomb Blasts

2655 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of C.R.P.F. personnel killed in various

bomb blasts and riots which took place in the country during the last three years till date.

(b) whether the compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased and the employment provided on compassionate grounds to their family members in all the cases

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the details of such pending cases and

(d) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) (a) 28

(b) Compensation has been paid in all such cases. Employment on compassionate ground has also been given to the eligible personnel, as per rules.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Claiming of Damages by Pharmaceutical Firms

2656 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether any pharmaceutical firms have claimed damage from the Union Government and four nationalised banks for the losses arising out of the present pricing policy change.

(b) if so whether the same is due to reduction in the price of vitamins under Essential Commodities Act 1989.

(c) if so the reaction of the Government thereto and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (d). M/s Jayant Vitamins Ltd., has filed a representation claiming inter-alia, reimbursement of losses sustained, removal of Vitamin C from the purview of price control and certain reliefs from the Consortium of Banks. The reduction of price of bulk drug Vitamin C notified on 14.09.1989 was, in the absence of data from the manufacturers inspite of repeated reminders, based on valid information available with the Government. Escalation in prices of bulk drug Vitamin C has been give atleast 10 times between 1989-95 after scrutinising the documents supplied by the manufacturers. Hence the question of reimbursement of losses does not arise

New Agriculture Policy

2657. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts from the International Rice Research Institute and Indian Farm Scientists have stressed the need for a new agriculture policy;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received representations about the bottlenecks in the existing agriculture policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) the time by which the new agriculture policy is likely to be announced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) to (d). There has been a general demand for formulation of new Agriculture Policy. A draft Agriculture Policy prepared by the Government was discussed in Parliament in August, 1995. The draft is under finalisation keeping in view the suggestions made by the Members of Parliament and the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Food Deficient States

2658 SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the names of food deficient States;

(b) whether Kerala is also a Food Deficient State and statutory rationing was started in Kerala after assuring 100% distribution under the P.D.S. at fully subsidised rates;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to protect food deficient States as agreed in the Food Ministers Conference and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Based on the standard nutritional norm of 167.9 kg requirement per capita per annum quantity of foodgrains production in 1993-94 was deficient for the population (1991 Census) in the following States. However, the position may change depending on variations in production of foodgrains and population

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Delhi
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Kerala

7. Maharashtra
8. Meghalaya
9. Rajasthan
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
12. Chandigarh
13. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
14. Daman and Diu
15. Lakshadweep
16. Pondicherry

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. However, statutory rationing in Kerala was introduced by Government of Kerala and the Central Government has no role in the scheme. The allocation of foodgrains from Central Pool to various States including Kerala is not based on population or any scale of distribution per capita per month. The responsibility of Central Government/FCI is limited to supply of foodgrains to States/UTs against monthly allocations and further distribution under PDS including fixing scales of ration is the sole responsibility of the State Government. The allocations of foodgrains for PDS are made on month to month basis keeping in view the relative demands/requirements of various States/UTs, the off-take trend, seasonal availability etc. at Central Issue Prices

Prices of Liquid Milk

2659 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NDDB has been held responsible for its policies responsible for ever rising prices of liquid milk, flooding of the market with synthetic milk and diversion of milk from a low margin to high margin product;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to assess its existing policies and propose to make any changes therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made by the Government to make available liquid milk even to the poorest class at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

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

(d) Government have promulgated the Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992 for maintaining and increasing the supply of liquid milk of desired quality.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Edible Oil and Kerosene

2660. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI :

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

(a) the quantity of edible and kerosene demanded and supplied to each State and the price at which these items were supplied during each of the last three years and 1996-97 so far;

(b) the average monthly supply of edible oil and kerosene to each State;

(c) the reasons for less supply, if any;

(d) the details of requests received from States to enhance the edible oil quota, and

(e) 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) to (c). In view of considerable subsidy involved in the supply of imported edible oil and SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil) through PDS, the level of allocation of these items is below the requirement projected by States/UTs. The allocation and lifting of imported edible oil and SKO under PDS during the years 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 statewise and commodity-

wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

The Central Issue Prices (CIP) of imported edible oil and SKO during the last three years have been as under :

Imported Edible Oil

Effective from	(Price : Rs./MT)	
	Supplied in bulk (loose)	Supplied in 15 kg. tins.
4.1.1992	22 000/-	25 000/-
21.7.1994	24 000/-	27 000/-

SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil)

Rs. 2530/- per kilo litre w.e.f. 1.10.1993

Statewise average monthly allocation and lifting of imported edible oil and SKO during 1995-96 is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) Some states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal had requested the Central Government to increase the monthly quota of edible oil released to them during 1996.

(e) Due to foreign exchange constraints and subsidy involved, supply of imported edible oil through PDS is limited/supplemental. With sizable imports taking place under OGL, the open market availability of edible oils is quite comfortable at present. The duty structure for imports of edible oil, whether under OGL or for PDS, is the same and States are free to import the required quantity of edible oil to meet their entire requirements.

STATEMENT-I

Financial Year-wise Allocation, Lifting Edible Oil (Total)

(Figures in Tonnes)

State Name	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Alloca-tion	Lifting	Alloca-tion	Lifting	Alloca-tion	Lifting	Alloca-tion	Lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	7000	4600	33500	33115	66600	39801	49000	32984
Arunachal Pradesh	150	10	150	32	0	0	0	0
Assam	200	30	900	490	1200	670	1000	329
Bihar	364	52	0	0	200	0	700	0
Go'a	1050	750	2800	2605	4000	3125	3200	2040
Gujarat	6000	4500	22695	22255	49000	46091	33000	29010
Haryana	400	22	500	77	200	264	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	800	667	900	917	1503	1188	1400	650
Jammu and Kashmir	500	0	0	451	700	390	700	423
Karnataka	2700	893	8500	10259	11000	6622	7500	7870

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	9077	4994	6000	5922	0	203	2000	966
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2500	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2600	2445	12500	7814	30000	15130	30000	23525
Manipur	200	200	1000	0	900	307	2100	873
Meghalaya	200	53	1400	237	200	10	700	160
Mizoram	200	120	1100	268	1300	398	1400	353
Nagaland	652	416	3600	2368	4100	3000	2000	990
Orissa	1000	0	8800	5226	12000	3504	7000	2068
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1400	130	0	0	400	0	350	0
Sikkim	300	250	600	347	840	629	770	470
Tamilnadu	1500	149	12000	10495	8000	5089	7000	5008
Tripura	200	0	150	40	700	40	700	30
Uttar Pradesh	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	2167	1586	12500	7784	17000	14903	18000	13642
Andaman and Nicobar	100	100	230	50	150	50	175	25
Chandigarh	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	90	490	369	640	423	567	320
Daman and Diu	250	168	845	635	875	460	875	275
Delhi	4000	1218	2095	2453	3300	2651	3100	1967
Lakshadweep	275	237	150	160	290	250	280	31
Pondicherry	225	200	4524	3995	4308	3057	4000	2148
All India	44910	23894	137929	118364	222006	148255	178310	125666

* Allocation upto December, 1996 and lifting upto October, 1996

STATEMENT-II

Financial Year-wise Allocation, Lifting of Kerosene

(Figures in Tonnes)

State Name	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97*	
	A	L	A	L	A	L	A	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	594403	589946	602688	601577	615432	613375	477331	316353
Arunachal Pradesh	9391	9279	9476	9533	9576	9532	8576	6224
Assam	249181	250431	251590	253877	254232	257161	194450	129797
Bihar	514587	512524	558436	557688	606924	606480	491079	327160
Goa	27132	27147	31132	29164	27408	27962	20856	14047
Gujarat	786023	792720	797118	807911	806280	810447	622454	420608
Haryana	152532	153013	153997	154277	156468	157426	120488	80615
Himachal Pradesh	38471	37637	40296	39730	42228	42675	43945	27152
Jammu and Kashmir	65364	68142	75393	76499	86081	90275	62805	35751
Karnataka	448427	448954	452696	458244	476913	486403	378452	252375
Kerala	268405	268077	270204	274107	283790	290541	211328	146257
Madhya Pradesh	411534	409971	444423	446257	476725	483870	391033	258118
Maharashtra	1497302	1501671	1511767	1510636	1527648	1521232	1164426	773585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	20867	21519	21066	21581	21288	22160	16518	10174
Meghalaya	15448	15497	15707	15906	16092	16082	15150	10089
Mizoram	6134	6137	6325	6332	6360	6394	6045	3836
Nagaland	10184	10180	10324	10532	10644	11566	10374	6953
Orissa	173952	171765	191847	201138	211452	211341	176534	116534
Punjab	322461	319255	325676	324010	328932	329875	252900	168876
Rajasthan	285702	281779	305617	303811	327344	324239	265931	175825
Sikkim	7481	7445	7556	7512	8232	7983	5915	4273
Tamilnadu	661903	662938	668262	669633	675276	675106	515258	342870
Tripura	21493	21077	22188	22225	23112	22963	23172	14352
Uttar Pradesh	961517	966813	1014678	1015330	1087462	1082773	855980	574618
West Bengal	743093	742921	748191	685252	756048	759678	576208	384191
Andman and Nikobar	3041	3703	4348	5332	4632	4592	3642	2465
Chandigarh	20928	18435	20928	17599	36992	19640	16055	9364
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3108	3095	3109	3113	3144	3130	2392	1537
Daman and Diu	2944	2886	2944	20979	2976	2699	2262	1302
Delhi	238540	239748	238544	221276	240924	241985	182814	120924
Lakshadweep	876	463	809	1467	868	183	683	40
Pondicherry	14720	14176	14861	13241	15012	14424	11408	7261
All India	8577144	8579346	8822193	8785768	9146515	9154192	7126464	4743546

A - Allocation

L - Lifting

*Allocation upto December, 1996 and

Lifting upto September, 1996.

STATEMENT-III

*Average Monthly Allocation and Lifting of Edible Oils
Kerosene for Financial Year 1995-96 Distributed
Through PDS*

(Figures in 000 Tonnes)

State/UTs	Ed Oils		Kerosene	
	Alloc.	Lift	Alloc.	Lift
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5.55	3.32	51.29	51.11
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.79
Assam	0.10	0.06	21.19	21.43
Bihar	0.02	0.00	50.58	50.54
Goa	0.33	0.26	2.28	2.33
Gujarat	4.08	3.84	67.19	67.54
Haryana	0.02	0.02	13.04	13.12
Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.10	3.52	3.56
Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0.03	7.17	7.52
Karnataka	0.92	0.55	39.74	40.53

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	0.00	0.02	23.65	24.21
Madhya Pradesh	0.21	0.00	39.73	40.32
Maharashtra	2.50	1.26	127.30	126.77
Manipur	0.07	0.03	1.77	1.85
Meghalaya	0.02	0.00	1.34	1.34
Mizoram	0.11	0.03	0.53	0.53
Nagaland	0.34	0.25	0.89	0.96
Orissa	1.00	0.29	17.62	17.61
Punjab	0.00	0.00	27.41	27.49
Rajasthan	0.03	0.00	27.28	27.02
Sikkim	0.07	0.05	0.69	0.67
Tamilnadu	0.67	0.42	56.27	56.26
Tripura	0.06	0.00	1.93	1.91
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	90.62	90.23
West Bengal	1.42	1.24	63.00	63.31
Andman and Nikobar	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.38
Chandigarh	0.01	0.00	3.08	1.64

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 05	0 04	0 26	0 26
Daman and Diu	0 07	0 04	0 25	0 22
Delhi	0 28	0 22	20 08	20 17
Lakshadweep	0 02	0 02	0 07	0 02
Pondicherry	0 36	0 25	1 25	1 20

[English]

Supply of Foodgrains to J and K

2661 SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has declined to procure the foodgrains from the farmers of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the quantity and price of various kinds of foodgrains supplied to the private parties during each of the last three years and 1996-97 so far.

(d) the foodgrains damaged, missing and loss during transportation in Jammu and Kashmir, and the value thereof

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard

(f) if so, the result and the action taken thereon and

(g) the reasons for increased supply of foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir when the State has claimed big increase in the local production thereof?

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

(a) to (g): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

National Human Rights Commission

2662 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has made certain recommendations on the police reforms in its annual report for 1995-96

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) National Police Commission in its second report has inter-alia recommended separation of investigative wing of Police from that of law and order, etc. These

recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for taking necessary follow-up action at their end as 'Police' is a subject matter within the jurisdiction of the State. The National Human Rights Commission has been interacting with the Government on the modalities of implementing the above and other measures to ensure greater accountability in policing.

Upgradation of Agricultural Infrastructure

2663 SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to upgrade the agricultural infrastructure to facilitate agromarketing and food distribution system in various States/Mega cities.

(b) if so, the details of the policy formulated for developing terminal whole-sale markets outside each mega urban agglomerate to cater mainly to the demand for foodgrains, fresh preserved vegetables, fruits and flowers.

(c) the details of Central funds made available to the State Governments and financial pattern of the scheme and

(d) the details of the proposals cleared/under consideration and availability of funds in each case for the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment have informed that Agricultural Marketing is a State subject and the role of the Central Government is limited to render technical guidance and advice to the State Governments/Union Territories Administration for the preparation of Master Plans for the development of agricultural produce markets if asked for by the State Governments/Union Territories Administration. Further, majority of the States have their own State Agricultural Marketing Board to improve agricultural marketing infrastructure facilities in the States. At present the Central Government does not have any schemes for upgradation of agricultural infrastructure to facilitate agricultural marketing and food distribution system in various States/Mega cities.

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

[Translation]

Production of Fertilizers

2664 SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are committed for increasing the domestic production of fertilizers and decreasing their exports?

(b) whether the production of fertilizers has declined heavily during the earlier months of the current year:

(c) if so, whether the Government are exploring the possibilities of starting joint ventures with foreign countries in this field to supply fertilizers to farmers at reasonable rates; and

(d) if so, the main features of the plan?

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

(a) The following measures have been taken to ensure development of the Indian fertilizer industry and optimum utilisation of its capacity :

- (i) The domestic urea industry is supported through the retention price-cum-subsidy scheme
- (ii) Assistance is provided to the fertilizer industry for recurring linkages of feedstock, fuel and rail movement.
- (iii) Liquid petroleum products used as feedstock and fuel in fertilizer plants are supplied at concessional price.
- (iv) As a part of the Government's liberalisation policy, no industrial licence is now required for setting up a fertilizer plant.
- (v) Investment in the fertilizer sector is encouraged, inter-alia through concessions on supplies of capital goods for the fertilizer industry in the form of import duty exemption and deemed export benefits, as well as interest rate concession on long term loans raised by fertilizer units.
- (vi) The rate of special concession on indigenously manufactured DAP has been enhanced w e f 6 7 1996 from Rs. 1000/- per tonne to Rs. 3000/- per tonne. Proportionate increase in the rate of concession has been allowed in respect of other complex fertilizers. In respect of SSP, the rate of special concession has been enhanced from Rs. 340/- per tonne to Rs. 500/-per tonne.

(b) During the period of April-October 1996, the production of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers was 46.95 lakh MT and 13.89 lakh MT, respectively against the pro-rata target of 49.52 lakh MT of Nitrogen and 15.67 lakh MT of phosphate fertilizers.

(c) and (d). Due to constraints in the availability of gas, which is the preferred feedstock for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, and the overwhelming dependence of the country on imported raw material for the production of phosphatic fertilizers, Government is encouraging Indian Companies to have joint venture production facilities, with buy-back arrangements, in other countries which have rich reserves of natural gas and rock phosphate. A joint venture project in Jordan to produce 2.24 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers per

annum is expected to be commissioned by middle of 1997. A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed between the Government of India/KRIBHCO/RCF and the Government of Sultanate of Oman/Oman Oil Company for setting up a joint venture in Oman for production of 14.5 lakh tonne of urea for which a Detailed Feasibility Report has been prepared. A pre-feasibility report for setting up of a joint venture nitrogenous fertilizer project in Iran is under finalisation.

[English]

Production of Lac

2665 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual production of lac in the country is decreasing during the last two years

(b) if so, the details of production achieved so far against the target fixed State-wise and the reasons for decrease in the production.

(c) whether any Central scheme has been formulated by the Government for the development of this agro-based industry, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) The annual production during the last two years has not decreased compared with the average annual production from 1988 to 1993

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) (i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing a plan scheme to support the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, which is engaged in research on different aspects of Lac production and processing and imparting training and taking up front line demonstration. This Institute have developed a number of technologies for lac production, processing and utilisation, out of which 25 have been transferred. (ii) Institute of Forest Productivity under Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is maintaining nucleus brood lac farms for supply of brood lac to the growers, besides imparting training, giving demonstrations and incentives for improved methods of cultivation.

[Translation]

Spastic Children

2666 SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up institutes in various States for imparting training and education to the spastic children;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the places where such institutes have been set up;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more such institutes in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMCOWALIA): (a) and (b) No Sir, Ministry of Welfare Govt. of India have not set up Institutes in various states for imparting training and education to the spastic children. However grants in aid are being given to the NGOs including Spastic Societies for this purpose.

(c) to (e) No Sir, No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Crimes Against Children

2667 SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether crimes against children have been increasing in the country

(b) if so, whether any critical study to identify the factors responsible for indulgence of the children into the crimes has been made by the Government.

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the nature of crimes in which the children are mostly involved

(d) the number, of crime cases in which the children were found involved during 1995 and 1996; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR): (a) to (e) Available information relating to incidence of crimes against children during 1994 and 1995 is given in the enclosed *statements I and II*.

Poverty, break-up of families, death of close relatives and ill-treatment have been identified, inter-alia, as some of the major factors responsible for the indulgence of children into crimes.

Available information relating to juvenile delinquencies during 1993 and 1994 is contained in the enclosed *Statement-III*.

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

STATEMENT-I

Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Children During 1994

State/UT	Infanti- cides	Foeticide	Abet- ment of sur- cide	Expos- ure & Abduc- tion of child- Ren	Kidnapp- ing & Abduc- tion of Child- Ren	Procura- tion of Minor Girls	Selling of Girls for Prosti- tution	Buy- ing of Girls for Prosti- tution	Child Marri- age Res- tra- int Act	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
States											
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	1	0	0	46	2	8	0	0	67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	12	19	2	0	1	34
4	Bihar	23	0	0	0	77	69	5	0	9	183
5	Goa	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
6	Gujarat	4	6	1	43	98	27	0	0	20	199
7	Haryana	2	0	0	4	26	6	0	0	2	40
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	7	22	2	0	0	5	36
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	1	0	0	5	7	4	0	0	1	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Kerala	1	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	3	15
12	Madhya Pradesh	21	17	3	97	61	10	1	0	3	213
13	Maharashtra	49	17	1	287	102	45	1	1	5	500
14	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18	Orissa	9	0	0	4	30	4	0	0	0	47
19	Punjab	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
20	Rajasthan	4	4	2	14	3	1	0	0	3	31
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamilnadu	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	10
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
24	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	4	170	5	0	0	1	180
25	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	53	6	1	3	0	63
Total (States)		130	45	7	468	732	206	18	4	53	1663
Union Territories											
26	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
28	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
29	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Delhi	1	0	0	22	123	0	15	0	0	161
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
Total (UTs)		1	0	0	23	132	0	16	0	0	172
Total (All-India)		131	45	7	491	864	206	34	4	53	1835

STATEMENT-II*Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Children During 1995*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	0	1	59	6	0	2	2	75	May
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	
3	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	
4	Bihar	4	0	0	0	15	8	1	0	1	29	
5	Goa	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	9	
6	Gujarat	8	8	2	86	97	8	0	1	21	231	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Haryana	1	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0	18	
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	6	21	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
10	Karnataka	3	1	0	2	13	2	0	1	2	24	
11	Kerala	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	3	16	
12	Madhya Pradesh	49	14	4	106	50	4	1	0	4	232	
13	Maharashtra	40	8	2	313	99	23	2	0	11	498	
14	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Orissa	1	1	0	1	10	5	0	0	0	18	
19	Punjab	4	0	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	14	
20	Rajasthan	2	3	0	14	11	1	0	0	3	34	October
21	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Tamilnadu	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	106	
25	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	129	10	12	13	0	165	
Total (States)		132	35	8	540	630	81	16	18	53	1513	
Union Territories												
26	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	
28	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	November
30	Delhi	0	1	0	22	46	0	0	0	0	69	
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Pondicherry	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	
Total (UTs)		0	1	0	27	50	1	0	0	0	79	
Total (All-India)		132	36	8	567	680	82	16	18	53	1592	

STATEMENT-III

S No	Crime Head	Year	
		1993	1994
1	2	3	4
1	Murder	297	288
2	Attempt to Murder	182	166
3	C.H not Amounting to murder	15	19
4	Rape	168	176
5	Kidnapping and Abduction	184	95
6	Dacoity	51	32
7	Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	5	23

1	2	3	4
8	Robbery	98	49
9	Burglary	1138	1294
10	Theft	2404	2346
11	Riot	1023	637
12	Criminal Breach of Trust	15	17
13	Cheating	63	24
14	Counterfeiting	1	3
15	Other IPC Cases	3821	3392
16	Total Cog. Crime under IPC	9465	8561

Source : Crime in India

Drug Addiction Among Street Children

2660. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study funded by the United Nations under the 'Drugs Control Programme' has shown an increase in the addiction habit among the street children of metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). A Study on Reducing Risk Behaviour relating to HIV/AIDS/STD and Drug Abuse amongst street children is being jointly supported by United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDs, National Aids Control Organisation (NACO), Ministry of Health, Overseas Development Agency (ODA) and the Ministry of Welfare. The Study has been conducted in Four cities of the country viz. Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad. The Report has observed that drug abuse is wide spread and increasing amongst street children. Accessible and cheap drugs such as Solvents, Alcohol, Tobacco and Cannabis are mostly abused by these children. No firm statistics are available in the report as to the number of the street children addicted to drugs.

(c) Based upon the observations and recommendations made in the Study, City Level Workshops have been undertaken in Mumbai (4-5 Nov.'96), Calcutta (7-9 Nov.'96), Delhi (12-13 Nov.'96) and Hyderabad (3-4 December, 96).

The objectives of the City Level Workshop is to undertake Pilot Projects for reducing risk taking behaviour related to Drug Abuse/HIV AIDs/STD amongst street children and prepare a City Level Action Plan for this purpose.

Arsenic Free Drinking Water

2669. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japan Government have agreed to invest about Rs. 350 crore in a joint project with the Government of West Bengal to solve the problem of supplying arsenic free drinking water, and

(b) if so, the progress of implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). A project entitled "Emergency Water Supply in parts of arsenic affected areas of North-24 Parganas District" was proposed by the Government of West Bengal to the Japan International Corporation of Welfare Services

Mission. Government of Japan to cover a population of 26 lakhs in 20 Zones by the year 2021. However, the Government of Japan has agreed in principle to finance a part of the project for 9 Zones covering a population of Rs. 8.226 lakhs in 4 blocks namely Habra 1 and 2 and Barasat 1 and 2 by the year 2006 with net demand of water of about 32.95 million litres a day at the cost of Rs. 157.14 crores. Steps have been initiated by the Government for finalisation of the agreement.

Chlorinated Pesticides

2670. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India is still manufacturing and using the most notorious chlorinated pesticide phased out in rest of the world; 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) Different countries ban/restrict or phase out the use of certain pesticides including Chlorinated Pesticides for different reasons such as negative health effects, non acceptability of such pesticides due to climatic conditions peculiar to a country, emergence of pest resistance to pesticides etc. In India import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides is regulated under Insecticides Act, 1968 and the rules made thereunder. The Registration Committee constituted under the Act register the pesticides after satisfying itself with regard to various parameters of chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, residue, packaging, labeling etc. Insecticides Act, 1968 and the rules framed thereunder are administered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

2671. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Technology Mission was launched by the Government in the field of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the States where such technology mission was launched;

(c) the funds provided to State Government for the implementation of mission during the Eighth Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the achievement made in increasing the production of oilseeds after launching the technology mission, State-wise?

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

(b) The Technology Mission was launched in May 1986. The States included under the Technology Mission were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Now the Mission covers 22 states which includes Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh,

Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Kerala.

(c) Funds placed at the disposal of State Government during Eighth Plan under Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the Funds Provided to the State Governments during VIIIth Plan (State-wise)

S No	State	Release				Allocation
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	Andhra Pradesh	855.50	1436.55	1452.100	1413.39	1075.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.75	29.891	28.520	24.10	34.00
3	Assam	149.00	155.743	231.850	165.02	155.00
4	Bihar	158.00	69.12	Nil	97.73	100.00
5	Gujarat	725.50	931.449	500.000	549.45	500.00
6	Haryana	215.00	160.81	Nil	162.50	175.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	14.46	Nil	29.23	30.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	41.50	66.397	Nil	Nil	70.00
9	Karnataka	685.00	750.00	715.200	183.38	600.00
10	Kerala	—	—	67.500	132.24	50.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	730.35	1005.849	1379.040	1144.43	1210.00
12	Maharashtra	733.71	985.03	961.520	1032.27	1025.00
13	Manipur	15.00	22.026	8.775	138.26	80.00
14	Meghalaya	6.75	15.825	7.500	6.00	15.00
15	Orissa	315.08	430.747	457.335	444.00	450.00
16	Punjab	128.50	187.500	64.000	7.60	100.00
17	Rajasthan	551.00	820.438	811.890	1332.50	1075.00
18	Sikkim	43.00	55.857	52.723	49.68	50.00
19	Tamilnadu	653.50	1425.00	1337.785	951.17	850.00
20	Tripura	15.47	67.276	11.500	21.09	25.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	459.63	193.24	511.900	730.21	550.00
22	West Bengal	185.17	224.792	225.000	205.00	250.00
Total		6699.91	9048.00	8824.138	8820.00	8469.00

STATEMENT-II

State wise Comparative Statement Indicating the Production of Oilseeds under the Scheme Launched by Technology Mission

('000 Tonnes)

S.No.	State	1986-87	1995-96
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1436.3	2897.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.5	—

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	160.5	158.0
4	Bihar	124.3	140.0
5	Gujarat	1674.1	2163.0
6	Haryana	226.3	898.0
7	Himachal Pradesh	5.3	10.0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	62.6	43.0
9	Karnataka	1256.4	1525.0
10	Kerala	9.4	15.0
11	Madhya Pradesh	1251.6	4906.0

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	838 1	2063 0
13.	Manipur	2 9	—
14.	Meghalaya	5 5	—
15.	Orissa	798 9	323 0
16.	Punjab	166 4	266 0
17.	Rajasthan	882 6	3069 0
18.	Sikkim	11 4	—
19.	Tamilnadu	1138 2	2042 0
20.	Tripura	4 3	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	916 7	1464 0
22.	West Bengal	263 8	550 00
	Others	18 6	84 0
	Total	11269 7	22616 0

Foreign Funds to Militants

2672. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : 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 "Punjab Militants still thrive on foreign funds" appearing in the Indian Express, dated September 29, 1996, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent flow of foreign funds in the hands of disruptive forces and liquidate the militant hide-outs in Punjab and elsewhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The police and enforcement authorities are alert in detecting hawala transactions in Punjab. A sum of Rs. 25.34 lakhs relating to illegal hawala transactions has been recovered in Punjab during 1996.

The Government is also seized of the threat emanating from the Sikh extremists and their counterparts/sympathisers abroad. 83 militants/sympathisers/harbourers were apprehended by the security forces during this year upto the month of October. The situation, on the Punjab militancy front, continues to be monitored closely.

Farm Nutrients under Statutory Price Control

2673. SHRI ANNASAHIB M K PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided not to bring back major farm nutrients, potash and complex under the statutory price control;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard alongwith its impact on the agriculture production and the fertilizers industry; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments to the proposed changes in fertilizers pricing policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The price, distribution and movement on all phosphatic and potassic fertilizers (including potash and complexes) were decontrolled with effect from 25th August, 1992. At present, there is no proposal to bring them under Statutory Price Control. Decontrol resulted in rise in prices of these fertilizers and Government of India is giving concession on their sale to the farmers in order to cushion the impact of the rise in their prices.

(c) Urea is sold at a uniform price of Rs. 3320 per tonne throughout the country. Prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers being decontrolled. Government of India has no control over their prices. In the case of these decontrolled fertilizers, the State Governments were requested to negotiate prices with the concerned agencies. Accordingly, most of the State Governments have already negotiated and announced the Maximum Retail Prices for Rabi 1996-97.

Home Guards Battalion in Gujarat

2674. SHRI VIJAY PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up coastal wing Home Guards Battalion in Gujarat is pending for a long period

(b) whether the Government are proposing for the security of International Border of Gujarat State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) The question presumably refers to the sanction of additional strength of Border Wing Home Guards for Gujarat. The references received from the State Government in this regard in the past were replied to. A proposal has been received from the State Government recently asking for permission to raise two battalions of Home Guards on the lines of the Border Wing Home Guards. According to the State Government, this will enable them to involve local people effectively in their effort to strengthen coastal security.

Vigilance is being maintained along the international border of Gujarat. Various measures have also been taken in connection with coastal security in the State. These include, inter-alia, deployment of BSF Water Wing units, setting up of Naval detachments,

patrolling along the coast, strengthening of intelligence network and presence of local police in the coastal districts, etc.

Effect of Chemical Companies on Environment

2675. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have stopped to give permission to the chemical companies affecting the environment of Konkan Area; 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 Sir. As per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government examines such proposals for necessary clearance.

Unreserved Forests

2676. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount provided by the Central Government for the development of forests in Karnataka and other States during the last three years till date; and

(b) the actual amount spent by each State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Details of the funds provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for afforestation activities during 1993-94 to 1995-96 and the expenditure incurred during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the attached statement. State-wise. The details of expenditure during 1995-96 are awaited from the States.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Financial Assistance Provided to the States/UTs During 1993-94 to 1995-96

(Rs in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT's	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459.97	381.85	275.40	315.69	434.61	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117.40	108.31	132.54	129.73	163.38	
3.	Assam	126.84	130.09	143.28	156.94	213.61	
4.	Bihar	574.32	388.00	105.00	110.86	106.15	
5.	Goa	21.03	20.13	22.55	21.15	20.80	
6.	Gujarat	216.95	361.74	550.24	319.42	346.03	
7.	Haryana	302.80	496.22	746.61	478.29	517.51	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	384.31	568.54	629.96	437.32	458.68	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.10	309.52	443.98	515.04	575.17	
10.	Karnataka	514.46	471.69	427.72	501.94	647.77	
11.	Kerala	25.00	21.07	209.47	89.93	114.35	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	799.36	985.15	1033.45	1013.32	822.31	
13.	Maharashtra	104.04	138.60	95.97	169.59	246.77	
14.	Manipur	230.75	203.30	297.51	241.15	501.00	
15.	Meghalaya	370.61	360.81	382.02	276.23	91.08	
16.	Mizoram	486.80	528.24	526.57	502.68	431.14	
17.	Nagaland	57.05	38.50	73.15		29.10	
18.	Orissa	638.46	207.50	404.22	367.89	210.00	
19.	Punjab	274.85	237.05	345.10	235.40	502.55	
20.	Rajasthan	955.46	1041.31	1009.77	816.52	804.88	
21.	Sikkim	397.38	340.58	455.62	501.61	449.46	
22.	Tamilnadu	113.84	138.82	176.20	131.98	208.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Tripura	70.53	97.21	113.82	93.40	138.05	
24	Uttar Pradesh	529.08	566.61	758.71	507.55	778.10	
25	West Bengal	608.39	483.00	491.76	455.14	331.94	
	Total	8717.68	8623.84	9850.62	8388.57	9142.58	

* = Utilization figures from States not received.

Managing Committee of Super Bazar

2677. SHRI I. D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the duties and functions of the Managing Committee of Super Bazar;

(b) whether the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar is interfering into the day-do-day working of the Super Bazar; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to check the interference?

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

(a) The powers of the Board of Directors (Managing Committee) of the Super Bazar have been enumerated in Clause 26 of their Bye-laws registered under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. They perform their duties and functions accordingly.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the Super Bazar that the Board of Directors (Managing Committee) do not interfere in the day to day working.

Crop Science Conference

2678. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any International Crop Science Conference has been organised at New Delhi in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of the conference;

(c) the details of suggestions/deliberations made at the Conference; and

(d) the details of steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the same?

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

(b) The objective of the International Crop Science Congress was to assemble leaders of Crop Science Research from across the world and young scientists

together to share knowledge and research technologies to impinge upon the endeavour of increasing Crop Productivity in an ecologically acceptable, sustainable and environmentally safe manner. This was achieved by developing a scientific programme which included five plenary lectures and eleven symposia where about 65 invited speakers made presentations, poster presentations by over 800 scientists and six Working Group discussions on topics of scientific and societal relevance

(c) Technical suggestions abounded in the presentations made by the Plenary and Symposia speakers. Each session was accompanied by wide ranging discussions from the floor. The proceedings of the Congress will be brought out in print and will contain the details of the presentations and discussions. To cite one of the numerous examples is the call for increased Public and Private investment in infrastructure, such as road and storage facilities to cater to increasing demands of improved crop production. There was a crying need, for mechanization as well as farm inputs, like seeds implements fuel and power to enable farmer to fulfil the world's needs for food and fibre. An example of an experimental recommendation is interspecific hybridization resistance to the deadly disease phylloxera of grapes.

(d) The printed proceedings containing the suggestions and recommendations of the Congress will be forwarded to scientific organisations of the Country and will be received by the Government for appropriate follow-up action.

Branches of Super Bazar

2679. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super Bazar Cooperative Store Limited has opened its branches outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of places where such branches have been opened/proposed to be opened, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up these branches in Mizoram in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that they are operating 5 retail outlets in Noida (U.P.). They also propose to open some branches at Patna (Bihar), Bangalore (Karnataka), Ghaziabad (U.P.), Gurgaon and Faridabad (Haryana) and Thiruvantapuram (Kerala) depending upon availability of space and other facilities.

(c) to (e). Super Bazar is an autonomous cooperative society having its own Management to take all its decisions including opening of branches and Government do not interfere in their working.

Ornamental Fish

2680. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for ornamental fish is growing in the country;

(b) if so, whether overfishing could result in destabilising their fragile environment and threaten their very survival;

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Mandapam Camp, has conducted any research in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The demand for ornamental fish is gradually growing in the country and the requirements are largely met from the controlled breeding of ornamental fishes. Since the rate of exploitation of ornamental fishes from inland and marine waters is very limited there is no danger of overfishing.

(c) and (d). Mandapam Regional Centres of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin has not conducted any research on ornamental fishes at Mandapam. However, CMFRI is carrying out a project on survey and assessment of marine ornamental fish resources of Lakshadweep under a scheme of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Under this Project, surveys were conducted in the lagoons of six islands of Lakshadweep namely, Amini, Agathi, Chetlat, Kalpeni, Kadamat and Kavaratti and a total of 163 species of ornamental fishes belonging to 22 families have been recorded.

Demand of Foodgrains/Pulses/Oilseeds

2681. SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand of foodgrains, pulses and

oilseeds in the country during the current year. State-wise;

(b) whether the country has achieved self-sufficiency in the field of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds to fulfil the indigenous demand; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to meet the requirement of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) The normative requirement for foodgrains inclusive of pulses works out to about 191 million tonnes for the year 1996. As regards oilseeds, the demand in terms of oils is estimated to be about 7.5 million tonnes. The State-wise demand for these commodities is not being worked out.

(b) The country is self-sufficient in foodgrains except for pulses and oilseeds.

(c) In order to augment the production of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government is implementing Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Wheat, Rice and Coarse Cereals; National Pulses Development Project; and Oilseeds Production Programme.

Organic Pollutants

2682. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of adoption of UNEP Programme the Government propose to draw up a National Plan of Action to ban the use of the most dangerous identified persistent organic pollutants and seek to phase out the disposal of raw sewage and industrial waste in the rivers and oceans; 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) In accordance with relevant chapters of Agenda 21 and the precautionary approach as stated in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, several persistent organic pollutants have been phased out by Government of India. A statement of action taken by the Government on ban/restriction placed on certain persistent organic pollutants is annexed.

In respect of disposal of raw sewage and industrial wastes in the river, the Government has launched the National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) in July 1995 for the pollution abatement of the polluted stretches. Under the Plan, the sewage generated in the identified towns shall be intercepted, diverted and treated before discharge into the rivers. The pollution generated from industries along the coastal areas are

also addressed by the regulations implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

STATEMENT

S No	Name of the Organic Pollutant	Banned	Restricted
1	DDT	-	Use in agriculture withdrawn since 26.5.1989
2	Aldrin	Banned Since 20.9.1986	-
3	Dieldrin	-	Restricted to locust control only since 15.5.1990
4	Heptachlor	Banned since 20.9.1986	-
5	Chlordane	Banned since 20.9.1986	-
6	BHC	Total ban to be imposed from 31.3.1997	Use has not been permitted on vegetables, fruits, oil seed crops, preservation of food grains since October, 1990. Quantum of production restricted
7	Lindane	-	Banned for indoor use for generating smoke since 4.9.92
8	Endrin	Banned since 31.12.1992	-
9	Toxaphene	Banned since 31.12.1992	-
10	PCBs	-	Import restricted since 5.11.94
11	Benzidine based Dyes	Banned since 30.1.1993	-

Inland Fish

2683 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of fish in the inland waters; and

(b) the quantum of fish produced in the inland waters of Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) In order to increase inland fish production in the country, a scheme of Development of Freshwater Aquaculture is being implemented by all the States and the Union Territory of Pondicherry through Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs). Under the scheme,

414 FFDAs have been sanctioned and these Agencies provide a package of technical, financial and extension support to fish farmers. Assistance is provided for construction of new ponds, renovation of ponds and tanks, inputs, running water, fish culture aera-tors for enhancing production, integrated fish farming, establishment of seed hatcheries and feed mills, etc.

(b) Inland fish production in Orissa during the last three years is given below :

	(lakh tonnes)
1993-94	1 283
1994-95	1 347
1995-96	1 348

Use of Pesticides

2684. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have consulted State Governments on the issue of banning the use of some pesticides in the agricultural operations;

(b) if so, the details of this consultative machinery;

(c) the frequency of such consultations with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the weightage given to the views of State Governments on the banning of any pesticide in agricultural operations?

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

(b) and (c). The Export Committees Constituted by the Government during 1984 and 1989 for the review of pesticides had amongst others invited views from the State Governments.

(d) The Committee had given due consideration to the views of State Governments.

Environment Research

2685 DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have set up six panels to scrutinise the environment research and funded research in various Institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition of panels; and

(c) the fields of research set for the six new panels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). Promotion of research in multidisciplinary aspects of environment is a continuing

programme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Research Advisory Committees have been in existence to scrutinise the research proposals and monitor the projects under different schemes. The composition of the various Research Advisory Committees and the areas of research these are concerned with, are provided in the attached *statement*.

STATEMENT

Given below is the composition of the various Research Advisory Committee for promotion of research by the Ministry.

1. Man and Biosphere Research Programme Committee

This Committee deals with the research programme which is of inter-disciplinary nature and emphasizes ecological approach to the study of interrelationship between man and the environment and seeks to generate scientific knowledge needed to manage the natural resources judiciously in a sustainable manner. The research area inter-alia deals with the study of ecosystem functioning, conservation, impacts of anthropogenic activities on ecosystem functioning, conservation, impacts of anthropogenic activities on ecosystems etc. The composition of the Committee is given below :

Chairman

Prof. H.Y. Mohan Ram
Department of Botany
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007

Members

1. Prof. C.R. Babu
Department of Botany
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007
2. Prof. H.C. Aggarwal
Deptt. of Zoology
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007
3. Director
Central Inland Fisheries
Research Institute
Barackpore
West Bengal.
4. Prof. U.S. Srivastava
President
National Academy of Science
Allahabad
5. Prof. Veena Das
Deptt. of Social Works
University of Delhi
Delhi-7.

6. Prof. P.K. Muttagi
Tata Institute of Social Science Research
Deonar, P.O. No. 8313
Bombay-400088.
7. Dr. Gopal Kadekudi
Institute of Economic Growth
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007
8. Prof. P. Khanna
Director
N.E.E.R.I.
Nagpur
9. Shri M. Parabrahmam
Adviser, MOE (Retd.)
2775 Netaji Nagar
New Delhi.
10. Director
Central Arid Zone Research Institute
Jodhpur-342003
11. Head (HRD)
CSIR (Rafi Marg)
New Delhi
12. Shri A.N. Chaturvedi
Conservator of Forest (Rtd.)
Tata Energy Research Institute
9 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-110003
13. Director
National Institute of Hydrology
Roorkee, U.P.
14. Dr. A.M. Siddiqui
Department of Biochemistry
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh
15. Dr. P. Pushpangadan
Director
TBGRI, Trivandrum.
16. Deputy Inspector General of Forest (RT)
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi-110003

Member-Secretary

17. Dr. Subodh K. Sharma
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi-110003.

2. Environment Research Committee

The Committee deals with promotion of research in the areas of pollution control, waste recycling, hazardous waste management, development of cleaner technologies for effluent treatment and production processes, instrument development etc. The composition is given below :

Chairman

Prof. B.B. Sundaresan,
76, First Avenue, Indira Nagar,
Adyar, Madras- 600 020.

Members

1. Prof. R.C. Das.
Vice-Chancellor,
Berhampur University,
Berhampur, Orissa - 760 007
2. Dr. G. Thyagarajan.
Director,
Central Leather Research Institute,
Adyar Madras-600 020
3. Dr. Anil C. Ghosh
Director
Regional Research Laboratory,
Jorhat Assam-785 006
4. Dr. R.C. Srimal.
Director,
Industrial Toxicology Research,
Centre, M.G. Road
Lucknow-226 001
5. Prof. R.K. Garg.
Recruitment and Assessment Centre,
Defence Research and Development
Organisation,
Ministry of Defence Lucknow Road,
Timarpur, Delhi-110 054
6. Prof. C.K. Varshney
School of Environmental Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi-110 067
7. Dr. P.G. Shastri,
Director-General,
Water and Land Management
Training and Research Institute,
Himayat Nagar Hyderabad-500 030
8. Dr. S.P. Chandak,
Director (PC),
National Productivity Council,
Utpadakta Bhawan
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003
9. Prof. B.K. Rath,
CAS in Zoology
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-221 005.
10. Chairman or his representative,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
CBD-cum- Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar,
Shahdara, Delhi-110 032
11. Dr. B.S. Parmar
Head, Deptt. of Agric. Chemicals,
Indian Agric. Research Institute,
New Delhi-110 012.
12. Dr. U.C. Mishra
Head, Div. of Environment Health and Safety,
Bhava Atomic Research Institute,
Trombay, Bombay-400 085.

13. Dr. K.R. Ranganathan,
Professor,
Centre of Environment Science and Engineering,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Powai, Bombay-400 076.
14. JS and Financial Adviser,
M/o Environment and Forests,
New Delhi-110 003.
15. Deptt. of Science and Technology.
16. Deptt. of Biotechnology
17. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
18. Indian Council of Medical Research

Member-Secretary

19. Dr. B.S. Attri,
Director,
M/o Environment and Forests

3. Working Group for Coordinated Research Programmes in Eastern and Western Ghats

The Group makes recommendations to promote research and to evolve technology packages for solving location - specific environmental problems in the fragile areas of western and eastern ghats. The composition of the Committee is given below :

Chairman

Prof. Madhav Gadgil
Centre for Ecological Sciences
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore (Karnataka), 560012.

Members

1. Dr. K.C. Jayaram
'Padmaja'
No. 22, 3rd Main Street
Officers Colony
Adambakkam
Chennai-600088.
2. Prof. (Mrs.) P. Mohanty-Hejmadi
Vice-Chancellor
Sambalpur University
Jyoti Vihar
Sambalpur-768 019
Orissa
3. Dr. R.J. Ranjit Daniels
M.S. Swaminathan Foundation
3rd Cross Street, Taramani
Institutional Area
Madras-600113.
4. Dr. M.R. Almeida
Bombay Natural History Society
Hornbil House
Saheed Bhagat Singh Road
Mumbai (Maharashtra)-400023.

5. Dr. K.N. Ganeshaih
Deptt. of Genetics and Plant Breeding
University of Agric. Sciences
Bangalore-560065.
6. Dr. P. Das
Chief Executive
Regional Plant Resource Centre
Nayapalli, Bhubaneshwar-751012
7. Prof. V.M. Meher-Homji
French Institute of Pondicherry
11, St. Louis Street, P.B. 33 Pondicherry-605 001.
8. Director or his nominee
(with expertise in Chemistry)
National Chemical Laboratory)
Pune-411008.
9. Officer-in-Charge
Botanical Survey of India
Coimbatore.
10. Officer-in Charge
Zoological Survey of India
100 Santhome Road
Chennai-600028.
7. Dr. V.S. Durve, Ex. Prof.
Raj Agricultural University, Udaipur.
8. Ms. Rashmi, Incharge Wetlands, WWF I.
New Delhi.
9. Chairman, CPCB
10. Chairman, CWC
11. Advisor, CPHEEO MUD
12. Advisor (RE), MOEF
13. Dy. Director General (Fisheries), ICAR
14. JS and FA, MOEF
15. Dr. V. Vats, Addl. Director, MOEF

Member-Secretary

11. Dr. J.R. Bhatt
Joint Director (S)
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi.

4. Research Committee for the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

The Committee oversees the research related to riverine under NRCP. The present emphasis is on pollution monitoring, water quality monitoring, impact analysis, detoxification, waste recycling and resource recovery, and investment options. The composition of the Committee is given below.

Chairman

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
MS Swaminathan Research Foundation,
Madras

Members

1. Dr. J.M. Dave, Ex. Prof. JNU
2. Dr. C.K. Varshney, Prof. JNU
3. Dr. T.N. Khoshoo, Nehru Fellow and Ex-Secy
Deptt. of Env.
4. Sri J.C. Kala, Jt. Secy, MOEF
5. Dr. E.J. James, Director
Centre for Water Resources Development,
Kozhikode, Kerala.
6. Dr. Kumud Sharma, Director, CWDS

Member-Secretary

16. Dr. (Mrs.) R. Dalwani, Jt. Director

5. National Scientific Advisory Group for Consideration of Research Projects under Biosphere Reserve Programme

The Group addresses the broad issues of research concerning management of Biosphere reserves — the areas with unique biodiversity both on terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems. The research efforts include quantification of biodiversity, identification of keystone species and studies on their population dynamics, biology and ecology, analysis of land use changes in and around the biosphere reserves, analysis of external pressures and solutions to the problems due to these pressures, rehabilitation of degraded areas and other issues which may arise from time to time. The composition of the Advisory Group is given below.

Chairman

Additional Secretary
(CS Division) MOE and F, New Delhi

Members

1. Director, BSI, Calcutta
2. Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun
3. Director General, ICFRE, Dehradun
4. Director, GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora
5. Director, NIO, Goa
6. Dr. P. Pushpangadan,
Director, Tropical Botanic
Garden and Research Institute,
Palode, Thiruvananthapuram.
7. Prof. Amlash Choudhury
Deptt. of Marine Sciences,
Calcutta University
8. Prof. C.R. Babu,
Deptt. of Botany,
University of Delhi, Delhi.

9 Prof. C.K. Varshney,
School of Environmental Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.

10 Prof. R.S. Tripathi,
School of Environmental Sciences,
North-Eastern Hill University,
Shillong.

Member-Secretary

11. Dr. R.K. Rai, Joint Director
Min. of Environment and Forests, New Delhi.

6. National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs

The Committee advises the Govt., apart from other subjects, on research needs in conservation and management of wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs and considers proposals for funding. The main emphasis is on survey and mapping the areas and assess the rate of degradation, ecology, productivity floral and faunal components, water regime, sources and effects of pollution, microbiological aspects and any other issue that may require investigation. The composition of the Committee is given below

Chairman

Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi.

Members

- 1 Additional Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi.
- 2 Addl. Inspector General of Forests (WL)
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
New Delhi.
- 3 Prof. Amallesh Chowdhary
Professor of Marine Sciences
Calcutta University
35, Circular Road, Calcutta
- 4 Dr. Gopinath Pillai,
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute
Cochin.
- 5 Dr. S.A. Hussain,
Assian Wetland Bureau-India
New Delhi.
- 6 Dr. Dhrubojyoti Ghosh,
370/IP NSC Bose Road,
Calcutta-700 047.
- 7 Prof. R.S. Ambasht,
Deptt. of Botany,
Banaras Hindi University,
Varanasi-221 005.

8 Prof. C.K. Varshney,
School of Environmental Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi.

9 Director or his nominee,
National Institute of Oceanography,
Dona Paula Goa

10 Secretary General,
WWF-India
172-B, Lodi Estate, New Delhi

11 Dr. B.R. Subramanian,
Director,
Deptt. of Ocean Development
Lodi Road, New Delhi

12 Dr. L.K. Banerjee
Botanical Survey of India
P-8, Brabourne Road,
Calcutta-700 001

13 Dr. P. Dandapani,
Scientist
Zoological Survey of India,
Marine Biological Station
100-Santhome High Road,
Madras-600 228.

14 Dr. T. Kanupadi,
Director,
Central for Advanced Studies in Marine Biology,
Annamalai University,
Paranqipetta, Tamilnadu.

15 Dr. Jay Samant,
Director,
Bombay Natural History Society,
Hornbill House, Bombay

16 Dr. Mali Ram Sairi,
Associate Professor in Zoology,
Radiation Biology Laboratory,
Deptt. of Zoology,
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302 004

17 Shri V.S. Saxena,
Retd. Addl. Secretary (Env.) and CCP,
Govt. of Rajasthan, A-2, Van Vihar Colony,
Tonk Road, Jaipur-302 018

18 Dr. Sanjay Deshmukh,
M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation,
Madras

19 Adviser (E and F)
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhawan,
Parliament Street, New Delhi.

20 Director General,
Coast Guards or his nominee,
Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

21. Ms A.K. Ahuja
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

22. Dr C.L. Trisal
Addl Director Min of Env. and Forests,
New Delhi

7. Standing Committee on Bio-Resources under National Natural Resources Management System.

This Committee advises on the methods of using Remote Sensing Technology for optimal use and management of natural resources on sustainable basis. The composition of the Committee is given below

Chairman

Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests,
New Delhi-110003.

Members

1. Inspector General of Forests
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi-110 003
2. Jt Advisor (Environ) Planning Commission
New Delhi-110 001
3. Horticultural Commissioner
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
New Delhi
4. Representative of the Ministry of Non
Conventional Energy Sources New Delhi
5. Representative of Department of Bio-Technology,
New Delhi-110001
6. Secretary Department of Forests,
Government of Assam, Guwahati-781 006
7. Secretary Department of Forests,
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore-560 001.
8. Secretary Department of Forests,
Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
9. Secretary Department of Forests,
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
10. Secretary Department of Forests
Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
11. Secretary Department of Forests
Govt of Sikkim, Gangtok
12. Deputy Secretary (Planning),
North Eastern Council, Shillong-793001.
13. Director Forest Survey of India (FSI),
Dehradun-248001.

14. Deputy Director (Applications), NRSA,
Hyderabad-500 037 (OR representative)
15. Group Director, Remote Sensing Applications
group, SAC/ISRO, Ahmedabad 0 380 053 (OR
representative)
16. RRSSC, DOS representative.
17. Representative of NNRMS/ISRO HQ
Bangalore-560094

Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

2686. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL. Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state

(a) the aims and objectives with which the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar were set up and the performance thereof at present

(b) whether the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar are under the administrative control of two separate Ministries.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to merge both the societies into one Ministry.

(e) if so, the details thereof, 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) While Super Bazar was set-up in 1966 with the aim of providing essential quality goods at a reasonable price to the consumers of Delhi, Central Govt. Employees Consumers' Cooperative Stores Ltd (Kendriya Bhandar) was set up in 1963 for the benefit of the employees. The details of the objectives of both these organisations contemplated in their Bye-Laws and may be seen attached Statement I and II. Super Bazar is selling a wide range of consumer goods through its network of 147 branches and 17 Mobile Van Shops (as on 31.3.1996) with an annual sale of Rs. 136.54 crores and a net profit of Rs. 27.61 lakhs. Kendriya Bhandar is also selling a wide range of consumer goods through its network of 100 branches. Its annual sales during 1995-96 was Rs. 138.88 crores with a net profit of Rs. 2.16 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. Super Bazar comes under the Administrative Control of Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and PD and Kendriya Bhandar comes under the administrative control of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(c) Under the Allocation of Business Rules, consumer cooperatives come under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Supplies, CA and PD and as such Super Bazar comes under the administrative control of this Ministry, Ministry of Personnel, Public

Grievances and Pensions inter-alia looks after the welfare of Govt. employees and when Kendriya Bhandar was organised by the Govt. Employees, it was provided Govt. accommodations at nominal rent in Govt. colonies/offices. By this process, it came under the Administrative control of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(d) to (f) Super Bazar is registered under the Multi State Coop Societies Act, 1984. Kendriya Bhandar is registered under the Delhi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Both these organisations are autonomous cooperative societies having their own Management to take their decisions. Their area of operations and composition of membership are different. Thus there is no proposal to merge these two organisations or to bring them under one Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

Objects of the Cooperative Store Ltd (Super Bazar) Delhi as given in the clause No. 4 and 5 of their bye-laws.

4. The objectives of Super Bazar are —
- to undertake wholesale and retail distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities, and to establish department stores.
 - to develop an effective link between the producers/suppliers and the consumers with the object of transforming production on a continuous basis to suit the changing market.
 - to raise the quality of products and maintain standards.
 - to foster the growth of new products and new manufacturing units through market support and management advice.
 - to lower distribution costs and to introduce fair and better trading practices such as fixed prices etc. and
 - to provide an information service to both producers and consumers.
5. In order to promote the above objects Super Bazar will
- organise or undertake the purchase, procurement, processing or manufacture and storing of consumer commodities and related raw materials.
 - establish trade connections, purchasing centres and depots for the requirements of the stores; establish and run branches directly or through representatives.
 - undertake designing and other services to improve the quality of products.
 - own lands, buildings, vehicles, etc. or take or give them on lease or rent;

- undertake educational and other measures designed to encourage in the members the spirit and practice of thrift, self-help and mutual help.
- undertake welfare activities for the members and employees and their families.
- to import and export consumer goods.
- to do all such things as are deemed essential for the attainment of any or all of the above objectives.

STATEMENT-II

Objects of Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd (Kendriya Bhandar), New Delhi as given in the Clause No. 4 of their bye-laws.

- The objects of the society are primarily to assist Central Government Employees and employees of the subsidiary/autonomous organisations set up by the Govt. of India in obtaining foodstuffs, essential commodities and other consumer goods at reasonable prices and with that end in view:
 - to undertake wholesale and retail trade in consumer goods and essential commodities and to establish departmental stores and fair shops.
 - to establish and run with the approval of the Registrar, manufacturing and processing units for production of consumer goods for the benefit of members and other bonafide consumers.
 - to open repairing and servicing facilities and shops to provide such service to members in respect of articles supplied to them or as may be in common demand amongst them.
 - to encourage thrift, self help and cooperation amongst members.
- In furtherance of the objects set out above the Society shall be at liberty:—
 - to receive deposits including trade deposits and loans from members, cooperative financing agencies, other Bank approved by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and from Government.
 - to accept agency of any person or firm for wholesale and retail business in consumer goods.
 - to acquire land and buildings, vehicles, factory workshop machinery and equipments.
 - to import permissible items of consumer goods directly or through agents.

- (e) to undertake welfare activities for the members and employees and their children for the promotion of their moral education and physical improvement;
- (f) to become a member of cooperative finance bank or any other cooperative society and purchase shares of such societies;
- (f) generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any or all the above objects.

[Translation]

Crimes in U.P.

2687. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crimes in Uttar Pradesh have increased recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) the number of criminal cases registered during 1995-96, till date, month-wise; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent crimes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c) Available information relating to 1995 and 1996 is given in the enclosed *statement*. A comparison of the data for January to August 1996 with the corresponding period of 1995 shows that the crimes had declined except in February and April, 1996.

(d) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State administration. The Central Government monitors the crime situation and interacts with the State Government on the measures being taken to curb crimes. Financial assistance is also being provided to the State for modernising its police infrastructure.

Monthwise and Crimehead-wise Incidence of TPC Crimes

S.No.	Crime Heads	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995						
1.	Murder	706	731	883	722	1081
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	588	579	784	679	957
3.	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	60	66	96	66	135
4.	Rape	128	136	191	129	176
5.	Kidnapping and Abduction	303	305	359	310	413
6.	Dacoity	156	139	128	120	93
7.	Robbery	465	437	482	423	494
8.	Burglary	1265	1065	1102	821	851
9.	Theft	2997	3001	2962	2474	2809
10.	Riots	543	520	672	935	844
11.	Criminal Breach of Trust	254	229	261	181	274
12.	Cheating	253	246	329	236	270
13.	Counterfeiting	4	19	11	52	31
14.	Other IPC Crimes	5188	5260	7130	5621	7656
15.	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC	12910	12733	15390	12769	16084
1996 :						
1.	Murder	685	684	846	824	1010
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	570	572	781	636	733
3.	C.H. Not Amounting to Murder	75	65	103	110	134
4.	Rape	96	150	196	144	137
5.	Kidnapping and Abduction	281	297	323	331	361
6.	Dacoity	86	91	103	82	88
7.	Robbery	441	427	424	394	462
8.	Burglary	1038	991	816	685	814
9.	Theft	2600	2848	2458	2283	2400
10.	Riots	462	491	631	508	664

es in Uttar Pradesh during 1995 and 1996

Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total (Col 3 to 14)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1156	1100	879	780	835	724	787	18384
935	949	825	542	669	332	646	8685
134	93	76	100	113	98	81	1118
201	216	167	115	111	94	119	1783
417	370	379	226	231	280	296	3089
117	133	111	62	64	80	112	1315
596	582	449	319	326	367	404	5344
1129	1346	1302	929	779	857	1036	12482
2902	3395	3255	2486	2203	2258	2540	33282
896	989	628	344	487	438	577	7873
308	325	286	230	216	215	240	3019
260	342	288	241	193	213	250	3121
8	13	18	5	6	11	18	196
8022	7814	7711	6779	5681	5784	5991	78637
17081	17667	16374	13158	11914	11951	13097	171128
1121	1012	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	7062
811	828	705	NA	NA	NA	NA	5636
159	128	108	NA	NA	NA	NA	882
147	144	176	NA	NA	NA	NA	1190
357	236	340	NA	NA	NA	NA	2526
105	93	83	NA	NA	NA	NA	731
459	478	450	NA	NA	NA	NA	3535
985	980	1084	NA	NA	NA	NA	7393
2700	2855	2984	NA	NA	NA	NA	21208
869	678	621	NA	NA	NA	NA	4924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Criminal Breach of Trust	211	243	298	285	202
12	Cheating	257	277	301	300	210
13.	Counterfeiting	6	4	0	6	5
14.	Other IPC Crimes	5578	5955	7143	6364	6915
15	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC	12386	13095	14423	12952	14215

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
285	300	268	NA	NA	NA	NA	2092
303	256	348	NA	NA	NA	NA	2292
10	6	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	39
7922	7916	6938	NA	NA	NA	NA	54731
16233	15910	14987	NA	NA	NA	NA	114201

High Prices at Super Bazar

2688 SHRI KACHARU BHAI RAUT :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the price of many items sold through the Super Bazar is more than that of the general market price for those items;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring the prices of such items at par with the general market;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Super Bazar regarding overcharging during 1996 so far; and

(e) the action taken by the Super Bazar thereon?

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

(a) No, Sir. It has been reported by the Super Bazar that the prices of items sold in Super Bazar are not higher than the general market prices.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) According to the information received from Super Bazar they have received 11 complaints regarding over-charging during 1996 so far. Out of this 6 complaints were found to be valid and necessary refund was given. Concerned staff members have also been cautioned in this regard to be more careful in future.

[English]

Directorate of Management and Inspection

2689 SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to bring Directorate of Management and Inspection from the Ministry of Rural Development to Ministry of Agriculture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A proposal to transfer the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection from the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment to the Ministry of Agriculture is under consideration in that Ministry. It is difficult to specify any time limit by which the final decision will be taken by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.

Talks with National Socialist Council of Nagaland

2690 SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are holding talks with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to hold similar talks with such other outfits in Nagaland;

(d) if so, the response from these outfits; and

(e) whether any firm date has been fixed for the purpose with any of the outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (e) It will not be in public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

Coastal Zone Management Plan

2691 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 598 dated November 26, 1996 and state :

(a) the names of these States from which complaints or suggestions as regards the Zone Management Plan have been received; and

(b) the details of the main complaints/suggestions by each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b) Communications have been received from Kerala, Goa, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep State Governments/Union Territory authorities requesting for concessions in the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification and implementation of Coastal Zone Management Plans.

The important concessions requested for include decrease in Coastal Regulation Zone and exclusion of banks of rivers and backwaters from purview of CRZ Notification by Kerala, non-inclusion of CRZ areas around rivers by Goa, changes in the scope of tidal action by West Bengal, permission for mining of sands and withdrawal of ground water in CRZ areas by Andaman and Nicobar Islands and mining of shingles and sand by Lakshadweep Administration.

Area Under Foodgrains/horticulture

2692 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land covered under foodgrains and horticulture cultivation, separately in Orissa;

(b) the total number of farmers engaged in the production of foodgrains and Horticultural crops, separately;

(c) the incentives provided to the State Government especially to the farmers of tribal areas in this regard; and

(d) the financial assistance provided to Orissa for the purpose during 1995-96 and proposed to be provided during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) As per land use statistics 1993-94 (latest available), the total area under cultivation of foodgrains and horticulture (Fruits, Vegetable and Condiments and Spices) crops in Orissa was 72.07 and 12.69 lakh hectares respectively.

(b) As per Agricultural Census, 1990-91 the estimated number of operational holdings under foodgrains and horticulture crops in Orissa are 29.73 and 1.92 lakhs respectively.

(c) To increase the production of foodgrains crops, the Government is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various States including Orissa. Under these schemes, the incentives are provided to the farmers including SC/ST on key inputs like production and distribution of seeds, seed minikits, improved farm implements, sprinkler/sets etc. which also cover the tribal areas of the State. The major thrust in horticulture sector is for providing better planting/seed material, rejuvenation/rehabilitation of existing plantations, installation of drip irrigation system, use of green house cultivation, infrastructure for post-harvest handling and marketing, and development of market intelligence.

(d) The Scheme-wise release of funds for 1995-96 and allocation during 1996-97 for the development of Foodgrains and Horticulture Crops in Orissa is given in attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise release of funds for 1995-96 and allocation during 1996-97 for development of foodgrain and horticulture crops in Orissa

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)	
	1995-96 (Release)	1996-97 (Allocation)
1	2	3

A. Foodgrain Crops

1. Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice)	478.43	525.92
2. Accelerated Maize Development Programme	16.55	35.44
3. National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	131.66	160.00

B. Horticulture Crops

1. Development of Commercial Floriculture	-	4.00
2. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	0.75	0.75

	1	2	3
3. Development of Mushroom	-	-	20.00
4. Development of Tropical Arid and Temperate Fruits	191.80	-	83.83
6. Development of Root and Tuber Crops	1.70	-	1.70
7. Development of Spices	124.40	-	48.41
8. Development of Vegetables	8.58	-	6.25
9. Use of Plastics in Agriculture	-	-	45.13
10. Development of Betelvine	1.24	-	1.43

Sugar Export Quota

2693. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state

(a) whether the sugar industry is sore over the delay in release of the additional export quota of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) if so, whether there is a frequent delay in the release of export quota of sugar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether after decanalisation of the sugar export, the prices in the global market has declined by \$ 50 per tonne and the Indian Sugar Industry has incurred a huge loss on the export;

(e) if so, the details in this regard indicating estimated loss during 1995-96 and 1996-97 so far;

(f) the corrective steps being 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) to (f). The export quota is being released keeping in view the request of export agencies. Against additional export authorisation, release on the request of Indian Sugar and General Industries Export Import Corporation (ISGIEIC) and State Trading Corporation (STC) have already been issued. Further release will also follow on request pending decanalising of export. Export prices depend upon a host of factors including international sugar prices which are quite sensitive to the market sentiments.

Spending from Consumer Welfare Fund

2694. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI HARADHAN ROY :
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS :
SHRI BALAI CHANDRA RAY :

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

(a) whether the fund from the Consumer Welfare

Fund could be utilised only through dole to the Consumer Bodies as financial assistance:

(b) if so, whether there was flagrant violation of the rules and regulations for spending from the Consumer Welfare Fund:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government against the guilty persons and to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. Under the Consumer Welfare Fund rules, any agency/organization, village/Mandal/Samiti level cooperatives of consumers especially of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, engaged in the consumer welfare activities for a period of three years and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or under any law for the time being in force are eligible to seek financial assistance from the Fund. Besides, any industry as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 recommended by Bureau of Indian Standards to be engaged for a period of five years in viable and useful research activities which has made or is likely to make significant contribution in formation of standard mark of the products of mass consumption; the State Governments, etc., are also eligible to seek financial assistance from the Fund.

(b) and (c). So far, no such violation has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Wheat Grain Affected by Karnal Bunt Fungus

2695. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat grain is affected by the Karnal bunt fungus;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered during the last three years as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to come over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Wheat grain is affected by Karnal bunt fungus mainly in some pockets of Punjab, Haryana and western U.P. Even during epidemic the extent of loss due to karnal bunt is estimated between 0.2 to 0.5%. During last three years there has been no report of any epidemic due to Karnal Bunt.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to overcome the situation :

(i) ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and other extension functionaries are

advocating growing of Karnal bunt disease resistant/tolerant varieties.

(ii) Seed treatment with thiram fungicide to control seed-borne infection of the disease.

(iii) Foliar application with bitertanol/propiconazole fungicides at the early heading stage.

Corruption in D.M.S

1696. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alleged corruption prevailing in the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS);

(b) if so, the details of such cases which have come to light during the last five years;

(c) whether any Departmental and C.B.I. inquiry had been conducted against the guilty officers of D.M.S. during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government on the basis of findings of inquiry; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check the corruption prevalent in the D.M.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (e). There was one case of corruption in the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in the last five years. This involved a General Manager. The case was handled by the Central Bureau of Investigation and is currently under trial.

(f) The Vigilance Officer and the Chief Vigilance Officer exercise the necessary checks and control to prevent corruption in the D.M.S.

Illegal Felling of Trees

2697. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large scale illegal felling of trees in the Rajaji Park in the Shivalik hills, Uttar Pradesh is causing serious decline in the forest cover as well as loss of crores of rupees to the Forest Department;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to take concrete action against the involved persons: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The State Chief Wildlife Warden

has reported that there is no large scale illegal felling of trees in the Rajaji National Park. However, some cases of illegal tree felling are detected from time to time and suitable action is taken in such cases under law.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Prices of Foodgrains

2698. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY :
SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :

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

(a) whether the Government have increased the Central Issue Prices of foodgrains under Public Distribution System;

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

(c) whether his attention has been invited to the newsitem captioned "Prices of wheat, by-products may soar under revamped PDS", appearing in 'The Financial Express', New Delhi, dated November 10, 1996;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure that the hike in Central Issue Prices (CIPs) for PDS foodgrains does not cause rise in the open market prices thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Central Issue Prices of wheat and rice have not been increased after 1.2.1994.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The rise in open market prices of foodgrains depends on market demands, availability of foodgrains in the market and consumer preferences. Hence, an increase in CIP of foodgrains meant for PDS/RPDS cannot completely and directly relate with the rise in open market prices of foodgrains.

A constant watch is kept on the production levels and stocks of foodgrains and efforts are made to have sufficient stocks of foodgrains in Central Pool to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains. Open sale of wheat and rice is undertaken to curb the inflationary trend in the market. The Govt., has, however, not yet taken a final decision on the proposal for streamlining the PDS.

[Translation]

Welfare Projects

2699. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some welfare projects of Gujarat State particularly relating to tribal and backward areas are lying pending or under consideration with the Union Government for the sanction of funds at present;

(b) if so, the project-wise details thereof and the date from which these projects are lying pending with the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any;

(d) the project wise estimated cost thereof; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) to (e). No tribal welfare projects from the Government of Gujarat are pending with the Ministry of Welfare. However, information from other Ministries/Departments is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

[English]

Guidelines to SPCBs

2700. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have directed State Pollution Control Boards to take punitive action against the industrial units flouting environmental norms and effectively enforce the pollution control measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments are not following the directives of the Central Government and have failed to take any effective measures; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government if the State Governments failed to take any action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (d). No specific directions were issued by the Central Government to the State Pollution Control Boards to take punitive action against the industrial units violating environmental norms. However, the Central and State Pollution Control Boards are actively monitoring the progress of implementation of installation of adequate pollution control facilities in 1551 units identified as highly polluting industries under the 17 categories. Out of 1551 units identified among the 17 categories for pollution control, 1259 units have provided requisite pollution control facilities and 112

units are closed. The 180 defaulting units which were not having requisite pollution control devices have been served with show-cause notices.

Unprovoked Firing on Border

2701. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pak-troops were indulging in firing on the BSF posts and villagers along the International Border in Jammu areas

(b) if so the number of firing incidents which took place during the current year;

(c) the loss of property and the compensation paid to the affected families during the said period

(d) the number of the BSF personnel/civilians killed and injured during the said period due to unprovoked firing across the border.

(e) whether the Pak-firing is causing great inconvenience to farmers in working in their fields in the border villages; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to ensure security of the civilians residing in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There have been 617 incidents of firing by Pak troops on Jammu border during 1996.

(c) As reported by BSF, there has been no significant loss of property due to firing on Jammu border during current year. The kins of civilians killed due to firing have been/are being paid ex-gratia relief of rupees one lakh. Those injured are being paid Rs. 500/- to Rs. 25000/- depending on grievousness of the injury.

(d) The details of BSF personnel and civilians killed/injured due to unprovoked firing by Pak troops during 1996 are as under :

	Killed	Injured
BSF personnel .	-	7
Civilians	4	7

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The unprovoked firing of pak troops is being promptly retaliated by BSF. Also after a Sector level flag meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers on 11th Nov., 1996, it was mutually agreed to stop firing so that farmers could cultivate their land along border area of Jammu. The situation is now peaceful.

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

2702. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of flow of funds under the Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether the flow of funds to SCP and TSP are in commensuration with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State; and

(c) if not, the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure the same?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) Details of the outlays under the Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan period, as indicated by the State Government, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of Gujarat have been repeatedly addressed with regard to the need to ensure that the proportion of Plan outlays provided for SCP and TSP is at least equivalent to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in the State's total population.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	SCP	TSP
1992-93	71.34	192.47
1993-94	80.43	217.77
1994-95	78.07	237.75
1995-96	97.19	308.76

Details of outlays for 1996-97 are yet to be received/finalised

Winter Birds

2703. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study is being conducted on the winter birds at Bharatpur this year;

(b) whether any changes by way of the diminishing number and type of birds have been recorded; and

(c) if so, the causes for such diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is carrying out studies on various birds

wintering in the Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Bharatpur.

(b) No, Sir. However, the number of Siberian Cranes coming to the park has declined over the years. At present only 3 Siberian Cranes have arrived as compared to 4 in the last winter.

(c) The main cause of decline is hunting and habitat destruction along its migratory route, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Integrated Oil Board

2704. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up an Integrated Oil Board for better coordination and development of the various sectors of oils and fats economy including oil seeds farming, oil extraction and processing industry

(b) if so, whether any memorandum has also been received by the Government from the Indian Vanaspati Producers Association in this regard

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

(d) the time by which this Board is likely to be set up?

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

(a) and (b). Government has received a proposal/ memorandum from Indian Vanaspati Producers Association for better coordination and development of the various sectors of oils and fats economy including oilseeds farming, oil extraction and processing industry.

(c) and (d). Government is of the view that there is no need to create a separate board for this purpose. Some of the suggested activities by the IVPA in their memorandum could be taken care of by existing organizations such as National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board (NOVOD)/Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats and the remaining activities are already been undertaken by the Government.

Unauthorised Drawing of Sand

2705. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised drawing of sand from the sea-shore detected during the last three years;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the persons involved therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from Government of Maharashtra, two incidences of illegal sand excavation from beach at Awas, Tal. Allbag, Distt. Raigad were detected on 14.11.95 and 9.12.95 for which court case was filed against the sand excavators. Third incident of illegal sand excavation was detected on 27.7.96 near Kolgaon beach, Distt. Raigad, for which legal action has been initiated by the Collector, Raigad.

No cases of unauthorised drawing of sand from sea shore have been detected in Lakshadweep as informed by Lakshadweep Administration. Information from other Coastal States/Union Territories is awaited and will be furnished after it is received.

[Translation]

Chemical Factory

2706. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the people of Mathura are facing hardships due to poisonous gas coming out from the chemical factories situated near the district;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

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

[English]

Warehouses/Godowns

2707. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of warehouses/godowns under operation by the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total storage capacity thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wild Life Research

2708. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Society for Wildlife Research has developed any new line to preserve wildlife in the country; 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. This Ministry has not received any report of development of any new line by Indian Society for Wildlife Research, Calcutta, to preserve wildlife in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Penicillin

2709. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to liberalise the policy for the import of penicillin;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Modernisation of Security Forces

2710. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir are still using self-loading rifles,

(b) the details of rifles available with the terrorists

(c) whether the supply of modern weapons to the Security Forces in Kashmir is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. But Security Forces deployed in Jammu and Kashmir have also been using other sophisticated weapons viz. AK-47 Rifles, 7.62mm LMG, Sniper Rifles, 51mm Mortar in addition to self-loading Rifles.

(b) The recovery of weapons from the terrorists by the Security Forces reveals that various sophisticated Rifles viz. AK series Rifles and sniper Rifles are available with the terrorists.

(c) and (d). Supplying modern weapons to security forces in Kashmir and other areas is an ongoing process and there is regular interaction in this regard between Heads of security forces and this Ministry. Proposals to equip these forces with modern weaponry are considered, from time to time, and decisions on such proposals are taken promptly.

World Food Summit

2711. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA
MEHTA :
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister led a Delegation to the World Food Summit at Rome during the last month;

(b) if so, the composition of the Delegation,

(c) the issues transpired at the Summit and the outcome thereof,

(d) the achievements of the Indian Delegation;

(e) the follow-up action plan prepared by the Government;

(f) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "India goes to Food Summit with old data", appearing in 'The Hindu Business Line' dated November 15, 1996, and

(g) the facts therein and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. The delegation also comprised members who were to assist the Prime Minister in bilateral discussions. The composition of the delegation is shown in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d). The Indian delegation participated in the plenary meeting of the World Food Summit and urged Global coalition to promote agricultural development based on technologies which are eco-friendly. It urged industrialised countries to give up their restrictive policies on agricultural trade, encourage production of Primary agricultural commodities in developing countries through appropriate pricing incentives and summon political will to undertake joint action to eradicate hunger. To implement this a suggestion was also made to set up agencies at three levels, the global, regional and national levels charged with the specific responsibility to implement the Summit's Programme of Action. The Summit adopted what is called the Rome declaration with specified objectives and plans and programmes of action.

(e) Most of the programmes and the Plan of Action identified in the Rome declaration are already an important part of the plans and policies pursued by various departments of the Government. Further discussions are taking place to evolve a suitable mechanism for implementing the action plans and programmes incorporated in the Rome declaration.

(f) and (g). The data referred to in the news item concerns nutrition data which was illustrative to indicate the improvement in nutritional standards during a particular period and was quoted from the National Nutrition Policy which was adopted in 1993.

STATEMENT

Indian Delegation :

H.E. Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda, Prime Minister
 H.E. Mr. Chaturanan Mishra, Minister of Agriculture
 H.E. Mr. K. Yerramnaidu, Minister of Rural Areas and Employment
 Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
 Mr. B.N. Yugandhar, Secretary to PM
 Mr. V.K. Grover, Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs
 Mr. K.N. Bakshi, Ambassador of India to Italy
 Mr. H.K. Dua, Information Advisor to PM
 Mr. B.K.R. Rao, Secretary (Security)
 Mr. Arun Sinha, Secretary (Food)
 Mr. Shyamal Datta, Director (SPG)
 Mr. S.S. Meenakshi Sundaram, Joint Secretary (M), PMO
 Mr. N.N. Desai, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs
 Ms. Savitri Kunadi, Joint Secretary (UN), Ministry of External Affairs.
 Ms. Sarita Das, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
 Mr. Ranjan Mathai, JS (BSM), Ministry of External Affairs
 Mr. P.P. Shukla, Joint Secretary (P), PMO
 Mr. Atul Sinha, Minister (Agriculture), Embassy of India, Rome
 Mr. Butshikan Singh, Dy. Chief of Mission, Embassy of India, Rome
 Ms. Sujata Mehta, Director (S), PMO
 Dr. Visinubhotla G.R. Shastry, Personal Physician to PM
 Mr. Mahendra Jain, Private Secretary to PM

Funding to Terrorists in the N.E.R.

2712. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether terrorists in the North-Eastern States particularly in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are getting support from the foreign missionaries to purchase arms from abroad; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check terrorist activities in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) Support from foreign missionaries to terrorists in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram specifically for purchase of arms from abroad have not come to notice. However, some North-East insurgent groups have, in the Past, received financial assistance from some international Church organisations. The possibility of financial assistance so received being diverted by the North-East insurgent groups for purchase of arms cannot be ruled out.

(b) Matters regarding financial assistance by some international Church organisations to some North-East insurgent groups have been taken up through diplomatic channels. A close watch on the flow of such assistance continues to be maintained.

Project Elephant and Ganga Action Plan

2713. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Environment and Forests has severely criticised the functioning of the Ministry over certain subjects like Project Elephant, Ganga Action Plan etc.

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

(c) the follow-up action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) to (c) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests have, in their Thirty Seventh Report presented to both the Houses of Parliament on the 12th September, 1996, commented on the performance of the various programmes, like, Project Elephant, Ganga Action Plan, etc. of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and have given recommendations on these programmes. The Ministry has initiated follow-up action on these recommendations and submitted an Action Taken Report (Part-I) to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for being placed before the Committee.

Ganga Cleaning Authority

2714. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the existing status of Ganga Cleaning Authority;
 (b) its specific achievements with respect to its role and functions; and
 (c) the details of specific areas where it has achieved success vis-a-vis the problems solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The Central Ganga Authority, set up to oversee the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan has since been merged with the National River Conservation Authority which oversees the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan as well as the National River Conservation Plan.

(b) and (c). Of the 261 schemes of pollution abatement taken up under the Ganga Action Plan Phase I, 248 schemes have since been completed. With the completion of these schemes, there is discernible improvement in the water quality of river Ganga in terms of both the bio-chemical oxygen demand and dissolved oxygen.

[Translation]

Projects from Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and Gujarat Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

2715. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation have received projects from the Gujarat Minorities Finance and Development Corporation during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) the details of the projects out of those approved by the Central Govt.; and
 (d) the time by which the remaining projects of the State would be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The details during the last three years are as under :

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
No. of projects received by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation from Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation.	18	13	4

No. of projects received by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation from Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation.	18	13	4
--	----	----	---

No. of projects received by Nil . Nil 8
 National Minorities
 Development and Finance
 Corporation from Gujarat
 Minorities Finance and
 Development Corporation.

All projects received from Gujarat Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Cor. and Gujarat Minorities Development Cor. till 1995-96 have been cleared by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Cor. and National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation respectively.

(c) There is no system of Central Government approval for National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and National Minorities Development Finance Corporations' schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Programme for Pollution Control

2716. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has recently launched a programme to check the growing air and water pollution in the city;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the quantum of Central assistance for the programme; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage similar programmes in the country and other parts of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A study on environmental risk assessment of the city of Ahmedabad was conducted by the Centre for Environment Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad sponsored by the USAID, New Delhi with the assistance and participation of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Based on the recommendations made in the study, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has initiated the following measures to reduce air pollution levels in the city and prevent water pollution :

1. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has procured emission testing meters for transport buses of Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service.
2. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in association with the Directorate of Transport and the State Government Ministry of Transport has taken up the issue of setting up of vehicle emission testing centres in various parts of the city through private sector participation.

3. City Environment Monitoring Cell headed by the Municipal Commissioner has been set up.
4. A drive has been undertaken to check the emissions in the auto-rickshaws using kerosene and punitive measures are taken by the Regional Transport Authority against the polluting vehicles.
5. Traffic improvement scheme and construction of road bridge and fly-over has been taken up to ensure the flow of traffic in the city to reduce air pollution.
6. For improving the air quality, the solid waste management systems are being modernised and completely containerized system is being introduced with a concept of zero garbage on road and handle wastes once only.
7. Remediation measures in the hazardous industrial estates have been taken up at the disposal sites with the help of National Productivity Council and the Gujarat Pollution Control Board.
8. Under the City Greening Programme, roadside plantation with public participation has been taken up.
9. For preventing water pollution, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has taken up a major programme of replacing rusted domestic pipelines.
10. Water quality monitoring is carried out on day-to-day basis by the Central Laboratory of the Corporation. The incidence of water-borne disease is monitored on day-to-day basis by the Health Department of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.
5. To promote pollution prevention in small and medium scale industries, a project on establishment of waste minimisation circles in cluster of small scale industries including Surat in Gujarat has been taken up.
6. Effluent and emission standards have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
7. 24 problems areas have been identified in the country including Vapi and Ankleshwar in the State of Gujarat for abatement of pollution.
8. A network of ambient air and water quality monitoring stations throughout the country has been set up.
9. Tighter emission standards were introduced on 1-4-1996 for all categories of petrol and diesel vehicles and is to be made stricter from 1-4-2000. This would help introduce cleaner vehicles involving upgradation of technologies to reduce emissions from vehicles.
10. The Central Government has advised the various States to enforce the standards for emissions from on-road vehicles and create awareness amongst the general public on various aspects such as maintenance of vehicles, health effects of vehicular pollution.
11. Low-lead petrol had been introduced in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai with effect from June, 1994. Subsequently, unleaded petrol was introduced in the above mentioned four cities on 1-4-1995.
12. The Government is implementing a major plan of action for introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converter vehicles, introduction of low sulphur diesel for cleaner diesel vehicles in a phased manner. Fuel quality standards for petrol and diesel have been notified.

No Central Government assistance is given for these programmes.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check air and water pollution in the country and in the State of Gujarat include the following :

1. Environmental Guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
2. Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.
3. Custom and excise duty exemptions are provided to the industries for pollution control/monitoring equipment.
4. A scheme for setting up of common effluent treatment plants in clusters of small scale industrial units is under implementation.

Referring of Babri Masjid Dispute to Supreme Court

2717. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have committed to refer the Babri Masjid dispute to the Supreme Court under article 138 (2) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be referred to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) The proposal to refer the Babri Masjid-Ram Janma Bhoomi dispute to the Supreme Court under article 138 (2) of the Constitution is already on the "Common Minimum programme" of the Government.

(b) and (c). The proposal involves intricate legal aspects which are being analysed in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Migratory Birds

2718. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the different migratory birds coming to different bird sanctuaries during the winter season, and

(b) the steps taken to provide proper protection to those migrating birds particularly to Siberian Cranes which arrived at Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) About 350 species and subspecies of birds are regular winter migrants into India, including the various bird sanctuaries. These include ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, coromorants, shore birds, falcons, eagles, harriers, swallows, flycatchers, thrushes, pipits, wagtails, buntings, finches, etc.

(b) All migratory birds are covered by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 under which they are fully protected against hunting and commercial exploitation. In addition, much of their habitat is also protected in the network of national parks and sanctuaries throughout the country. Siberian Cranes are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act and thus receive the highest degree of protection. They winter in the Keoladeo Ghana National Park in which their habitat is free from all disturbances. India is also a party to the M.O.U. for the conservation of Siberian Cranes under the International Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS). Under this M.O.U. cooperative action is being taken along with all the range countries of the Siberian Crane to protect the species and its habitat.

Demand for Poorvanchal Pradesh

2719. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Poorvanchal Pradesh demand gains tempo", appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated November 22, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The news item states, inter-alia, that the demand for carving out a Poorvanchal Pradesh comprising 22 densely populated but poverty-ridden districts of eastern U.P. is gathering momentum and that an organisation called "Poorvanchal Vikas" has been floated to chart out the course of the movement in the region.

(c) The policy of the Government is to advance the principles of political, administrative and economic federalism, as a consequence of which the benefits of development are expected to percolate down much faster to the hitherto underdeveloped regions of the country.

[Translation]

Illegal Beef Trade

2720. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal beef trade is going on in Delhi and other places of the country;

(b) whether beef is being sold illegally in the hostels/guest houses;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against owners of such hotels/guest houses in Delhi and other States and also to check the illegal beef trade;

(d) the number of persons found engaged in such illegal trade in various States during the last three years till date; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected from the organisations concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Access to IB's Records

2721. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Intelligence Bureau has denied access to their records relating to India's Freedom Struggle to the Scholars, researchers in the Indian Historical Research Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the relevant records would be made available to the Researchers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). IB's records are classified and not open for general information. Nevertheless, it has been found that the IB does not in fact, have much old information of value to the researchers. Where IB's files are found to have some material, it is so intermixed with sensitive details of operational nature that it is not practical to give a coherent picture after excising the sensitive portion. In view of this the classified records of IB cannot be made available to the researchers.

Crimes in Metros

2722 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crimes in urban cities have shown a consistent rise in comparison to increase in population during the last two decades.

(b) if so the proportion of crimes reported at the national level against the population share of the urban cities.

(c) the reasons for increase in the incidents of crimes in the metropolitan cities, and

(d) the steps being taken to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (c). Crime statistics from only those mega cities which have crossed the 10 lakh population mark as per the

1991 census are compiled at the Central level. Of these only 12 cities were common which fulfilled the above criterion in the 1981 census. Relevant information about these cities is given in the enclosed *statement*.

The data available for the 12 mega cities for the years 1981 and 1991 indicate that in the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Pune the population increased at a faster rate than the crimes during the decade 1981-1991. On the contrary, in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Nagpur the crime increased at a faster rate than the population during the said decade. In Calcutta, Lucknow and Madras the population increased but the crime declined during the same period.

The share of the 12 cities taken together to the total crime in the country was 11.9 per cent and 11.7 per cent during 1981 and 1991 respectively whereas the share of population of these cities to the total population of the country was 6.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively.

Lack of opportunities, uneven distribution of income and diverse socio-religio-cultural disparities are some of the reasons for the increase in crimes in some metropolitan cities.

(d) 'Police and Public Order' being State subjects the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, issues from time to time, directions/guidelines to the State Governments advising them to take appropriate steps to check the crimes. Financial assistance is also provided to the States for modernisation of their police forces.

STATEMENT

Population and Incidence of IPC Crimes in Cities Alongwith Percentage variation during the decade 1981-1991

S.No	City	Population (in lakhs)		Percentage Variation in 1991 over 1981	Incidence of IPC crimes		Percentage Variation in 1991 over 1981
		1981	1991		1981	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All-India	6901.0	8496.0	23.1	1385757	1678375	21.1
1	Ahmedabad	25.5	33.1	30.0	10502	18017	71.6
2	Bangalore	29.2	41.3	41.4	17122	25311	47.8
3	Bombay	82.4	126.0	52.8	35263	39897	13.1
4	Calcutta	91.9	110.2	19.9	13951	13803	-1.1
5	Delhi	57.3	84.2	46.9	29341	32462	10.6
6	Hyderabad	25.5	43.4	70.7	6870	10736	56.3
7	Jaipur	10.2	15.2	49.5	5577	8241	47.8
8	Kanpur	16.4	20.3	23.8	5882	7712	31.1
9	Lucknow	10.1	16.7	65.7	10291	6794	-34.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madras	42.9	54.2	26.4	15693	12633	-19.5
11.	Nagpur	13.0	16.6	27.8	5750	9987	73.7
12.	Pune	16.9	24.9	47.9	8031	11411	42.1

Communal Incidents

2723 SHRI MUKHTAR ANIS Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of communal incidents in the country during January-September 1996. State-wise:

(b) the number of persons killed/injured therein

(c) the ex-gratia payment made to the victims or to next of their kin. State-wise and

(d) the number of persons arrested/detained and cases instituted against the guilty persons. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) to (d) The Central Government is not primarily concerned in view of Public Order being listed as Item No. 1 of List II-State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As the State Governments are primarily concerned with law and order matters, including communal incidents/riots, such information need to be maintained by the State Governments. However, information received from the State Governments about communal incidents/riots, number of persons killed, number of persons injured and number of persons arrested during January-September 1996 is given in the enclosed *statement*. Information about payment of ex-gratia and number of cases instituted is not available.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of the State/UT	No. of communal incidents/riots	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh (Jan-Aug. 96)	2	-	20	-
2	Bihar (Jan.-July. 96)	9	3	64	273
3	Gujarat	23	3	62	188
4	Karnataka	8	2	44	400

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Kerala (Jan.-June 96)	28	-	23	171
6	Madhya Pradesh	30	4	78	173
7	Maharashtra	7	5	93	501
8	Tamil Nadu	3	2	18	6
9	West Bengal (Jan.-Aug. 96)	2	3	9	53
10.	Delhi	1	-	-	7

Note: Other State/UT Admsns. have furnished Nil information.

Violation of Anti Pollution Laws

2724 SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the factories in the industrial areas adjoining Delhi which violated the anti-pollution laws during 1995-96:

(b) the number of factory owners against whom the legal action has been taken for violating anti-pollution laws and the number of persons prosecuted out of them, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop violation of the anti-pollution laws in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) The details of the factories in the industrial areas adjoining Delhi which violated the anti-pollution laws during 1995-96 is as under :

(i) Uttar Pradesh

Total number of 16 and 8 industries were issued show-cause notices by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, for violating the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, respectively.

(ii) Rajasthan

The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board has informed that there is no industry within the jurisdiction of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, which is adjoining Delhi.

(iii) Haryana

Haryana State Pollution Control Board has issued show-cause notices to all the industries adjoining territory of Delhi, which have been discharging their effluent in water bodies leading to river Yamuna, for compliance with the effluent standards prescribed by the Board.

(b) No prosecution of factory owners has been launched in the said period.

(c) The State and the Central Pollution Control Boards are monitoring the pollution generated by industries and are taking suitable action against those which are not complying with the prescribed standards.

[Translation]

Revenue Villages

2725. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of forest villages in the Gujarat particularly in the tribal and backward areas and the number of villages out of these converted into the revenue villages particularly in the said areas;

(b) whether approval of the Central Government has been obtained to convert the remaining villages into revenue villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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.

[English]

Shortage of Fertilizers

2726. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rasainik Khaad ki Kami se Uttar Pradesh ke Kissan trash", appearing in "Dainik Jagaran", dated November 24, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) to (c). The availability and sales of urea, Dap and

Mop in the States of Uttar Pradesh during Rabi 1996-97 (upto 28.11.96) was as under :

(Qty. LMT)

Product	Availability at retail point Rabi 96-97 (upto 28.11.96)	Distribution Rabi 96-97 (upto 28.11.96)
Urea	10.10	4.54
DAP	4.51	2.71
MOP	0.60	0.34

The availability has been so far adequate. In respect of cooperative societies which have been defaulters and whose recoveries are less than 30%, the State Government has advised them to purchase DAP from their own resources and sell on cash basis. In 22 districts of the State where the number of defaulters societies is more, the State Government has made arrangements for distribution of fertilizers through retail outlets of State Agro Agencies. Nearly 300 MT DAP from each of the rake allotted for distribution through the cooperatives will be set aside for sale through such retail outlets.

The distribution of fertilizers within the State is the responsibility of the State Government which has taken necessary steps to meet the requirements of the farmers by making alternative arrangements.

Unaccounted Purchased by Departments in Bihar

2727. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether unaccounted purchase of Rs. 1200 crore made through DGS and D by the road construction and Public Health Engineering Department in Bihar has been unearthed;

(b) if so, whether CBI has taken up the matter for investigation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CBI is over burdened at present in dealing with the scams;

(e) if so, whether a special cell is proposed to be set up for investigating the scams; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

Militant Activities

2728. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of international agencies involved in training and assisting the terrorists for indulging into the disruptive activities in India;

(b) the total number of militants, police, armed forces personnel and the civilians killed in militant activities in J and K during the last three years; and

(c) the number of militants arrested and taken into custody during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR) : (a) As per available information, Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) has been reported to be training and assisting the terrorists for indulging into the disruptive activities in India:

(b) Total number of persons killed in militant activities in

Year	J and K during
1993	2567
1994	2867
1995	2768

(c)

Year	Number of militants arrested and taken into custody during
1993	4780
1994	4244
1995	3288

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Food Corporation of India (Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1996.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table -

a copy of the Food Corporation of India (Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. 75/F. No. EP 16(3)/92 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September,

1996, under sub-section (5) of the section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 849/96]

Notification issued under Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon for the year 1994-95 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 478(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1996 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 340 (E) dated the 17th April, 1995, issued under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 850/96]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, 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 National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1995.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 851/96]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 852/96]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council

for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 853/96]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1994-95.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 854/96]

[Translation]

The Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. Vadodara and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for the year 1995-96 etc.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA : 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 Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1995-96

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts, and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 855/96]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 856/96]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 857/96]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1995-96.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 858/96]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1995-96.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 859/96]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Paradeep Phosphates Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 860/96]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 1996-97.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 861/96]

[English]

The Annual Report and Review by the Government of the working of Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and National History for 1994-95 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salim Ali Centre

for Ornithology and Natural History 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 Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History for the year 1994-95.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 862/96]

Notifications Under Border Security Force Act, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHD. MOQBOOL DAR) : I beg to lay on the Table -

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968 :

- (1) The Border Security Force Junior Engineer (Civil) (Group C Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1996.
- (2) The Border Security Force (Medical Officers Cadre) Rules, 1996 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1996.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 863/96]

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statement showing Action taken by Government

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) the Statements showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Chapter-V of the following Reports:

- (1) 12th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Cash assistance for export of ossein and export of Railway Wagons to a foreign country.
- (2) 59th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Drought Prone Area Programme.
- (3) 121st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Review of the working of Controllerate of Procurement.
- (4) 130th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Overall Review of Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of Posts Telegraphs Department.
- (5) 154th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Cash assistance for export of Iron Castings.

- (6) 183rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Review of Working of Calcutta Telephones.
- (7) 184th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on New Delhi-Ambala Coaxial Expansion Scheme.
- (8) 4th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Induction of an Aircraft in the Indian Air Force.
- (9) 19th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Avoidable Extra Expenditure on the purchase of Cross-Bar Telephone Exchange Equipment for various Exchanges.
- (10) 37th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (11) 43rd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin.
- (12) 99th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Marketing by Indian Railways
- (13) 108th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Madras Post Trust.
- (14) 115th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Import of Life-Expired Ammunition.
- (15) 117th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Induction of an Aircraft.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Statements Showing Action Taken by Government

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : to lay on the Table the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Reports :

- (1) Fifth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs for 1994-95.
- (2) Seventh Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on Passport facilities.
- (3) Eighth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Situation Prevailing in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Northern Areas.
- (4) Tenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1995-96.

12.02¼ hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have a statement to be made by the hon. Minister of Food. Shall I do it first before the Zero Hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is a long statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is important. We will allow Zero Hour. Do not worry. I have decided to allow Zero Hour. This is an important statement. The hon. Minister will make the statement now.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Rise in the prices of wheat

[Translation]

MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Mr. Speaker, Some of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been drawing the attention of Govt. towards the shortage of wheat and rise in its prices for the last few days. I am grateful that they have discussed this vital issue. As the United Front Govt. believes in transparency, I want to give a statement in the House so that position could be clarified in this regard.

In the first instance, let us have a look on production of wheat during Rabi season 1995-96. During the kharif season 95-96 for which procurement commenced in April 1996, the production of wheat was 622 lakh tonnes which is 31 lakh tonnes less than the last year's production which was about 653 lakh tonnes during 94-95 season. The procurement made by Govt. procuring agencies was the worst affected. The procurement during the year 95-96 was 123 lakh tonnes. This came down to 82 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 year i.e. procurement was less by 41 lakh tonnes...*(Interruptions)* I have read your proceedings...*(Interruptions)* Joshiji, your proceedings are with me, please listen. We are coming to your point...*(Interruptions)*. You do not want to listen.

12.05 hrs.

(Shri P.M. Sayeed in the Chair)

Sufficient allotment is being made for social welfare projects of Govt like PDS and mid-day meal scheme despite less production and procurement. In addition, the export of wheat has been stopped so that availability of wheat could be ensured. 4.17 lakh tonnes of wheat was lifted under PDS during October 95 against the 7.32 lakh tonnes lifted during October 96 which shows an increase of 76%.

The off-take under the social welfare schemes has also increased. The geographical area for mid-day meal scheme has been increased. The other projects like JRY and Nutrition Programme are also continued. The off-take under these projects is 75-80 thousand tonnes per month. It may be seen from the aforesaid figures that the off-take for PDS has not been reduced. As far as possible the allotment on demand of States has also been increased. I would like to say clearly that we will not show any reluctance towards providing wheat from Central Pool for PDS and Govt. sponsored social welfare schemes.

The open sale of wheat was also started through FCI w.e.f. October 1993. There was problem of storage due to huge quantity of wheat in the godowns. The FCI had to bear the burden of carrying cost as the quantity of wheat was more than requirements. Due to this, approximately 5 lakh tonnes of wheat per month on an average has been sold in open market during 1995-96. The quantity of wheat sold in open market by FCI from April 95 to March 96 was 63 lakh tonnes.

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Sir, there has been a standel in the open market...*(Interruptions)* Rs. 700 and a half crore has been plundered...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am not going to leave your point...*(Interruptions)* your reply is coming...*(Interruptions)* First, you listen...*(Interruptions)*. The quantity of open sale reached even upto the level of 10.5 lakh tonnes in some months during the lean period last year. As a result of this the prices of wheat remained stable during the last year. Because of shortfall in production by 31 lakh tonnes and procurement by 41 lakh tonnes FCI reduced the quantity for sale in the open market. In view of availability of wheat in Central Pool we ordered to sell 3-4 lakh tonnes of wheat per month during the period August to October 1996. In view of scarcity of wheat I increased it to 6 lakh tonnes last week i.e. FCI would be able to sell 6 lakh tonnes of wheat per month for the period of December 1996 to March 1997. This limit can be increased if considered necessary.

We have not only increased the quantity to be released in the open market but certain fundamental changes have also been made in the system of allotment so that hoarding and blackmarketing could be contained...*(Interruptions)* Please listen what steps have been taken Under the previous policy of FCI any Roller flour mill or person could purchase any quantity of wheat from open market sale. By recognising the shortcomings in this policy and the possibilities of misuse of it by hoarders and black marketeers in the event of scarcity of wheat, I seriously thought over it and changed it completely. Today, under the changed policy, a flour mill or a person is allowed to purchase the wheat upto the ceiling of 200 tonnes...*(Interruptions)* As per new instructions, with the object to bring transparency in the open sale of wheat conducted by FCI, now this whole process is carried out under the surveillance of three member committee in which Director, Food of the

concerned State is also a member. The applications from the purchase of wheat are accepted every month upto 7th under the new process and on completion of scrutiny of these applications by three member committee, the list of allottees is displayed in the FCI HQrs...*(Interruptions)* This process never had such transparency in the past.

Today keeping in view the sentiments of the House and in order to control rise in prices, I have decided to raise the ceiling from 200 MT to 500 MT per month. Simultaneously, it has also been decided that under this system priority has to be given not only to the Undertakings of State Governments and cooperative societies, but they should also not be charged earnest money. Others will have to pay 10% as advance payment

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Chairman he is using wrong language...

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I have also decided to make three members committee of FCI responsible for increase in the wheat production...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Please ask the Minister about the prevailing prices in the market...*(Interruptions)* People are not getting food and you are producing lengthy figures here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb him. You may not agree with him but please hear him.

[Translation]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Please tell at what price it is available...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I will tell every thing. You are not prepared to listen...*(Interruptions)* Besides, I have also passed orders that wheat will be released to allottees only after obtaining an undertaking to the effect that the prices of wheat products would be kept under control. Even after taking these measures if Hon'ble Members come across irregularities committed by the officers of my Department, then they are requested to bring it to my knowledge immediately so that severe action could be taken against guilty officers...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Madhya Pradesh Government have resorted to firing in Sagar...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : After increasing the quantity in open market and allotment to States under PDS, stocks in the Central Pool as on 4.4.97 will come down to a level below buffer stock norms. In the wide public interest and with a view to increase the availability of wheat, I have given orders to relax the buffer norms...*(Interruptions)* In any case, buffer stock is maintained to meet such eventuality.

AN. HON'BLE MEMBER : You are speaking on behalf of the Government or in your personnel capacity...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I do agree that price of wheat, particularly during 10-11 months, have increased in the market. In October, 1995 the wholesale price index of wheat was 268.5 which increased to about 332.2 in October, 1996...*(Interruptions)* In other words, there was a increase of 25%. During the same period, there was an increase of about 10.3% in the wholesale price index of rice.

Now, let us have a look on the price increase of last 3-4 years. There has been an increase of 41.9 per cent in the prices of wheat during January 1993 to October 1996 whereas the increase was 42.5 per cent in case of rice. Therefore, if we take into account the increase of last four years, it can be concluded that increase in prices of both wheat and rice was almost same.

Inspite of release of wheat from Central Pool, there is increase in prices of wheat in market or there is a scarcity, we would have to find the reasons elsewhere. It came to my notice that there are irregularities in the stock supplied to States under PDS at subsidised rates and such commodities are not made available to the Ration-card holders. After formation of U.F. Government I had written to all C.Ms and Governors to make sincere efforts to stop blackmarketing and hoarding. So many States responded...*(Interruptions)* I had made it clear that 'Essential Commodities Act' and 'Consumer Protection Act' may be enforced widely...*(Interruptions)* If there seems to be a need to amend any rules framed thereunder suggestions may be sent immediately. If ration is not available in the ration shops or there is diversion then State Government would have to initiate appropriate action. I had emphasised this is the Seminar of CMs and Ministers and requested them to have intensive study on P.D.S. carried out...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him to make a Statement. Please hear him.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : In September, 1994, States were directed to relax the control on distribution and stocks of wheat in view of the adequate stock of wheat available in the Central Pool. The direction of September, 1994 has now been withdrawn in view of the changed scenario...*(Interruptions)* I have requested them to review the position statewide and take appropriate action...*(Interruptions)* I hope State Govts' will fix the wheat stock holding limits and take action against black marketing and profiteering.

There is some misunderstanding that the stock level of wheat has come down due to heavy export. I would like to clarify that 4 lakh 31 thousand tonnes of wheat has been sold by FCI for the purpose of export during the current financial year 1996-97 but no sale has been made by FCI for the purpose of export after June 96.

This wheat was sold to honour the commitment of last financial year 1995-96.

FCI might have had to pay compensation for non-compliance of the commitment regarding sale of wheat for the purpose of export. No new agreements have been signed by us to export wheat from Central Pool during the year 1996-97. Not only this, there was no restriction on the export of wheat products during the previous financial year 1995-96 and first six months of the current financial year. Govt. have included the export of wheat products in the "Restricted list" in view of the shortages of wheat.

We have rationalised the open market sale by FCI by raising the sale price of wheat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

[English]

Hon'ble Minister, you may please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI LALMUNI CHAUBEY : From the very beginning the hon. Minister has been saying that I have done this. Whether he is saying this on behalf of the Government or in his personnel capacity.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : What ever I am saying, saying in the capacity of a Minister and on behalf of the Government. In Punjab and Haryana, the sale price of wheat has been raised from Rs. 415 to Rs. 441 per qtl. w.e.f. 1st April, 1996. Again it was raised to Rs. 455/- per qtl. in August, 1996 and further to Rs. 490/- per qtl. w.e.f. 1st September, 1996. For the other parts of the country, sale price was fixed after the sale price in other parts of the country was fixed by adding freight charges in the basic price. Due to this the sale price of wheat increased and it was available for Rs. 490 to Rs. 572 per quintal. The open sale price in different places fixed time to time by us...*(Interruptions)* if need be then we will decide to increase it further. We will exempt subsidy from it...*(Interruptions)* The aim behind making it available for open sale at export price is to lower the market price...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : You may please confine yourself to the statement, Mr. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Hon. members have made a special mention about unavailability of wheat in the capital of the country...*(Interruptions)* We have been supplying 80 thousand tons of wheat and 20 thousand tons of rice every month. The detail of allotment and lifting of wheat by Delhi during last few months is

shown below :

	Allotment	Lifting
July, 1996	60,000 tons	41,800 tons
August, 1996	60,000 tons	44,900 tons
September, 1996	60,000 tons	47,800 tons
October, 1996	60,000 tons	40,800 tons

Besides, Food Corporation of India had also released wheat quota for free sale in National Capital Region, Delhi, the details of which is shown below :

August, 1996	12000 Metric tons
September, 1996	10,000 Metric tons
October, 1996	15,000 Metric tons
November, 1996	20,000 Metric tons

The Central Government has taken initiatives for NCR Delhi. In order to control the rates of wheat in Delhi, Agmark wheat flour at the rate of Rs. 6.40 per Kg. is being sold through 150 branches of Super Bazar and 72 branches of Kendriya Bhandar...*(Interruptions)* The Government has made this arrangement from 9th December. It is also proposed to provide wheat at this rate to J.J. colonies and distant rural areas through 39 mobile vans of these two organisations. The price of wheat flour has come into effect from 9th December and an advertisement to this effect has been published in the newspapers. We will supply wheat in sufficient quantities to Super Bazars, Kendriya Bhandars and State Governments under this scheme.

The Central Government has advised all State Governments to implement this scheme. The States which show their willingness to sell wheat flour at fair price through their cooperatives or other organisations, we will make them available wheat from FCI at open market rates. I hope that the state Governments will take full benefits of this scheme.

Our intention is clear. We will firmly face the crisis, arising due to the shortage of wheat production. The interests of weaker sections are upper most in our mind therefore whatever quantity of wheat is required, we will give it to the states so that they may distribute it through PDS to everybody.

I would like that Roller flour mills, flour mill owners, wholesalers and retailers to cooperate Government in this regard so that unreasonable increase in the prices could be checked. I believe that they will not give a chance to the Government to use powers vested in various acts. In this context, I would like to submit that the day*since I have become the Minister for Food...*(Interruptions)* the corruption...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, you please confine to your statement.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : You do not want to listen to me. In this context, we are also keeping a strict vigil in the matter of corruption. The United Front Government will not compromise with corruption at any cost...(Interruptions) So far, three big cases of corruption have come into light. Now I am apprising you the action taken by me in this regard. After taking the charge, I have entrusted two cases to CBI for further investigation. There are two cases pertaining to Punjab and Haryana...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, kindly resume your seat. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister is giving a statement. Should we take it for granted that Mr. Speaker as well as you have already gone through this statement. What should be the length of a statement? If the length of the statement is more than the required one then it could have been laid on the table of the House, there was no need to read it out. You can see for yourself that members are very agitated...(Interruptions) I request you to instruct the hon. Minister to lay the statement on the table of the House instead of reading it out and a discussion on the hike in the price of wheat should be started as it is being sold at Rs. 10 per Kg. and there were some firing incidents also...(Interruptions) Kindly ask him to lay it on the table of the House...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many pages are left now?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Sir, I will hardly take one and half minutes time to conclude...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : Hon. Minister, wheat is being sold at Rs. 10-15 per Kg.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You complete it now. Please confine to your statement. Please do not react to that side. You please read you statement.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : If the Minister gives any statement cannot we make comment on that.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have entrusted two cases to CBI for investigation. I do not want to furnish any details about these cases as the matter is under investigation. The guilty officials will be punished after the investigation, I can assure

you this much. I believe in sifting of truth from the false...(Interruptions)

Hon. Shri Joshi ji has drawn the attention of the House towards the alleged irregularities in the open sale of wheat by FCI in Rajasthan. He has also written a letter in this regard. There has been some delay in the investigations but I hope to get the investigation report in a day or two. I am not interested in concealing the facts. I will apprise the members about the action taken on the investigation report within a week's period...(Interruptions) Just listen to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again, you are reacting to that side.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : There was no acute scarcity of wheat but the blackmarketeers and hoarders were trying to create artificial scarcity of wheat in the market. I would like to warn them. One's will power help one to remove all handles. We are here to control the prices. I would like to reiterate my resolution with this couplet.

"Jo Hamare Dil ke Dard ko Pehchante Nahin"
Ham Unke Tafsaro ka Bura Mante Nahin."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per rules, there has not been a tradition of asking clarifications over a statement in this House but today such is the occasion that we will have to forget that tradition...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me hear him. Why are you giving judgement on that?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It seems to me that neither you nor the hon. Speaker has gone through the statement earlier. Such a lengthy statement should not be allowed. It could have been laid on the table of the House and its copies could have been distributed to the members. In case if members wanted any clarification or discussion, arrangements could have been made for the same. Even though, allowing such a lengthy statement in the House means that the problem is very serious. Wheat is not available in many parts of the country and wherever it is available it is being sold at Rs. 10 per Kg. One of our colleagues from Madhya Pradesh was rightly saying that there was some firing incident when people were trying to get wheat. I had requested you to hold a short duration discussion on this subject so that the members could present the problems of their areas in the House. The scheduled business of the House is important but if wheat is not

available in the market and wherever it is available then it is beyond the reach of the common man then there cannot be a bigger issue than this. I therefore request you to urgently hold a discussion on this issue in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, there should be a discussion not only about the situation of wheat, but there should be a full-fledged discussion on the overall food situation in the country...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Allahabad) : There is no question of agriculture but it has become an important issue since rates of pulses and rice are increasing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Joshi, I have allowed Shri Pilot to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the House remembers, this question was raised last week and the statement given by the Minister should have been come a few days ago when the price of wheat was soaring high. The other day I had said that until the Government do not claim that there is no scarcity of wheat the prices would continue to soar. Just now, what is said by Shri Atal ji is true that in small towns where there is scarcity of wheat, its price is roaring. Today the hon. Minister did not mention even once that the price of wheat will not be allowed to rise and there is no scarcity of wheat and he will provide whatever quantity of wheat is required. He only mentioned one thing in his statement that there was some fall in the wheat production as well as its procurement. In 1996, when our Government handed over charge to this Government at that time we had sufficient buffer stock of wheat the Minister may give a clarification in this regard. When in May, I went to Punjab I found that there was no godown capacity left with FCI there. They were not purchasing wheat due to which the farmers were making hue and cry.

I have to make two submissions. This is the concern of the nation as a whole because whenever we go on tours then we are asked about the price of wheats in every public meeting. I therefore want that the House should urgently hold a discussion on this issue and the Government should openly say that there is no scarcity of wheats and if there is any, efforts are on to meet the same. I want to make a special mention about Fair Price Shops. The Government should immediately release wheat stocks for these shops. I was surprised to hear that only 47 lakh tons is being lifted against the allotment of 60 lakh tons by the Delhi state which will ultimately result into rise in price of wheat. I want that the State Governments should be asked to give

explanations as to why they did not lift their respective stocks. It is a matter of grave concern. As the Minister has told that State Governments are not lifting the full quantity of the stock allotted to them. This is a reason responsible for the rise in the wheat price. I want that this should be discussed in the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have called the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANT JENA) : The Government has already given a statement and on this matter, the Leader of Opposition has sought a discussion. The Government is prepared for that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pal, be seated. Let us hear him. Mr. Acharia, be seated.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA : We can give a discussion on food situation with special emphasis on shortage of wheat. There is absolutely no problem. We can fix up a time and have a discussion on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us stop the matter here.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hear me. Atal ji has already proposed to have a discussion on this matter.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have just allowed me to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody will be standing up and there will be no end to it. Now, please be seated.

Now, the issue is, an unusually lengthy statement was read out by the hon. Minister and there was lot of restlessness from various sections of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me conclude. The Government is also prepared to have a discussion on this subject. So, let us conclude this matter. According to the rules of the House, a discussion is not taken up on the statement. We will have a full-fledged discussion on this issue after fixing up a time. Therefore, we will go to the next item.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Chairman, Sir, while replying the discussion raised by me the previous week, the Hon'ble Minister has given assurance that the enquiry would be held within a week. In this regard, I would like to urge that while holding an enquiry, this aspect should also be enquired into as to why out of the stock of wheat lying at various stations in Rajasthan 21,000 bag of wheat were supplied to a single trader and this trader exported this wheat after the month of June...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I will not allow you to seek any clarification. It is already decided that we will have a discussion. Mr. Joshi, please be seated.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Chairman Sir. This is a very important question. Discussion on this issue should start right now. Wheat is not available. Bullets are being fired. People are being killed. The Government is prepared for a debate. We are prepared for the debate. Then, what is the problem? This discussions should be initiated at this moment itself. What else can be more important and a issue of concern for this Home? We are public representatives. People are being killed. People are being shot. They are dying of starvation. Are you going to let loose food riots in this Country? Would you allow food riots to occur on this country? This debate should be held right now, today itself. What is the problem in it?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Govt. react to it.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : Chairman Sir, the opposition party has made a demand that after the Minister's reply, a number of supplementary questions arise and there should be a discussion on food or wheat problem in the country. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that the Govt. has no objection thereto. But, the discussion in the House is held under certain rules. It may be under an Adjournment Motion, under rule 184, rule 193 or Calling Attention Motion. Such discussions are usually held under these rules. This should be decided in the Business Advisory Committee as to under which rule the discussion should be held. We are prepared for that. We feel that after the reply by the Minister, discussion is held under rule 193. The Govt. has no objection if the discussion is held under the rule 193. You can old food problem or wheat problem to this discussion. The Govt. has no objection. The discussion can be taken in the Business Advisory Committee ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : This House respects the feeling of the people and is meant to obviate the problem and difficulties being faced by the people. Therefore the discussions should be started right now suspending the rules in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today, the meeting of the Bussimen Advisory Committee is going to be held at 4.15 P.M.

(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : B.A.C. meeting is to be held in the evening. By that time in India ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why we are not called to the meeting?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : You suspend all the rules and start discussion. After all the rules are meant for soothing the problem are difficulties big faced by the people...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, this is not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : The Statement give by the Minister can satisfy the Minister, but it will neither satisfy the members nor the people. Our leaders have demanded immediate discussion on this issue, suspending all the rule and practices. Our party had demanded that the using should be debated today, right now. The statement given in the House is more about self praise and less about the issue of wheat ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : If we do not allow her to speak, then they will say that that we have no regards for the women...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at least, I should be allowed to speak as I have tabled the notice for this discussion on the issue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : It has already been listed. I am going accordingly. It is not that I have decided about it at this moment.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is Zero Hour. Now, Shri Veerabhardram Thammineni.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Shri Thammineni.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERABHADRAM THAMMINENI (Khammam) : Sir, I am speaking...*(Interruptions)* They are disturbing me. How can I speak when disturbance is going on?

[Translation]

*SHRI THAMMINENI VEERABHADRAM (Khammam) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are going to adjourn for lunch. All of us are hungry. But when we go for lunch, while having lunch, we should not forget one important point. When 94 crores of people in the country

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

have lunch or dinner, one should think wherefrom this food is coming? This food is being produced in our rural India. Farmers and agricultural workers toil night and day round the year, unmindful of rain or shine to produce the food grains required to feed us. Sir, we Hon. Members of this august House are here today, only by the blessings of these very people who have voted for us. And, among the people who voted for us, the agricultural labourers constitute the majority. We owe our position to those humble agricultural workers. We are consuming the food produced by them. But Sir, unfortunately, even after 50 years after independence, we have failed to enact any legislation for protecting their rights and for providing safety and security to those poor agricultural labourers. We have to hang our heads in shame for this lapse on our part. It is our duty and we should not shy away from the responsibility. At least now, we must try to bring forward legislation for the protection of the rights of our agricultural workers. These workers should have the registration facility. They should be provided with identity cards. They should be provided with at least minimum wages. The future of their children should be safeguarded. They should be provided at least the minimum required facilities to lead a decent life. Sir, the Common Minimum Programme, chalked out by the United Front Government, headed by Shri Deve Gowdaji, has also promised to bring in one such legislation for the benefit of agricultural labourers. It is most unfortunate that our Hon. Prime Minister is ignoring the Common Minimum Programme. What is more, he has started ridiculing us for criticising the Government for its failure to implement the CMP. He is reported to have said that the criticism of supporting parties was only meant for the consumption of party workers and not for the people. The Hon. Prime Minister is reported to have made such remarks at the recently concluded Surajkund meet. We take serious exception to these remarks of the Hon. Prime Minister. Sir, we are not saying anything for the consumption of our party workers. We are criticising the Government for its lapses and for the sake of the people in the country. No responsible Member from all sections of this House including the Hon. Prime Minister should make such kind of statements. Today the Government has totally forgotten the CMP. They are speaking for feudals and other influential sections of the society. Today we shouldn't be forgetting the Common Minimum Programme and the welfare of the farmers. Hence, at least now, the Government should come forward with a legislation ensuring the minimum wages, protecting their rights to meet their basic needs. This Hon. House should at no point of time forget the welfare of the agricultural labourers who happen to be the backbone of the country. No one should politicise it. Let us not forget the fact that it is they, the agricultural labourers, who are feeding the country. An assurance to bring about a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the agricultural labourers was given on the floor of the House. But the assurance just remained on papers. The assurance has not been fulfilled.

Hence, I again appeal to this Government to take steps to introduce a comprehensive Bill for the welfare of the agricultural labourers as early as possible. I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, this is about a matter which we have been raising in this House for the last several years. This concerns the poorest of the poor in this country - the agricultural labourers. About eight crores of agricultural labourers and about 35 crores of people in all - including the family members of these agricultural labourers - are living in this country without any legal protection. Sometimes it gives us a feeling that we are not living in a civilized society. A large number of people in this country are without any legal protection. We have been demanding for a Central legislation for the agricultural labourers. There should be a system of registration for the agricultural labourers where - there should be a system of providing identity cards to them; there should be minimum wage for these people; there should be a guarantee for regular work for them and there should also be a provision for welfare fund and pension and a provision for dispute settlement machinery. All these things should be there.

In spite of holding several meetings by the Government on this aspect and in spite of several promises made that this Bill would be brought forward, the Governments at the Centre have only deferred the bringing forward of the Bill on this subject. The Bill has not yet been finalised and there is no sign of bringing forward this Bill. Wherever a matter concerning the poor people comes, any Government drags its feet on that. I demand that this Government should bring the Bill, which concerns the interests of the poorest of poor, in this Session of Parliament so that these large number of people can live with proper legal protection.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai-North) : Only yesterday the country and the Parliament has celebrated the golden jubilee of the completion of 50 years of the Constitution of the Constitution Committee. On this occasion the Hon'ble President has stated that this democracy should purpolate to the people. Judiciary, Administration and Justice should reach the people as provision of the Constitution. If we want to achieve this objective, then the administration should be run in the regional language and judiciary should also work in regional languages. This is the demand from all sections of the people. The one difficulty is being faced in this regard is that the Constitution's authoritative version is the regional language is not available if the Courts and the Administration in the State has to work as per the provision of the Constitution then the authoritative version of the Constitution in all the regional languages

should be made available. In the absence of this a small matter arises as per the Urdu language which I would like to present before you. When we come over here after getting elected then we take oath. How should we take oath has been written in the Constitution. When we take oath, we use the name as Bharat or India. But in Urdu 'Bhashantar' which in Government publication in that it has been written as 'Bharat Ka Aelan'. The oath in that is given in the name of Bharat. But then oath is taken in Jammu and Kashmir then we use the word 'Hindustan'. When we take in this House, then we use the word 'Hind'. I would like to urge upon that these three decades words 'Hind', 'Hindustan' and 'Bharat' are not in consonance with the Constitution of India. This should be ensured that the oath taken should be in consonance with the spirit of the Constitutional, legal angle and propriety. Therefore, authoritative translated version of the Constitution should be available in all the regional languages.

I have tabled a bill for replacing the word 'India' by 'Hindustan'. If this Bill gets priority in the ballot then it would be accepted. But for the time being my demand is that authoritative version of the Indian Constitution should be made available in all the language. Presently, the authoritative version is available only in Hindi language. I demand that the Minister should make a statement about the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI KASHI RAM RANA (Surat) : Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very serious problem. Due to the closure of IDPL for a number of months, 8000 employees are on the verge of starvation. The situation has come to such a pass that the employee are yet to get the salary for the month of November. Whereas the decision was taken to give them the salary as the case has been referred to the BIFR. As per the decision taken the price should have been given the salary for the month of November. An amount of Rs. 3.5 crore is outstanding, but the Government has not provided the funds. The former Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh had promised that the employees of the IDPL will get their salary every month. Therefore, I demand that the Government should look into this matter as if the units located at Hyderabad and other five units are closed down then the entire machinery will be finished. The transport facility provided to the employees is going to be withdrawn. The supply of electricity to the employees has been stopped by the management and the Government. This issue concern 8000 employees the Union Government has been taking a decision in this regard. I demand that the employees should be given the salary for the month of November and a decision should be taken by the Government to save the employees from the starvation.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, we support the casue of IDPL workers

...(Interruptions) If you do not allow us to speak on any subject, what will we do? We are supporting the cause of IDPL workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : It is a very serious matter, Sir. We support the issue and at the same time I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey our feelings to the Finance Minister and also to the Industry Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH (Balua) : Chairman, Sir, I support the issue raised by the Hon. Member. Thousands of employees of the IDPL are on the roads in Delhi and have become the victims of starvation. Even the employees working in the factory located in the Bihar are not getting any facilities. This is a pharmaceutical unit manufacturing low cost medicines, but it is going to stop manufacturing of low cost medicines under pressure from multinational companies which is not a rational approach. Therefore I demand that the Government should review this matter and the employees should be paid their salary and for this purpose provision should be made in the supplementary budget.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) (WB) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me. I have stood here in the interest of workers, especially in the interest of IDPL workers as also in the interest of sick public sector undertakings. The hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, in his Budget Speech assured us that a comprehensive revival Bill would be brought in this House, in this Winter Session itself, for discussion. It has not yet been brought before the House. Today, IDPL, a premier and prestigious institution, has come to a standstill. IDPL has contributed significantly to the Indian drug industry but all the production units have been closed down. The work force has been reduced from 13,000 to 8,200 and even that limited work force is rendered idle today. Workers are not getting their payments and salaries for months together.

Moreover, the Government's policy on reduction of custom tariff and imported medicine has aggravated the situation. All this taken together have aggravated the situation and that has created the problem on the lot of IDPL workers. I would urge upon the Government to increase the budgetary provision for IDPL ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Chairman, Sir, you might have gone through the news items appearing in Hindustan Times today wherein the report about the Amarnath tragedy has appeared. This is most

unfortunate that when the House is in Session, the report in this regard is appearing in the newspapers and this report has not been brought before this House till date. The Home Minister is sitting here and I would like to request him that report should be placed in the House immediately...*(Interruptions)* About 300 persons have died...*(Interruptions)*.

Chairman, Sir, the Home Minister is sitting here and he is prepared to reply. Therefore I would like to know as to when the report is going to be placed in the House. It is appearing in the newspapers but it has not been brought before the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : Chairman, Sir, I would express my point in brief. The Chairman and the Joint Managing Director of NTC Shri B. Balasubramanyam had given a statement last month. Shri Venkatswamy who had been a Minister in the previous Government, then a decision was taken that all the NTC Mills will be reviewed and modernised. A renewal fund was constituted for this purpose but now only last month a statement has been given in Kanpur that 11 NTC mills located in Uttar Pradesh can not be reviewed. This is an assessment because of which the employees are quite agitated and there is a widespread resentment among them. Out of this 11 mills 5 are located in Kanpur and among them Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Myore Mill and Artherton Mill can certainly be reviewed because the condition of machinery is quite good and they are having generating sets also. In addition to these mills Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Maunath Bhanjan Mill, Naini Allahabad, Raybareilly Textiles can also be revived...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am expressing my point in brief that the salary paid to the employees of the NTC mills in U.P. as idle wages amounts to Rs. 3 crore 90 lakhs per month. If the Government just spent 10 to 20 crores on these mills then this amount can be reduced. Another matter of concern is that the retired employees have not been paid their Provident Fund. The reason therefor is that the mills have not deposited the provident fund and ESI amount since 1991 and the outstanding amount is about 27 crores. These are my two points. First, atleast two mills in Kanpur should be revived which is quite possible and secondly the payment of 27 crores rupees should be made so that the retired employees and these who have sought VRS are given their provident fund amount.

[English]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tezpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House and through you of the Government to a strange phenomenon of literally elephantine proportions which is emerging in certain parts of Assam, including my constituency. I am making a reference to what is called the Sixth Addition to the Kaziranga National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary. In this Sixth Addition, the territory of the Park has been extended through and across the

River Brahmaputra to the north bank of the River Brahmaputra, which is in my constituency. Long stretches along the river have been covered and as a result lakhs of people are being affected by this extension of the Park. There is a case wherein our concern for preservation of wildlife, we are putting human life in jeopardy. These people whose areas have been covered by the Park are being evicted by the Department of Forest of the Government of Assam.

13.00 hrs.

Many of these people were earning their livelihood from fisheries in Brahmaputra river and also by cultivating the charred land. They have been prevented from continuing with these activities as a result they are being deprived of their livelihood. So, this is a dismal case where preservation of wild life is given greater importance than the lives of human beings. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take it up with the Government of Assam and see that eviction process is immediately stopped. It is a fit case to go before the National Human Rights Commission. But before we refer it to the Commission we hope that the Government will take necessary measures to stop eviction and see that the people are not deprived of their livelihood from fisheries etc.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : The Hindustan Steel Ltd. is an important public undertaking unit which undertakes the construction and repair works of important projects of Steel Authority of India (SAIL). Due to malicious policies adopted by the previous Government, this company is on the verge of destruction. With a view to benefit the private companies either no orders or very few orders have been given to this company. The workers of HCL company are facing hunger. In my constituency, modernisation work is going on in Bokaro Steel Plant but even then no work has been awarded to HCL company. Their workers are facing hunger. The SAIL should make payment to them but they are not getting their salaries for the last two months. Shri Basu Deb Acharia ji, you should also support this cause. They are paid a meagre amount on 25th or 28th of every month. No advance is given to them. Medical or LTC Advances have been stopped. They are demanding more work and for that purpose they organised a demonstration but they were lathi charged by Bokaro Steel Plant Authority. I know that the hon. Minister is also feeling perturbed over the plight of HCL. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that firstly he should make arrangement to provide adequate work to HCL company and secondly he should arrange to make timely payment to its workers. It is not a very big demand and moreover they are not demanding money without work. Please don't destroy them like previous Government just to benefit some favorite private companies. This matter of bungling of not placing any order with HCL should be inquired into by the CBI...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : These companies are under the Ministry of Steel. The Minister is here. Let him make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Acharia, I cannot compel the Minister to make a statement. If he wants to react, let him react. I do not want to compel him. I cannot compel him sitting here.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Minister of Steel is here... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad) : Sir, I fail to understand as to why you are not giving even single opportunity to us to speak. There should be some system... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not allowed. It will not go on record. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, it is a very important aspect. There is unanimity among the Members of Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KATIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due regards to the Chair, I would like to say that senior Members are given chance when they just raise their hands but Members like me give notices every day before 10 O'clock but even then we do not get chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every day 40 to 50 notices are received from the Members and all of them cannot be given chance to speak. It is done according to the decision of the hon. Speaker. It is not like that as you are saying. Now please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Minister of Steel is here and he can assure the House... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Acharia, I have told you that you are not to speak. Now I have called upon Shri P.C. Thomas to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a senior Member. How can I compel the Minister of react?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Sir, I would like to raise a very important point regarding the maximum limit of election expenses on which there was a near unanimity amongst the Members. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. leader of the House and the Minister of

Parliamentary Affairs that in the all party meeting as well as in the discussions which ensued in Parliament, there was a near unanimity that the maximum limit of election expenses should be enhanced. It is a reality that election expenses are there. There was a decision in the all party meeting regarding this matter that the Government would try to bring a legislation at the earliest. However, that has not been brought.

Now, recently the Chief Election Commission has also accused Parliament saying that Parliament is responsible for not bringing out some of the salient reforms in elections which have been agreed upon, which have directed and which have been found to be very important. Now, I would say that it is not actually Parliament, it is for the Government to bring forward a Bill in this regard. Parliament is ready to approve some of the very important electoral reforms which are to be brought about immediately.

I would urge upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to kindly respond to this. In the all party meeting there was unanimity on this issue, there was an undertaking by the Government that since some of the changes were so important, it would be brought before the U.P. elections. The reforms concerning the State funding of elections for parties as well as candidates are one of those on which there was some kind of unanimity. I would like to submit that the hon. Minister may respond to this because this is a very important matter on which all the hon. Members are also interested.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition was raising this point some time back saying that the issue of electoral reforms is something which have been brought to the notice of the House but till now that very important legislation is yet to come before the House. I would bring to the notice of the House as well as to the Minister that that very important legislation should ensue and some kind of an undertaking or a statement be made in this regard in this House today itself.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : The employees of Doordarshan and AIR are on indefinite strike. Will it not be discussed here?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) Sir, on this electoral reforms, the first round of all party meeting was held and whatever issues on which there was unanimity, have been implemented. In the second round, the Government has requested all the political parties to give their suggestions on electoral reforms.

About the second instalment reforms, the report from different political parties is yet to come but many parties have given their recommendations. On the basis of those, we are processing the whole thing and, I think, we are holding an all party meeting soon.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, the Government employees of Doordarshan and All India Radio — programme staff and executives — are on a hunger strike from the 6th of December.

Some of them are going to die in the hospital but the Government is insensitive. They are demanding restoration of parity and nothing more...*(Interruptions)* The people are dying. They are on an indefinite hunger strike from 6th of December. This question was repeatedly asked on the floor of the House and an assurance was given by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that they had recommended to the Ministry of Finance and that they had agreed to the just demands of the programme staff. The Minister has made a public statement in this regard. The Finance Ministry has agreed to restore parity in respect of the pay scales of the programme executives and the engineering assistants but till today no progress has been made. Today you will find that the employees are on the road. They are dying. They are on a hunger strike. I wonder how a Government can be so insensitive to the just demands of its own employees. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that they should come out with some positive assurance and save the lives of the young men, its own employees who are on the road...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is already a part and parcel of the record. They want only a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot compel the Government for everything.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir through you I would like to draw attention of the House towards a big corruption scandal. This scandal of Indian Bank to the tune of Rs. 1500 crores came into light on 9th November, 1992. High officials are also involved in it and CBI is enquiring into it but there are some officers in the Finance Ministry who are not granting permission to inquire into and take necessary action against the officers of Indian Bank. Even one of the high officers involved in the scandal has now become an active member of TMC Party. It appears that the Government is trying to hush up this scandal of Rs. 1500 crores. Sir, through you, I would like to demand that the Government should inform the House about the action taken on this scandal since 1992...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : Sir, the Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh are reeling under famine. I have been giving notices for the last two weeks...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHURCHILL ALEMAO (Mormugao) : Sir, as early as September 1995, the Konkan Railway Corporation had submitted plans to construct a Road

Overbridge at the level crossing at Majorda-Goa. Everyone was in agreement with the plan. Suddenly three weeks ago, a bombshell was dropped on the people of the area by proposing to construct the Road Underbridge. The reasons given are: high cost of the overhead bridge and non-sharing of this high cost by the State Government. I regret to point out that no one has thought of the safety technical feasibility and well-being of the poor people living around the area.

There is a water reservoir near it and the road could not be constructed under the bank of the shallow formation. Water will be logged and the area would be submerged posing a great hazard to the people. On 20th November, 1996, the Village Panchayats of Calatta-Majorda, Utorda, Majorda, Salcete-Goa has in its emergency meeting passed a resolution asking KRC to stop the work for Road Underbridge and restart the Road Overbridge. A few days ago, I visited the area and found people agitated and talking of going to the courts to reverse the proposal. The situation is fraught with tension, fear and may result in violence and litigation resulting in long delay to complete the project.

I, therefore, request the Central Government, personally the Railway Minister, to take remedial measures in time to avert an ugly turn. May I ask this august House whether the high cost of a project can be traded for the safety, well-being and convenience of the affected people?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I have given a notice inviting the attention of the Finance Minister and the Government as a whole to the inordinate delay by the Fifth Central Pay Commission in submitting their report to the Government. Earlier, when this Central Pay Commission was appointed, the time given to them for making the report was one-and-a-half years. That expired in January, 1996. The Commission did not submit its report on the scheduled date. The date was then shifted to June, 1996. It was further shifted to September, 1996 and then I do not know whether it was further shifted to any other date. Unless the Central Pay Commission submits its report, the Central Government employees, numbering about forty four lakhs, are being denied of their legitimate wage increase and other allowances. It is not only the forty lakh Central Government employees who are concerned, but their families too. And not only the Central Government employees and their families but one and a half crore State Government employees are also affected by this delay.

Therefore, the Government should take immediate initiative to persuade the Justice Pandeyan Commission to submit its report as early as possible and the Government should take a positive decision in the matter so that the legitimate demands and hopes and aspirations of the crores of Central Government and State Government employees are met without further delay. If any further delay is caused, it will be a very

dangerous example and it will not create a conducive atmosphere for the Central Government employees to work in a way they are required to work.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh particularly Chhatisgarh area is reeling under severe drought situations and as a result of it the entire crops of farmers has destroyed...*(Interruptions)* The farmers have nothing to eat and when farmers are hungry, how they will be able to provide work to the labourers. Due to this drought situation Adivasi people are not getting any work. In Betul district, Adivasi people are eating boiled leaves of trees and becoming victims of different serious diseases. More than one lakh Adivasis have migrated from Madhya Pradesh. I am not giving this figure but it is an official figure of Madhya Pradesh. People have migrated to other State in search of employment but they are not getting proper wages in other States also. They are not able to send any money to their families. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have totally failed in combating the drought situation and the Central Government has not yet sanctioned even a single penny for this purpose. The Central Government makes discrimination against Madhya Pradesh in other matters but atleast in case of drought no such discrimination should be made. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to demand that the Central Government should provide an assistance of atleast Rs. 100 crore to Madhya Pradesh Government immediately.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to raise an important matter. The present leader of the House Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was an outstanding Member of the Janata Party in 1977. The then Government launched a Health Guide Scheme under Health Department. Under this scheme one health worker was appointed for every one thousand population, on the basis of some honorarium, after giving three months training with a view to provide health guidance and first aid facility in villages. Since then Health Guide Scheme is going on in all Talukas and villages. In 1977 the Government appointed more than one lakh unemployment persons on the basis honorarium of Rs. 50 per month and since then they are working in the villages. Since the United Front Government has included rural health in its basic programme and it is one of the seven priorities fixed by this Government, I would like to say, through you, that these healthy workers are still getting an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month whereas today a daily wages labourer earns Rs. 65 per day in Delhi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want your protection in this regard. I would like to request the leader of the House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that this matter has been raised time and again in the House and despite the assurance given by the Minister, nothing

has been done till now. I would request the leader of the House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to make an announcement in the House that this Health Guide Scheme would be implemented in every village of the country and workers employed under this scheme would be declared as Government employee and they would be given salaries equivalent to Government employee so that this scheme may be implemented in a proper manner. Sir, I would request you to direct the Government in this regard. The Government should give a statement in the House so that the interests of health workers could be protected.

SHRI M. SELVARASU (Nagapattinam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

According to the Cauvery Tribunal's verdict the Karnataka State has to release 51 TMC of water of Tamil Nadu. But that State has released only about 15 TMC of water so far. The small and medium farmers are suffering due to lack of water and lakhs of agricultural labourers have become jobless. At least 15 TMC of water has to be released immediately. Moreover, the Cauvery Water Tribunal is now headless after the resignation of its Chairman. A new Chairman has to be appointed immediately for the proper functioning of the Tribunal.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, and request that the Minister concerned may kindly take immediate steps for the release of water and for appointment of a new Chairman.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, earlier persons having apprentice training used to get jobs but now they have not been getting jobs for the last 7-8 years. On the other hand a large number of daily wage vacancies are falling vacant in Mumbai but even then the apprentices are not being given employment. In this regard the Supreme Court has also given a verdict. The Railway Minister is present in the House. He had also given us assurance that apprentices would be given priority. The Supreme Court has also given direction to give priority to such apprentices. There are about 750 such workers, who are also not getting any help from Employment Exchange. The hon. Labour Minister had also said that they would be given priority. Now-a-days outsiders are being recruited there but these apprentices are not being employed. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Railway Minister to give an assurance in the House that they would be given jobs at the earliest. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister is prepared to say something. You please direct him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he want to react he can do so but I cannot compel him.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : The hon. Member has been bringing this matter to my notice, so I would look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is saying that you have been bringing this matter to his notice so he would look into it.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my Parliamentary constituency, Ghaziabad, people belonging to 28 villages do not have any representatives. At the time of Panchayat elections in the State these 28 villages were under Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation. Therefore, elections for village Panchayat heads and Members of District Council could not be held and before the Municipal Corporation elections these 28 villages were excluded from the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation. That is why elections for Municipal Corporation could not be held in these villages at that time. Today, such is the situation in these villages that neither Municipal Corporation elections nor Panchayat elections were held there. As a result thereof, there are no representatives at rural level, due to which all developmental works are lying standstill.

The Chairman, Sir, today the people of these 28 villages are agitated over it. But still the elections have not been held. Since there is President's rule in UP therefore, it is centre's responsibility to hold elections over there. I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately hold the elections for Gram Panchayats, Members of BDC and Members of District Councils, in these 28 villages.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister for Rail towards a problem of my constituency, Patna. Hon. Minister has otherwise done a lot for our area. But still there are some problems and I would like to draw Minister's attentions towards those problems. There are four broadgauge Railway crossings which require overbridges. Deedarganj checkpost, Bihar Meethapur are the places where overbridges are to be constructed and the railway line in Chiryatand is to be changed into broadgauge. I have talked a number of times about these issues with the hon. Minister. He had even given an assurance but nothing has been done in this regard. In the absence of an overbridge traffic gets jammed over there which blocks the road and due to which the people has to suffer a lot.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : There are traffic jams even at Fatuha. You should ask for a overbridge for Fatuha also. This is very important.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do support the points mentioned by Shri Nitish Kumar. Fatuha is an important Railway crossing and an overbridge is required there. Therefore, along with Fatuha I would like to draw Hon. Minister's attention towards Deedarganj checkpost Bihar, Mithapur and Chiryatand and request to allot funds to construct

overbridge at these places so that problem of traffic congestion could be solved.

Sir, I feel that hon. Minister wants to speak in this regard. I therefore request him to say something and start work there so the problems being faced by the people there, could be removed.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has relations in Fatuha. I therefore request you to kindly ask the Minister to construct an overbridge at Fatuha Railway crossing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I myself, the hon. Member, the Chief Minister and Shri Nitish Kumar ji have already raised their issue number of times and I have categorically told them that as per rules if the State Government is ready to bear half of the expenses then we are ready to construct these overbridges.

Just now, the hon. Member has told us that the State Government has already sanctioned the said amount. I have asked to enquire into this, if the money has been received by us then I assure you that I will pay the share of Rail Ministry and start the work immediately.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Fatuha, project has already been sanctioned.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No, it is not a question of sanction. It is a matter of allocation of funds by the State Government. Work will be started on such projects by Ministry of Railways by contributing its own share of money for which fifty percent contribution has been received or is expected to be received from the State Government.

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the burning problem of hundreds of unemployed youth of my constituency. The industries at Satna do not abide by the conditions of the agreement made with the Government about the safety of the environment and providing employment to the local youth. These industrial units are causing hazardous pollution in our area. On one hand our people fall victim of the pollution caused by these industries but on the other our youth do not get even employment in these industries. At present, hundreds of youth are unemployed there and when they cry out for their right the industrialists in connivance with the authorities lathi charge them and they are implicated in false cases.

Through you, I would like the Government to instruct these industries to abide by the conditions of the agreement otherwise just now it statement given by the Home Minister was being discussed that a hungry man can go for all sort of sins...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had given some other subject in your notice, now you are saying something else.

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : That matter has come in the 377.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Cannot you give a separate notice for it? Please conclude.

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA : Through you. I would like the Government to instruct those industries to abide by the conditions of the agreement.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman. Sir through you I want to mention a sorrowful incident.

Today morning, when I was coming to Lok Sabha at that moment I received a phone call from my constituency according to which many persons died in an accident due to a collision between two vehicles in Darywan situated in my constituency. According to the information received at least sixty bodies have been recovered so far. It is a very tragic incident. I want to mention it is the House and want to express our condolences towards the bereaved families.

I would urge upon the Government to provide some sort of relief in this case of the victims of this road accident by deviating from the existing rules. Since that road is very narrow it may be a possible reason for this accident. So this road should be broadened. This is very important road, there used to be a rail line in Fatuha Islampur. Now there are no rail lines only a road is there but this is a narrow road that is why this accident took place there.

I would urge upon the Government to take notice of it and every possible attempt should be made to provide relief to the affected families.

13.33 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House stands adjourned for lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.37 hrs.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Seven Ministers past Fourteen of the Clock

[Translation]

(Shri Nitish Kumar in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to evolve an Action Plan to check soil erosion being caused by Chambal.

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH (Bhind) : Thousands of hectares of cultivable land on both the sides of the Chambal river flowing through Madhya Pradesh,

Rajasthan and UP is being converted into ravines due to soil erosion caused by the river. As per the survey conducted by the scientists, if this soil erosion is not checked, then during the next 100 years Bhind and Muraina districts of MP would disappear from the map and the entire area would convert into ravines. Government have been making funds available to control this soil erosion. But as per an official report these funds have been largely misused or remained under-utilised. If this land on both sides of the Chambal river is to be made cultivable, it should be given on lease to the landless persons or unemployed youth while giving loans at normal rate of interests and action plan should be formulated for the purpose.

(ii) Need for Early Implementation of Package of Concessions declared in 1995 for the benefit of telephone subscribers in rural areas.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) : In December 1995 the then Minister of Communications had announced a Rural Package for the telephone subscribers in the rural areas. It was expected to be implemented on 1.1.1996. Under this package, there was a provision to charge half the registration fee, concession in local rent and calls and expansion of group dialing area but this package has not been implemented as yet. On the other side telephone are being installed in the rural areas under another scheme named 'MARR'. The telephones installed under the scheme have become a matter of dispute and these telephones are also not in use. The Government is spending lakhs of rupees on each telephone. One telephone is being provided in each village under this scheme. Besides, the items given under this scheme are being misused. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Communications to announce the implementation of the said package to fulfil the requirement of communication facilities in the rural areas.

[English]

(iii) Need to Include 'Right to Works' as a Fundamental Right

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : Sir, unemployment is one of the burning issues before the nation and the Government. We are proud that next year our country is going to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our freedom movement. We are enjoying our political freedom, but our economic freedom is far behind as a result of which the number of unemployed youth is increasing day by day. The number of jobs in public sector, private sector and the other Governmental Services is going down day by day. Retrenchment of workers, closure of factories and voluntary retirements have become the order of the day. Job opportunities for women, minorities and Other Backward Classes are very much less and, besides, their bread and shelter

are being taken away without giving them any alternative help by those who are working in Government and other agencies. The need of the hour today is to strengthen the economic freedom. Government must accept the 'right to work' as a fundamental right and prepare a comprehensive plan of action in this regard for the unemployed youth. The message should go to the nation that the new generation is the hope and aspiration of the country's future. Let them strive to achieve the goal of New India.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to Protect the Interests of Working Class in Private Sector

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA (Salumber) : Since the time the private companies have been permitted to operate in various industrial sectors, there has been wide spread discontentment among the workers working in the private sector because the industrialists pay no attention towards the genuine demands and problems of the workers in order to earn maximum profit. If somewhat attention is paid somewhere, cases are kept pending and the working class is held guilty. If the labourers resort to the path the peaceful movement they are threatened of lockouts. Due to unemployment in the country, the labour class becomes weak in such circumstances. There are long lines at the gates of industries. Therefore, industrialists don't pay any attention towards the problems of labourers. Government have control over the public undertakings and it exerts its pressure on them. But there is no control over the industries in private sector in respect of labour problems or reservation issue. Therefore, the Government should monitor the private industries with view to obviate the genuine problem of the workers and to ensure the reservation for backward classes as is being done in the case of public undertakings.

In my parliamentary constituency and surrounding areas, the factories like Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory do not pay any need towards the genuine demands of the workers but instead given a threat of lock-out.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to obviate the genuine problems of the working class.

(v) Need to allot funds to State Government of Bihar for repair and maintenance of roads in Sitamarhi district.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : The condition of roads in Sitamarhi district of Bihar is very poor as a result of which the industrial and economic development of the district is being hampered. Sitamarhi is a flood prone district as a result of which main highway and rural roads get damaged every year. The condition of all main roads of the district has become so much dilapidated that it has become difficult to ply buses,

trucks and tractors on them. Due to paucity of funds the repair work is not done in time. Not even a single main highway and rural road is safe as a result of which people face great difficulty in travelling from one place to another. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate funds for the widening and metalling of roads in Sitamarhi district.

[English]

(vi) Need to Augment Television facilities in and around Agartala

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Sir, Television has now become a part and parcel of public life. We cannot ignore its importance in our day to day life. There is a Doordarshan Centre at Agartala, the State capital of Tripura but it cannot run independently except for one hour. It is relaying the programmes of Delhi Doordarshan all the time. One-third of the population of the State of Tripura is tribal and they have their own language and culture. Almost all the people of the State are Bengali-speaking. As the time is very much limited, there is no scope of making programmes on different aspects of the socio-culture of the State, particularly on that of tribal people. Hence the time for telecasting of programme of the State should be enhanced from one hour and the Government should also see that the people of Tripura may enjoy Calcutta Doordarshan's programme. The range of transmission should also be increased. Two more relay centres at Belonia and Dharmanagar should come up early.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to increase the State's timing, start relaying Calcutta Doordarshan's programme and set up two more relay centres at Belonia and Dharmanagar and increase the range of Agartala Doordarshan.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to provide compensation to the victims of train accident of Birahuli railway crossing in Satna district, M.P.

SHRI SUKH LAL KUSHWAHA (Satna) : In Satna district of Madhya Pradesh, a tractor collided with a goods train at Birahuli railway crossing on the night of 29.11.96 as a result of which four persons died on the spot and four are battling for life in the hospital. This accident occurred because the railway crossing gate was open. The Government should take appropriate steps to check the recurrence of such accidents. In this regard my suggestion is, that the Ministry of Railway should give a compensation of 5 lakh each to the family of those who have been killed and 2 lakhs to the persons rendered handicapped due to this accident and one member of each family should be given employment because those who have been killed were Government employees.

[English]

(viii) Need to provide Adequate funds to Sikkim for Development of proper Infrastructure

SHRI BHIM PRASAD DAHAL (Sikkim) : Sir, we, in Sikkim, felt quite happy over the interest taken by the Prime Minister in the development of the North-Eastern region of the country, which had been neglected for a long time. Within months of taking over as the Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda made a visit of the North-Eastern States and was kind enough to announce a package of all-round economic development. We are, however, constrained to note that Sikkim although faced with similar problems of isolation, poor infrastructural facilities and a difficult hilly-terrain State failed to get the attention of the Prime Minister.

Through this mention, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister that we, in Sikkim, are looking forward to his visit to see for himself the difficulties being faced by our people due to difficult living conditions. The State has vast hydro-electric, tourism and horticulture potential which has not been tapped due to paucity of funds and absence of proper infrastructure.

Till date, there has been no major project taken up under the Central sector nor any airlink established which would help in the development of tourism.

With these points made, I request the Prime Minister in particular and the Union Government in general to treat Sikkim also with a sense of love and belonging as long isolation breeds problems of its own kind.

14.50 hrs.

**DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1996 — CONTD.**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI NITISH KUMAR) : The House will now take up Item Number 11. I call upon Shri Vijay Goel to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, I raise to speak on Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill. This Bill was enacted in 1957 and today in 1996 it has become a matter of ridicule for Delhi. You will be astonished to know that the purpose for which this authority was constituted, its advisory committee has met for the last three years. Its head is no other than Lt. Governor of Delhi. I had specifically written a letter to know as to why the meeting of this body had not been called. You can well imagine the state of affair in which this authority is functioning. Delhi used to be the capital of pandavas by the name of Indraprasth. Delhi

has a history and culture tracing down to Mahabharat period. The capital of pandav where Draupdi was disrobed and humiliated. today every citizen is being humiliated and nobody is paying any attention towards his suffering.

Mr. Chairman, first of all we take word 'Dilli'. In Hindi it is written 'Dilli' whereas in English it is spelt 'Delhi'. I would urge upon the Central Government to correct the spelling of Delhi and it should be written 'Dilli' because the way in which Dilli is spoken in Hindi it is also read in English. If the name is not proper, how other things will function properly. When DDA was set up, the population of Delhi was 7 lakhs. In 1947 when refugees came to Delhi its population swelled to 14 lakhs. At that time the need was felt that some Bill should be brought for the development of Delhi. Hence in 1957 a Bill was brought and a master plan was prepared for the planned development of Delhi. Its other function was to acquire, dispose of and manage the land. But it is a matter of regret that today there are masters but there is no plan. Today, mafia has illegally occupied the DDA land and is disposing and also managing it, whereas DDA has turned a blind eye towards this. You will recall that DDA had acquired 60,000 acres of land but it is a matter of guess for the member sitting here as to how much land has been developed. There is no one to look after Delhi because there are hoards of agencies here such as DDA, CPWD, MCD and many others. You can well imagine the fate of a common man when so many agencies are functioning. A common man has to go many places to verify whether the land belongs to DDA, MCD or the Central Government. One has to run from pillar to post to get this work done. But today we are not prepared to consider why we have segmented Delhi in so many agencies and authorities. Why do not we develop Delhi fully through one agency.

Mr. Chairman, DDA is looking after Housing and is constructing Houses. If I am right then Delhi was constituted not only with the purpose of constructing houses but one of its job was to allot Delhi as per the lay out of master plan so that the other people could develop it. But today DDA has constructed such houses that nobody can forecast when its roof will come down. Nobody can tell about the quantity of the cement and steel used in them. There are many such instances. DDA is constructing houses in Vasant Kunj and other places which can prove dangerous any time. People living in those houses are constantly reeling under fear that their roofs may cave in any time. DDA constructed 24,000 houses in 1988-89. In 1989-90 DDA constructed 21,000 houses. In 1995-96 DDA constructed only 2000 houses. Today there are 70,000 people in que for DDA houses. DDA have not constructed those so far. Only 2000 houses have been constructed in 1995-96. I do not think that Central Government are serious to solve the housing problem. During the course of meeting with Lt. Governor for the budget of 1995-96, it was informed

that there is a budget of 250 crore rupees and out of that only 75 or 50 crores have been spent on housing. The remaining money has not been spent. When the DDA came up with a new scheme, I asked them whether houses have since been allotted to old applicants. It is not I but the hon. Minister Shri Venkateswaralu who I hold in high esteem and who is also a senior Minister gave this information to the Rajya Sabha on 5th December. I do not think that the hon. Minister has been able to understand the DDA fully. Even the Vice-Chairman has not so far understood the DDA well. If the Vice-Chairman will be changed after every 17 months, they will take time to understand the DDA. On the 5th December, the Rajya Sabha was informed that there were no takers for the DDA houses. As many as 3017 houses are lying vacant in Bindapur Dwaraka. The hon. Minister says that it is his new concept. Development will take place gradually. There are no takers for the type of houses constructed by the DDA. There are no takers for 21535 houses. In his reply on 29th February in this regard the hon. Minister clarified that water and electrical connections are yet to be installed in these houses. These connections will be given by other agencies. I would like to know from the Government whether the MCD and the DESU were consulted before taking up construction work of 21,000 houses. Was the water supplying consulted? When water and electrical connections have not yet been given to existing houses, how it is that new schemes have been taken up. Will the new houses also remain without these connections or any arrangement being made for this. I come from the Delhi Sadar Parliamentary Constituency. Lakhs of acres of DDA land is lying in my area alone. I shall come to this later. But one thing I would like to say that there is no use of taking up new housing schemes by the DDA when the houses already constructed are lying unused without water and electrical connections.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : What the Government of Delhi is doing?

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : The hon. Member does not know that the DDA do not come under the Delhi Government. When schemes are launched, the Delhi Government will be required to give water and electrical connections. If the Delhi Government is not in a position to give these connections, what is the use of raising these structures? This is the most important question I would like to ask. There is no need to level charges against the Delhi Government. Instead the DDA should be handed over to the Delhi Government. Then only the Government of Delhi could be held responsible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, about 43,394 applicants registered their names under the Ambedkar Housing Scheme and the new pattern scheme. Persons who deposited money, have not yet been given flats. A total of 70,000 person are in the line waiting their turn to get houses. There is no information about it and there is nobody to give any information as to what further

development schemes are in the offing. There is also no indication as to what will be the future housing schemes. Recently two schemes were announced, the Janata Registration scheme and the S.F.S.

15.00 hrs.

Unspecified number of applications were called for for 3500 flats only. An advance of Rs. 5000/- was also taken from each applicant. Interest @ 10% will be paid on the advance money. Then what the DDA will do of the crores of rupees deposited with them. The hon. Minister should reply this point. The construction of houses in Dwarika Phase-I and Dwarika Phase-II which were likely to be completed by the years 2000 or 2002 has not yet started. The hon. Minister can not give a reply to this point today. By what time all these schemes will be completed. All these schemes are being postponed. These schemes are being deferred. What the Central Government is doing to coordinate the works of various agencies. The present Government at the Centre does not keep any co-ordination among the various agencies. If the DDA come under the Government of Delhi, the discord among various agencies will be over. Before starting a new scheme the Government of Delhi should be consulted in detail. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the DDA proudly show in their documents that 3257 acres of their lands has been encroached. The land has been occupied illegally. If somebody does not get land in Delhi, he encroaches upon DDA land. Today, the cost of 3257 acres would run into not in lakhs but into crores of rupees. Who is to be held responsible for that. Has a single person been suspended for this illegal possession and unauthorised construction. I wrote to DDA about the unauthorised construction of DDA land in my area. Unfortunately, they have no knowledge of the location of half of their land. They have been able to reclaim only 200 acres of land. Even today thousands of acres of DDA land is under illegal possession, but no one has so far been suspended for this lapse. Today, as many as 352 J.J. colonies have come up on DDA land. No planned construction could be made, no E.W.S. flats could be given or no flats could be constructed on that land. The land has been illegally occupied and J.J. colonies have been grown there. No amenities are available in these colonies. The DDA can neither evict this land nor provide any amenities to those people. It is also not that the DDA would provide basic facilities to those people and settle them. There are also charges against the DDA that it has turned into a money making agency. In the same way every one of us feel that the public schools take exorbitant fees. They are raising the fees arbitrarily. Nobody asks the DDA, if the land per acre costs Rs. 80 lakh in South Delhi, Rs. 50 lakh in North Delhi and Rs. 35/- lakh in East Delhi, how the housing societies registered under DDA claiming to work on no profit no loss basis are earning so much of profit. At the time of applying, the societies run from pillar to post to acquire land. You will be surprised to

know that there is no tradition in the DDA to reply to any society's letter. I placed all these points before the Lt. Governor. He had no reply for all this. Make pay off and acquire land has become the state of affair in the DDA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the cost of DDA houses is very high. DDA Houses were meant for the weaker sections which should have cost Rs. 1 or 1.5 lakh at the maximum. On the country the houses cost to the extent of Rs. 10 lakh. It is very difficult to acquire such costly houses. The societies which were allotted land by the DDA constructed their houses very late. They were penalised for this lapse. Later it was found that the DDA delayed clearance of their layout plans. Their appeal was not heard. Due to this a large number of societies remain incomplete. The DDA have been converted into a money making agency. It is not for a common man. The Authority have no right to earn money from people and construct houses for them. They should provide houses to people on no profit no loss basis. Today all the societies claim that there should be some grievances redressal system in the DDA where people can lodge complaints and seek redressal. At present there is no such system in the DDA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will find DDA parks and rose gardens at places. Rose gardens are there, but not a single rose one can find there.

Today, DDA parks are not developed as they are done in the M.C.D. A Mali is employed in each park with a covered area of one acre. In my area as many as 40 Malis are working in one park, but actually even 5 Malis do not remain present.

The people whose land has been acquired by the DDA do not get compensation. There are many complaints in this regard. The DDA acquire land at will but people whose land has been acquired run from pillar to post for compensation. There is nobody to listen to their complaints.

Gandhiji had said that till the villages are developed, people will migrate to cities. The DDA have not yet developed the villages. As a result of this population of Delhi is increasing continuously. Housing societies are also working here. I want that the DDA should once again engage the private agencies, prepare the lay out plan and take up development work with the support of all and sundry. Then only we will be in a position to provide houses to more and more people.

Today people mostly complain about corruption spread in the DDA. In a meeting of the Officers of the DDA where the Lt. Governor was also present, I raised the point of corruption in the DDA. I questioned each and every official of the DDA to be bold enough to say that he is not indulging in corruption. No one present could say that from top to bottom. All officers are involved in corruption. No files move without bribe. It may be that there were some honest persons in the DDA, but now it is said that everybody is involved in corruption.

The Central Government is responsible for the corruption in the DDA that cannot be described in words. Despite that knee deep corruption, only 8 persons have so far been penalised or punished. Cases have been filed against 48 officials only that too against officers of J.E. and A.E.'s level. No senior officer has so far been accused. Six such person who posses property disproportionate to their income have been proceeded against. People carry the impression that no work in DDA can be done without bribe. When the Central Government cannot control the DDA, it should transfer the authority to the Government of Delhi, otherwise Delhites will continue to face the housing problem as they are doing in the case of electricity and water.

The DDA have failed in its objectives. If the DDA wish more and more development of Delhi, they should work in the J.J. colonies where no work has been undertaken. Today, residential houses of DDA have been converted into shops and each such unit costs upto Rs. 80/- lakh, but no action has been taken against a single person. It is better to dismantle the house and construct a new one because of the quality of material used by DDA.

While bringing forward the amendments and pressing to pass them, the hon. Minister did not pay any attention to all these problems. Earlier there used to be the Metropolitan council which has since been replaced by a Legislative Assembly.

(Shri Chitta Basu *in the Chair*)

15.09 hrs.

Earlier, there used to be three Members and now also three Members are to be taken in the DDA. Out of these three two Members are to be taken from the ruling party and one from the opposition. Today, the ruling party has only 45 Members in the House and the number of opposition Members is higher. In the Lok Sabha Committees also parties are given representation on the basis of single proportionate vote and their strength in the House. It will therefore be in the everybody's interest that the BJP which is in the power in Delhi is given representation on the basis of proportionate vote. The strength of the party should be taken into account while giving representation.

There are 13 Members in the DDA out of which two Members come from the corporation which is the smallest body. The Legislative Assembly sends three Members, but not a single Member is taken from the Parliament. In my second amendment I have proposed that Members of Parliament should represent the Central Government in the DDA. It will also not be proper that while two M.Ps. join the Advisory Council of the DDA, there will be no Member of Parliament in the Authority. I, therefore, propose that minimum two and maximum three MPs should be taken in the Authority of the DDA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there will be no use of the Advisory Council, when two Members of Parliament are

taken in the Authority of the DDA. I hope that my amendment will be accepted by the hon. Minister. It will not be turned down only because it had come earlier. I also hope that the august House is unanimous on it. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

[English]

SHRI BALAI CHANDRA RAY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the amendment. But while supporting the amendment, I must confess that the Delhi Development Authority has not been able to develop or maintain the development that has taken place in Delhi. No doubt, during the last 50 years, Delhi has grown, grown of its own acceleration the same ways as all other cities grow, industries have come into existence of its own for its needs and tall buildings have been erected. Simultaneously there buildings have been encircled by the ugliest possible slums.

The growth must not be misunderstood for development. All the hon. Members speaking on this Bill have pointed out the failures, both in lack of proper planning and failure to execute on the Master Plan of Delhi Development Authority. The main difficulty which the Delhi Development Authority appears to have ignored is the fact that development should have been comprehensive and integrated so that its economic development, social environment, cultural, progress along with its structures, roads, etc., are simultaneously developed so as to systematically fit in into a growing city, catering to the needs of modern civilised life. The Delhi Development Authority has neither planned that nor has achieved it. The failures of the Delhi Development Authority can be recounted in whichever way one likes.

Just now one of the hon. Members has pointed out that 21,535 flats of the Delhi Development Authority, as on 21st February 1996 are lying as there are not takers. We do not know why they were constructed. Why there are no takers? Is it because of infrastructural failures or lack of electricity or inadequate water supply? Nobody is willing to take those flats because there is no supply of power.

A huge money would have gone into the construction of 21535 flats, the public money at that, and the unplanned Delhi Development Authority had been spending this public money without any qualms at all. When it was pointed out that it was a great loss or a huge loss that they were incurring, the explanation that had been given in the Annual Report was really amusing.

They say that the appreciation of land value where they have constructed the flats counterbalances the loss that they are incurring. This is something funny. This loss should be additional profit to their funds. Well, that if the explanation they have given. There has been a backlog of 43394 registrants, as has been pointed out just now.

About encroachment, it has already been pointed out that 3257 acres have been encroached but the idea must not be that it is the Jhuggi *jhompris* that have encroached most of the land. There are bound to be *jhompris* in a city like this. Slums are a concomitant to elitist existence. In a city where people can spend a lot and can deprive a large number both slums and tall buildings simultaneously grow and they have grown. But even now the slums are not occupying a very large part of the encroached area. The total area occupied by *jhompris* comes to 436 acres. Out of 3257 acres, 2821 acres are occupied by people who are better off, not living in *jhompris*. How do they manage it? My hon. friend who has just now spoken said that they manage by greasing the palms of somebody. How can an Authority overlook it? There is a lot of noise in Calcutta that as because the hawkers have been removed from the streets and there is a rehabilitation programme. Well, encroachment will continue if attempt to remove the encroachment be there and statutory authority will not tolerate such encroachment. This is the situation which cannot be countenanced. But that is what has been happening.

Now, there are 22,000 houses as on 4th March, 1996 to which there are no takers. It is not only that but the Delhi Development Authority never took into consideration that not only in 1947 and immediately after independence that, during a short those few years - it is a situation which we all remember as we have grown in age-that 70 lakhs of people have crossed the border. Therefore, there was an influx of population in Delhi and those incoming people had to be received because it was consequence of independence that they come. There was no plan. It was not only that there was no plan in 1947 or 1957 or 1967 but there has no real plan even afterwards. We are expecting that, in Delhi, by 2001, there will be 122 lakhs of people. Large growth will be there and again, DDA has not come out with any comprehensive plan as to how to receive them. A lot of noise is sometimes created by the use of the word 'migrants'. Sometimes, the migrants are identified as foreigners which is unfortunate. Our Constitution provides that any citizen of this country has the right to live anywhere. Therefore, if some people come from outside and choose Delhi as their place of residence, no complaint can be made by anybody. It is for Delhi to find out how best they can suit them in a beautiful and comprehensive pattern of a city which is vaunting to be the best in India.

We hope that Delhi has certainly the right to occupy that exalted place. But there were schemes to disperse and decentralise the pressure of population in Delhi. There was counter magnet town schemes. As an experimental measure, five towns were chosen. Unfortunately, that has not been pursued with the vigour that is necessary in a situation as is obtaining in Delhi now. The result was that the counter magnet town schemes has not succeeded to the extent it was expected to succeed or it was desired to succeed.

What I would submit is that there is not only Delhi Development Authority but there is also the National Capital Region Planning Board, another statutory body, which are flushed with funds. These two organisations are lucky. The NCRPB have a budget of Rs. 11,000 crore. For the Eighth Five Year Plan, they have a budget of Rs. 1,967 crore. Now, if the problems of migrants and slums are identified to be important problems of the city, it is for the Delhi Development Authority to prepare a comprehensive plan so that these slums are cleared by rehabilitation and not by removal. And rehabilitation is possible. We have found it to have been realised in some cities. The 'Basti' Rehabilitation Scheme in Calcutta, if not wholly successful, has partially succeeded. Therefore, one solution for slum clearance could be by providing one room flats on rental basis for 20 or 30 years. Thereafter the rent so collected may be adjusted against the cost of construction and those flats may be handed over to them. It is a solution which some towns and cities have accepted. I think, we should commend it to the Delhi Development Authority to do that.

I shall conclude by saying that the solution is not that these two organisations should be handed over to the State administration or if handed over, these will be better administered. It is well known and generally accepted by the common man in the country that the Central administration, so far as audit of administrative performance is concerned, has a better marshalling than the State administration. Therefore, if the DDA and the NCRPB are under the Central administration, it should not by itself be a hindrance to comprehensive development. I only say that the monitoring that is provided there should further be improved. If monitoring is improved, the functioning can certainly be improved.

I agree with the suggestion that there should not only be representation from the State Assembly but also from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister should consider whether he would be in a position to accept such an Amendment. With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi) : Hon. Sir, my colleague, fellow and friend Shri Goel, Member of Parliament has put forth his view point on three subjects, first of which is representation. In my opinion representation in the Assembly should be proportional for both the ruling party and other parties and the MPs of Delhi should be included in it. I was in the tenth Lok Sabha and am in the present one also. I have been in close association with the activities of DDA for the last six years. I had complained to the then Minister Smt. Sheela Kaul like I am complaining to the present Minister today, about the encroachments made on the DDA land worth Rs. 1300 crore. The saddest part of it is that the DDA has no knowledge about the land owned by it in Delhi. Fencing of land is not done. Land is left to be grabbed by goondas and land grabbers. I have

sent as many as five hundred telegrams on the record to DDA during the last six years. In a discussion held on one occasion, I had said that I have sent 500 telegrams to DDA regarding encroachment cases to which the reply given was that they have received just 25 telegrams. That means that the officers, junior engineers, Asstt. Engineers of DDA are in collusion with the encroachers. In this connection I have been threatened to be shot on two occasions. This is recorded in the FIR. I received this threat because I was the first Member of Parliament to have got a case registered with the CBI against not only the officers involved in the Rs. 1300 crore scam but also those involved in the Rs. 48 crore scandal in DDA. The DDA has not intimated Lok Sabha till date as to what action has been taken against those officers. If I may say so

[English]

I am the watch dog of DDA lands, it will not be an exaggeration.

[Translation]

The concerned people in DDA as well as the Minister should first of all decided about the date by which bill boards will be put on all the DDA lands after during the fencing on such lands, to show that the lands belong to DDA. In the land encroachment activities three types of people namely police officers, land grabbers and junior engineers/assistant engineers, play the key role. As a Member of Parliament I urge upon you.

[English]

They are all living beyond their means.

[Translation]

We cannot maintain even a diesel vehicle for ourselves, we cannot even think of that while the junior engineers possess as many as three to four vehicles.

[English]

They are living lavishly.

[Translation]

An inquiry should also be conducted to find out the contractors who are their relatives. In the 48 crore rupees scandal which I have mentioned, payments were made without any work having been carried out. It is on record in the Tenth Lok Sabha that a case regarding this was registered with the CBI.

Similarly in Dilshad Garden 73 acres of land was encroached upon. I had called a Press conference on 13th August, 1996. After that the lower level officers were misguided by the higher rank officers. I have with me a D.O. letter dated 15.11.1986. I said that the Master Plan which ought to have been implemented was not implemented. They say that only 12.5 acre land has

been encroached upon. In my opinion a CBI inquiry on the whole matter should be conducted.

The roads under the DDA are never repaired. What they keep saying is that these roads belong to MCD and are non-transferable.

[English]

They prepare buildings without plans.

[Translation]

In my Parliamentary constituency, there is Alipur. In the industrial area of Alipur hundreds of houses are vacant in which no electricity and water supply is provided. The question of cleaning of the parks just does not arise. Perhaps several lakhs of rupees are surrendered every year. No body knows about the number of houses and their strength. Markets have been built on the DDA roads and parks. Without any allotments thereof having been made. The public money is going to a waste. In my opinion this whole issue should be inquired into, only then the problem can be solved. If the DDA is handed over to the Delhi Government then the Delhi Government can oversee the goings on in the DDA. It can also see whether they are working properly or not. Responsibilities should be fixed and I am also of the opinion that pensions of those persons should be stopped, who retired just ten years ago and during whose tenure lands grabbings took place. Once responsibility is thus fixed on an officer, it will lead to the rectification of the whole DDA set-up.

With this I conclude.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1996 has been brought forth with a very limited objective for the House to pass it. The first objective is that wherever "Union Territory of Delhi" is written, "National Capital Territory of Delhi" should replace it, the second objective is that wherever "Administrator" is written, it should be replaced by "Lt. Governor" and the third objective is that whereas previously it was provided that three Members to the Metropolitan Council will come through election, now such Members are to come from National Territory of Delhi instead.

Sir, I am astonished to see one thing in this Bill on which I rise to speak with your permission. It is written in this Bill.

[English]

"There representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to be elected by means of a single transferable vote by the members of the Legislative Assembly from among themselves of which two shall be from among the ruling party and one from the party in Opposition to the Government."

[Translation]

Two representatives from the ruling party and one from Opposition by means of single transferable vote will be elected. I am unable to understand as to how will they conduct the elections? We have witnessed such a thing in the past, for any committee of the Parliament Members are elected but no where is the provision that so many Members from the ruling party and so many Members from Opposition will be elected. This seems to be a new type of provision. If such Members are to represent the whole Assembly three Members will be from the Assembly and I do not know how their elections are proposed to be conducted. It is beyond my comprehension. Take the position of the Centre here. Here we have 45 Members from the Janata Dal, the Prime Minister belongs to this groups which is the ruling party, or take the whole United Front for that matter, the United Front does not include Members from the CPI, together they comprise 150 or 140 Members from whose side two representatives will come and only one representative will come from the rest of the House comprising 2/3rd strength thereof. If you find a second example like this anywhere else, it will lead to a funny situation. That is why I am unable to understand this. I do not know what is the intention of the Government in putting forth this Bill, which should have contain the provision of direct representation of the Assembly and for election of three Members by means of single transferable vote. In my opinion, it should contain this type of provision.

Secondly, Delhi is the Capital of the country National Capital Territory includes all. They are also sitting here. Therefore, it should have representation of Parliament also which has no representation. A provision has also been made about Advisory Council which has representatives from Parliament. Regarding this the proviso says :

[English]

"Three Members of Parliament of which two shall be Members of the House of People and one shall be Members of the Council of State to be elected respectively by the Members of the House of People and Members of the Council of State".

[Translation]

It is nowhere written in this that out of the two persons to be elected, one will be from the ruling party and the other from the Opposition. It is written in it that two Members will be elected from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha. I would also like to know as to when the Advisory Council holds its meeting? Regarding this the Clause 5 and sub clause 3 of the Delhi Development Act provides as follows :

[English]

"The Council shall meet as and when necessary and shall have the power to regulate its own procedure."

[Translation]

The only right they have is to regulate their own procedure and when they will get this power.

[English]

"The Council shall meet as and when necessary"

[Translation]

When I asked my colleague from Delhi, I came to know that the Council has not been meeting for the last three years. What does this mean? They are to be elected from Lok Sabha. Votes have to be cast, the process involves labour, people have to file their nominations. An election to Parliament involves so much expenditure. Ballot papers have to be printed, people have to be put on the election work, nominations have to be filed, canvassing takes place. Two persons get elected to the Council which is to meet as and when necessary. Now who is going to feel the necessity of holding such a meeting, if the persons incharge of the affairs do not think it proper to convene the meeting, then the meeting will not be held. Therefore, there is need to enhance the scope of the present Bill. Members of Parliament should be involved in the Authority itself which should contain the provision for three Members. MPs also should have representation. In it they can be ensure that out of the three Members two will be from Delhi i.e. these two will be the ones who are representing Delhi, this particular area. One Member can be from outside Delhi because Delhi is the capital and MPs elected from States other than Delhi should also have representation in this Council.

Sir, people all over the country take interest in Delhi. If anything happens to Delhi it will be the loss of the whole nation. There is Red Fort in Delhi, if the army of another country hoists its flag over Red Fort it will mean the enslavement of Delhi and the country. This being the situation, Delhi belongs to all countryman and all have something to do with Delhi. Therefore, even the Members of Parliament elected from outside Delhi should have representation in the Council. One thing which I fail to understand is the demand of bring DDA under Delhi Administration. The new Assembly that has been constituted and the new Government that has been formed is a crippled Government. It has got little powers. It does not have the power to allot even a single house. The law and order is not with this Government. It has no control over police. If anything happens, then a Minister or even the Chief Minister of Delhi cannot do anything about it. In such an event, he will have to talk to the Commissioner of Delhi or such officers over whom he has no administrative control. When the people cast their votes they hope that their representatives will take care of them. Sir, through you we will demand from the Government that such things should be taken care of by it. When the Bill for giving Assembly to Delhi was brought forward, when Delhi

was being given statehood, a demand was raised then, but these things were sidetracked at that time. Several years have gone by since then. Now the time has come to reconsider it. An authority like DDA should be transferred to the Delhi Government and Delhi should be handed over to the State Government. Alongwith this the responsibility for law and order should also be cast upon the State Government, only then the State Government may acquire meaning.

Sir, lastly, the allegations of corruption that have been levelled must be enquired into. Every day we hear about the disputes which occur regarding the allotment of houses by the DDA, sub-standard construction work under the DDA and other things. There was a Commissioner of this Delhi Development Authority who used to deal with land under DDA. He did something which revealed the corruption rampant in DDA relating to land affairs in Delhi and in which DDA is often involved. I cannot hold all officers responsible for this but enquiry should be conducted against those responsible and guilty. Serious allegation of corruption are levelled, hotly discussed but are not inquired into. Now we are in an age of transparency. Big people are being put behind the bars. If corruption is rampant in DDA, it should not be allowed to go unchecked. It should be thoroughly inquired into.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that the provision of having two ruling party members and one opposition member in Advisory Council has no meaning here. Whatever logic you may give about it but that cannot convince us. Therefore, when there is a provision of single transferable vote, then the Assembly should have the sole right to elect the Members for Advisory Council. The Parliament should also have representation in the Authority and not in the Advisory Council. This is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you have any amendment, you can speak about it now because later on you will not get a chance.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it appears that the present Amendment Bill to Delhi Development Act is a living example of British policy. It is true that with the Constitution of National Capital territory of Delhi, the Metropolitan Council has come to an end automatically. Now Assembly members should be included in it. This Act was passed in 1957 and now 40 years have passed. In these 40 years the development aspects have gone under sea change. The population, are and other activities have also increased to a great extent. Therefore, we cannot step up the development activities of DDA by including merely 2 or 3 members in the Advisory Council. I agree with the objections raised by Shri Vijay Goel, Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem' and Shri Nitish Kumar. But it appears from the present Bill, which has been brought here, that like British policy both the State Government and the Central Government want to maintain their control over

it. The development works may or may not be carried out but the loot and corruption by the officers or the bureaucracy should continue. For example there are 1050 unauthorised colonies in Delhi where theft of electricity is going on. When the people ask for a regular electricity connections they are not given. A parallel corruption is going on everywhere. One can get power connection only after paying a bribery of Rs. 15 to 20 thousand. This practice has been going on since last several years. Who will think over such problems? There is no coordination between Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister of Delhi. The BJP Government provide water and electricity connections to the people but the Lt. Governor does not allow it to do so on the direction of Central Government. In this way no development can take place in Delhi. Living standard of the people is falling and people are becoming poorer and poorer. On the one hand Delhi is a heaven for some people and on the other it is hell for other lakhs of people. They are living inhuman life. It seems that they are the poorest persons. I would like to know whether providing of water and electricity is not the responsibility of the Central Government? If there is a Government of some other party in the State, will the facilities of water and electricity not be provided to the people? Such discrimination is being made against the people of Delhi. Therefore, there is a need to make some improvement in the situation. The DDA should not be entrusted with the construction work only but it should be entrusted with the works of poverty eradication, employment generation, opening of schools, hospitals, colleges etc. in Delhi. If DDA will not think about these things then who else will think over it. When it is called as Delhi Development Authority, then it should look after all aspects of development of this city. With this view, I have given an amendment to this Bill that three MPs should also be included in it. Delhi is a capital city so people from all over the country live here particularly people from North east, U.P., Bihar, Bengal and Rajasthan live here in jhuggi-jhoupadies. These are about 32 lakh voters who have been denied basic amenities. They have been facing a lot of problems. It is a matter of regret that even after 50 years of Independence, the people of Delhi are not getting water and electricity. They are compelled to use electricity in illegal manners. Had they been given authorised connections, the State Government would have earned crores of rupees from them. Every one knows about it but no one thinks over it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given an Amendment that besides representatives of Delhi, three outsider MPs - one from Rajya Sabha and two from Lok Sabha - should be included in the Advisory Council so that the rights and interests of outsiders could also be protected.

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Sir, if you permit me, I want to say a few words. Some of the points which were raised by me can really be answered by the hon. Prime Minister because of the fall out of the economic

policies on our cities and all the intensification of lopsided development that is taking place. I am sure the hon. Minister of State will not be able to answer them effectively, when the hon. Prime Minister himself happens to be the Minister of Urban Development; and when all the mock and the dust and the dross of those economic policies are being put on the lap of the poor Minister of State, he cannot handle them. It is the Prime Minister who has to reply...

MR. CHAIRMAN : A Minister is a Minister.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : But our demand is that integrated set up should be there and the DDA should be handed over to the State Government. It is in accordance with their own policy of decentralisation.

On the one hand, they are giving maximum autonomy to Kashmir and here they are denying even the elementary to ensure better coordination.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. A Minister is a Minister, he is a representative of the Government.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Sir, he can reply to the points to which he can do but other points are to be replied by the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must assume, for that he is entitled to.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this Amendment Bill. Though eleven Members have given their names, as many as nine hon. Members have participated.

Very valuable suggestions of very high order for keeping Delhi liveable and for keeping Delhi free from several problems like pollution, traffic congestions, lack of basic amenities, and also accident free and a clean and green Delhi is desired by everyone of us. For that several suggestions have been given, right from Shri Jag Mohan who has got a lot of insight in the Delhi Development Authority affairs as for over several years he had dealt with it in detail.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Jag Mohan has made a suggestion that it would have been better if the hon. Prime Minister himself, as the senior Minister of this Ministry, had given the reply.

However, I will try to satisfy the hon. Members to the best of my ability as far as Delhi affairs are concerned. It is no secret that the urban pockets in India, particularly, in Delhi, have been growing quite disproportionately, beyond the imagination of anybody. The present population has crossed 1.1 crores, i.e. more than 11 million. By the end of the century, by 2001, it is likely to be about 12 million. Also, the growth of the city and the population have been really beyond

the imagination of anybody. There are several reasons for that. But the major reason is, there is a mass exodus of people from rural areas to urban areas while seeking their livelihood and employment to sustain their families. This is the main reason. That is how the population has been growing. But unfortunately, whatever that we have been seeing now, whatever that has been described by the hon. Members about the city and its various problems, they are not the making of one individual or one political party in one day or in one month or in one year. It has been a problem which has been perpetuated over a long period, over the years and decades. So, Sir, I do not undermine the emphasis that has been laid down and the efforts that have to be taken by this Government to make improve Delhi in all several angles but also in the functioning of the DDA.

As hon. Member, Shri Jag Mohan said, there should be a better coordinating among various bodies. That is how a comprehensive approach and outlook is to be given. That is how, the real and true sense of urban vision is to be attached to that. That is how a best livable Delhi is to be created. These are really the problems. The present status of Delhi is really the result of the negligence that has been perpetuated over several years and decades.

Sir, we have got the plans. The Master Plan of Delhi is there. Later the NCR has also been carved, carving the other pockets from the neighbouring States like Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan and from other places. This is for the first time that a National Capital Region has been carved. There is only one city that has got this National Capital Region. With all this, the planning is there but unfortunately, the growth of the city, the growth of the population is going much ahead of the planning of its infrastructure development. In fact, certain problems are not able to be addressed to, as and when they are actually required. Several problems have been mentioned. Right from the mushroom growth of JJ clusters to the lack of minimum basic amenities in these clusters and slums, the problem of encroachment, the dismal performance of Urban Land Ceiling Act, the much awaited Delhi Rent Act, the corruption at different levels, the problem of houses that have been constructed by the DDA from time to time and the lack of amenities even in these constructions—all these have been mentioned by the hon. Members.

I am thankful to you all for the suggestions that have been extended. It is good material for me also to have a better insight into the administrations of this Ministry. There are several overlappings as far as the suggestions that have been extended by the hon. Members. I will try to make an attempt to answer the major problems that have been mentioned by the hon. Members in the given time.

The first issue that has been raised is about the unauthorised and authorised colonies that are coming up from time to time. It is not a new problem. A

personality like Shri Jag Mohan has expressed his concern over this problem. He knows pretty well, more than me or anyone else as to how these things have been coming up. It is not that the Government has not been seized of this matter. Attempts have been made on several occasions to regularise these unauthorised colonies and also for shifting, relocation and rehabilitation of the JJ clusters. Irregular and unauthorised growth has created multi-dimensional problems such as environmental degradation, pollution, traffic congestion, inadequate provision of basic amenities, growth in accidents and thereby making the life in Delhi miserable particularly in certain aspects.

Sir, the Government have taken, from time to time, steps to regularise these colonies. Recently in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Prime Minister, while answering a question has suggested to constitute a committee to go into all the problems of the unauthorised colonies and also to come up with recommendations as to how best these unauthorised colonies are to be regularised or relocated elsewhere. Now this problem is once again clubbed with the problem of the recent court judgements that the polluting industries are to be shifted outside Delhi and also the non-conforming industries such as small units also have to be shifted from Delhi to outside areas. These are the problems. This Government is actively considering them. Besides the Union Government and the Ministry of Urban Development, the Delhi Government is also seized of the matter.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk - Delhi) : Sir, can I intervene for a minute?

The problem of these industries has been created by the Delhi Government because they have given a notice in the court that these are illegal industries. That is why the problem has come. These are not illegal. They are with the licence with DESU permission and water permission from the Government. They are not illegal industries.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I did not say illegal. I am only telling that the court has given a direction. I said these are non-conforming units. There are two categories. One is the polluting industries which were ordered to be shifted from Delhi to the outskirts. The second category is the non-conforming units which are to be shifted from this area... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk - Delhi) : You change the Master Plan. If you change the Master Plan, this problem will be solved. (Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

You cannot shift 40,000 industries from one place to another. You change the Master Plan. You have been doing it earlier also.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, kindly let me answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will explain it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : All the Members of Parliament from Delhi are shouting. The Minister should listen to them.

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : I would suggest that the Master Plan of Delhi should be changed, then every thing will be all right.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is dealing with that point. Have the patience to listen to him.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : There are some problems in it and they have risen because of some misunderstandings. An Affidavit has been filed in the Court that these are all illegal industries but in reality they are not illegal industries because they have got permission from the Government for using water and electricity. If the Government changes the land use in the Master Plan, there will be no problem at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Sadar-Delhi) : Sir, the hon. Minister has mixed up both the issues of unauthorised colonies and industries. The Central Government should not have any problem in regularising the unauthorised colonies. If the Government will constitute a committee for the purpose that would only be a delay tactics because it has become necessary to provide civic amenities in these colonies.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You explain the position of Government.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, I am only trying to explain what has been done recently. Even yesterday also when the hon. Member Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal was speaking on this Bill, he had asked why the Government should not file an affidavit in the Court with regard to this matter. So far as the suggestion of changing the definition of the 'household industry' from the present one, which permits industries on ground floor using less than one kilowatt of power and employing not more than five persons is concerned, it can be changed only if the Supreme Court accords such permission as the matter is pending in the court. Now, the Court has given the direction. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has already constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of NCT of Delhi to look into the issue of norms for the Master Plan of Delhi, for location of household industries in residential areas. The Government of NCT of Delhi has intimated that the Committee is expected to give its Report in about a week's time. This is the position. I am only trying to explain what is the step that I have taken. One the one side, we have got the direction from the Supreme Court and on the other side, we have got a Committee that has been constituted by the NCT of

Delhi and which is supposed to give its report in a week's time. It is only after that a decision can be taken. This is what I am trying to say. I have not ruled out the suggestion that has been given by him. I have never said that the suggestion is not tenable. I am only trying to explain that the matter is pending in the Court and the report of the Committee is awaited and is supposed to come in a week's time.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : The Supreme Court is not a Government otherwise Chief Justice would become Prime Minister and other judges would become Ministers. If the Supreme Court has said something, that is not final. Now a days they are interfering in every matter.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : That is a different thing. Now, we are bound to act on the direction given by the hon. Court. This is what I am trying to explain. The other problem that is really bothering everyone of us is... (Interruptions) Sir, one suggestion has been made to change the Master Plan. Just two days ago, one of our hon. Ministers, Shri R.L. Jalappa, the hon. Minister of Textiles, came to me alongwith all other people connected with these affairs. We have to examine whether it would be possible to immediately take up change of Master Plan or any such thing. But it is not so. Our Shri Jag Mohan knows that it has got a lot of procedure and the notices have to be given to all the people who are going to be affected by this and it is a very long drawn process and the Supreme Court has has given us time up to 31st December only. This is the thing. We have to see, before 31st December, whether it would be possible to change the Master Plan and file an affidavit in the court.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Whatever the Supreme Court has said, is that final? It is a question of 10 lakh people and 40 thousand industries. It is not an ordinary matter. It is not like that the Supreme Court says something and we accept it as it is. It is not the case that whatever the Supreme Court says the Government will continue to accept that. The Supreme Court's verdict in Shahabano case was reverted by passing a Bill in the Parliament. It is not necessary for the Government to accept this verdict also. It is not an ordinary thing to make 50 thousand industries sick. Had Shri Jagmohan ji been incharge of Delhi, he would have not allowed this thing to happen. No such thing has happened during his time. Lakhs of workers would become jobless and they would face hunger... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has taken notice of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would like to make a special request to the hon. Minister that he should take it seriously. It is not an ordinary matter... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is responding to it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole House is concerned about it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a matter concerning thousands of workers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Sir, lakhs of Bihari workers are working in these industries. It is a question of their livelihood. Their kith and kins would be on roads..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me.

The hon. Minister has taken note of that point. He is going to explain the position of the Government and he should be allowed to explain the Government's position.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not an ordinary matter...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not an ordinary matter that is why the hon. Minister has been asked about it.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, he should assure that the Government would review the entire matter regarding resettlement of workers. Otherwise, thousands of workers will be rendered jobless.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him reply if he wants to.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter is related to thousands of people.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister as to what he is going to do for the resettlement of the workers who are going to lose their jobs. It was their only means of livelihood and now they will be deprived of it, so I would like to know as to what the Government is going to do for their resettlement.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am on my legs. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is an important point - I am not going to dispute that and I think the hon. Minister also will not deny that it is an important matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : But he should give an assurance.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not an easy matter. Do not consider it an easy matter. 50 thousand industries would be closed. They will have no money and the workers would face hunger.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is what I am saying. The hon. Member should understand.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you please direct the hon. Minister. Without your direction and a proper discussion on this issue, nothing will happen...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister should say something about it and give some assurance in the House. So long as a clear assurance is not given, nothing will happen.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, nothing can be said here against the judgement of Supreme Court, Sir, I am point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order and under which rule are you raising it?

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is that Executive, Judiciary and Legislative have their own jurisdictions. If the Government is not agree with the judgement of the court, it can request the court for revision but it is not proper to say that we would not accept the judgement.

So far as the question of resettlement and workers of Bihar are concerned, I would like to say that industry owners always do injustice with them. They take work from them but do not pay them adequately. They do not even register their names. All sort of injustice is being done with these workers...(Interruptions)

People from U.P. are also there but most of the workers are from Bihar. The factory owners do not even enroll them. They take work from them but when a question of compensation arises, they are not paid any compensation. Therefore, the Government should work into this aspect and keep a watch on industries also...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Jag Mohanji, you have spoken and the hon. Members have taken part in the debate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Sir, I want to say that the hon. Members are saying these things on wrong assumptions. The facts are not with them. The facts are that the Delhi

Master Plan and the Second Master Plan declared certain areas as non-conforming industries, i.e., industries which are hazardous, nuisance and abnoxious for health. This decision is taken under the Delhi Development Act which has been approved by the Cabinet and has also been approved by this hon. Parliament itself. What the Supreme Court has said is 'implement the statutory provisions of the Master Plan which you yourself have approved.' In essence, it means that neither the Executive nor the Parliament has discharged its legal and statutory obligations. All that the Supreme Court has said is 'kindly discharge that obligation and make Delhi free from all the pollution and all the health hazardous things that are coming up. They have also made it liberal by saying that all those factories which have to be shifted will be relocated and the compensation will be paid to the labourers. Recently, they have, by a modified order, enhanced the rate of compensation. If any labour welfare programme has to be drawn up, all that we have got to do is to tell the Government to place the facts before the Supreme Court so that better terms could be allocated and all of them are re-employed in equivalent or better jobs. This is the factual position.' (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Small industries are there in non-conforming areas.

[English]

But they have not pointed out in the Court that they cannot be shifted. They are very small manufacturers and are very small people. They do not have the finances to move to any other place. Now the Government should say that they can do it in a phased programme of five years or ten years or fifteen years. You cannot just say that close all industries by 31st December. It cannot be done. Please understand their difficulties... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : The Central Government should change the Master Plan of Delhi. So long as the plan is not changed this problem cannot be solved... (Interruptions) Shri Jagmohan ji is talking about big industries but one lakh thirty seven thousand industries would be thrown out by 31st December... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN : Your point is well taken.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you have found, the whole House, regardless of party affiliation, is concerned about it. All the Members feel concerned about it since this decision of the apex court of the country involves basic human consideration. Lakhs of people will be thrown out of their jobs and so many industries will be removed and that too within a very short period. There are ways to do it. We do not challenge the decision of the Supreme Court. There are ways available to appeal for revision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have also made your point.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, what I want to say is that this is a question of basic human consideration and all parties feel concerned about it. Sir, I have a suggestion to make.

The hon. Prime Minister should immediately convene a meeting of the leaders of all parties to find out how to combat this situation and come before the House with the outcome of the meeting. This is my sole suggestion. Somebody says that it cannot be done since the Supreme Court passed an order. With regard to the decision of the Supreme Court, a way can be found out to sort out this matter. I request the Minister to see that the hon. Prime Minister convenes a meeting of the leaders of all parties to sort out this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : With the coming into effect of the recent Supreme Court decision, lakhs of labourers have become jobless. I do not say that verdict of the Supreme Court should be dishonoured. My point is that before taking any decision in the public interest the Government should make some alternative arrangement so that lakhs of labourers could be resettled. The Government should chalk out some scheme to settle them. Most of these worker belong to hand-to-mouth category and hail from Bihar. If they are retrenched, they will be on the roads right from tomorrow and there will be a large number of starvation deaths which would lead to anarchy. It is the question of daily livelihood for them. I, therefore, make this humble request to the Government that as a welfare country it should approach the Supreme Court to review its judgement and take steps for the resettlement of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Several hon. Members expressed their views in the House in this regard. Some concrete way out will have to be found out so that the labourers get their daily bread and their large scale retrenchment is checked. The Government should take steps to resettle them. The august House which is now in Session should consider their plight and the Government should take some concrete steps in this regard... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to resume the debate?

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It has become a trend that the rich people go on spating their treasure and the laws come to their aid. The poor labourers are left in the lurch. The Court verdict is right so far as closure of industries on account of environmental pollution is concerned. At the same time the Government

should take some steps. The Government should evolve some alternative plans and do something. This problem is being experienced in each and every state. Delhi is the capital of the country. As such the Government should call for an all party meeting, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the meeting of the National Development Council to resolve the issue.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the crux of the entire problem is that no technicality whatsoever should lead to the uprooting of the industries and the destruction of the workers. The Government must, therefore, give a categorical assurance that every possible step will be taken including legal steps in order to protect both the industries and the workers. That is the main thing to which we must pay attention and, notwithstanding the technicalities, the Government should give this particular assurance.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Millions of residents of Delhi live right underneath these acid factories.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I have received a note from the Ministry of Labour with regard to the closure and relocation of hazardous and non-conforming industries. What has been stated in the note is that the hon. Supreme Court, in its judgement on 8.7.96, ordered the relocation of 168 hazardous heavy industries in the National Capital region. These industries have been ordered, by the Apex court, to stop functioning and operating in Delhi with effect from 30.11.96.

"In a similar Order dated 6th September, 1996 the Apex court has also ordered that another 513 industries shall stop functioning in the city of Delhi with effect from 31st January, 1997.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. That is known. You give your comments.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : A note is circulated to the hon. Members who gave notice under Rule 193 or under Rule 194.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That may be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I have also given a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. What notice you have given is another matter. That will be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. Your party has got representation there.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : In addition to the 160 industries, another 513 industries are to be closed from 31st January, 1997. So, it is a serious situation concerning thousands of workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why, you have been allowed to mention it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Supreme Court has given a judgement. A way out has to be found out and the hon. Minister should give a categorical assurance that alternate arrangements will be made for the workers who will be dislodged and rendered jobless because of the closure of the industries in Delhi.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Government should appreciate the feelings of the entire House and taken appropriate measures to protect the poor workers. The Government should see that the workers are no longer thrown out of their jobs. If it is possible, the workers should be taken back to some other jobs. It is a serious matter which the Government should immediately look into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I want to make the point clear that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear and this is not relevant to the main provisions of the Bill. Hon. Minister has agreed to deal with the subject. Let him deal with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : You can give a direction to the Law Minister also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I do not. Thank you very much for your advice.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Please inform the House whether you are taking up the matter with the Apex Court to bring about an acceptable and practical solution to both the industry and the workers.

SHRI BALAI CHANDRA RAY : Let the Government issue an Ordinance to nullify the judgement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, have you listened to all the points that have been raised?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : The one question that has been raised by the last hon. Member is whether the Government can issue an Ordinance when the Parliament is in Session. It is not possible. (Interruptions) Kindly hear me... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the hon. Minister to speak.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : This is a very serious issue which we have been discussing. I request all the hon. Members to allow me to respond to all their suggestions. All the suggestions will be well taken care of.

I am really thankful to all the hon. Members who have expressed their concern cutting across party lines. The mood of the House is one and the same that the interests of the workers should be protected. I am all with them. Now the Government is one with the concern that has been expressed by all the hon. Members. The Government is also very much serious about it. But I have only been trying to impress upon them that the Delhi Government with whose coordination the Government of India has also to look into this issue, has constituted a Committee.

The Committee is submitting its Report in a weak's time. Already, two or three days passed. In another four or five days, I am getting the Report.

Meanwhile, I may also inform the august House that the hon. Home Minister had taken a meeting where all the Ministers who are connected with this issue were present. The Home Minister had taken a meeting with the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Textiles, the Minister of Urban Development and all other connected Ministers and has also discussed this issue. They have also been discussing how to deal with this issue in order to safeguard the interests of these workers. So, we are at it. There is nothing like that the Government is going back on the issue of safeguarding the interests of these workers. To that extent, you can believe me... (Interruptions) I am just telling you that one Committee is already going into that aspect. In a week's time, we are getting the Report.

The hon. Member Shri Basudeb Acharia has mentioned that not only the 168 units which were closed but there are another 513 units which are to be closed. Yes, there are 513 industries which are to be closed by 31st January. Again, a third cluster is also there. About 40 more units are to be closed by 28th February. This is the third consignment. In addition to that, about 43,050 units are said to be the non-conforming units. They are also to be shifted out of the city. Actually they are not to be shifted out but as he has rightly put it, the DDA is expected to implement the non-conforming zone regulations, that is, the Delhi Plan. So, it is a comprehensive view. The Government is at it. We are seriously thinking about it.

As some of our Members have suggested, the Government will not hesitate to call a meeting of all the Leaders of the Parties and discuss this issue in one week's time immediately after this Report is on hand so that this Report will also be discussed and appropriate action can be taken. The Court will also be approached if advised by the Leaders in the All Party meeting. There is nothing like going back on this issue. It is a question of bread and butter of about seven lakh people. Now, seven lakh people are going to be disturbed because of this issue. Already, out of the 168 units, 167 were closed. Only one unit has not been closed. It has been given time up to 30th June. So, 167 units had already been closed. This is the position. The matter is very serious. We have been looking into this. I will be happy if the hon. Members are satisfied with this answer as far as this issue is concerned.

I would just like to mention two or three more items only. One particular issue is about the major congestion in Delhi. You know that the total number of vehicles that are on the roads in Delhi is something like 27 lakhs. Twenty seven lakhs of vehicles are there on the roads of Delhi which are emitting all the exhaust fumes. It is creating a lot of pollution. It is now creating all hazard. I do not know what is going to happen to the health of

the people who are living in Delhi after some time. This is such a serious problem.

The other item is about the number of accidents. The number of accidents in which the Blue Line buses are involved and other issues often mentioned in both the Houses. Members are mentioning about the accidents that are taking place on the roads in Delhi. These are all serious things. Keeping this in view, keeping the congestion part in view and keeping the traffic problem in view, this Government, soon after it has assumed charge of the Government of India, cleared the MRTS Project. The MRTS Project was pending for the past 22 years. This Government has seriously thought about it and the project has been cleared. A project which costs about Rs. 4852 crore and the completion cost will be something like Rs. 8200 crore, that project has been cleared.

Recently just on the 6th of this month, an OEC loan agreement has also been signed with Japan. The loan component has also been cleared. So, if this project is commissioned earlier, a lot of the congestion problem at least in the central part of Delhi where the congestion is more, can be solved, it can be de-congested and the traffic can be taken care of. This Government has also cleared the MRTS projects.

With regard to slums which are coming up like anything in and around the city of Delhi - taking into consideration this serious problem where people are living in slums - there are 25 lakh people living in slums around Delhi and there are more than 1200 JJ clusters. For improving the conditions in the slums, this Government has taken up a new programme this year for with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore. This new slum improvement programme has also been launched immediately by the hon. Prime Minister in the month of August at Kanpur with an expenditure of Rs. 250 crore.

Lastly, I must also go on record. As everybody knows, by the time the first Delhi development plan was drawn, it has taken 27 years. In 1989, the first plan was ready. There was a certain amount of time lag that has taken place at different points of time. I am not trying to accuse anybody. But this is what has happened. Now, once again, this Government is serious as to how to bring about a modified Master plan with building regulations. Recently a Committee was also constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, (Urban Development). He has also submitted his report mentioning as to how to modify the building laws so that the living conditions can be improved. In addition to that, this major problem of housing is not only in Delhi but in most of the cities. Recently in the month of October on 7th, 8th and 9th, I had organised a National Seminar on Housing inviting all the Ministers of Housing and Urban Development and Municipal Administration from all the States and as many as 25 hon. Ministers from different States had also attended. We had discussed various dimensions of this housing problem

not only in urban areas but also in rural areas. Several suggestions have come up including the regulatory measures, including amendments that are to be brought to the Urban Land Ceilings Act, including building materials and including eco-technology building aspects. All these aspects have been discussed and have been considered. Only four or five days ago, the minutes and the recommendations of that Seminar have also been printed. I shall be supplying a copy of the proceedings of this meeting as also the recommendations that have come up with various dimensions in which we have been thinking about as to how to go in for construction of houses even in the urban areas, to all the hon. Members.

Yesterday, one of our Members had suggested about the housing programme under the Indira Awas Yojana which is meant for rural areas. One of the suggestions was, why should it not be implemented in urban areas. But the major problem is that of availability of land. The cost of land is very high. Yet some of the programmes like the Ambedkar Awas Yojana etc., are being pursued by the Delhi Development Authority wherein some of the JJ clusters and some sections of the people with socially neglect can be catered to. As far as housing is concerned, this is what this Government has done.

There was one serious allegation made that there is a wide-spread corruption in Delhi Development Authority. I am not going to claim that the Delhi Development Authority is free of corruption at different levels.

Sir, I am not going to claim that it is totally free. But in the last three years, as our hon. friend Shri Vijay Goel has mentioned, as many as 48 people have been taken to book and about four officers have been kept under suspension. At different levels, the people who have been found guilty, have been tried and examined.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : They are all of the level of A.E and J.E.

[Translation]

Not a single senior officer has been prosecuted. Only small flies have been caught. The list will show that are the 48 officials are JEs and AEs

[English]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Nobody has been prosecuted...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Prem, he is replying.

[English]

He has taken up the point.

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : We are directly connected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : O.K. you made a good speech.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Sir, our hon. friend Shri Vijay Goel and others have been coming to me. They know what amount of pains I have been taking to rectify some of the things. About the issues that have been raised — as I have said right at the beginning — it is good material for me. I will certainly look into all these things. There is no question of myself just going back from any issue, come what may. I am just committed to do something for this Ministry and I will do it. I am confident of doing it and I am committed to do it. That is why, right in the beginning my very first sentence was that the material that has been provided by all of you is a good material for me to equip me to discharge my duties as Minister of Urban Affairs where the sensitive areas are innumerable. So, I am just doing my best.

In addition to the action that has been taken at different levels, I assure the hon. Members that I will further pursue if there is any such thing. In this regard I am also requesting all the hon. Members that if they have any particular incident to bring to my notice, they may do so. I will keep it confidential. I will do my best. I will reply to them and I will get back to them about the action that has been taken against the officer found guilty. There is no question of going back from it.

Sir, it has been said that large areas of DDA land are under encroachments. The total area that has been acquired so far by the DDA is 91,908 acres. I have also got the figures available with me regarding the areas of DDA under encroachment. The area under encroachment is 1,750 acres which works out to 1.9 per cent of the total area that is held by the DDA. I am not telling that 1,750 acres.. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : I have been saying this thing for last 6 years. Does the hon. Minister have any knowledge of the sites belonging to DDA. No fencing of the DDA land has been done. Please let us know the time by which fencing will be done.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. He is replying, Shri Prem.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : Mr. Chairman, through you, I am just coming to that point...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : You have said that 1,750 acres of land of DDA is under encroachment. But I have got a document of the DDA with me and it says:

"During 1995-96 concerted efforts were made to remove encroachments of DDA land. A survey was conducted on 31.12.1995 and an area of 3,257 acres was found to be under encroachment of various types. It was gathered from the survey that apart from other types of encroachment, total number of 350 Jhuggi Jhonpri clusters are most common type of encroachment on DDA land

My question is, which figure is right? Please clarify

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : The Lt. Governor has constituted a task force for the DDA. The D.C.P. of the task force came to me. He told me that during last month itself bungling of crores of rupees took place

[English]

I am telling you in the Parliament

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Please tell us which one is right. Is this right or is your document right? This is also the DDA document.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I will check up the figure that has been provided by the hon. Member and get back to him. This is the latest figure which has been supplied to me

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : The latest position is that I have received 500 telegrams... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper that every time you stand up and say something.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM : Documents are with me; you cannot say like that. I am the only Member of Parliament in Delhi who has saved Rs. 13 crore worth of land for the DDA. The land grabbers tried to murder me twice. How can I be silent?

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I am sending you the documents.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, the Minister may continue.

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I will check up the figures provided by the hon. Member once again and get back to him with the correct figure. Still, though I have been expressing that the percentage of encroachment is only 1.9, I am not going to substantiate that this is a mean figure or a low figure. Most of the prime lands have also been occupied in Delhi. Lands which are very costly have also been occupied. I am also eager to find out as to what to do. In fact I have called for a meeting of all the officers and told them about the intensity of this problem. I just told them to come back to me on a monthly basis with the action that has been taken by them and what is the result that has been yielded on their action. Every month they will be coming to me and I will monitor the total action that has been taken by them. That is all that I would like to inform the hon. Members.

About the Urban Land Ceiling Act I will just mention two or three points and then come to the main part of the Bill. This Delhi Development Authority issue is such an important issue not only for the Government but also for several Members that it has come up for discussion in this way and I am very happy about it.

Though the Urban Land Ceiling Act which was enacted in the year 1976 has passed twenty years, it has not yielded the desired results. It is a known fact, there is no secret about it. At the time of enactment in 1976, it has been found that there is a ceiling surplus of 2.2 lakh hectares. Over these twenty years, the total area procured by all the State Governments is only 15,000 hectares. So, the performance is very dismal. Immediately after this Government came to power, we have reviewed the position of Urban Land Ceiling Act and a decision has been taken that suitable amendments are to be brought to make this Act more effective and more useful. In fact, I have addressed all the Chief Ministers to send their suggestions because ultimately it is the State Governments which have to implement the provisions of this Act. So, the State Governments have to come forward. I have addressed all the Chief Ministers to send in their suggestions so that a suitable amendment can be formulated at the earliest opportunity giving scope for a horizontal expansion of the city, instead of having a vertical expansion of houses. This Government is at it

The other aspect that has been mentioned by some of our friends was this. They wanted to know when the Delhi Rent Act, which was passed some time ago and had received the assent of the President of India as early as August, 1995, was going to be notified. The earlier Government also wanted to notify it. Several suggestions have come from several quarters and the total number of representation on the file in my Ministry is more than four thousand. In addition to that, an all-party meeting was convened by the Chief Minister of Delhi in which certain recommendations were made there were certain areas which had to be improved and this Government is serious about those recommendations. I am sure that we will be able to do the needful as early as possible.

Some hon. Members had asked about the delay in bringing forward this Bill. Though the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi was formed as early as in 1991, why was there a delay in bringing forward this Bill? The information that is available at my command says that an earnest effort had been made even earlier also. The first Cabinet Note was submitted to the Cabinet as early as in November, 1992. Later, after this Cabinet Note was circulated, there were several Ministries that had to be consulted. This is the information that is available with me. Soon after, the Government had formed circulated the Note and submitted it to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has approved that Note and at the earliest available opportunity, I have brought this Bill, in this Session.

As far as the Bill is concerned, there are two main aspects. One of them is that three representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi are to be elected by means of a single transferable vote by the Members of the Legislative Assembly from among themselves, of which two shall be from among

the ruling party and one from the Opposition to the Government. This is a simple amendment that is being brought forward. Here, the apprehension that has been expressed by the hon. Members is this, 'When these three Members are replacing the members who were in the earlier Metropolitan Council, why should there be two Members from the ruling party and one from the Opposition?' This matter was discussed at several forums and the earlier Government also considered this issue. The Bill has been prepared after consulting the Delhi Government; there has been a good deal of discussion and consultation at various levels, including the Cabinet. The purpose behind this provision was to give wider representation for the expression of the views of the people's representatives, representing different shades of opinion and parties. So, the proposed amendment will lead to the omission of the provision and the spirit which will give rise to the possibility of all the three representatives of the Delhi Legislative Assembly being from the ruling party itself and denying the representation of the Opposition parties.

On the 5th of June 1995, the then hon. Home Minister has convened a meeting with the Urban Affairs Minister, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Minister of Delhi, Dr. J. P. Singh, the Secretary, Shri Arvind Verma, the Special Secretary and Shri M. S. Srinivasan, the Joint Secretary of this Ministry. In that meeting, a consensus was evolved, that there should be two Members for the ruling party and one from the Opposition so as to give a wider representation to different shades. Based on this consensus, this amendment has been formulated.

So, what we are doing is not a new thing. It has been done in consultation with the Chief Minister of Delhi, the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi and others; that consensus has been circulated to the Cabinet. It has received the concurrence of the Law Department. After processing all this, a final amendment has been brought forward.

So I request the hon. Members not to pursue their amendments and to accept the principle to have all the three Members by means of a single transferable vote as proposed in the amendment bill. I request Shri Vijay Goel to withdraw his amendment...*(Interruptions)* Let me complete.

The other amendment that has been moved is that there should be a representation of the Members of Parliament also in the Delhi Development Authority. This issue has also been considered at length. Since there is an Advisory Council - wherein the Members of Parliament are attending or participating and extending their suggestions - it has been thought that it was not desirable to have it here. So, it has been discussed at length already.

There was a criticism that the Members of Parliament have not been called for the meetings of the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council itself has not met for the past three or four years. But after this

Government took over one meeting was held...*(Interruptions)* One meeting was held just recently, after a gap of four years...*(Interruptions)* The next meeting is scheduled to be held in the month of February. So, we have been pursuing this matter and this would be taken care of. We would also take care of the suggestions made by the hon. Members.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Have you taken any action against the officials of not calling the meeting for the last four years?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : It is not the officers who are responsible for calling a meeting.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Then, who was responsible? What was the reason for not calling a meeting?

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : It is the Delhi Development Authority.

Sir, this is the position. Since the hon. Members of Parliament are Members on the Advisory Council, it has been thought that it was not necessary, as otherwise, there would be again, a duplication.

This point has also been considered at one point of time that the Ministers should not contest for the positions of members in the DDA, for the simple reason that otherwise, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Vice-Chairman of the DDA would be chairing the meetings. As such, if the Ministers are there, sitting in the Board and if the Vice-Chairman, DDA is going to preside over the meeting, it would look a little bit odd. So, it has been decided that the Ministers should not be there in such meetings and only the Members of the Legislative Assembly would be the members on the Board of the Delhi Development Authority. As such, that decision has been taken.

With these few words, I commend this Bill, though I could not cover the minutest details that have been made. For instance, Shri Sharma has asked as to why we should not just fence the entire area. I will pass on this information to the Delhi Development Authority to include this as one of the items in the Delhi Development Board and the Ministry also will consider this particular aspect as to how best we can protect all these lands held not only by the DDA but also by other agencies like the MCD, NDMC and the L & DO. These are the agencies holding land in Delhi.

With these words, I request the hon. Members to kindly withdraw their amendments that they have tabled and I request the House to pass this Amendment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I would like to seek a clarification. Just now the hon. Minister stated about the Delhi Rent Act...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has answered

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Amendment of Section-3, Clause 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Goel, do you press your amendments or withdraw your amendments as a request has been made by the hon. Minister?

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I was going to make a submission about the same thing. The hon. Minister's statement was in conformity with my suggestion ...*(Interruptions)* Members of M.C.D. have been taken in the Advisory Council of the DDA...*(Interruptions)* It makes no difference if it will comprise Members from the Parliament or the M.C.D. The DDA comes directly under the Central Government...*(Interruptions)* with the introduction of the new system...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you want to speak, you can speak later. Do you want to press your amendment or withdraw it.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I move my amendment and would not withdraw it.

I beg to move-

"that lines 5 and 6 page-2

omit "of which two shall be from among the ruling party and one from the party in opposition to the Government."

Page 2 after line 13 insert-

(ii) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely,

"(i) two members of Lok Sabha from Delhi to be elected from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha by means of single transferable vote."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Verma, are you pressing your amendment or withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : I beg to move.

Page 2, after line 13, insert—

(ii) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :

"(i) three members of Parliament of whom two shall be members of the House of the People and one shall be a member of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States." (3)

[Translation]

I am withdrawing my amendment, but the hon. Minister has not replied my question...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please tell me this much only whether you want to move your amendment or withdraw it.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : I said that I am withdrawing, but the hon. Minister, in his reply, did not clarify the point as to by what time various facilities would be provided to unauthorised colonies in pursuances of Supreme Court orders.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri R.L.P. Verma be withdrawn?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Vijay Goel to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

That clause 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.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I have a right to speak on my amendment.

[English]

DR. U. VENKATESWARLU : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.00 hrs.

(Shri Basu Deb Acharia — *in the Chair*)

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL
URDU UNIVERSITY BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a University at the national level mainly to promote and develop Urdu language and to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu medium through conventional teaching and distance education system and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I will only make preliminary observations. There is a long-standing demand for establishment of a separate Urdu University. The Gujral Committee also recommended it.

Urdu is one of the national language. It is a very rich language. It is a language that originated in India. There are Urdu primary schools and high schools. After that, the students who take up their education in Urdu medium schools have no opportunity to go for university education. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that there should be at least one university where Urdu is a medium in all the subjects, that is, where engineering and medicine are taught. We have chosen to have its headquarters at Hyderabad because formerly, Osmania University, which is a reputed university, had Urdu medium till 1950. Every subject was taught in Urdu. We want to start it as early as possible and provide this opportunity for the Urdu-speaking population in this country.

Let this Bill be taken up for discussion

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a University at the national level mainly to promote and develop Urdu language and to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu medium through conventional teaching and distance education system and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Sir, I stand to support this Bill.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Jagmohan, you should speak in Urdu. Why do you speak in English?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : All right, if you want me to speak in Urdu, let me speak in Urdu.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and want that this Bill be passed. It is also a happy occasion that the University will be named after Maulana Azad who was an eminent Member and a scholar who made outstanding contributions to our national struggle and provided shelter to our leaders.

I would like to know as to what was the opinion of the UGC about the concept of a separate university as Urdu University. What were their views in this regard? Is it not a fact that the UGC was not in its favour? They wanted that the infrastructure of the existing universities should be strengthened. With that the Urdu language would have benefited a lot. The language would have prospered. I am apprehensive that a person sitting in Bihar can avail the benefits of the national university and true service could be rendered to Urdu language with the introduction of distant education. I notice lots of practical difficulties in it. Every one of us want that Urdu should be developed, because the language was born in India itself. It is linked with Hindi. One can find no difference between simple Hindi and simple Urdu. What we call "Khwab" in Urdu is "Sapna" in Hindi. We cannot find any difference in both the usages. There should, therefore, be a national effort so that we can use both the languages in a very simpler way. Munshi Prem Chand wrote both in Hindi and Urdu. From the famous book "World of Prem Chand" we find good instances of our culture and tradition in his short stories. One can find synthesis of Hindi and Urdu languages in his writings which he created with a nationalist and patriotic feeling.

It is a matter of regret that people viewed it with a communal outlook. When the two nation theory was propounded, Urdu was linked with it. The people who propagated two nation theory caused utmost damage to Urdu language and thus caused partition of the country. Before partition, Urdu language had good standing in Punjab, U.P. and Bihar. There were progressive writers who produced good literature in Urdu in those areas. It was called movement. People never thought that it was the language of the Muslims or Hindus. During our school and college days we considered it to be our own language and we devoted our lot for its development. It is a very expressive language. Nobody can deny it.

I had been a Governor and here also I have heard speeches on Constitutional obligations of Governors but one cannot find the reflexion anywhere that is found in a short Urdu Couplet—

Mussvir ne banai, kya kya tasvire hain.

Sar per taj hai, panb main janjire hain.

One can see the reflexion on Governor in the following couplet.

Sar per taj hai panb mein janjire hain.
Mussivir ne banai kya kya tasivire hain

Such niceties were there, but we picked up some other direction. Due to that Urdu suffered the most.

It is also unfortunate that some people take the name of minority to champion the cause of Urdu. The way the word minority has been used in the report is not good. In the very introduction the Government states that Urdu is our national language. It is one of the very important national languages. It should not be linked with any minority, majority or for that matter anybody else. It is a language. It represented the culture and tradition of the country. As Iqbal said —

Yunan Misra, Rome Sab mit gaye jahan se.

Abtak magar baki namo nishan hamara.

Kuchh bat hai ki hasti mitati nahin hamari.

Sadiyon raha hai dushman doure jahan hamara.

It is only because we did not think in a parochial way we did not lose our existence. But we caused a lot of damage to the nation when we thought in a parochial way. Just a little before and after independence, we fell prey to their divide and rule theory and the two nation theory. It was no way beneficial to the poor people of either Pakistan or India. They continued to provoke us. They supplied arms and ammunition to both the sides. There has been no change in our State of poverty. Rather we suffered on that account. As such unless we change our national thinking, it will not be possible on our part to develop Urdu or any other thing in the right perspective.

I cite my own example to you. Twenty years ago I wrote a book also on Shahajanabad. Therein I mentioned that we wanted to lay a green velvet from Jama Masjid right upto the river front. A dear friend of mine who is a Governor even now said that it is unfortunate for the Muslims that in the newspapers many people brand us as anti-Muslim. But the poor Muslims do not know as to who are anti-Muslim, who are their friends and who are their foes really. Why I want to draw attention to it is because Delhi has 1600 major monuments out of which there are a few like Qila Rai Pithora of Prithviraj, others are mostly associated with the Sultanate Bhogal. After 1947 swatting took place everywhere 99 per cent of which was done by Hindus and Sikhs. All places including Purana Qila, Hauz Khas, Matka Pir, Mazar-e-Bedil or Nizamuddin were being desecrated. Considering all that, I myself removed them all from there, got the monuments repaired and had gardens planted all around. The vestiges of that culture and tradition are going to last for several thousand years. We maintained that culture and tradition and had to face criticism for that holding us responsible for the arrival of bulldozer in Delhi and demolitions that took place in its wake. But as we were protectors and

champions of the civilization in the true sense, we maintained it. Take any monument from small ones to big ones at Tughlakabad, Hauz Khas, Purnana Qila, Mataka Pir or the Central Mosque in the city, they are going to survive for thousands of years. But when it came to the Jama Masjid, the self-assumed protectors and champions of the civilization started inciting and misleading people. Nobody paid attention to the massive scheme chalked out by me—green belt between Jama Masjid and the river front with nothing in between except the Red Fort, the green belt where Urdu-Mushairas and Kavi Sammelans could be organised to infuse a new life, awakening culture and tradition in the city.

I am aware that there may be many scholars of Urdu sitting here. In 1947 many people had to face the dilemma of it. Prior to that all were friends, spoke Urdu, were well-versed in it, had discussions in the University, conversed in the language happily but when 1947 came, cries from across the border calling them 'Hindustani' and cries from this side branding them as 'Pakistani', began to be showered on us. When all these questions cropped up, Bommai Saheb I would like to have your attention, there was a renowned Urdu poet at that time who could not be accommodated either in Pakistan or in Hindustan; he said—

Idhar maskok hai mere nighane

Udhar Vaham-v-Guma kuch kam nahein hai

Bara muskil hai duniya ka savarna

Tere julfon ka pechokhan nahein hai.

We are looked with suspicion here in Pakistan as also the other side of the border. Urdu got so much out of vogue because people started talking in terms of Pakistani and Hindustani. It came to be looked upon with suspicion on both sides and narrow politics currently in vogue in our country is damaging not only Urdu but the whole etiquette. We are becoming insular. We should advance its cause by rising above such considerations. Take either pre-1947 Urdu fiction or Urdu poetry whether that of Faiz Ahmad Faiz or Hafiz Jallundhry Saheb, all of which is secular poetry without exceptions. All Urdu poetry has the 'Sakee' which I think may be taboo to you. If you may take fiction, Krishna Chander or Rajendra Singh Bedi and all others of their ilk have rendered yeoman's service to the Urdu etiquette. As soon as the insular feelings started gaining ground, many people started distancing themselves from this etiquette. During my first turn as Governor in Kashmir I had myself set up a club of Faiz Ahmed Faiz of which I was chairman myself. All Kashmiris were glad at its setting up. When we used to make them understand their real problem, there is a famous poem also conveying that problem though I am forgetting the poem:

In gland sadiyo ka bemanam talassam, rashmo
kadam khayab me banayon hua.

Jism nikalo hua Amraj ke tanoro se, pep behti hui
gale huai nasoro sa.

It goes something like that. We used to propagate among them that their real problem was not that Kashmir and Hindustan were not separate, but that of ignorance, poverty and... So, in this way if you put across this progressive idea in the country, then public attention to the real issues can be drawn.

I would urge upon that though the Bill may be passed without hitch, yet the whole exercise must certainly be gone through with care lest the proposed University may end up in an insular institution which may tend to encourage separatist forces, insularity and folklorism. I make a request that this University may truly become a reflection of the national, catholic and liberal view of Maulana Azad Sahab and a centre of new and progressive ideas.

There is no need to give suggestions for it. There are few administrative problems in it like how to frame the statute. I do not want to go into them. You can very well see them, because the pattern here is established to a great extent, but I see some practical difficulties in this. They would like to set up one centre for the whole country at a particular place where people will study at that centre and take particularly technical education or vocational training, how will they manage it? If translation in various languages is not done properly everywhere, then how a person having passed an examination from a particular place can get himself registered for applying for a job anywhere? I do not find much clarity of thinking in this. What is needed is to structure properly the local universities like Jammu University, Kashmir University so that these Universities have a good infrastructure to link themselves with the requirement of that particular area. That will benefit the Urdu etiquette and the people also from the employment point of view. I would think that if I learn something, I will be able to render an humble service to the Urdu etiquette but at the same time I had some doubt as to whether I shall be able to provide employment alongwith it or not.

With these words, I support the Bill and recommend it for passing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : I congratulate the Government for having introduced Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996 in the House.

Before this the previous Government had formed a task force under the leadership of Mr. Qureshi. That task force had suggested that the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill should be passed as early as possible. This suggestion was given by him in 1993 after which the present Government has tried to bring it in the House. This Bill needs to be passed at the earliest. It will be of help to us all. They definitely deserve congratulations for this. I would say that every religion and every class has language of its own. In the same manner Urdu is our language. We live in Hindustan and for this reason have affinity with every language, be it Hindi, English, Bangala, Assameese or any other

language. In our minds we are respectful to all languages. There are large number of Urdu knowing people in our country. But we never thought of developing this language even though this language is very sweet and soft. For that matter every language has some quality of its own, but Urdu has some distinction in this regard. It is very sweet to hear. Although I am not that conversant in Urdu, yet it is very sweet on my ears. I like the poetry of Iqbal very much. The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996 introduced by him has some lacunae also. We thank him because he wants to get the Bill passed as soon as possible, but one thing has to be given attention to and it is that the power of court has been diluted and that of the Executive Council enhanced. The Court will not be able to deliver goods due to this disparity in power. This Bill truly reflects secularism. It has also provided for educating women which is a step in the right direction.

The Government is going to set up this University which will be the first of its kind in our country. There are nearly 20 per cent Urdu speaking people in our country. Any given person in part of majority community in his own State but the same person in reduced to Minority States in another State. For example I am Bengali, I belong to the majority community in Bengal but my status gets reduced to minority in Maharashtra. Though I am Bangla speaking yet I tried to learn any other language also, like Urdu. The reason why I want to say this thing is that anybody can say that this Bill in being made into law with a eyes on the minorities, which is not the case in reality.

I would also like to say that this Bill does not contain a provision for affiliation like Indira Gandhi Open University has affiliated colleges to it. The present should have the same provision as is the case with the Indira Gandhi Open University so that Maulana Azad National Urdu University may give affiliation to its colleges. We want more and more development of the Urdu language which will lead to the development of minorities also. It has been said in our National Education Plan that there is scarcity of education among the minorities, efforts should be made to educate them. But not effort was made in that direction. This Bill is a right step in that direction. There are several Akademies also for the development of Urdu. My State also has an Urdu Adademi, but it has only the foundation with no real work. In the Kanpur city which has a large number of Urdu speaking people, there are just one or two Urdu Akademies. All that is very good. The Government is going to do it at the national level by setting up the campus of the proposed Urdu University at Hyderabad. I would like to give the Government a suggestion. They can have such a campus at Calcutta for the North Eastern region so that the people of that region may come to Calcutta for getting Urdu education. The same can be done in Bihar also where Urdu speaking people are large in number, the same should be done for Bomabay also. What has been done for Hyderabad

which is a very commendable thing, should be done for Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi also. Likewise, attention should be given to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan also. What cannot be achieved through this University must be tried to be achieved by setting up regional centres and they ought to do this. There is great need to setting up regional centres. The Government has envisaged a secular character, education for women, engineering and medical education as also vocational training in this university, but our region faces a great problem. They cannot accommodate everything in one university but can certainly do the same by connecting the regional universities. If this is done, more and more of our Urdu speaking brothers and sisters can participate in this.

I would also like to say one more thing. Urdu should be the first language at places where more than 20 per cent of the people are Urdu speaking. Hindi is the National language which we will definitely learn, national language is compulsory as there is the three language formula under which in our case the mother tongue is Bangla followed by Hindi and English. In the same manner Urdu should be the first language where majority of sizable population in Urdu speaking. They can learn Hindi and English also. But in the absence of such a system there have been slight differences from one State to another. There is no uniform system of education in this country. Urdu is taught in the Madarsas after learning in which, one has to go to the Urdu Akademi and then to the university. This being the case, these people are unable to participate in our educational system. May be, we have become too ultramodern to need Urdu language any more and therefore may have come to be of the view that learning either in Hindi or in English will do. The truth is that everybody cannot learn everything. Everyone likes his own mother language. Therefore attention should be given to those places where Urdu speaking people are 20 per cent of the population. In the same way we can say that in the Bombay region...

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : It is not Bombay, it is Mumbai

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : For you it is Mumbai but for us it is Bombay.

[Translation]

It requires some time to be conversant in it ... (Interruptions) Alright, it is Mumbai for our said brother but for us it is Bombay and Bommai in Urdu which is also the name of our hon. Minister.

I want to say that it is very necessary to think about the mother tongue. Such an opportunity does not arise time and again. Many people can try in the Madarasas. There is one difficulty in it i.e. they do not get affiliation. I would say, it needs to be investigated as to how many Madarasas are there in each State and out of them how many have got affiliation and how many are yet to get

affiliation. The bitter truth is that we do not pay much heed toward getting success. Therefore, I would say to them that they should pay attention to the Madarasas.

Sir, another point about uniform system of education is that languages can be different, but the system should be uniform. But what is the position today? Today we have two types of education. Those who have the money can afford quality education, but the poor people have to send their wards to small and neglected schools. Thus, we are creating two types of society in the country. Why then does the Government not come forward to introduce a uniform system of education? Modern-day education has burdened the students to such an extent that they are committing suicides. The field of education is being run on whims and fancies. Nobody bothers as to where are we heading to. Small children of the 4-5 age group have to carry school bags which weight more than their body weights. That is why we need a uniform system of education in which language can be no barrier.

[English]

Though the Maulana Azad National Urdu University is only a minority university, it is not so because you have allowed all the people. Your character is very secular.

[Translation]

When we talk of drop out rate, we talk in general terms. The women belonging to minorities are nowhere in the scheme of things. Their seats have come down sharply. If steps are not taken to educate them, socio-economic conditions in the country can never improve. Therefore, I would urge that

[English]

Exclusive women's school for the minorities, exclusive girl child schools for the minorities.

[Translation]

If there are some madarasas, (traditional Urdu schools) attention must be paid to improve their condition.

Sir, there is not much to speak on this Bill. I have laid stress on the mother tongue and on girl education. While we are going to set up this University named Maulana Azad National Urdu University, another difficulty which we might encounter when we march ahead would be about lack of books on medicine and engineering in Urdu medium for students of higher education. For that, we shall have to overcome difficulties concerning translation into Urdu. The Government must pay attention to it. By making books on these subjects available in Urdu, we can also promote Urdu language. But at the same time, care has to be taken that the student gets knowledge of English language as well. Here, I would

like to recite an Urdu couplet :

“Badle-badle mausam badle, zamana badle.
mausam ki sab cheez badalti hai.
lekin kyon insaan ki takdeer nahin badalti hai.”

I would like to congratulate you as this Bill seeks to do justice to the Urdu knowing people. At the same time, I would like to submit that there is an urgent need to pay attention to Urdu Academy and Urdu Madarsas. If we could adopt uniform system of education, it can do a lot of good to the nation. With these words, I conclude

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : I first of all congratulate the hon. Minister not only for introducing this Bill but for giving the Bill the name, Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill. Why are people like us so much enthused about that name? It is because of what that man said. A man is judged by his actions. Maulana Azad has said many things especially when he was writing during the Independence movement. He was both a journalist and a great writer. I will only quote one small piece from his writings. He said :

“Were it that I was given the trumpet of the Day of Judgement which I would carry to the highest mountain peaks. With that thunderous and stupor-breaking sound I would wake up those in deep slumber of infamy and humiliation and would repeatedly shout aloud: ‘Awake; for you have slept far too long and get up for your God desires to awaken you. What, then, has befallen you that you see the world and yet do not listen to him who bestows upon you life instead of death, rise instead of fall and respect instead of humiliation?’

I think these words echo even now with much more meaning and with much more vibrant feelings which evoke in the mind of man.

Secondly, I congratulate the hon. Minister for one thing.

I just want to quote one thing. It was written in one of the papers.

“All said and done, we are indeed a nation full of contradictions. We pride ourselves on our tolerance and yet fly at one another’s throats over provocations which can usually be ignored. The real truth is that politics has a great deal to do with our periodical display of hostility. We have had enough trouble over temples and mosques. Must we now add to our problems the kind of linguistic communalism that has been evident in the rioting in Bangalore? Strangely enough, we have not heard many voices of sanity over the tragic happenings in Karnataka. Are we really getting so insensitive to uncivilised

conduct that we must close our eyes to criminal conduct?”

That was written by Prem Bhatia.

There was a riot in Bangalore. I feel so happy that our hon. Minister, Shri S.R. Bommai, who hails from Karnataka - where these riots broke out and made all of us to bow our heads in shame - hails from that State. The voice has come from Karnataka to this House through this Bill.

Sir, I do not want to read the Bill. I would like to comment on one Clause which is Clause 7 on Page 4. It says that caste need not be looked into, religion need not be considered. The University is open to all, whichever caste or sect one may belong to. It gives a cosmopolitan outlook in a sense. So, our hon. Minister Shri Bommai has indirectly told those historians or those people who try to create or concoct history not to mislead the people for their own purpose and to forget the wrangles, quarrels and unnecessary misunderstandings that Urdu is not the language of the minorities but that Urdu is a national language.

Urdu is the language of not one religion. It is a language of those people who speak that language. Sir, with all humility I would place before this House that no religion has a language. Is Sanskrit the language of the Hinduism? Is Arab the language of the Islam? Is Hebrew the language of the Jews? Prophets have used languages. But languages have never become prophets. So, language has no religion. Language is never born. Language is an evolution. Language is a tremendous evolution which has taken place in our country. It is our creation. There is a merger of many languages into one which blended and made it a beautiful one.

I wish I could quote in Urdu. But, unfortunately, I do not know much of Urdu. I said that it is not a language of minorities nor merely theoretical.

What is the population of the Muslims of the State which I come from Kerala? I think there are three million Muslims in our State. How many of them can speak Urdu? I heard of only one Urdu poet in the whole of Kerala. I think even Kerala people do not know about him.

His name is Sarvar. He was the only Urdu poet Kerala has produced. He is not a North Indian, but he is not known in our parts. So, it is not a language of a minority. The religion has no language. A language is a revolution. Urdu is our creation, a wonderful creation, a wonder amalgam. Dara Shikoh, the son of Aurangzeb who has translated *Upanishads* said : It is a mighty confluence of cultures. So, this is not merely a language that we are speaking about. We are speaking about the confluence of cultures, the confluence of minds when there is love, when there is understanding, when there is give and take, when there is tolerance, when there is an atmosphere where people can grow with a free

mind what they can do, what wonders they can create. If anybody in the world asks us what is the wonder that we have created, you may say, it is Taj Mahal, may be of marble stone that we have created. But I will say that in our mind, within ourselves we have created a beautiful language. That language is the language of love and not hatred. That language is the language of amity and not of war. Our language is a language of Hindu Muslim unity. There is also a point that there are no boundaries for ideas. Religions do not have passports and a language does not have boundaries. They are like flowers. It will come and it has come. It has grown here.

Once many scholars went to the Budha, it is so written, that Surathan asked him why his teachings were not preached in Sanskrit. He said in his own language 'learn in your own language'. There was a time in India when the majority of the people talked *Sourasenian, Ganda Prakrit, Mangli and Pali*. I do not want to deal with all that.

It is somehow injected into our minds that Urdu is the language of the Muslims and it is totally anti-Hindu because it is the official language of Pakistan. Sir, we should be proud that even after partition, Pakistan has to use our language as their national language. It is for our pride that we can say it with a lot of our own mental strength.

Sir, I am not talking of the North and the South as such, but it is surprising that there are more riots in Uttar Pradesh or anywhere else in the name of Urdu while there are more schools in Karnataka, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu teaching Urdu. That shows a national amalgam and that our minds are open. When the Britishers wanted to divide us by using every weapon which they could use and when they used language as a weapon, we never stood up and said that: Do not try it, you cannot divide us on this issue.

Sir, I totally agree with what Kumari Mamata Banerjee has said. There is no majority minority question as far as the language is concerned. India is not a nation of a majority community; the majorities are made of minorities. India is a nation where there are different cultures, different languages and different outlooks. Can anybody who does not belong to Christianity say that English is a Christian language? Is it a Christian language?

But it is not a Christian language anyway. When we talk of the whole of India, can we say that we all believe in Adi Sankara? Are all Indians Advaitas? In India, are all the people Vishishtadwaityas of Ramanuja? In India, are all the people Dwaitas of Madhwa or Lokayatas or Nayyayikas, Vaisheshikas, Yoga, Meemamsa? The religions of Islam, Christianity and others have contributed and this river is a river of confluence of different cultures. That is how India became a beautiful land.

Sir, I am so happy that our hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri S.R. Bommai has introduced this Bill. He wants to encourage Urdu. We must encourage that language. I have a feeling that at this age of globalisation, regional languages are slowly getting killed. We are slowly getting alienated. I see some danger somewhere. We hear a feeble voice somewhere. It is slowly becoming louder and louder. If that voice becomes louder, that will be the voice of elimination. We have to stop that elimination and continue the plurality and at the same time be united. When we go near and see the plurality, we may just get awe-struck. Are we so different? But when we go some distance and see, we see the unity. Then we understand how wonderful is that plurality.

Sir, I do not want to speak for more time. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. I cannot read Iqbal, because I do not know Urdu. But he said a beautiful thing and I want to quote that before concluding my speech. Let us not raise the Hindu Muslim issue. Only minds can control this country, not the police, not the military. Let us understand that. From the history we have to gather the flowers which make us more better, more loving. We do not want to dig the debris to find out the skeletons where we can make swords and cut the throat of each other. I think slowly we want to stop that process. It is a small process, a small beginning.

Sir, I would like to conclude with quotation of Iqbal. I wanted to quote it in Urdu. Unfortunately I could not. I feel sorry for that. Iqbal says:

"You think that God resides only in the stone idols, but for me every particle of the dust of my nation is a deity."

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidaba)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am supporting this Bill because it serves no good to oppose a bill which seeks to set up a University. I have some personal reservations about it, since this Bill is to be followed by another Bill namely Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University whereas the bill under consideration is named Maulana Azad National Urdu University. It is beyond my comprehension as to who tagged Maulana Azad with Urdu and Mahatma Gandhi with Hindi? Did Maulana Azad ever spoke even a word against Hindi? The same question can be asked about Mahatma Gandhi vis-a-vis Urdu. We are obsessed with communalism of languages. This is the work of an unconscious mind. I would request the hon. Minister to ponder over it. This linking of leaders with languages proves that Hindi is a language of Hindus and Urdu is a language of Muslims. I cannot accept it from the core of my heart.

Look at clause 5 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill. This Bill has come to this House after it was passed by the Rajya Sabha.

[English]

"To establish and incorporate a university at the national level mainly to promote and develop Urdu language and to impart vocational and technical education in Urdu."

and have a look at the Bill concerning Hindi University.

"To establish and incorporate a teaching university for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature through teaching and research with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater vocational efficiency and recognition as a major international language."

Urdu is only for vocational language and Hindi is for research and for higher literature. Why is this discrimination?

[Translation]

Had the Objects and Reasons of both the Bills been the same. I would not have been prompted to say such a thing. Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify while replying to the debate as to why such a discrimination has been made? Are the Muslims so backward that they require only 'vocational' training? Are Hindus so advanced that they may carry out research and develop literary work? The names of Hindus and Muslims have been unwittingly linked with them. An impression has gained ground that the people whose mother tongue is Urdu are backward and, hence, they require vocational training and those with Hindi as their mother tongue are so advanced that they do not require vocational training. Perhaps, the hon. Minister did not have an opportunity to go to the villages of UP and Bihar. That is why one of the Bills seeks to set up a University to facilitate development of their literature to elevate it to the level of world standard. I am constrained to point out as to why this double standard? These are two bills. One is under consideration and the other is listed in the list of business, discussion on which would follow.

I would like to touch one or two points about Urdu and Hindi languages. Shri Jagmohan stopped short of mentioning those points. There is an Urdu couplet by Akbar Allahabadi -

"Urdu our Hindi mein farq hai itna.
Jo mein dekhta hoon khwab
aap dekhten hein sapna."

Maulana Akram Khan was a distinguished figure. He too was of the view that Urdu full of Persian expressions and Hindi burdened with Sanskrit words cannot become common language of the masses. So, these languages would have to be simplified. Gandhiji too had the same opinion about these languages. Gradual infusion of the alphabets of these two languages would qualify both of them to become an

Indian language. I am of the view that such a language will become the language of the masses devoid of Hindu-Muslims bias. This process has already started and nobody can stop it. Language used in Hindi films contain Urdu words to the extent of 80 per cent. Sanskritised Hindi cannot serve this purpose. Language has its own natural flow which cannot be fettered. Through this Bill, the Government seeks to set up a technical University to impart education through Urdu medium. What do they propose to teach? Let me cite an example - A taxi driver renews his licence and then he attempt to ignite the engine by sitting in front of the steering wheel and by pressing the clutches. If the 'self' fails to ignite the engine, he rotates the lever with an iron handle. To spend up the vehicle, he changes gears by pressing the clutch. He uses the brakes should someone come in front of his running vehicle. he pours distilled water in the event of the battery of the vehicle going dry. The same is the case of Urdu and Hindi. Both the languages are full of English words. Even an uneducated person with a village background knows so many of the English words. The proposed University is supposed to be dominated by the scholars. What definition do they set for Hindi and Urdu. I do not know. Similarly, I do not know what difference will it make to vocational training. I am not a highly educated person but I dread these scholarly persons because they cannot do without showing off. Yet another reason for my fears is that I come from West Bengal and my mother tongue is Bangla. In 1882 well before partition a commission named Hunter Commission was set up. While deposing before this commission, the Nawab of Dacca, Shri Abdul Latif had said that the language of a true Muslim was Urdu and Bangla was the language of the people belonging to lower strata of society. These scholarly people try to impose things on others. They overburden those who are incapable of carrying load is it not so? The definition of the proposed Urdu University will continue to change. Yet I support this Bill because something is better than nothing. This is an attempt to make a beginning from zero. This has to be understood not by brain but by heart. Shall not such a bill come in the House again? If it does, some amendments would be necessary.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, language is a medium of expression of thoughts. I support and welcome the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill brought forward by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rawat, you can continue tomorrow. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, December 11, 1996/Agrahayana 20, 1918 (Saka)

© 1996 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eight
and printed by DATA POINT, 615, Suneja Tower-II, Distt. Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi-58. Ph. 5505110
