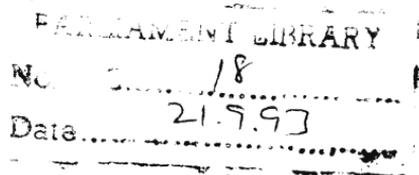


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



*(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, March 2, 1993/Phalguna  
11, 1914 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, I have given notice of a motion for suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the matter regarding the latest development in Tripura. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 101- Shri Chitta Basu.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Private Investment in Development Projects

\*101. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-

ecided to invite private investment in the development projects of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, whether any offer has since been received from any prospective investor;

(c) the companies whose proposals have been received by the Government;

(d) the companies since permitted to make investment; and

(e) the details of works to be assigned to those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Tantia Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Continental Construction Ltd., Delhi had offered to convert the Gondia-Chanda Fort Narrow Gauge Line into Broad Gauge.

(d) The offers received were incomplete and were, therefore, rejected.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Has he come back to Railways? We welcome him.

MR. SPEAKER: He is deputising.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, from the reply it is evident that the response from the private sector for the investment in the railway development projects is very poor and negligible. May I also remind the Minister that the Prime Minister, of late, also made an earnest appeal to the private sector at Nandyal to make investments in these railway projects? In this situation, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for the lack of response from the private sector for the investment in the railway projects?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, actually it will be very difficult for me to say about the lack of interest of the private sector. However, the railways have given all attractive propositions so that the private sector can be attracted to invest in the railway projects.

Sir, as this august House is aware, because of the resource crunch and also ambitious programmes which the Railways have taken up, the Administration felt that it is necessary that some private investment should come. That is how, for example, we have taken up gauge conversion and in this financial year, Sir, as per the programme we are completing it and for the next financial year also we have included it and we have taken up such a huge programme without the support of the Planning Commission from just the mobilisation of internal resources. That is how two Companies have come forward to convert the narrow gauge line from Gondia to Chanda Fort. But when tenders were opened, they were incomplete, they have not mentioned any amount and it is on the concept of 'build, operate and transfer'. Any way, the Railways will make..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is no more a Minister of Railways. At present, he is the State Minister for Defence,

how he can reply the questions pertaining to Railways? This particular question is to be answered either by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways or by the Railway Minister himself. This is not understandable as to why the question which pertains to Railways, is being answered by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should first seek your permission then only he can answer the question related to other Ministry. Without your permission how the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence is answering the questions related to Railways.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, at the same time the Railways are making constant effort to see how the private investment can be attracted in the railway projects.(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, the Defence Minister has come in defence of the Railways.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please. I think the Railway Minister has some difficulty, somebody is sick in his family. I have allowed him to do it. He has written to me a letter.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, he has failed in the Railways. So, he has been shifted to the other Ministry.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, there are many priority areas in the development of Railways, namely, construction of new lines, gauge conversion, renewal of tracks, manufacture of wagons, coaches etc., which the Railways cannot undertake because of the resources crunch. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any proposals under the consideration of the Government

for offering some special concessions for the private companies including the foreign companies to invest in these areas of the Railways?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that since the Railways have a resources crunch, invitation to the private sector has become indispensable. So far as the offerings of special concessions are concerned, it all depends upon the coming forward of the investors and having negotiations with the Railways. Depending upon the outcome of the negotiations, the terms and conditions can be fixed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has told the House that there are several private organisations which want to investment money in Railways. The hon. Minister should know that still there are such places in the country, where the local people have not seen a train till date. All these areas are backward and as a result of which regional imbalance is rapidly increasing in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the list of the programmes prepared to eliminate the regional imbalances through private sector investment? These areas include many backward areas of Bundelkhand, Andhra Pradesh and hill areas of U.P.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the development of backward areas is getting top priority of the Railways and whatever necessary infrastructure has to be built, certainly the Railways will take care of it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, this is not the proper reply to my question. I need your intervention. I have asked a very important question that that are so many places in the country having no rail line and the people living there have not even seen a train. The economic condition of the Railways is very weak that is why you have invited private sector to make investment in the Railways. I would like to know about the schemes which are likely to be implemented with the assistance of Private sector investment?

MR. SPEAKER: It has no relevance with the original question. He is giving reply and you are raising objections to it.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: For example, we have our own Wheel and Axle Plant and its annual installed capacity does not meet the requirements of the Railways. Therefore, we have given open invitation for the private sector to come forward and have a plant to produce about 30,000 wheels for diesel and electric locomotives. Some parties have come forward and tenders have been opened to establish a private sector Wheel and Axle Plant. However, these tenders have not been finalised. This is how we are trying to attract private investments.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has prepared a list of projects which are identified as projects being offered to the private sector and whether any invitation has been given for such offers publicly.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, at the beginning we have offered one gauge conversion from Bondhya to Chandrapur. Apart from that we have also offered to the private sector to have their own wagon scheme. Because of the shortage of wagons, some of the industries were suffering as we were not able to supply the required number of

wagons. So, we have floated a scheme "Own your own Wagon". In this scheme, even though proper advertisement and everything is made, hardly three parties came forward. One is Tata Tea Ltd. Another is M/s Essar Gujarat Ltd. and the third one is Indian Oil Corporation. These three offer themselves to build their own wagons. Tata Tea want we rake and also specially constructed double decker. For design, it has been sent to RDSO. Essar Gujarat want three rakes. This has been finalised and a decision has been taken at the Board level and communication has been made. So far as the Indian Oil Corporation is concerned, it is under process.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** This is the question on privatisation of projects and services of Railways.

May I ask through you, whether the Railways have decided to privatise the catering service on Railways and if it is so, how far it is done. In how much time, it will be completed.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Privatisation of catering has been a factor which has been agonising all sections for a long time. It has been decided that all existing departmental units shall not be privatised but in future that will be thought over.

#### Late Running of Trains

\*102. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN  
CHANDRA KHANDURI:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of express, mail and superfast trains do not maintain punctuality;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Railways have laid down any norms to categories a train punctual or otherwise for the purpose of collecting statistical data;

(d) whether any provisions has been made to refund fare and provide other facilities like meals/snacks etc. in case of inordinate delay in running of a train;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to maintain punctuality of trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). A statement is  
laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Punctuality of Express, Mail and Superfast trains has been averaging between 82.0% and 85.1% since April 1992.

(b) Punctuality has not been satisfactory mainly on account of factors beyond the control of Railways like agitations, bandhs, alarm chain pulling by miscreants. Foggy weather and accidents.

(c) Mail/Express trains reaching destination upto 15 minutes late are taken as on time for statistical purposes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Running of trains is being closely monitored to eliminate detentions which are within the control of Railways. Coordination with State Civil and Police authorities is regularly being maintained to eliminate detentions on account of agitations, bandhs and miscreants' activities including alarm chain pulling etc.

[Translation]

MAJ. GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has said that a Mail Express train reaching its destination upto 15 minutes late is taken as on time but perhaps, he does not know that the Railway Board has adopted a very good method to give a very large cushion of Time by giving some margin for foggy weather etc. I quote two examples in this regard. In case of trains running between Howrah and Delhi, the train while coming from Howrah takes two hours to cover a distance of 126 Kilometres between Aligarh and Delhi in 2 hrs. time. But while going to Howrah from Delhi it takes 1 hour and 25 minutes, which shows that an extra cushion of 25 minutes is given to it. Likewise, A.C. Express from New Delhi to Aligarh, takes 1 hour and 50 minutes but when it comes from Aligarh to Delhi it takes 2 hrs and 19 minutes. It means half an hour extra time is given. These figures are given in the Railway time-table. In another case when a train goes from Delhi to Dehradun then it takes a time of 2 hrs and 3 minutes from Haridwar to Dehradun for a distance of 51 kilometres and while coming from Dehradun to Haridwar it takes 1 hour and 22 minutes. It means, the Board has given 41 minutes extra time for a distance of 51 kilometers. Likewise for another train the extra time is 56 minutes and for another one it is 50 minutes. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have to ask the question.

MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I was only explaining because otherwise he will not give a direct answer.

I want to know from the Railway Minister whether it is a policy to give cushion at the

tag end of the trains running time so that you can cover up late running of the train. If it is so, why it has been done?

If it is not so, will you please assure us that next time when you frame the Railway time-table, this anomaly will be removed?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As the august House is aware, introduction of a large number of trains- Mail, Express and Super-fast- naturally created problem at the reception and also while departing. In the morning if we see large number of trains behind within five-minute gap, within 10-minutes gap will be arriving. So, the space on the platform is very limited. But still we have to receive. For example, Delhi received not less than 135-140 trains. The question which has been put is not deliberate. It is a fact from operational point of view.

[Translation]

MAJ. GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KANDURI: Hon. Minister, Sir, this is not an answer that it is not a problem then as only one-two trains are for Dehradun.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: if the hon. Member is so specific about it, I will ask the Ministry to look into this.

[Translation]

MAJ. GENERAL (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably you are also feeling that this is not a proper reply. The reply given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory. My second supplementary is about accountability.

[English]

Is there any method of warding punishment for causing undue delay because of

the failure of the railway?

[*Translation*]

Sir, the hon Minister has said in reply that there are a number of other reasons for which Railways do not take responsibility, but in those cases where the Railway is responsible; was there any system in vogue in Railways in 1986 for awarding punishment and the second part of my question is Why cannot the railways have some method of saying sorry to the passengers? Even if a token system is introduced whereby the passengers are conveyed regrets when the trains are unduly late, I am sure it will bring about credibility of the railways.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This suggestion, of course, can be observed, but how is it possible to say regrets from morning till evening to every passenger? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: The Railway Minister admits that the trains are late.

MR. SPEAKER: If the trains are late from morning to evening, do not say that. If that trains are late once in a while, you say that!

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I welcome your suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You replied. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE (Vilaspur): In his reply to the question the hon. Minister has provided the data upto April. Will the Minister give the data for the whole year? The trains always run late during rainy season. All the Mail/Express trains are running late. The chain pulling also causes late running of trains. I would like to know from, the hon. Minister as to

what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The punctuality is certainly affected. I have already given the main reasons in the statement. There are certain reasons which are beyond the control of the railways and there are also certain reasons which are within the control of the railways. The reasons beyond the control of the railways have gone up to 47 per cent. However, we will take note of this and we have a regular monitoring cell in our Railway Board for 24 hours and every day at zonal level, General Manager has to take a meeting on punctuality of the previous day's trains running along with the Heads of the Department and to see how best the trains can reach the destination on time.

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that almost all trains coming from Eisakapatnam side are running late because of the poor condition of the track between Rajahmundry and Vijayawada. Will the Ministry take necessary steps to strengthen the track conditions so that this late running of trains is eliminated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since the electrification has already been completed from New Delhi to Madras, will the cushion time be reduced and will the running time of the Tamil Nadu Express and G.T. Express be reduced to help the passengers.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: After having taken various facts into consideration, the time-table has been framed. So, I feel it will be difficult to reduce the running times of the prestigious trains in spite of electrification.

So far as the late running of trains between Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada is concerned, the track condition, wherever it needs rehabilitation, we are doing and certainly in some of these areas from

Balharshah to Vijayawada or from that end.

**SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE:** So many accidents have taken place. Because of certain engineering works also, sometimes the speed to be reduced. That is how it affects the punctuality.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chhatisgarh Express running between Bilaspur and Amritsar generally reaches Delhi late by one and a half hour on 5-6 days in a week. Similarly the return train also reaches there late. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria fixed for determining the trains running late whether it is one and a half hours or more than this? This train is generally late by 15-20 minutes. Earlier the late even after electrification of the track and hauling by lactic engines. This train taken 28 hours to reach Bilaspur while other train just takes 21 hours. So, there is the time difference of 7 hours. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take special interest in saving time of running of this train? It is my observation that in the Chhatisgarh region people are generally poor and they do not raise hue and cry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Chhatisgarh region will continue to be neglected or will he take some steps in this direction?

[*English*]

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member. I take note of it. We will see how best we can improve the punctuality of the trains.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the relationship between the railways and the passengers is one-sided. Perhaps, there may be hardly a business concern in

the world in which relation between buyer and seller is not two-sided. The Railways is the only concern in India which is least accountable, no matter however the passenger is worried. He has said that trains run late due to pulling of alarm chain. But, in my constituency I have seen that alarm chains are not fitted in the trains. As a result, when Shri George Fernandes was the Minister in charge, during the Ninth Lok Sabha, a train in my constituency caught fire and 50-60 passengers burnt to death. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this system of alarm chain will be introduced. He says that trains run late because of the pulling of alarm chains. I would like to submit that the trains reaching Patn are also generally late.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a fact normally noticed by us at the platforms, that announcements are made that the trains are arriving in time even after the schedule time of arrival is well past the clock. It is our experience.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am pulling the chain.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** This we have noticed at Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Delhi, where announcements continue to be made that trains are arriving in time even after the schedule time of arrival is well past the clock. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether steps will be taken for ensuring the punctuality of the trains and maintenance of performance record and the enquiry system strengthened, and whether alarm chain will be fitted in the trains running within the periphery of 100 kms. of Patna?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This incident of alarm chain pulling is alarmingly increasing. If you take it into consideration, in 1985, there were only one lakh and odd incidents of alarm chain pulling. In 1991 there were 3, 27, 058 cases of alarm chain pulling. The hon. Member Shri Nitish Kumar comes from Bihar. In 1991 there were 64, 057 cases of alarm chain pulling. You may feel that there is no alarm chain pulling in the just reason. I do not think so. We have to see it as part of the system. In spite of the miscreants involving in this activity, as a system as a whole we have to keep it in mind. We will keep it.

So far as measures of pauchtality and performance maintenance are concerned, we are taking adequate measures.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: It is our general experience that during summer, trains are late. It is generally observed that shortage of drinking water at difference stations is the real reasons for delay. I would like to ask the Minister whether any study has been undertaken about the shortage of water and its relation to the delay. I would also like to ask the Minister whether he would like to correct the reply given by him. You have mentioned that the accident is the reason which is out of your control, that is, the railways control. I cannot imagine this. If you are not responsible for the accident, then for what are the railways responsible? Would you like to correct the reply given in part (b)?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, so far as the first part of the question is concerned, that is, about the drinking water, it is true that sometimes passengers get annoyed and they do not allow trains to move further. Drinking water is not available and sometimes the fans and other electrical fittings are wrong. But it does not regularly happen in every train or in the delayed trains. It does

happen now and then in some trains. Therefore, the administration has taken adequate note of the lack of the drinking water particularly in summer. There are certain stations where sometimes there is no proper availability of water even. In such conditions, railways take the required measures to bring the water also from a far off place.

So far as part B of the question is concerned, correction is not needed because what happens is if an accident takes place, all the trains following it automatically have to be detained or they have to be diverted to reach their destinations. That is how it affects. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Who is responsible for accidents?

[Translation]

#### Cane Price Arrears

\*103. SHRI KAMAL BHOGENDRA  
JHA:  
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the sugarcane price paid to the farmers by the sugar mills in the Public cooperative and private sectors in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, respectively during 1992-93;

(b) the latest estimates of dues payable to the sugarcane growers by sugar mills as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure timely payment of such dues to the cane growers?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The range of cane prices being paid during 1992-93 season, as reported by sugar mills as on 31. 1.1993, may be seen in Annexure-I

(b) Arrears of cane price payable by sugar mills to farmers during the 1992-93 season as reported by 198 sugar mills as on 31. 1.1993 and 30 mills as on 31.12.1992 were Rs. 405.32 crores. State-wise and Sector-wise details of these arrears may be seen in the Annexure-II.

(c) As per the Sugarcane (Control) Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, it is obligatory on the part of all sugar mills to pay the Statutory Minimum Prices of sugarcane to growers. In the case of State-advised prices of sugarcane which are substantially higher than the statutory minimum price the responsibility for ensuring timely payments of cane price dues lies with the State Governments which have the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments.

In order to prevent the accumulation of arrears of cane dues to farmers, which can lead to unfortunate law and order situations, State Governments have been advised to follow a more reasonable pricing policy and allow sugar mills to share their profits with growers as per the Bhargava formula.

## Annexure-I

Range of Sugarcane Prices Reported to Have Been Paid by the Factories During 1992-93 Season Sector-wise as on 31-1-1993.

Range of sugarcane price (Rs. per Qtl.)

States	Range of sugarcane price (Rs. per Qtl.)			
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Cooperative Sector	
1	2	3	4	
Bihar	41.50 to 46.50	43.25	No Mill	
Punjab	46.00 to 50.00	46.00 to 50.00	46.00 to 50.00	
Orissa	27.84	Report not received	39.00 to 45.00	
Tamil Nadu	27.84 to 29.67	27.00 to 33.99	29.54 to 39.21	
Uttar Pradesh	46.00 to	45.00 to	46.00	

## Range of sugarcane price (Rs. per Qtl.)

States	Public Sector	Private Sector	Cooperative Sector
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	49.00 No Mill	49.00 30.00 to 31.00	49.00 30.00 to 43.12

## ANNEXURE-II

Sector-wise Position of Arrears of Sugarcane Prices Relating to 1992-93 Season as on 31.1.93 in Respect of 198 Sugar Mills and as on 31-12-92 in Respect

(figure in lakh Rs.)

State	Cane Price Due			Cane Price Paid			Cane Price Arrears					
	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	1778.14	6630.54	1929.66	10238.34	1059.40	4549.32	1238.41	6837.13	716.74	1991.22	691.25	3401.21
Haryana	0.00	4951.16	0.00	4951.16	0.00	2888.01	0.00	288.01	0.00	2063.15	0.00	2063.15
Rajasthan	0.00	102.12	0.00	102.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.12	0.00	102.12
West Uttar Pradesh	1282.77	3707.41	8938.72	13928.98	441.95	1574.79	5988.62	8005.36	840.82	2132.62	2950.10	5923.54
Central Uttar Pradesh	4761.80	7477.69	2260.68	14500.17	2145.80	3356.05	922.73	6424.58	2616.00	4121.64	1337.96	8075.59
East Uttar Pradesh	2813.32	621.23	5162.58	8597.13	802.44	32.33	3475.48	4310.25	2010.88	588.90	1687.10	4286.88

(figure in lakh Rs.)

State	Cane Price Dye			Cane Price Paid			Cane Price Arrears					
	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	8857.89	11808.33	16361.98	37028.20	3390.19	4963.17	10386.88	18740.19	5467.70	6843.16	5995.15	18286.01
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	179.98	361.97	561.95	0.00	85.99	22.87	308.86	0.00	93.99	159.10	253.09
South Gujarat	0.00	6177.89	0.00	6177.89	0.00	5845.59	0.00	5845.59	0.00	332.30	0.00	332.30
Saurashtra	0.00	428.87	0.00	428.87	0.00	269.20	0.00	269.20	0.00	159.67	0.00	159.67
Gujarat	0.00	6806.76	0.00	6806.76	0.00	6114.79	0.00	614.79	0.00	491.97	0.00	491.97
South Maharashtra	0.00	266376.20	1891.04	28267.24	0.00	23667.07	1596.81	25163.88	0.00	2809.13	294.23	3103.36
North Maharashtra	0.00	7385.14	0.00	7385.14	0.00	5757.77	0.00	5757.77	0.00	1627.37	0.00	1627.37
Maharashtra	0.00	33731.34	1891.04	35652.38	0.00	29324.84	1596.81	30921.65	0.00	4436.50	294.23	4730.73
North Bihar	549.88	0.00	4986.88	5536.86	16.36	0.00	1928.07	1944.43	533.52	0.00	3058.91	3592.43
South Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	549.88	0.00	4986.98	5536.86	16.36	0.00	1928.07	1944.43	533.52	0.00	3058.91	3592.48
Assam	0.00	72.21	0.00	72.21	0.00	68.13	0.00	68.13	0.00	4.08	0.00	4.08

(figure in lakh Rs.)

State	Cane Price Due			Cane Price Paid			Cane Price Arrears					
	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total	Public	Coopera- tive	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1700.75	2957.98	4658.73	0.00	1476.97	1757.36	3234.33	0.00	223.78	1200.62	1424.40
Karnataka	3348.85	7198.05	3767.20	14314.10	2622.35	5135.02	2236.98	994.35	726.50	2063.03	1530.22	4319.75
Tamil Nadu	358.02	4967.38	4069.66	9395.06	299.34	4076.29	3517.41	7893.05	53.68	891.09	552.25	1502.00
Kerala	0.00	135.43	59.33	194.76	0.00	135.39	59.19	194.58	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.18
Orissa	0.00	508.32	7.37	515.69	0.00	341.72	0.00	341.72	0.00	166.60	7.37	
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Pondichery	0.00	179.19	344.06	523.25	0.00	112.71	313.85	426.56	0.00	66.48	30.21	
Goa	0.00	323.33	0.00	323.33	0.00	233.62	0.00	233.62	0.00	89.71	0.00	
All India	14892.78		36757.23		7387.64	23257.78		90141.39	7505.14	19526.92	13499.45	
		79022.89		130672.90		59495.97		90141.39		19526.92		

**SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given by the Minister, the sugarcane price paid in all the three sectors of Punjab, the public sector, private sector and the cooperative sector is Rs. 46 to Rs. 50. The very reason why this question has been asked is that it is very alarming that arrears, which are due to be paid to the farmers in Punjab itself, are Rs. 34 crores and the total all over the country is Rs. 405 crores. It is a matter of shame that the small farmer in the field is not being paid his dues. The Government is just wishing and saying that while the levy price of the sugar has been increased from Rs. 26 to Rs. 31, farmers will be paid their dues. I do not think just wishing it would achieve the purpose.

In part (c) of the reply, the Minister has mentioned and I quote:

“State Governments have been advised to follow a more reasonable pricing policy and allow sugar mills to share their profits with growers as per the Bhargava formula.”

But the very reply says that Rs. 405 crores is due to the farmers which has not been paid. What action has been taken to ensure that these arrears do not keep accumulating?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform hon. Kamal that statutory minimum price of sugarcane is always fixed and in Punjab the state advised price of sugarcane is Rs. 50 quintal. In January this season 2, 250 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed and as per the 9.5 percent recovery norm, outstanding arrear is of the order of Rs. 405 crores all over the country. It takes 15 days to crush the sugarcane after arrival. All the State Governments have been advised to make payment for sugarcane to farmers within one month.

As I have told you that in January itself sugarcane of the value of Rs. 947 crore was crushed. In public sector, private sector and cooperative sector 400 mills are crushing sugarcane in the country. Payments are being disbursed to the farmers and all the sugar mills have been asked to make payment within one month.

**SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister indicates that so much arrears has mutated up. On a visit to the area where 'mills' are locate.

[*English*]

You will find a traffic jam. Hundreds and thousands of tractors are standing with their sugarcane, to be delivered to the mills. But their due amount is not being paid to them.

[*Translation*]

So much arrear is mounting up. It is the poor who toil hard in the fields. But all the money is gulped down the affluent.

[*English*]

If this amount is deposited in a bank, you can imagine how much interest these people will get. So, something must be done about it. If the amount is not paid within one month, then please see that some actions taken against these mills. You are saying that this is happening in the States where the amount paid is more. It is your own problem. You yourself said that law and order problem can be created. People have been coming to me stating that they are not getting their money. Kindly ensure that the States are told that this amount is paid in time.

Secondly, in Hoshiarpur, the foundation stone was laid by the Punjab Governor with a lot of fanfare for one cooperative

sugar mill, that is Dasua cooperative Sugar Mills. But, unfortunately, since the funds were not given to this sugar mill, it has nearly come to a close down stage. Recently, it has been sold to the private sector. In this regard, I had appraised the Union Finance Minister also.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question?

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: This mill had finally been sold to the private sector. I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that in future such mills which are financed by the Central Financial Agencies, so that they do not close down or are not sold to the private sector. Would be kindly ensure this?

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission to Shri Kamal ji is that we can take any step to provide statutory minimum price to the farmers. By the State Governments....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Please tell that what measures the Government can take..(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Article 356 can be used if a State Government refuses to give statutory minimum price to the farmers..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please give reply to the question of Shri Kamal.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, statutory Minimum Price is fixed by the Central Government. This year the Central Government has fixed Rs. 31/- per quintal as Statutory Minimum Price. As per the Sugar Cane Control Order issued under Essential Commodity Act, the Central Government can direct the State Governments

and mills-either in private sector or in public sector or in co-operative sector- to make payments in accordance with it. But the State Governments fix the price at Rs. 49, Rs. 50, Rs. 46 per quintal as a result of which it becomes difficult for the farmers to get minimum price they should get. Therefore the Central Government tell the State Governments that since they have increased prices more than those increased by the Central Government.

They should make arrangement for the payment to the sugarcane growers use their power. Therefore the Central Government has formulated the rule that all the mills in South or in Orissa will give statutory Minimum Price. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have fixed Rs. 46 to Rs. 50 as state advised prices which causes the problem of arrears.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: In South India, State-advised prices are there.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: This provision is there in Andhra Pradesh but not in Orissa. In Orissa the statutory minimum price is Rs. 27/-.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): These figures are not correct.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: These are not wrong figures. You please try to understand Highest cane price, i.e. Rs. 46 to Rs. 50/- is in Punjab. The State Government has been directed not to keep the arrears of farmers. As soon as the sugar mills get the produce, payment should be made immediately, within a month. I have issued orders to all the mills to clear the arrears by March 31. Such

orders have been issued by the Central Government.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Sir, my question was about the closing down of Mills.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that does not arise out of that Question. Shri Ajit Singh

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify two questions. One is about arrears in all the states, Sugar mills whether in public cooperative or private sector have heavy arrears to pay to farmers. So far as I know, if the arrear is not cleared within a month it would be necessary to pay interest of 15 days on that amount. The Supreme Court has already given its judgment to that effect. The Government claims to obey the judgment of supreme Court in every matter but it does not take any step with regard to the Supreme Court order concerning farmers. Only the Private companies are not are fault, there is a sugar mill in Deoria and another in Kanpur and these are under the Central Government. Arrears payable to farmers by these mills also have not been cleared so far. I would like the Government to implement the Supreme Court judgment. If it is not possible for the Government, then it may kindly clarify whether it would take any action the property of private mills or not.

Secondly, the Government claims that cane price has been increased from Rs. 27/- to Rs. 40/-. However, the farmers have already been getting Rs. 46 to Rs. 50/- increase in cane price as not been of any benefit to farmers. The Government has a formula. I would like to remind the Government that Shri Kidwai had prepared a formula according to which the farmers should be paid 1/8 part of the sugar price, and from

that point of view the sugarcane price should be between Rs 55 to Rs 60/- whatever increase may have been made but the actual benefit has not reached the farmers. Which formula does the Government apply to fix the sugarcane price and what steps are proposed to be taken to enable the farmers to get those prices.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, Shri Ajit Singh is an expert with regard to Sugarcane. My submission is that as per the Bhargava formula it was decided that out of the total profit 50 per cent will go to the mill owner and 50 percent will be shared by the farmers. This formula was evolved in 1974. With regard to that formula the State Governments said that they would fix prices as per the State advised price. It is responsibility of the Central Government to fix statutory Minimum Prices- which comes to about Rs.31/- per quintal- and fix the sugarcane price in accordance with Bhargava formula evolved in 1974. When State Advisory Board fixes the price, how the Central Government is responsible for that?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: What about these states, where Congress is in power.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: In Bihar, there is the Government of Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav..(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: How prices are fixed.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bihar there is the Government of Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav while in Uttar Pradesh when there was the Government of Shri Kalyan Singh.(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: The hon. Minister may kindly tell how long it will take to clear the arrears payable to farmers, where are you diverting the question to? I have not asked about the Bhargava formula.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalpnath Rai, if you neglect the Speaker, you are in trouble.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given reply to what Shri Ajit Singh has asked.

SHRI VIRENDERA SINGH: He has not given reply.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: After the Central Government has fixed statutory minimum price, if a mill—whether in cooperative sector, public sector or in corporation in Uttar Pradesh earns profit under the Bhargava formula, 50% of the total profit will go to the mill owner and the remaining 50 per cent will be distributed among farmers. However, since the State Governments have implemented state advised price, it has become difficult to implement state advised price, it has become difficult to implement Bhargava formula thus causing a great difficulty.

Second question he has raised concerns arrears. Under the State Regulation Act, the collector is to get Recovery certificate issued from the commissioner and attached the property of those mill owners who do not pay the price of sugarcane to the farmers to give money to them. But neither the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Government of Bihar has taken any action this regard. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are a farmers..

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: What is the number of collectors against whom action has been taken.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Half an hour discussion should be held over the matter. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me the notice for half-an hour discussion, I will allow it.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister through you whether it is a fact That out of the arrears of Rs. 405.3 crore, only in Uttar Pradesh, the arrears of Rs. 182.86 crore. It comes to near about 45 per cent of the total arrear.. What are the reasons for that?

I congratulate the hon. Minister for the new pricing policy which has been adopted by the Government of India.

I want to know whether because of that new policy, all these arrears would be reduced in future to the maximum number or not.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an arrear of Rs. 405 crore in the entire country out of which an arrear of Rs. 183 crore is there in Uttar Pradesh. Orders have been issued to all the sugar-mills in the state to clear the entire arrears up to 31st March, otherwise a ban will be imposed on the sale of free sale sugar.

[English]

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, is it a fact that the Government received complaints regarding non-payment of levy sugar price when it was hiked sharing of profits according to the Bhargava formula, and making of interest payments when the sugar-mills defaulted? I also want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the monitoring or reviewing mechanism that the has. Have

you ever monitored or reviewed these lapses when they were specifically brought to your notice?. If you have not done so earlier, are you prepared to do it now regarding the mills which are not following the Bhargava formula in sharing of profits particularly when you have raised the levy sugar price recently?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the monitoring mechanism?

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to implement the Bhargava formula the country, the Government has fixed statutory minimum price which is paid by mills to farmers and the profit that would exceed Rs. 31/- will be shared 50 per cent by mills and 50 per cent by farmers..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: What is the necessity to change the formula itself?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bhargava formula is that the Central Government fixes statutory minimum price and the profit exceeding that price will be shared 50 per cent by mills and 50 per cent by farmers. If the State advised price exceeds the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government, then the Bhargava formula is not implemented in those states. In reply to his question, I want to say that the co-operative mills have cleared 75% of these arrears and the private mills, against which these are arrears, have been ordered to make payment to farmers clearing the arrears by 31st March.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, this is a very serious issue and the hon. Minister should consider it seriously. The hon. Minister is aware that it has been provided in the Sugarcane rice Act that the mills, which will take sugarcane, will have to make payments within 15 days of the supply. If the payment is not made in the said period, the amount will be paid to farmers along with interest. Besides this, it has been also written in the Act that...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Others also have to ask questions. There are many Members there..

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It has been written in that Act that if the sugarcane farmer takes his sugarcane to another zone from his zone and is apprehended, he will be imprisoned for 6 months and have to give a of Rs. 500/-. Sir, these are two laws. If the farmer takes his sugarcane to another zone, he will be imprisoned, but is there any provision for enabling him to get the price of sugarcane in time? Sir, he has said that according to rule, the payment is made to farmers against sugar and 85% of the payment has been deposited in their account.... but this has not been implemented in any state till now. This situation would not have arisen if 85% amount against the payment of sugarcane price would have been deposited. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that thousands of crores of rupees are outstanding in Uttar Pradesh Government mills, in Uttar Pradesh owe maximum arrears and three sugar mills in Padrauna, Gauri and Panchkuyan in Deoria owe mainum arrears. So, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that those mills which are under him should atleast pay the sugarcane arrears, whether other mills make payment or not.

Sir, secondly, as regards the price which has been increased to Rs. 140/-. I would like to submit that one quintal sugar is made out of eleven quintal sugar-cane. This increased

price will benefit the mill-owners. I would like to know what share the farmers will get put of it.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to question asked by Shri Ram Nagina Mishra, I have told that orders, have been issued to all the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh to pay these arrears to farmers by 31st March. That law is implemented on the theory of state statutory minimum price. If the statutory minimum price is Rs. 31/-, the law is implemented, but if the State Government fixes the sugarcane price at Rs. 46 or Rs. 50 per quintal, we cannot implement any law on it.

[English]

SHRI SHANKARRAOD. KALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these figures of arrears are prior to the announcement of the sugarcane Policy. After that, the Sugarcane Policy was announced and the Government has recently declared the minimum statutory price for sugarcane for 1992-93. Will it be applicable from the beginning of the seasons in 1992-93? If it is so, will the Government be in a position to see that the sugarcane growers are paid the difference in the statutory price?

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this sugarcane policy will be implemented in October, when the sugarcane season begins.

SHRI SHARED YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the replies given by the Minister are according to the old traditions. It is biggest cash crop of our country and you have seen in the House just now that every Member is concerned about it. I would like to submit that most of the agitations launched by farmers in this country were due to the anomalies in this policy and the present

situation of payments. You are aware that several farmers were killed in Ramkota. It is a matter of happiness, as you said, that ours is the largest sugar producing country in the world. Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you, I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister should hold a meeting of the farmers, the Members of Parliament and the government officials, so that they can find out a way to solve this issue. This problem has become so grave that the sugarcane growers are now trying to get rid off this cash crop. So, whether the Government is going to adopt any such way which can fully solve the problem? The Minister is giving a traditional reply. But you have got a big opportunity and if you can solve this problem, the people will always remember you for the future problems of farmers. So, are you going to find a permanent solution by holding a meeting with all the concerned persons and discussing this issue?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the suggestion given by Shri Shared Yadav and I will discuss this matter by holding a meeting with him and all the farmers and I promise that all the arrears of the farmers will be cleared.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is well known that the sugar producers, viz the sugar mill owners have a special role to play with the ruling party. This was proved earlier also, at the time of the elections. We know that. Therefore, they are given the concessions. This does not surprise me at all that they do not make payments to the poor farmers. What I want to know is this. They have not paid the dues for more than a year. The arrears include the figures as on 31 March 1992. Nearly one year is over since the dues are pending. We all know that in the financial market for one year, 35 to 40 per cent return is available even for short term deposits. This is widely known. You

have allowed them to make profits. But who are the sufferers among the sugarcane growers? Is it true that most of the sugarcane growers, who have been paid, are very small farmers? That is the question I want you to answer.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, as a Minister that dues in respect of the farmers cannot be unpaid for a period of more than 3 months. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, one year's time has lapsed since then and now you are giving a statement in this regard.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Minister has mentioned in the reply: "Dues as on 31.3.93". That is his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you do not have to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we started our political career the leadership of Shri Kalp Nath and tossed a slogan that "the price of Maund of Sugar arcaue should be equal to the price of a kilogram of sugar". It was the Kidwai formula. But the reply given by the hon. Minister is very confusing. Payment to the farmers in U.P. for the crushing season for 1991-92 is still due. The hon. Minister has stressed upon clearing the dues within three-month time but the agreed price, fixed by the State Government which is also accepted by the four sugar mills of Central Government in Uttar Pradesh has not been paid so far and a sum of sum Rs. 30 crores is still outstanding with these mills for the last crushing season. On the other hand, the Minister is

giving assurance to make a payment within three months time therefore, I would like to have seasons wise break up of sugarcane crushing in this regard from the Minister and how much amount is to be paid to the sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh for the crushing season of 1991-92. You have provided the figures upto the period of December, 1992. You should make it clear as to what are the dues of the last crushing season and what is the share of the four sugar mills of Central Government in it and what steps are you going to take in clearing these dues.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member Shri Mohan Singh writes to me. I will reply to it in detail and, through you, I give my word that the dues will be paid within three month's time.

SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, U.P. has the highest number of sugar mills. I would like to attract the attention of the hon. Minister that maximum amount is due on cooperative and Government sector. You say that the State Government will pay the minimum statutory price but presently it has become your responsibility be when are you going to clear such dues. Secondly, through you I would like to submit that maximum outstanding is towards small farmer. Those who own bullock carts have to suffer because of under weightment. Last time, Government had arranged to make payment through Bank Cheques, to check this malpractice. I want to know, whether you are going to implement this system or withdrawing it. You will not implement it in the interest of mill owners. So far as the question of safeguarding their interest is concerned, Rs. 1.80 and another 40 parse has been given to them as bonus. I want to know that how soon you are going to clear the dues of the Sugar mills in U.P. towards the sugarcane farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been

answered. The Minister has answered it.

**SHRI SATYADEO SINGH:** Sir, my question is why you are saying to clear the dues within three months time in respect of the last crushing season. Why do not you make it early. When are you going to make payment in respect of the dues of the last season, why you are taking three months time in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not coming to specific question, rather you are repeating it.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at that time B.J.P. was in power in U.P. Why should I pay for your deeds. I have given my word that dues of farmers pending for more than three months will be paid. I know I will have to pay for the deeds of your Government. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:** What have you done by increasing the prices of sugar produced during the reign of our Government?.. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ASHOK ANDANDRAO DESHMUKH (Prabhani):** The Central Government has fixed sugarcane price at Rs. 31 whereas many a State Governments are paying Rs. 46 to 50 per quintal to their farmers. Why this differencede? I want to know, why the prices fixed by the Agricultural Price Commission is different from the one fixed by the State Agricultural Price Commission. What are the reasons for this? Secondly, what rate the norms for deciding the price by the Agricultural price Commission.

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Agriculture Cost and Price Commission every year fixes the price of sugarcane crop. This year it fixed the price at Rs. 29 but due

to an increase in the price of wheat and rice the minimum price was fixed as Rs. 31. Now the State Governments fix their price statewise as ours is federal system. If a Chief Minister of a States fixes the price of sugarcane at Rs. 50 per quintal then we cannot do much about it.

*[English]*

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** Sir, I want to know whether the arrears given are the arrears of a particular year or are accumulated arrears, What are the arrears of the previous years? If the problem is so chronic, then what Government is proposing to save the farmers from the clutches of the sugar mill owners?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has taken the responsibility.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

#### **Public Distribution System**

\*104. **SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW:** Will the the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains under the Public Distribution System during 1992-93 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to ensure supply of standard quality of foodgrains and check their diversion from the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DIS-

TRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

The Central Government issues rice and wheat, conforming to specifications prescribed by the Government and within the standards prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, to State Governments and U.T. Administrations for distribution through the Fair Price Shops. Opportunity is provided to them for inspection of stocks before actual delivery. Stocks not conforming to standards prescribed can be rejected by the State Government/UT Administrations.

The actual distribution of PDS commodities to the consumers through the Fair Price Shops is administered by the State Governments and UT Administrations. No major complaints regarding bad quality of rice or wheat distributed through the Public Distribution System have been received by the Central Government from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

During April, 1992 to January, 1993, a total quantity of 7.8 million tonnes of rice and 6.5 million tonnes of wheat have been distributed to the States/UTs for PDS. In a vast operation of this magnitude a few shortcomings, cannot be ruled out, altogether. However the Central Government has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to tighten supervision to ensure proper functioning of the PDS. State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to set up village/Fair Price Shop level Vigilance Committees of consumers for this purpose. They also take action under the Essential Commodities Act to check malpractices.

### Tribal Culture and Heritage

\*105. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:  
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

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

(a) the steps taken to ensure that tribal culture and heritage do not degrade on account of industrialization in the tribal belt;

(b) the amount apportioned and spent so far in 1992-93 for preservation and promotion of the tribal culture and heritage; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made about the projects so funded; and

(d) if so, the outcome; thereof

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Ministry of Welfare has a centrally sponsored scheme "Research and Training" to provide funds to State Govt. on 50:50 basis to Tribal Research Institutes. These institutions have various activities including the preservation of Tribal art and culture, to ensure that there is no degradation of Tribal Culture and Art.

(b) An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated in the Department of Culture to carry out the work of preservation and promotion of the tribal culture and heritage during 1992-93. Out of this an amount of Rs. 14.94 lakhs has been spent so far.

Apart from this a sum of Rs. 104.00 lakhs out of the budget provision of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has so far been released by the Ministry of Welfare.

(c) and (d). The projects are evaluated from time to time.

**Prices of Wheat, Rice and  
Levy Sugar**

\*106. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the support, procurement and issue prices of wheat, rice and levy sugar as on January 31 of each of the last three years, year-wise and item-wise.

(b) the allocation provided in the budget during that period, year-wise, to meet the food subsidy;

(c) the difference between economic cost and issue prices during that period;

(d) whether the issue prices have been fixed keeping in view that they are within the reach of the vulnerable sections of the society; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The support, procurement and issue prices of wheat and rice and the retail issue price of levy sugar as on 31st January, 1991, 31st January, 1992 and 31st January, 1993 are indicated in the enclosed statement

(b) The allocations provided in the budget for food subsidy during the last 3 years were as follows:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Provision made in budget</i>
1990-91	2450
1991-92	2850
1992-93(B.E)	2500

(c) The difference between economic cost and the average issue price realisation taking into account both normal

and revamped P.D.S. areas during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 has been as under:-

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat			Rice		
	Economic Cost	Issue Price Realisation	Difference	Economic Cost	Issue Price Realisation	Difference
1990-91	356.50	239.95	116.55	457.52	330.02	127.50
1991-92	390.79	251.68	139.11	497.04	365.58	131.46
1992-93 (Estimated)	496.79	280.60	216.19	582.60	430.60	152.00

## Levy Sugar

Year	All India Average Economic Cost* of levy sugar procured for PDS (Rs. per quintal)	Retail issue prices (Rs. per Kg.)
1990-91	613.23	5.25 (from 1-10-90 to 23-7-91)
1991-92	686.88	6.10 (from 24-7-91 to 30-9-91)
		6.10 (from 1-10-91 to 20-1-92)
		6.20 (from 21-1-92 to 30-9-92)
1992-93	790.00	6.20 (from 1-10-92 to 16-2-93)

\* (inclusive of excise and distribution cost)

(d) and (e). The Central issue prices (ex-FCI godown) of wheat and rice are fixed by the Government well below the economic cost of procured foodgrains so as to make the foodgrains available to the public distribution system (PDS) consumers at reasonable prices. The Central issue prices for ITDP/tribal majority areas/

revamped P.P.S is lower by Rs. 50.00 per quintal in case of both wheat and rice as compared to the central issue prices for the public distribution system.

Levy sugar is issued to all consumers and in all areas at a uniform retail price throughout the country.

## STATEMENT

Comparative Procurement Price and Issue price of Whsai, Rice & Levy sugar fixed by the Government of India as on 31.1.1991, 31.1.1992 and 31.1.1993.

(Rate in Rs./Qtl.)

	As on 31.1.91	As on 31.1.92	As on 31.1.93
I. Procurement of Price of wheat	215.00	225.00	250.00
II. Procurement Prices of Rice			(+Central procurement bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal; allowed from 1.4.92 to 30.5.92 during rabi 1992-93 season)
1. Name of State			
Punjab	347.25	463.10	493.65
Common		424.90	
Fine	374.30	444.80	514.10
Superfine	393.80	396.65	463.45
Common	347.50	425.20	494.00
Fine	374.55		
Superfine	394.10	445.10	514.45
2. Haryana			
Common			
Fine			
Superfine			

(Rate in Rs./Cwt.)

	As on 31.1.91	As on 31.1.92	As on 31.1.93
3. Uttar Pradesh			
	330.70	377.80	441.30
	Common		
	345.90	393.00	456.50
	Fine		
	369.25	417.45	482.35
	Superfine		
4. Andhra Pradesh			
	338.55	367.55	454.15
	Common		
	354.30	403.30	469.90
	Fine		
	370.05	419.05	485.65
	Superfine		
5. Madhya Pradesh			
	334.55	383.10	448.85
	Common		
	350.10	398.55	464.40
	Fine		
	365.65	414.20	479.95
	Superfine		
6. Orissa			
	Common		

(Rate in Rs./Qil.)

		As on 31.1.91	As on 31.1.92	As on 31.1.93
8. West Bengal	Common	323.15	370.25	433.80
	Fine	341.55	389.15	453.35
	Superfine	356.70	404.30	468.50
9. Maharashtra	Common	330.05	377.90	442.55
	Fine	345.35	393.15	457.85
	Superfine	360.60	408.45	473.15
10. Gujarat	Common	338.00	358.55	419.95
	Fine	327.80	373.05	434.45
	Superfine	342.00	387.55	448.95
11. U.T. of Chandigarh	Common	338.20	393.00	459.15
	Fine	364.55	421.25	489.40
	Superfine	383.50	441.00	509.65
12. U.T. of Pondicherry	Common	313.90	356.70	425.30
	Fine	325.20	371.50	440.05
	Superfine	343.00	386.30	454.75
13. Delhi	Common	347.50	396.65	463.45
	Fine	374.95	425.20	494.00
	Superfine	394.10	445.10	514.45

(Rate in Rs./Qtl.)

		As on 31.1.91	As on 31.1.92	As on 31.1.93
14. Bihar	Common	326.20	368.20	437.85
	Fine	344.80	392.80	457.60
	Superfine	360.10	408.10	472.90
15. Karnataka	Common	322.20	369.10	432.45
	Fine	331.15	384.05	447.45
	Superfine	352.10	399.05	462.40
16. Rajasthan	Common	341.25	389.45	455.20
	Fine	365.00	414.50	481.55
	Superfine	386.95	437.15	505.25

## iii. Prices of Levy Sugar

All India average ex-factory levy sugar price procured for PDS:

Sugar Year	Rs. per quinta
1990-91	523.23
1991-92	579.88
1992-93	670.98

IV. *Issue Prices of Foodgrains (ex-FCI Godown)*

		<i>(Rs. per quintal)</i>		
		<i>As on</i>	<i>As on</i>	<i>As on</i>
		31.1.91	31.1.92	31.1.93
<b>Wheat</b>				
	P.D.S.	234.00	280.00	330.00
	RPDS/ITDP	184.00	230.00	280.00
<b>Rice</b>				
	P.D.S.	289.00 349.00 370.00	377.00 437.00 458.00	437.00 497.00 518.00
	RPDS/ITDP	239.00 299.00 320.00	327.00 387.00 408.00	387.00 447.00 468.00
<b>V. Issue Price (Retail of Sugar)</b>				
		5.25	6.90	(Rs. per Kg.) 6.90
				<i>As On 17.2.93-8.30</i>

**Ganga Action plan**

\*107. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan indicating the expenditure incurred so far;

(b) the details of the plan projects still to be implemented and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the total expenditure is likely to exceed the original estimated cost of the plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Under the Ganga Action Plan 261 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 349.18 crores. The schemes include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, setting up of electric crematoria, low cost sanitation and river front facilities in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. So far, 194 schemes have been completed and remaining 67 schemes are at various stages of implementation. The expenditure incurred till 31.1.1993 is Rs. 328.48 crores. A statement giving details of on-going schemes and their estimated cost is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The States concerned have been asked to be asked to intimate the revised estimated cost of the schemes.

## STATEMENT

Details of ongoing Schemes Under Ganga Action Plan As on 01.01.1993 (Rupees in Lakhs)

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
State:	Uttar Pradesh	
009	Sewage Treatment Plant at Kankhal, Haridwar	667.54
027	Cleaning of Trunk & Main Sewer, Kanpur	84.93
029	Expansion of sewerage system, Kanpur (Integral Sanitation pgm.)	271.19
030	Storm Water drainage improvement system, Kanpur, (Integral Sanitation pgm.)	215.48
031	Sewage Treatment plant for City district, Kanpur	2023.00
032	UASB plant at Jajmau (Integral Sanitation pgm), Kanpur	942.81
035	Low cost sanitation at Shuklaganj, Kanpur	11.28
038	Low cost sanitation, Kanpur, (Integral sanitation pgm.)	161.37
040	Water Supply program for jajmau Area under Integral Sanitation program, kanpur	205.81

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
042	Solid Waste Management, kanpur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	54.37
43A	Common conveyance system for tannery waste water, (Integ. Sanitn. pgm.)	228.77
052	Sewage Treatment plant at Naini, Allahabad	872.21
056	Electric Crematorium, Shanker Ghat, Allahabad	62.77
057	Integrated Development of Saraswati Ghat, Allahabad	92.57
062	Water Supply Program (crash & main)- Integral Sanitation pgm., Mirzapur (Financed by Govt. of U.P)	0.00
065	Low cost sanitation pgm.- Mirazpur. Integral sanitation pgm.	249.23
066	UASB Waste water treatment plant. Mirzapur (integral sanitation pgm.	262.04
067	Solid waste Management, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	44.00
068	Public health education & community development, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	31.24
069	Wide mesh sewerage system in (Core Area), Mirazapur (Integral sanitation)	253.65

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
070	Expansion of sewerage system in non-core areas, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation)	254.72
071	Interceptor sewer & pumping stations, Mirzapur, Integral sanitation pgm.	256.00
080	In-situ rehabilitation of Orderly Bazaar sewer, Varanasi	145.34
083	Pre-treatment works and SPS at Koria & STP at Dinapur, Varanasi	2169.80
State:	Bihar	
002	S.T.P. Chapra	97.30
015	Interception & Diversion scheme for Western zone of Patna	973.11
016	Drainage & diversion of waste water flow from southern zone, Patna	321.31
017	Sewage Treatment waste water from East Zone, Patna	105.77
020	Ren. and augmentation of Saidpur Treatment plant and setting up of laboratory, Patna	449.15
021	Recommissioning & augmentation of Beur STP, Patna	346.66

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
036	Interception & Diversion scheme, Munger	243.95
037	Sewage Treatment Plant, munger	178.10
039	Electric crematorium, Munger	44.12
042	Sewage Treatment Plant, Bhagalpur	171.22
State :	West Bengal	
001	Interception & Diversion scheme, Bahrampur	153.27
002	S.T.P., Bahrampore	58.09
004	Electric crematorium at Khagra & Gora Bazar, Baharampur	80.45
009	Sewage Treatment Plant Nabadwip	43.17
017	Interception & Diversion scheme, (4 zones) Hooghly-Chinsura	448.94
021	Renovation & expansion of sewage treatment plant, Zone-IV, Chandan Nagar	278.88
031	Interception & diversion scheme, Zone-III, Serampore	108.17

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
032	Interception & diversion scheme, Zone-III, Serampore	109.05
037	Renovation of S. T. P., Zone IV, Serampore	169.68
046	STP & S & rising main for North Howrah & Bally	441.07
048	Renovation & expansion of sewage treatment plant. kalyani	131.80
055	Interception & Diversion scheme in Zone-II Group-C, Bhatpara	106.87
056	Interception & diversion scheme, in zone-II Group-D, Bhatpara	156.28
059	Interception & diversion scheme, Group-A, Bhatpara	404.04
060	Renovation & augmentation of Treatment scheme in zone I, Group-B, Bhatpara	335.62
061	S. T. P., ZONE-I GROUP-E, Bhatpara	169.35
072	Interception & Diversion scheme Zone-II, Titagarh	89.24
073	Interception & Diversion scheme Zone-III, Titagarh	113.92
075	Renovation & augmentation of S. T. P., zone IV	257.10

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
077	Interception & diversion scheme, Zone I & II, Panihati	293.32
080	sewage Treatment Plant, Panihati	205.14
081	Interception & Diversion scheme, Kamarhatti-Baranagar	406.26
082	Sewage treatment plant & pumping scheme, Kamarhatti-Baranagar	1153.61
086	Interception & Diversion scheme for North Howrah	172.74
087	Interception & Diversion scheme for Howrah	104.89
089	Electric crematorium and wood based crematoria, Howrah	104.89
091	Interception & Diversion scheme, Cossipore-Chitpur, Calcutta Corporation Area	416.23
092	Interception & Diversion scheme, South Suburban (West) & Garden Reach, Calcutta Corp. Area.	916.77
093	Interception & Diversion scheme Toygyunj-Javadpore, Calcutta Corp. Area	607.89
096	Interception & Diversion scheme South Suburban (East), Calcutta Corp. Area	839.29
097	Main P. S. Rising main & treatment scheme S. Suburban & Garden Reach Calcutta Corp. Area	1429.82

ID No.	Scheme Name	Present Estimated Cost
1	2	3
098	Sewage Treatment Plant at Coosipore Chitpur Area, Calcutta Corp. Area	859.77
099	Sewage Treatment south Suburban East, Calcutta Corp. Area	718.00

**Vocational Education**

\*108. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for promotion and expansion of Vocational Education in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any special grant has so far been provided to the State Governments for the promotion of Vocational Education;

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

(d) the amount earmarked in the Eighth Plan for promotion of Vocational Education;

(e) the amount released to various states during the current financial year therefor, state-wise; and

(f) the role of voluntary organisations in promoting the Vocational Education

along with financial assistance provided to them during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education is being implemented in 24 States and 5 Union Territories with effect from February 1988. 60 vocational subject fields have already been notified under the Apprentices Act. Efforts are being made to facilitate the employment of vocational pass-outs and for their vertical mobility. A Central Institute of Vocational Education is being set up for strengthening the vocational programme.

(b) and (c). Statement-I is attached.

(d) An amount of Rs. 410 crores has been allocated for the vocational Education Programme in the Eighth Plan.

(e) Statement -II is attached.

(f) voluntary organisations are being provided financial assistance for promoting experimental and innovative programmes in vocational education. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs.13.46 lakhs has been released for this purpose.

## STATEMENT-I

(a) Details of the funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education to the State Governments Union Territories in the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

S.No	Name of the state	Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.06	886.85	1010.235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	6.355
3.	Assam	—	42.62	140.28
4.	Bihar	7.41	558.611	0.75
5.	Goa	64.59	80.630	49.65
6.	Gujarat	1173.31	778.031	879.375
7.	Haryana	129.87	184.83	155.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	98.06	177.385	56.858
9.	Jammu & kashmir	—	16.50	15.80
10.	Karnataka	49.21	150.80	324.996

S.No	Name of the state	Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
11.	Kerala	223.44	353.23	346.899		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1121.48	1221.42	3.00		
13.	Maharashtra	509.38	267.205	1230.25		
14.	Manipur	—	—	44.00		
15.	Meghalaya	—	20.75	—		
16.	Mizoram	—	14.84	—		
17.	Nagaland	—	14.84	—		
18.	Orissa	83.72	510.40	—		
19.	Punjab	50.25	371.71	22.25		
20.	Rajasthan	72.25	561.543	323.56		
21.	Sikkim	—	5.305	0.044		
22.	Tamil Nadu	358.11	279.558	727.90		

S.No	Name of the state	Amount of Grant in (Lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
	2	3	4	5	6	
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	203.69	707.25	99 1475		
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-		
(b)	Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.24	3.238	—		
2.	Chandigarh	42.70	12.34	20.77		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-		
4.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-		
5.	Delhi	4.18	42.86	0.30		
6.	Lakshwadeep	-	-	-		
7.	Pondicherry	-	16.63	-		

**STATEMENT -II**

(a) Details of the funds released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education to the State Governments/ Union Territories in the year 1992-93 (uptill Feb., 1993) are as follows:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Grant in (Lakhs) 1992-93 (Till Feb., 1993)</i>
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1584.915
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	-
5.	Goa	92.562
6.	Gujarat	1070.737
7.	Haryana	131.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	59.417
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-
10.	Karnataka	727.470
11.	Kerala	410.778
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-
13.	Maharashtra	2195.333
14.	Manipur	7.183
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	24.883
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	1.22

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount of Grant in (Lakhs) 1992-93 (Till Feb., 1993)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>
19.	Punjab	320.62
20.	Rajasthan	340.395
21.	Sikkim	5.32
22.	Tamilnadu	-
23.	Tripura	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	581.39
25.	West Bengal	-
<i>(B) Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-
2.	Chandigarh	8.65
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.25
4.	Daman & Diu	-
5.	Delhi	40.00
6.	Lakshwadeep	-
7.	Pondicherry	-

[*Translation*]

**Insurance Scheme for Passengers**

\*109. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Insurance Scheme for the safety of life and property of Railway passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) The Ministry of Railways propose to introduce an Insurance Scheme to cover incidences of deaths, injuries to bonafide passengers on account of terrorists' attacks dacoities, bomb bomb blasts etc.

(b) Presently only the victims of passenger train accidents are entitled to compensation under Section 124 of the Railways Act. The Railways, however, propose to provide an Insurance Scheme to cover incidences of deaths/ injuries to bonafide passengers including the railway staff travelling on duty or on Railway passes, on account of terrorists' attacks, dacoities, bomb blasts etc.

(c) The said scheme is likely to be implemented as soon as the Indian Railway Act and Railways Accident Compensation Rules are amended.

[English]

**Basmati Rice**

\*110. PROF. RITA VERMA:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Basmati rice of Dehradun brand during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been decrease

in the production of Basmati rice during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total quantity of such rice exported during the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the production of Basmati rice of Dehradun brand in view of its demand in international market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Under the present system of general crop estimation surveys, the production of rice is not estimated variety-wise. However, the production of total rice in the 11 districts which are considered to be Basmati rice (including Dehradun brand) growing districts of Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years, is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (lakh tonnes)</i>
1989-90	25.21
1990-91	26.16
1991-92	23.33

(b) & (c). No, Sir. There has been only a marginal fluctuation in the production of rice during the above period which may be attributed to unfavourable weather conditions.

(d) The total quantity and value of Basmati rice exported during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Export of Basmati rice	
	Qty. (‘000’ tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	396.9	412.20
1990-91	241.8	288.13
1991-92	235.6	435.12

(e) Incentives to the farmers for increasing the production of Basmati rice (including Dehradun brand) for export promotion are being provided through the scheme - Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD). These include subsidy of Rs. 400/ per quintal on distribution of certified seed of Basmati rice of export quality besides subsidy on micro nutrients, herbicides/REF pesticides, plant protection equipments, farm implements etc.

#### Farm Consortium

\*111. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Farm Consortium to promote the agro-based industries run by small farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the administrative bottlenecks for setting up of such a consortium?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The modalities and details

of structure and area of operation are being worked out.

[Translation]

#### Industrial Status to Agriculture

\*112. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant the status of an industry to agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the resultant benefits likely to accrue to the farmers and agricultural labourers;

(c) whether Government propose to instruct Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) to work out the production cost of all agricultural products in the context of such a decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). It is the endeavour of the Government to create a positive trade and investment climate for agriculture at par with industry

and bestow similar benefits on agriculture as exist in industry; Care would be taken to ensure that agriculturists are not subjected to regulatory and tax collection machinery of Government.

(c) and (d). The cost of production of 26 major agricultural commodities is at present compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture after taking into consideration the cost of production, valuation of labour and managerial input and other important factors.

[English]

#### Procurement of Milk by DMS

\*113. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure followed by the Government to procure milk the Delhi Milk Schemeto procure milk and places from where milk is procured;

(b) whether contractors are engaged for this purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to procure milk from co-operative especially the local cooperative societies so as to reduce the milk price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). Upto 50 per cent of the requirement of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme is procured from State

Co-operative Federation of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and local cooperative societies. Similarly, upto 50 per cent of its requirement of milk is procured from private contractors. Milk is procured from State Co-operative Federations, etc. through negotiations of price and quantity. However, milk from private contractors is procured on the basis of an annual contract after inviting open tenders. These private contractor are based in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

Private contracstors were introduced in the suestem of procurement of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme to broadbase sources of procurement as the State Co-oprative Dairy Federations were no supplying the committed quantity and local co-operative societion suddently stopped suplies and demanded higher price.

(d) Local cooperative societies are given preference in suppr of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme keeping in view their capacity genuiness of membership and conformity to their bye-laws. Similarly State Cooperative Dairy Federations are also encourag to supply milk to Delhi Milk scheme keeping in view their prices and assured supplies.

#### Railway Projecfts in Orissa

\*114. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to expend Railway network in Orissa with world Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of World Bank assis-

tance expected to be made available for those projects;

(d) the details of their estimated cost ;and

(e) the target for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS) (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

### Starvation Deaths

\*115. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether la number of cases of starvation deaths and malnutrition have been reported from Orissa, Madhya pradesh and Bihar;

(b) whether the concerned State Governments have sent reports to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent starvation deaths and malnutrition in those Statas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Governments are implementing various poverty alleviation programmes to prevent starvation deaths and malnutrition. These include:-

(i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(ii) Revamped Public distribution System.

(iii) Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

(iv) old Age Pension Scheme.

(v) Feeding programmes under the Integrated Child Development Scheme.

[*English*]

### National River Action Plan

\*116. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed National River Acfdtion Plan; and

(b) the time by it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIROMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The National River Action Plan is under formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out.

**Fuelwood and Fodder Project****STATEMENT**

\*117. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Fuelwood and Fodder Projects for raising rural fuelwood and fodder plantation;

(b) the total area covered under this Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the scheme during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Centrally sponsored Scheme for Fuelwood and Fodder Projects was introduced in 1988-89 after a review of the Wastelands Development programme. Under the Scheme 50% financial assistance is provided to the State Governments to augment fuelwood and fodder production in the rural areas of the country. A maximum of upto Rs. 10,000 per hectare is provided under the scheme, which includes provision for soil and water conservation measures.

(c) The implementation of the scheme is being monitored on a regular basis through progress reports and field visits

(d) The State-wise coverage under the scheme during the last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92) is given in the Statement.

*Area coverage Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Arfa Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects from 1989-90 to 1991-92*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Area covered in hectares</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9873
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	690
3.	Assam	8235
4.	Bihar	14392
5.	Goa	327
6.	Gujarat	11072
7.	Haryana	14050
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3980
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	445
10.	Karnataka	6642
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5794
12..	Manipur	7680
13.	Meghalaya	3017
14.	Mizoram	3360
15.	Orissa	12150
16.	Punjab	6130
17.	Rajasthan	13730
18.	Sikkim	1902

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Area covered in hectares</i>
19.	Tamil Nadu	8735
20.	Tripura	4795
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12832
22.	West Bengal	8118
<b>Total</b>		<b>167949</b>

**Claims Cases**

\*118. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of claim cases are pending at several benches of the Railway Claim Tribunals;

(b) if so, the total number of such pending cases at present, bench-wise;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in disposal of such cases; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear all the pending cases expeditiously in a time bound programme and to prevent their further accumulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The position regarding cases pending before the benches of Railway claims Tribunal is given below:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bench</i>	<i>Cases Pending as on 31.12.92.</i>
1.	Ahmedabad	3,313
2.	Bangalore	570
3.	Bhopal	2,186
4.	Bhubaneswar	235
5.	Bombay	1,777
6.	Calcutta (2 Benches)	39,544
7.	Chandigarh	1,419
8.	Delhi (Principal Bench -2 Benches)	790
9.	Ernakulam	183
10.	Gorakhpur	2,116
11.	Guwahati	6,058
12.	Jaipur	315
13.	Lucknow	3,785
14.	Madras	2,032
15.	Nagpur	333
16.	Patna	1,730
17.	Secunderabad	850
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,236</b>

(c) There is no inordinate delay in overall disposal of cases by Railway Claims Tribunal.

(d) (i) Howers have been vested in

Single Members to decide certain class of cases.

- (ii) Members from other benches are being temporarily deputed to benches where vacancies exist.
- (iii) Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacancies of members.

### Decentralisation of Education Management

\*119. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee of the Central advisory Board of Education has been constituted to decentralise the education management and sports and physical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Two Committees of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) - one on Decentralised Management of Education and another on Sports and Physical Education were set up on 2nd February, 1993.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

(b) The following are the members of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on Decentralised Management of Education:

- (i) Shri M. Veerappa Moily  
Chief Minister Karnataka
- (ii) Dr. (Smt.) Chitra Naik Member (Education) Chairman
- (iii) Shri E.T. Mohammed  
Basheer Education Minister,  
Kerala
- (iv) Dr. C. Aranganayagam Education Minister, Tamil Nadu
- (v) Shri S.S. Chakraborty Education Minister, West Bengal
- (vi) Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi  
Education Minister, Orissa
- (vii) Dr. Bhumi Dhar Barman Education Minister, Assam,
- (viii) Dr. Karshandas Soneri Education Minister, Gujarat
- (ix) Shri Sudhir Ray, MP Member, CABE
- (x) Dr. Syed Hasan Director,  
Insan School/College  
Kishanganj, Purnea (Bihar  
(Member, CABE)
- (xi) Prof. Mrinal Miri Department  
of Philosophy N.E. Hill University,  
Shillong (Member, CABE)
- (xii) Shri P.K. Una Shankar Fomen

- |         |  |        |   |
|---------|--|--------|---|
|         | Director, IIPA New Delhi<br>(Chairman, Task Force on<br>Management of Education)                   | (v)    | Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee<br>Minister of Sports Punjab   |
| (xiii)  | shri S.R. Sankaran Former<br>Secretary Depafrtment of<br>Rural Development                         | (vi)   | Shri S.I. Singh Minister of<br>Sports Manipur   |
| (xiv)   | Shri V.B.L. Methur Adviserto<br>Governor of Rajasthan,<br>Jaipur                                   | (vii)  | Prof. (Mrs. Savitri<br>Lakshmanan Member of Parli-<br>ament & Member (CABE)   |
| (xv)    | Secretary Department of Le-<br>gal Affairs   | (viii) | Professor G. Ram Reddy<br>Chairman, U. G.C.   |
| (xvi)   | Secretary Depafrtment of<br>Rural Development  | (ix)   | Dr. Radhika Herzberger Di-<br>rector, Rishi Valley School<br>(Member, CABE)   |
| (xvii)  | Secretary Dfepartment of<br>Urban Development  | (x)    | Fr. T. V. Kunnunkal Former<br>Chairman, Open School   |
| (xviii) | Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar<br>Joint Secretary Department<br>of Education Member- Sec-<br>retary    | (xi)   | Co. E.V. Krishnan, CSD<br>Sports Authority of India   |
| 2.      | The following are the mem-<br>bers of the CABE Committee<br>on Sports and Physical Edu-<br>cation: | (xii)  | Shri S.V. Quraishi Joint Sec-<br>retary Department of Youth<br>Affairs & Sports   |
| (i)     | Shri Anantrao Thopte<br>Minisfter of Education<br>Maharashtra Chairmen                             | (xiii) | Shri S.N. Chaturvedi Mem-<br>ber -Secretary , U.G.C.<br>- Member -Secrater  |
| (ii)    | Shri Ram Chandra Purve<br>Minister (Primary & Second-<br>ary Education Bihar                       | 3.     | The term of rference of the<br>CABE Committee on<br>Decentralised Management<br>of Education is as under:   |
| (iii)   | Shri Subhash Chakraborty<br>Minister of Sports Wesft Ben-<br>gal                                   |        | To formulate guidelines for the<br>manegement of education on district, sub-<br>district and village levels keeping in view<br>the 72nd and 73nd Amendments to the<br>Cnstitution of India. |
| (iv)    | Shri P. Sudhakaran Minister<br>of Sports Kerala  | 4.     | The terms of reference of the<br>CABE Committee on Sports   |

and Physical Education are as under:

To examine and suggest:

- measures for making sports and physical education, including yoga, an integral part of the learning process at all stages of education;

incentive measures for both students and teachers to take up sports and physical education activities and

measures for developing low-cost sports and physical education infrastructure in schools and colleges and its optimal utilization.

(c) The Committees are required to submit their reports within three months of the dates of their first meetings.

[*Translation*]

### **Schemes for Youth Affairs and Sports**

\*120. SHRI ANANDAHIRWAR:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

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

(a) the amount spent on different schemes for Youth Affairs and Sports in Madhya Pradesh and other States during each of the last three years;

(b) the broad details of achievements

of these schemes during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage youth development and sports activities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The information in respect of the last three financial years is laid on the Table of the House Statement-I

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-II)

(c) Strengthening and expansion of National Service Scheme opening of Yehru Yuva Kendras in each district of country, introduction of Award scheme to outstanding Youth Clubs and Nehru Yuva Kendras and their Youth Coordinators, Setting up of national Institute of Youth Development as an apex body for training, orientation, research and extension of youth related subjects are some of the steps being taken to encourage youth development activities. For development of sports, Government of India has taken a number of initiatives aimed at broad-basing of sports activities and achieving excellence. These include assistance for creation of sports infrastructure, identification and nurturing of talented sportspersons by specialised training, coaching and international exposure, incentives for excellence in sports and creation of a sports environment through use of mass-media. A Sub-Committee of Central Advisory Board on Education has also been set up for integrating physical education and sports with our educational system.

## STATEMENT-I

(a) Amount Spent on Different Schemes State-Wise During the last 3 Years.

Name of Scheme: Promotion of Adventure 1990-91

Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,600	-	1,05,600		
2.	Assam	53,680	28,391	6,300		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	20,000	-		
4.	Bihar	1,57,885	22,250	79,243		
5.	Delhi	46,05,931	23,21,660	14,81,840		
6.	Gujarat	44,363	8,000	65,929		
7.	Haryana	29,965	15,950	2,65,590		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	13,663	3,151	-		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,09,189	6,05,880	98,087		
10.	Karnataka	3,19,189	6,05,880	98,087		

Si.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Kerala	10,99,590	700	69,505		
12.	Maharashtra	1,66,882	72,907	1,69,250		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62,300	980	-		
14.	Meghalaya	49,883	-	-		
15.	Mizoram	17,500	-	-		
16.	Orissa	60,875	67,275	45,900		
17.	Punjab	20,012	1,40,961	4,900		
18.	Rajasthan	1,02,639	42,399	-		
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,17,830	97,415	-		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,32,245	6,47,006	16,750		
21.	West Bengal	4,65,612	5,60,099	5,19,793		
22.	Sikkim	-	3,60,000	-		
		77,42,334	56,83,663	30,87,937		

*Name of Scheme: Exhibition for Youth.**Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	7.14	7.20	1.6
2.	Maharashtra	0.80	0.05	0.15
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.38	0.40	0.44
4.	Rajasthan	0.37	0.36	0.12
5.	Manipur	0.18	0.08	0.06
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1.27	1.95	2.88
7.	Kerala	0.04	0.31	2.1
8.	Bihar	0.47	0.25	.....
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.03	0.8
10.	Pondicherry	0.07	....	...

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
11.	Orissa	0.76	0.82	0.39		
12.	Tripura	0.15	0.05	.....		
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0.21	0.12	0.4		
14.	West Bengal	2.07	2.55	5.12		
15.	Karnataka	.....	0.30	0.70		
16.	Punjab	.....	0.20	0.07		
17.	Haryana	....	....	0.22		
18.	Gujarat	.....	0.22	0.17		
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	.....	.....	0.15		
		14.11	14.89	15.37		

## Promotion of National Integration

## Name of Scheme :

## Amount spent Rs.

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent Rs.				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,02,116/-	3,64,025/-	4,75,340/-		
2.	Bihar	1,73,000/-	1,84,750/-	2,99,274/-		
3.	Chandigarh	17,257/-				
4.	Gujarat	5,41,088/-	3,13,022	2,36,342/-		
5.	Haryana	69,000/-	2,16,000/-	77,000/-		
6.	Himechal Pradesh	3,64,54/-	3,41,075/-	4,68,100/-		
7.	J&K	75,000/-				
8.	Karnataka	1,98,250/-	12,15,350/-	2,14,250/-		
9.	Kerala	3,31,840/-	5,28,231/-	4,98,518/-		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,96,781/-	7,05,922/-	337,500/-		

Amount spent Rs.

1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
11.	Maharashtra	5,18,793/-	10,60,498/-	9,89,295/-
12.	Manipur	71,000/-	53,500/-	1,87,060/-
13.	Orissa	5,22,196/-	5,17,791/-	5,14,514/-
14.	Punjab	9,00/-	1,59,000/-	99,514/-
15.	Pondicherry	1,17,527/-	-	1,49,800/-
16.	Rajasthan	1,41,750/-	9,00/-	98,625/-
17.	New Delhi	97,20,899/-	74,69,602/-	1,21,42,336/-
18.	Tamil Nadu	5,74,391/-	9,91,936/-	22,37,229/-
19.	Tripura	5,940/-		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4,08,465/-	14,64,902/-	2,97,093/-
21.	West Bengal	3,26,082/-	3,18,00/-	7,5,368/-
22.	Meghalaya		1,27,774/-	3,22,850/-

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent Rs.				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
23.	Goa	-	1,87,083/-	28,00/-		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-1,02,543/-	-		
25.	Assam	-	4,00/-	1,88,500/-		
26.	Sikkim	-	84,00/-	-		
	Total	1,48,84,929/-	1,67,19,004/-	2,01,76,508/-		

## Name of Scheme : National Service Scheme

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (in rupees)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	5	4	5		
1.	Aandhra Pradesh	63,39,375	86,29,436	39,78,733		
2.	Assam	10,63,560	8,45,390	16,27,500		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44,010	58,786	46,667		
4.	Bihar	51,88,261	43,34,393	1308,333		
5.	Gujarat	31,43,125	38,93,490	68,46,583		
6.	Goa	2,00,055	3,12,810	7,70,00		
7.	Haryana	19,80,398	27,81,703	50,05,00		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,50,423	3,77,401	6,41,667		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,76,700	3,387,500	11,00,00		
10.	Karnataka	39,41,735	55,05,500	54,25,00		
11.	Kerala	28,73,675	71,34,677	56,08,450		

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent(In rupees)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38,30,187	42,04,375	82,13,433	3	5
13.	Maharashtra	46,85,660	6348,429	96,83,333	4	
14.	Manipur	3,47,580	3,77,796	4,06,875		
15.	Meghalaya	2,84,375	3,82,911	4,52,083		
16.	Mizoram	1,00,205	3,59886	6,41,667		
17.	Nagaland	1,11,750	1,45,809	1,80,833		
18.	Orissa	25,39,476	27,60,776	64,16,666		
19.	Punjab	49,82,639	48,24,494	92,40,000		
20.	Rajasthan	17,30,470	31,78,793	23,33,333		
21.	Sikkim	74,310	67,594	66,625		
22.	Tamilnadu	1,32,56,600	1,04,60,347	94,93,750		
23.	Tripura	2,00,000	2,71,250	2,18,750		

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent(In rupees)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	70,41,300	80,32,500	1,66,83,33		
25.	West Bengal	12,29,66	22,67,921	20,34,375		
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8,080	5,000	5,000		
27.	Chandigarh	5,67,342	2,26,500	4,24,312		
28.	Delhi	6,00,000	25,03,470	34,37,500		
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-		
30.	Pondicherry	87,060	1,75,959	3,59,000	Name of	

## Scheme: National Service Volunteers Scheme

(a) Amount spent on different Schemes statewise during the last 3 years

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	0.22	1.32	1.56		
2.	Maharashtra	-	0.32	0.22		
3.	Orissa	0.46	0.44	0.22		
4.	Punjab	0.22	1.76	-		
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0.69	1.04	1.04		
6.	West bengal	-	0.22	0.21		
7.	Tamil Nadu	0.22	-	-		
8.	New Delhi	151.88	167.40	98.98		
		153.69	172.50	102.23		

*Name of Scheme : Training of youth*

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Gujarat	0.99	1.54	0.42		
2.	Kerala	0.09	1.37	8.16		
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6.03	11.01	2.82		
4.	Tamil Nadu	1.56	0.29	6.40		
5.	Rajasthan	0.08	3.65	-		
6.	Punjab	0.47	-	0.12		
7.	Andhra Pradesh	0.28	-	4.10		
8.	Delhi	13.85	1.05	21.01		
9.	Karnataka	1.00	-	3.71		
10.	Haryana	0.12	0.12	-		
11.	Orissa	0.22	0.07	2.27		

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.25	0.40	6.94		
13.	West Bengal	1.18	7.58	6.94		
14.	Maharashtra	0.27	0.79	0.99		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1.30		
	Total	26.39	27.87	65.18		

## Name of Scheme: Special Scheme for promotion of Youth Activities among the youth of Backward Tribes

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Scheme started during 1990-91	8.32	0.26
2.	Orissa		4.81	0.02
3.	Delhi		3.44	7.29
4.	Tamil Nadu		1.50	2.49
5.	Uttar Pradesh		7.24	2.64
6.	West Bengal		0.20	0.06
7.	Gujarat		5.97	6.92
8.	Kerala		2.17	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh		7.42	0.37

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	Tripura		7.42	0.37		
11.	Andhra Pradesh		0.50	Nil		
12.	Rajasthan					
13.	Madhya Pradesh		Nil	2.28		
14.	Maharashtra		Nil	0.56		
15.	Jammu & Kashmir		Nil	1.17		
16.	Bihar		Nil	1.35		
			42.19	26.50		

*Name of Scheme: Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in this field of Youth*

Sl.No	Name of State/U. T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Aandhra Pradesh	0.61	5.75	8.98		
2.	Bihar	0.99	0.15	1.98		
3.	Delhi	3.72	1.63	4.81		
4.	Gujarat	1.28	0.22	0.04		
5.	Haryana	0.07	0.05	0.01		
6.	Kerala	0.33	9.34	0.19		
7.	Manipur	-	0.64	0.03		
8.	Maharashtra	0.70	0.76	0.14		
9.	Meghalaya	.....	.....	1.51		
10.	Orissa	1.14	1.33	0.33		
11.	Punjab	0.71	-	0.24		

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.08		
13.	Tamil Nadu	2.34	1.61	0.75		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.78	3.64	9.80		
15.	West Bengal	8.76	6.69	4.64		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.93	-	0.09		
		22.36	22.81	33.63		

## Name of Scheme: Assistance to Youth Club

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Uttar pradesh	1.46	1.22		0.36	
2.	Delhi	2.90	0.02		.....	
3.	Punjab	.....	0.02		.....	
4.	Andhra Pradesh	.....	.....		2.88	
5.	Rajasthan	.....	.....		0.06	
6.	Maharashtra	.....	.....		0.42	
7.	Orissa	4.00	.....		0.10	
8.	Haryana	.....	.....		0.10	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	.....	.....		2.38	
10.	Tamil Nadu	.....	.....		1.68	

## Name of Scheme: Assistance to Youth Club

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Bihar	.....	.....	1.22		
12.	Gujarat	.....	.....	0.20		
13.	Kerala	.....	.....	0.42		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	.....	.....	0.02		
15.	Assam	.....	.....	0.02		
		9.16	1.26	10.80		

## Name of Scheme: Youth Hostel Scheme

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)					
		1989-90 salary	Building	1990-91 Salary	Building	1991-92 Salary	Building
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,000	25,00,000	39,000	-	23,250	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34,8000	-	34,800	-	34,800	-
3.	Assam	-	7,500	-	30,22,500	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	10,00.00	-	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	23,250	10,00,00
6.	Gujarat	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-
7.	Haryana	30,000	-	30,000	10,00,000	60,000	14,75,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30,000	-	23,250	-	23,250	-
9.	Karnataka	30,000	-	30,000	-	39,000	10,00,000
10.	Kerala	-	16,667	-	-	60,000	-

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)					
		1989-90 salary	Building	1990-91 Salary	Building	1991-92 Salary	Building
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30,000	-	30,000	-	39,000	19,00,000
12.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	34,800	-
13.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Punjab	-	41,410	-	12,00,000	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	10,00,000	-	11,60,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	30,000	-	30,000	10,00,000	30,000	16,60,000
17.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	30,000	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30,000	14,35,000	60,000	-	60,000	35,00,000
19.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	40,00,000
Total		2,74,800	40,00,575	2,98,050	82,22,500	4,65,350	1,56,95,000

## Name of Scheme: Nehru Yuva Kendra

## Name of State/U.T. (Rs in lakhs) Funds released during

	1	2	3	4
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Assam		8.75	13.02	17.82
Manipur		6.36	9.25	11.23
Meghalaya		3.98	1.53	0.76
Nagaland		4.77	5.82	4.22
Tripura		3.98	4.51	4.46
Arunachal Pradesh		3.98	2.39	2.80
Mizoram		1.59	1.49	2.24
Gujarat		21.48	19.98	23.28
Madhya Pradesh		56.85	48.29	69.52
Maharashtra		27.6	21.94	30.28
Goa Daman & Diu		3.79	1.90	2.68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1.26	0.78	1.24

*(Rs in lakhs) Funds released during**Name of State/U.T.*

1991-92

1990-91

1989-90

4

3

2

1

Haryana	13.41	8.84	20.54	
Himachal Pradesh	73.07	53.03	120.93	
Jammu & Kashmir	7.92	5.05	6.64	
Punjab	14.73	9.51	23.28	
Rajasthan	28.92	21.52	45.57	
Uttar Pradesh	73.07	53.03	120.93	
Chandigarh	1.16	1.16	1.24	
Delhi	3.88	2.83	5.75	
Andhra Pradesh	38.55	27.88	40.74	
Karnataka	19.97	14.79	24.80	
Kerala	13.78	9.62	17.71	

*(Rs in lakhs) Funds released during**Name of State/U.T.*

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	33.66	17.81	23.79
Lakshadweep	1.77	0.20	0.40
Pondicherry	1.77	1.20	1.56
Bihar	91.77	35.40	44.54
Orissa	21.76	15.27	14.56
West Bengal	52.57	17.60	26.98
A & N Islands	1.79	0.50	0.69
Sikkim	3.74	0.96	1.95
	688.22	383.09	517.30

## Name of Scheme: Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure to States/UTs

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.*	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	100.50		65.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.91	Nil		38.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.375	Nil		Nil
4.	Assam	2.75	70.00		Nil
5.	Bihar	Nil	8.59		10.00
6.	Goa	31.18	69.43		Nil
7.	Gujarat	6.89	1.95		52.00
8.	Haryana	0.63	Nil		26.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.33	9.51		12.83

S.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Karnataka	26.28	28.56	37.88		
12.	Kerala	9.95	0.198	2.75		
13.	Maharashtra	94.77	12.20	36.44		
14.	Manipur	Nil	0.08	Nil		
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil		
16.	Mizoram	20.28	Nil	Nil		
17.	Nagaland	Nil	1.00	Nil		
18.	Orissa	48.50	2.85	90.25		
19.	Punjab	Nil	5.00	23.00		
20.	Rajasthan	38.50	2.89	119.25		

Sl No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
21.	Sikkim	Nil	18.42	Nil		
22.	Tamil Nadu	5.36	21.96	216.50		
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	5.00		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	38.75	15.00	74.56		
25.	West Bengal	9.17	40.96	80.02		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	8.50	8.50		
27.	Chandigarh	34.00	Nil	Nil		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil		
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil		
30	Delhi	2.50	19.32	Nil		
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil		
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil		

Name of scheme: *Scheme of grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Non-Consumable sports Equipments and Development of Playground.*

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.53	2.29	42.12		
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	2.76		
4.	Karnataka	Nil	0.46	0.09		
5.	Kerala	Nil	0.46	0.09		
6.	Maharashtra	2.99	Nil	Nil		Nil
7.	Orissa	Nil	0.45	2.51		
8	Punjab	1.17	Nil	Nil		Nil
9.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	0.07		
10.	Tamil Nadu	1.71	Nil	Nil		Nil

Sl.No	Name of State/U.T.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Uttar Pradesh	14.98	1.91	2.96		
12.	West Bengal	Nil	0.33	1.85		

Note: No Central assistance provided to other States.

## Scheme of laying of Synthetic Tracks/Artificial Surfaces

Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	57.49	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	50.00	50.00	50.00
3.	Chandigarh	45.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	15.00	15.00	15.00
6.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	10.00	10.00	10.00
7.	Orissa	50.00	Nil	50.00	50.00	50.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	120.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	Nil

Note: No Central assistance sanctioned to other States.

## STATEMENT-II

## Details of Achievements and Steps to Encourage Youth Development and Sports Activities a Youth Activities

## Name of Scheme: Promotion of Adventure

## Achievements/Steps

S.No.	States/Us	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other	Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other	Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
2.	Assam	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	11
5.	Delhi	1	1	1	34	5	13	6	-	8
6.	Gujarat	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1
7.	Haryana	1	2	2	2	-	-	2	1	6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	4	1	-	4	-	-	5
10.	Karnataka	4	3	8	5	2	1	4	4	-

## Achievements/Steps

S.No.	States/Uts	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other	Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other	Trekking	Cycle-Rally	Other
11.	Kerala	3	1	10	1	0	0	4	-	6
12.	Maharashtra	4	3	5	7	1	1	2	3	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Mizoram	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Orissa	3	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-
17.	Punjab	1	-	-	7	-	1	2	-	-
18.	Rajasthan	3	2	5	7	-	2	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	-	7	1	4	1	8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	8	8	-	10	2	-	2
21.	West Bengal	10	3	11	46	4	10	4	-	12
22.	Sikkim	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		53	24	67	123	21	51	35	11	45

## Name of Scheme: Exhibitions for Youth

## Achievements (No. of exhibitions)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements (No. of exhibitions)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Delhi	19	17		6	
2.	Maharashtra	6	1		2	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3		2	
4.	Rajasthan	2	4		2	
5.	Manipur	1	1		1	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5	13		17	
7.	Kerala	2	2		6	
8.	Bihar	4	2		..	
9.	Tamil Nadu	3	1		6	
10.	Pondicherry	1	..		..	
11.	Orissa	7	10		6	

## Achievements (No. of exhibitions)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Tripura	1	1	..
13.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	3
14.	West Bengal	16	25	20
15.	Karnataka	....	2	1
16.	Punjab	....	1	1
17.	Gujarat	....	2	2
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	....	..	1
19.	Haryana	...	..	1
		74	86	77

## Name of Scheme: Promotion of National Integration

## Achievement/Steps

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92				
		N.I. Camps	Inter state visit	Others	NI Camp visit	Inter state visit	Other	NIC	ISV	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	9
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
4.	Bihar	2	1	-	3	-	1	5	1	2
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	-	1
7.	Haryana	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	-
9.	J & K	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	1	1	2	12	-	-	3	-	-

## Achievement/Steps

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90				1990-91				1991-92		
		N.I. Camps	Interstate visit	Others	NI Camp	Inter state visit	Other	NIC	ISV	Other		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11.	Kerala	2	-	5	4	1	4	6	2	3		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	-	2	3	1	2	2	-	-		
13.	Maharashtra	3	2	6	5	-	3	7	1	3		
14.	Manipur	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	-		
15.	Orissa	6	1	6	5	2	2	6	1	1		
16.	Punjab	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-		
17.	Pondicherry	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		
18.	Rajasthan	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-		
19.	New Delhi	62	4	25	64	5	24	34	9	12		
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	7	14	1	4	14	1	2		
21.	Tripura	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

## Achievement/Steps

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90					1990-91		1991-92		
		N.I. Camps	Interstate visit	Others	NI Camp	Inter state visit	Other	NIC	ISV	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	4	8	1	2	4	-	1	
23.	West Bengal	5	-	2	2	-	1	6	-	4	
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
25.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
26.	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		109	17	69	140	15	49	110	17	32	

*Name of Scheme: national Service Scheme*

S.No	Name of State/U.T		Achievements				No. of Special Camps held			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104408	118026	117694	573	473	342			
2.	Assam	17465	9000	9775	52	41	61			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	300820	807	10	8	9				
4.	Bihar	54718	58618	58725	50	4	71			
5.	Gujarat	55918	54903	56818	200	148	240			
6.	Goa	6883	7014	4017	25	22	05			
7.	Haryana	33712	33290	37119	174	74	94			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4330	4884	5585	15	05	03			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4955	2500	500	23	13	10			
10.	Karnataka	78524	22378	66454	350	280	398			

S.No	Name of State/U.T	Achievements								No. of Special Camps held
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8		
11.	Kerala	48556	59004	50000	361	261	244			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58235	65567	62909	480	380	260			
13.	Maharashtra	87097	84926	95874	603	503	65			
14.	Manipur	4076	4000	4500	10	05	03			
15.	Meghalaya	5000	5970	3443	08	Nil	07			
16.	Mizoram	4129	5030	6008	12	10	23			
17.	Nagaland	2000	2000	2000	08	-	-			
18.	Orissa	40000	40000	40000	541	441	392			
19.	Punjab	5945	72558	75095	146	146	421			
20.	Rajasthan	28248	40315	40651	304	204	161			
21.	Sikkim	2364	1200	500	38	38	-			

S.No	Name of State/U.T.	Achievements								No. of Special Camps held
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
22.	Tamil Nadu	137165	143737	159604	613	513	610			
23.	Tripura	3065	4000	4000	06	-	14			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	170498	87428	111980	541	451	458			
25.	West Bengal	29953	30190	25617	220	120	121			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	250	250	200	02	-	-			
27.	Chandigarh	4852	4860	3809	25	10	78			
28.	Delhi	29198	31993	31712	65	57	48			
29.	Lakshadweep	100	168	168	02	06	-			
30.	Pondicherry	1826	2380	2985	10	08	15			
	Misc. Camps held					600	980			
	Total				5437	4811	5133			

Apart from achievements in enrolment and Special Camping Programmes, significant achievements have been made in the field of literacy work, environment conservation and awareness against AIDS. The NSS Volunteers have played a major role in making Kottayam the first fully literate district in the country. During 1991-92 about 1.76 lakhs NSS Volunteers were involved in Mass Programme for Functional Literacy of the National Literacy Mission. The state NSS Cell of Madhya Pradesh has undertaken Integrated Wasteland Development Pilot project on about 135 sq. km. area at Mhow in Indore. The

NSS volunteers input per year in this Project is about 24,000 mandays. An all round development project of Ravindera Village in Alwar (Rajasthan) has been taken up by NSS Unit of Raj Rishi College of Alwar in collaboration with CYP- Asia Centre, Chandigarh which include tree plantation and construction of check dam. Under Universities Talk AIDS (UTA) in collaboration with WHO and National AIDS Control Organisation, the successful awareness campaign against AIDS/in universities/colleges was launched in 1991-92. The programme is being expanded to cover the entire student youth in the country by 1996-97.

*Name of Scheme: National Service Volunteers Scheme**Under this Scheme 3000 volunteers are deployed all over the country the detail which is:-**Achievements (volunteers deployed)*

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	4	12	40
2.	Maharashtra	-	6	4
3.	Orissa	10	8	8
4.	Punjab	4	29	-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	13	19	20
6.	West Bengal	-	4	7
7.	Tamil Nadu	4	-	-
8.	New Delhi	* 3,098	* 3,055	* 2,588
		3,133	3,133	2,667

Includes volunteers deployed by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Bharat Scouts & Guides, NSS Regional Centres, and Youth Hostel Association of India all over the Country.

## Name of Scheme: Training of Youth

## Achievements (no. of persons benefitted)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements (no. of persons benefitted)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Gujarat	225	275	-		
2.	Kerala	45	20	265		
3.	Uttar Pradesh	565	578	80		
4.	Tamil Nadu	1035	-	110		
5.	Rajasthan	65	100	-		
6.	Punjab	85	-	-		
7.	Andhra Pradesh	24	-	253		
8.	Delhi	2013	675	550		
9.	Karnataka	60	-	120		
10.	Haryana	50	50	-		
11.	Orissa	50	50	230		

Sl No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements (no. of persons benefitted)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Himachal Pradesh	40	80	175		
13.	West Bengal	61	161	175		
14.	Maharashtra	24	230	200		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	230		
		4342	2219	2388		

Name of Scheme: Special scheme for promotion of Youth Activities among the Youth of Backward Tribes

Achievements  
(No. of Youth Benefitted)

1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Karnataka		1250	26
2.	Orissa	Scheme started during 1990-91	200	—
3.	Delhi		2050	5748
4	Tamil Nadu		358	345
5.	Uttar Pradesh		413	Nil
6.	West Bengal		50	Nil
7.	Gujarat		820	1230
8.	Kerala		38	Nil
9	Arunachal Pradesh		800	Nil
10.	Tripura		180	Nil

*Achievements  
(No. of Youth Benefitted)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Andhra Pradesh		70	800
12.	Rajasthan		Nil	360
13.	Madhya Pradesh		Nil	100
14.	Maharashtra		Nil	200
15.	Jammu & Kashmir		Nil	250
16.	Bihar		Nil	150

## Name of Scheme: Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of youth

## Achievements(No. of persons Benefitted)

Sl No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements(No. of persons Benefitted)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	4250	4500		
2.	Bihar	700	400	200		
3.	Delhi	670	525	1160		
4.	Gujarat	320	150	50		
5.	Haryana	120	200	50		
6.	Kerala	235	150	220		
7.	Manipur	-	80	50		
8.	Maharashtra	100	270	240		
9.	Meghalaya	-	-	60		
10.	Orissa	320	320	350		
11.	Punjab	30	-	25		
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	20		

## Achievements (No. of persons Benefitted)

Si.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	335	340	100
14.	Uttar Pradesh	320	430	700
15.	West Bengal	1670	1545	1314
16.	Madhya Pradesh	130	-	-
	Total	4390	8660	9039

## Name of Scheme: Assistance to Youth Club

## Achievements (No. of clubs assisted)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements (No. of clubs assisted)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	73	61	19		
2.	Delhi	185*	1	-		
3.	Punjab	-	1	-		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	144		
5.	Rajasthan	-	-	3		
6.	Maharashtra	-	-	21		
7.	Orissa	200	-	5		
8.	Haryana	-	-	5		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	119		
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	84		
11.	Bihar	-	-	61		

## Achievements (No. of clubs assisted)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	-	-	10
13.	Kerala	-	-	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	47
15.	Assam	-	-	1
		458	63	540

\* Delhi means funds given to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.

## Name of the Scheme: Youth Hostels

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Achievements/Slip				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	On-wards	
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Karnataka	1	-	-	-	-
2.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-
4.	Haryana	-	1	-	-	-
5.	Rajasthan	-	1	-	-	-
6.	Bihar	-	-	-	1	1
7.	Punjab	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	3	2	2	2	2

Foot Note : During 1989-90, three Youth Hostels in Karnataka, Tamil nadu and Tripura were completed.

During 1990-91, two Youth Hostels were constructed in Haryana and Rajasthan

During 1991-92, two Youth Hostels in Bihar and Punjab were commissioned.

**Achievements of Programmes of  
Nehru Yuva Kendra  
Sangathan**

The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan conducts the following programmes as part of its regular activities.

(a) Vocational training in disciplines like tailoring, carpentry, bee-keeping, T.V. / Radio repair, tube-well repair etc.

(b) Block level Campaigns

(c) Campaign on Social awareness themes

(d) Sports Programmes

(e) Cultural Programmes

(f) Adult Education Programmes

Apart from the above, the Sangathan also conducts special programmes like National Integration Camps, Adventure Programmes and Relief Programmes at times of natural disasters.

## Name of Scheme Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2 Infrastructure Projects assisted. One has been completed	Nil	2 Infrastructure Projects assisted including one Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Centre
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	One Project assisted which is yet to be completed by the State.	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	The projects assisted including one SPDA Centre at Golaghat. Both are in progress.	One project assisted which is under progress	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Two Projects assisted. One has been completed.	One SPDA Centre at Gumla assisted
5.	Goa	One Project assisted which is under progress	One State Level Sports Complex assisted which is under progress	Nil

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	4 Projects assisted. One has been completed.	one project assisted which is under progress.	Two SPDA Centres assisted.
7.	Haryana	5 projects assisted. 4 have been completed	Nil	11 projects assisted including one SPDAC Centre which are in progress.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10 projects assisted. have been completed. For maintenance of 152 Rural Sports Centres assisted.	7 projects assisted. Only one has been has been completed by the State.	6 projects assisted. All are in progress.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	22 projects assisted. 16 projects have been completed by the State.	29 projects assisted. 3 projects have been completed so far progress.	5 projects assisted including one SPDA Centre. All are in

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2'	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	5 projects assisted. All are in progress.	One project assisted which is in progress.	Two projects assisted. One has been completed.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Two projects including State Level Sports Complex assisted. Both are in progress.	3 projects assisted including two SPDA Centres. One project has been completed.
13.	Maharashtra	40 projects assisted. 13 projects have been completed.	23 projects assisted. 6 projects have been completed.	11 projects including one SPDA Centre assisted. One project has been completed.
14.	Manipur	Nil	One project assisted, which has been completed.	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	6 projects assisted which are in progress.	Nil	Nil

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Assistance provided for hosting the first North Eastern Faternity Football Gold Cup Tournament.	Nil
18.	Orissa	16 projects assisted including one SPDA Centre. All are in progress	13 projects assisted All are in progress.	2 projects including one State Level Sports Complex assisted Both the project are in progress.
20.	Rajasthan	Two projects including one SPDA Centre assisted. Both are in progress.	3 projects assisted. Two have been completed.	3 projects including one SPDA Centre and one State Level Sports Complex assisted. All are in progress.
21.	Sikkim	Nil	27 projects assisted. 25 have been completed.	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	10 projects assisted 3 projects have been completed.	82 projects assisted. 44 projects have been completed.	30 projects assisted. including improvement/renovation of nehru Stadium, madras where Jawaharlal Nehru Golf Cup Inter National Foot ball Tournament was held. 12 projects have been completed.

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	One project assisted which is under progress.
24.	Uttar Pradesh 7 have been completed.	12 projects assisted. assisted and is in progress. projects are in progress.	One project has been Centres. Both the	Assisted for 2 SPDA
25.	West Bengal and all are in progress. Complex at Salt Lake Statdium, Calcutta	20 projects assisted, including Sports Centre and final instalment of Salt Lake	24 projects assisted including one SPDA	5 projects assisted
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	which has been completed, Remaining 23 projects are in progress.	Stadium, Calcutta. Except Salt Lake Stadium all are in progress.
			One project assisted and is in progress.	one project assisted and is in progress

S.No.	States/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	2	3	4	5
27.	Chandigarh	One project assisted which has been completed.	Nil	Nil
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Delhi	One project assisted which is in progress.	One project assisted which has been completed.	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil

Name of Scheme: Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Non-consumable Sports Equipments and Development of Playgrounds.

S.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	One Schools assisted	4 Schools assisted	45 Schools assisted
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	3 Schools assisted
3.	Karnataka	2 Schools assisted	Nil	2 Schools assisted
4.	Kerala	Nil	1 school assisted	1 school assisted
5.	Maharashtra	5 schools assisted.	Nil	Nil
6.	Orissa	Nil	1 school assisted.	3 schools assisted.
7.	Punjab	2 schools assisted.	Nil	Nil
8.	Tamil Nadu	-do-	Nil	Nil
9.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	1 school assisted.

S.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
10.	Uttar Pradesh	28 schools assisted	3 schools assisted	5 schools assisted
11.	West Bengal	Nil	1 school assisted	4 Schools assisted.

Note:- No other State including Madhya Pradesh has been assisted during the last 3 years under the scheme above.

name of Scheme: Scheme of laying Synthetic tracks/Artificial Surfaces.

Sl.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Assisted for laying artificial hockey surface at Hyderabad which is under progress.
2.	Chandigarh	Assisted for laying artificial hockey surface at Chandigarh. The project has been completed.	Nil	Nil
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Assisted for laying artificial hockey surface at Srinagar. The work is yet to be started by the State.	Nil	Nil
4.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Assisted for laying artificial hockey surface at BHA

Sl. No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
5.	Madhya Pradesh	One Hockey Surface each for Rly. Stadium Gwalior and Bhopal assisted. The project for Gwalior has been completed.	Nil	Ground, Bombay. Project has been completed.. Nil
6.	Orissa	One Hockey surface for Rourkela assisted. The Project has been completed but yet to be inspected by the experts.	Nil	Assisted for laying Synthetic Athletic Track at Bhubaneswar. The work is in progress.
7.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Assisted for laying Hockey Surface at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsa. Project has been completed.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	for laying artificial	Final grant for	Nil

Sl.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
		Hockey Surfaces at Varanasi and Rampur and one synthetic track for sports colleges, Lucknow assisted. all the projects are in progress.	laying synthetic track at Lucknow released. The work is in progress	Nil

Note: (i) No other States have been assisted under the aforesaid scheme.

(ii) This Annexure does not include the information about the Sports Authority of India.

### Consumption and Production of Sugarcane

1056. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made for production of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) whether on the basis of sugarcane production and an average of National

drawal, there is adequate consumption of sugarcane in the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The target and achievement of sugarcane production in Uttar Pradesh during last three years, are as under

#### *Production lakh tonnes*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1989-90	850.0	974.2
1990-91	983.0	1035.6
1991-92	991.5	1084.3

(b) and (c). The consumption of sugarcane in the existing sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh is lower than national average. In order to increase consumption of sugarcane in the sugar mills, the Government has taken number of steps such as loans to mills; from Sugar Development fund of the Department of Food for the modernisation/expansion of mills; minimum support price; installation of licenced mills etc.

[English]

### Supply of Edible oils to Vanaspati Sector

1057. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale sector has been exempted from compulsory licencing for production of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether imported edible oils are being supplied to small sectors for production of vanaspati at reasonable price;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether producers of vanaspati in small sector are exempted from price control and Inter-State Trading; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):

(a) and (b). vanaspati industry has been de-licensed W.e.f. 25.7.1991 subject to condition of locational policy.

(c) to (f). No imported oil is being supplied to vanaspati industry. Also there is no price control and restriction on Inter-State Trading.

**Female Infanticide:**

1058. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:

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

(a) whether female infanticide is being practised in a massive manner in various parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Women and Child had sponsored a Study on the prevalence of female infanticide in the country;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to limit and prevent the practice and also to look after these unwanted female children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: (a) Female infanticide is understood to be practised in some communities, in some parts of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. Specific information relating to the incidence

of this phenomenon is not Centrally maintained.

(b) and (c). The Department had sponsored a study on the prevalence of Female Infanticide in the States of Tamil Nadu and Bihar. The Study Report, presented by a voluntary agency called ADITHI has been received in respect of Tamil Nadu and it has highlighted that female infanticide is practised in selected communities in some areas of Salem District. This sample survey indicates that this phenomenon is caused by poverty, lack of awareness and low status of women in Society.

(d) Various programmes of action and advocacy are being implemented to project a positive image of girl children so as to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards them. A National plan of Action for the SAARC Decade (1991-2000) of the Girl Child focussing on survival, protection and development of the girl child has been formulated. A special set of interventions for adolescent girls has been institutionalised through the ICDS infrastructure. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has organised cradles in vulnerable areas to receive abandoned babies who can then be nurtured and cared by reputed voluntary organisations.

The State Government has taken up a special campaign to raise public awareness on this issue in Salem. The State Government has announced a Scheme of depositing Rs.2,000/- in the name of girl children from poor families so that this money can mature and can be used, for her upkeep and development. To raise the status of women, a number of programmes of income generation activities have also been taken up. The State government of Rajasthan has also undertaken awareness

generation activities through the Women's Development Programme (WDP) so as to enhance the positive image of the girl child.

### **Passenger Trains Between Kalipahari and Damodar**

1059. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce passenger trains between Kalipahari-Mohishila-Damodar and Kulti-Radhanager-Damodar sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Lack of infrastructure facilities and lack of resources.

### **Passenger Trains Between Purulia and Dhanbad**

1060. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce passenger trains between Purulia and Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.

LENKA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to introduce an express train between Dhenbad and Tatanager via Purulia during 1993-94.

### **Godowns in Karnataka**

1061. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the Storage Policy of the Union Government;

(b) whether the godowns of the Central warehousing Corporation in Karnataka are not being used since January, 1992; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The storage Plan of the Government aims at providing scientific storage capacity required for (i) buffer and operational stock of foodgrains to maintain the public distribution system and (ii) general warehousing. Traditional storage practices in vogue at the farm level are also sought to be improved. Food corporation of India is the main agency which provides the storage capacity for storage of foodgrains. Besides constructing its own godowns, it hires storage capacity from other sources such as Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing corporations (SWCs), State Governments and private parties. The main functions of CWC and SWCs are storage of agricultural produce, fertilisers and certain other commodities. The storage facilities at taluka/ block/ village level are provided by the cooperatives under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments.

(b) and (c): No, sir. As on 31.12.1992, CWC is operating 24 warehouses in Karnataka with a total capacity 1.68 lakh tonnes, having an utilisation of 78 per cent of the capacity.

### **Dravid University**

1062. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up Dravid University at Kuppam, Tamil Nadu has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from Tamil Nadu. However, a proposal to set up an Institute of Dravidian Studies at Kuppam in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

### **Commission for Sanskrit and Other Classical Languages**

1063. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the final decision taken by the Government in regard to setting up of the Commission for Sanskrit and other Classical languages;

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

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the committee;

(d) the reasons for delay in setting up of the Commission; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). A Committee of Experts has recommended the setting up of an autonomous Commission for Sanskrit and Classical languages. The proposal to set up the Commission is under active consideration of the Govt. However no time limit has been indicated in the matter.

[*English*]

### **Production of Fish**

1064. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYPE:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PPABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of marine and inland fish during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the rate of growth recorded during this period and envisaged during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes for development of fisher-

ies during the Eighth plan and allocations made to main fish producing States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) State - wise details of fish production during the last 3 years are given in Statement-I

(b) The average annual rate of growth during 1989-90 to 1991-92 is 6.5% and

during the 8th Plan period, a compound growth rate of 5% per annum has been envisaged.

(c) The Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of fisheries included in the Eighth Plan are given in Statement-II. No state-wise allocation is made. Funds are released on the basis of the request from the states and progress of implementation of the schemes.

## STATEMENT-I

## Fish Production During Last 3 years

S.No.	State/UTs	Production during 1989-90			Production during 1990-91			Production during 1991-92		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111.35	134.43	245.78	120.35	136.25	256.60	125.79	138.88	264.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		1.00	1.00		1.25	1.25		1.49	1.49
3.	Assam		58.43	58.43		76.00	76.00		130.00	130.00
4.	Bihar		156.55	156.55		159.93	159.93		184.97	184.97
5.	Goa	52.65	2.00	54.65	53.18	3.05	56.23	47.11	2.44	49.55
6.	Gujarat	432.36	27.15	459.51	500.00	45.00	545.00	516.85	40.10	556.95
7.	Haryana		20.02	20.02		23.20	23.20		24.30	24.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh		4.62	4.62		5.20	5.20		6.02	6.02
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00		14.05	14.05
10.	Karnataka	186.13	55.84	241.97	183.83	53.00	236.83	181.41	64.34	245.75

S.No.	State/UTs	Production during 1989-90			Production during 1990-91			Production during 1991-92		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	535.71	33.31	569.02	514.24	36.34	550.58	524.76	40.37	565.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh		37.96	37.96		36.95	36.95		40.68	40.68
13.	Maharashtra	393.00	50.00	443.00	325.00	64.00	389.00	390.86	64.53	455.39
14.	Manipur		7.50	7.50		8.50	8.50		9.95	9.95
15.	Meghalaya		0.97	0.97		1.52	1.52		3.31	3.31
16.	Mizoram		2.81	2.81		2.95	2.95		3.14	3.14
17.	Nagaland		0.83	0.83		0.83	0.83		1.50	1.50
18.	Orissa	77.89	75.87	153.76	78.00	83.29	161.29	87.88	95.03	182.91
19.	Punjab		8.50	8.50		11.20	11.20		17.00	17.00
20.	Rajasthan		6.63	6.63		6.02	6.02		8.36	8.36
21.	Sikkim		NEG	0.00		0.10	0.10		0.09	0.09

S.No.	State/UTs	Production during 1989-90			Production during 1990-91			Production during 1991-92		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Tamil Nadu	289.00	75.00	364.00	288.95	82.00	370.95	301.00	84.00	385.00
23.	Tripura		18.18	18.18		21.20	21.20		23.24	23.24
24.	Uttar Pradesh		93.47	93.47		10.26	104.26		113.31	113.31
25.	West Bengal	89.00	512.00	601.00	125.00	555.00	689.00	142.00	592.00	734.00
	Union Territories									
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	13.60	NEG	13.60	15.15	NEG	15.15	25.19	0.09	25.28
27.	Chandigarh		0.04	0.04		0.05	0.05		0.09	0.09
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			-			-		-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	7.73		7.73	7.73		7.73	15.94		-
30.	Delhi		3.00	3.00		3.00	7.73	15.94		-
31.	Lakshadweep	6.97		6.97	7.60		7.60	5.81		5.81

S.No.	State/UTs	Production during 1989-90		Production during 1990-91		Production during 1991-92				
		Marine	Inland	Marine	Inland	Marine	Inland	Total		
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Pondicherry	29.51	2.89	32.40	30.62	3.16	33.78	32.68	2.65	35.33
33.	Chartered Deep sea fishing	50.00		50.00	50.00		50.00	50.00		50.00
	Total	2274.90	1402.00	3676.00						

## STATEMENT-II

Department of Agri &amp; Fisheries Divn

Plan allocation

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Schemes	VIIIth Plan 1992-97
(A)	Central Sector Schemes	
1.	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering & Training	1500
2.	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery	400
3.	Integrated Project	3200
4.	FisheryHarbour facilities at Major Ports	5400
5.	Training & Fishery Extension and Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics	-----
	(a) Training	200
	(b) Inland Fishery Statistics	230
6.	Central Fishery harbour Authority	500
7.	Assistance for Strengthening Fish Marketing	2500

(Rs. in lakh)

VIIIth Plan 1992-97

S.No. Schemes

8.	Enforcement of Marine Regulation Act & Resource Enhancement for Artificial Reefs	
(a)	Marine Fishing Regulations Act	3000
(b)	Resource Enhancement through Artificial & Reefs.&Maiculture	500
	Total (A)	17430
(B)	Externally Aided Projects	
9.	Central Project Unit for Shrimp & Fishing Culture	770
	Total (B)	770
(C)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
10.	Minor fishery Harbour	7500
11.	Freshwater Aquaculture	6200
12.	Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development	2800
13.	Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries	

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Schemes	VIIIth Plan 1992-97
(a)	Motorisation of Traditional Craft	1000
(b)	Introduction of Plywood Craft	200
(c)	Introduction of Intermediate craft.	400
(d)	Re-imbusement of Excise Duty on HSD Oil	5000
14.	Welfare of Fishermen	
(a)	Group Accident Insurance	200
(b)	Model Fishermen Villages.	2000
(c)	Savingscum-Relief	2000
	Total (C)	27300
	Total (A+B+C)	45500

[*Translation*]

### Godowns in Gujarat

1065. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation located in Gujarat especially in Vadodara, Barauch and Panchmahal is very less;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued directives to all the State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings to ensure optimum utilization of these godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir,. The total average capacity in Gujarat is 2,93,375MT of which 38,916 MT accounts for container Freight Station at Adalaj.

(c) and (d). Government Guidelines to the public sector enterprises already exist to the effect that they should make use of the storage facilities available with Central Warehousing Corporation instead of hiring godowns from private parties or making their own arrangements.

### Setting up of Projects by National Dairy Development Board

1066. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where projects of Na-

tional Dairy Development Board are in progress, State-wise;

(b) the places where such projects are proposed to be established;

(c) whether the National Dairy Development Board provide financial assistance to cooperative societies for dairy development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of financial assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

### Contaminated Ground Water

1067. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Toxins quench thirst in industrial towns" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 29.1992;

(b) if so, the details of the studies conducted by the central Ground Water Board in regard to contamination of ground water.

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard alongwith the outcome of the efforts made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Studies carried out by the Central Water Board have revealed that ground due to seepage of untreated effluents and is not fit for human consumption, unless treated.

(c) The Government have initiated monitoring of ground water in identified critically polluted areas.

(d) The steps taken by the Government include the following:

- (i) Effluent standards have been prescribed.
- (ii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- (iii) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards.
- (iv) Industries have been directed to install necessary Pollution control equipment on a time bound basis and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (v) 17 categories of heavily polluting industries have been identified and these industries have been asked by the State Governments to comply with the effluent standards on a time bound basis
- (vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial unit for

setting up common effluent treatment plants.

### **Rearing of Pigs**

1068. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme for rearing of pigs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation provide financial assistance for such a scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% grant-in-aid 'Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development' during 8th Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs.1000 lakhs. The scheme envisages provision of infrastructural facilities at the pig breeding farms in the States including training facilities to the farmers and setting up of cooperative infrastructure. Under the Scheme, exotic piglets produced at these farms would be distributed to the farmers for cross breeding with pigs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

### **Elephants Killed by Trains**

1069. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

**SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether often elephants collide with running trains in the Rishikesh/Hardwar forest belt;

(b) if so, the details of such accidents in 1992, especially through the forest corridors of Moti Choor in Uttara Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken to set up barriers in that area to intersect elephants on Railway lines;

(d) the number of persons killed at unmanned railway crossings on various zones during 1992; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure that such accidents do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) There have been stray cases of elephants running across the railway tracks and colliding with the running trains in Motichur Raiwala section of Northern Railway.

(b) The Following two accidents occurred during the Year 1992-

- (i) One elephant got killed on 1.1.92 at Km. 36/6-7 near Raiwala.
- (ii) Five elephants got killed on 2.5.92 at Km. 33/3-4 near Motichur.

(c) to (e). During the year 1992, 76 persons were killed and 121 were injured in the various accidents which occurred on the all Indian Railways at unmanned level crossing gates.

Tie bar fencing has been provided across the track at vulnerable spots where elephants used to enter the cutting and were exposed to a danger of getting run over. This has proved effective and no case of running over of elephants has been reported after May'92 incident. Besides-

- (i) provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of level crossings.
- (ii) improving visibility at level crossings for road users and train drivers.
- (iii) educative campaigns through public media including Doordarshan and Radio to educate road users on the precautions to be taken at level crossings.
- (iv) Joint checks in coordination with the State Govts. to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

[Translation]

### **Goods Terminals on Central Railway**

1070. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Railway has formulated any scheme for the construction of goods transport terminals at stations;

(b) the details of such terminals

planned to be constructed at major stations in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Construction of goods terminal at stations is planned as and when the need is forecast. Work for improvement of four terminals viz. Gwalior, Lasalgaon, Dhule and Saugar has accordingly been taken up.

#### **Passenger Train Between Howrah and new Delhi**

1071. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long distance passenger trains introduced between Delhi/ New Delhi and Howrah during last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce more such trains to clear the heavy rush of passengers on the route;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). At present there is no proposal for introduction of any new train be-

tween Delhi/New Delhi and Howrah due to operational & resource constraints. However, the frequency of 2301/2302 New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express is proposed to be increased from 5 days a week to daily during the next financial year.

[English]

#### **Seminar on Burdened Pre-Scholar**

1072. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was organised recently at Chandigarh by the NCERT on "the burdened pre-scholar";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made by experts in the Seminar; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A seminar on the "Burdened Pre-Scholar" was organised in Chandigarh on 16th January, 1993 by the College of Home Science in collaboration with NCERT. The seminar was attended by school Principals and eminent educationists of Chandigarh.

(c) The major recommendations made by the experts in the seminar were that;

(i) a system of licencing of nursery schools and sections be initiated to ensure that the right kind of pre-school education is imparted to children; and

(ii) admission tests, which do not have any scientific validity at pre-school stage, should be abolished and some alternative method of admission be adopted.

(d) The NCERT is taking up with the State Directorates of Education steps that should be initiated by the State Governments in regard to the recommendations of the seminar.

### **Coaches of Kanchanjhanga Express**

1073. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches attached to the Kanchanjhanga Express are in a bad condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to replace these coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

### **Mobile food and Nutrition units in U.P.**

1074. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of mobile food and nutrition extension units in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposed to set up more such units in other districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which these units are likely to be set up in each district of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) There is one Community Food and Nutrition Extension Unit in Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow.

(b) to (d). There is no such proposal under consideration.

[*English*]

### **Assistance to Faculty Members of IIT**

1075. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for financial assistance to the Faculty Members of Indian Institute of Technology for presenting papers at International Conferences, departments; and

(b) the details of assistance granted to the IIT, Delhi in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The guidelines presently followed by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for financial assistance to Faculty Members for presenting papers in International Conferences etc. are given in the statement to this reply.

(b) The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi incurred expenditure of Rs. 5.11 lakhs, Rs. 4.68 lakhs and Rs. 5.49 lakhs during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and

1991-92, respectively, on such financial assistance.

### STATEMENT

Subject to the approval of the compe-

(i) (a) Return Air Fare	:	Half of Economy Excursion Class
(b) Registration fee	:	Upto \$ 175/-
(c) DA @ US \$ per day	:	\$ 60/-for the actual days of the conference.

(ii) The PFA is admissible once in 5 years.

(iii) The PFA is limited in each financial year to one staff member in a Deptt./ Centre irrespective of its strength.

(iv) PFA for the available slots for foreign travel may be sanctioned on first-come-first-served basis.

(v) Period spent in attending Conference is treated as duty. For period of overstay upto 14 days on account of excursion class ticket if any, leave of the kind due is granted. During the semester period no other request for stay beyond 14 days would be entertained.

#### Programme under science Education Scheme

1076. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any special Programme under the

tent authority a staff member is allowed to attend a Conference abroad and granted partial financial assistance (PFA) as given below, provided his paper has been accepted for presentation or he had been invited to act as an office bearer of the Conference:-

promotion of Science Education Scheme in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievement made during the last two years under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):(a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools', financial assistance is provided to States/UTs as and when suitable projects in this behalf formulated in accordance with the norms of the Scheme are received from them.

On a proposal being received from the State of Bihar a sum of Rs. 1.94, 50, 800/- was sanctioned during 1991-92 for the following activities:

(i) Upgradation of deficient science laboratories in 400 secondary schools

(ii) Supply of Science banks to 40 secondary schools

(iii) provision of science kits to 1000 upper primary schools

(iv) Training programmers for science and mathematics teachers—50 for upper primary and 16 for secondary levels.

(v) Setting of 11 District Resource Centres.

#### **National Institute for Youth Development**

1077. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMAWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a National Institute for youth development during the Eighth plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Govt. has approved the proposal for setting up of the National Institute of Youth Development. Necessary formalities are being completed to register the Institute under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute will be named after former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Institute will function as an advanced centre and apex body for training, orientation, research and extension on youth related subjects. It will also be responsible for conduct of seminars, workshops, development of relevant documentation etc.

The Institute will initially function from the Indira Gandhi Stadium New Delhi.

#### **Killing of animals in Kerala**

1078. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received complaints regarding brutally burning and killing of animals and snakes in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the Matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is reported that on 10.2.1993 some miscreants damaged the structures and destroyed some animals in the Parassinikaduru Snake park at Praassinikaduru in Kannur District of Kerala. An interim report received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Kerala reveals that out of 163 animals in stock on the date of incident 92 died, 44 are reported missing / escaped and only 27 are in custody. He has also informed that the State Wildlife Advisory Board of Kerala has resolved to initiate action against the offenders under the Wildlife Act. The case and starting follow up action. The State Government has decided to conduct a joint enquiry by the Department of Forest and the Police Department and the Central Government is sending Deputy Director (Wildlife Preservation) from Madras to assist the team in expediting the joint enquiry. The Parassinikaduru Snake park is a non-government establishment.

### **Alleged irregularities in Anwar-U-Loom College**

1079. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against alleged irregularities committed by the Anwar-U-Loom Minority College, an autonomous college in Hyderabad in issuing certificates to students and utilitarian of funds granted by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of this institution through U.F.C;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct periodic reviews of autonomous institutions to assess that the grants are utilised for the purpose of which they have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) UGC provides financial assistance to autonomous colleges, in accordance with the prescribed norms, to meet their additional and special needs. Grants to autonomous colleges are released as per the prescribed schedule after receipt of certain documents like progress report, expenditure statement/audited accounts in respect of the grants released in the previous years, recommendations of the governing Body about satisfactory progress, etc.

The UGC guidelines on the Scheme of

Autonomous College provide for self-evaluation by the colleges each year and two external evaluations, one after three years and the second after five years to determine continuance or otherwise of the autonomous status. The guidelines further provide that suitable norms need to be formulated by the autonomous colleges for their accountability for personnel, financial and physical resources in relation to the specific academic objectives and overall national development.

### **Atta Bags**

1080. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atta bags sold through the fair price shops in Delhi are to be used within 20 days of its packing as per the print on such bags;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether atta bags more than 20 days old from the date of packing continue to be sold through the ration shops in Delhi; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that no atta bags of more than 20 days old of its packing is sold by the ration shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One month is considered a safe period for maintaining the shelf life of wheat atta in terms of its quality. The period of 20

days indicated on the atta bag distributed through fair price shops in the U.T. of Delhi is to give attest ten days to the consumers for utilising the atta before the expiry of one month.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The date of packing is clearly indicated on the bag itself.

### Vocational Training

1081. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued many guidelines to the State Governments to impart vocational training to the Children of the prostitutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Indian Breed of cows

1082 SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for maintaining purity of Indian breed of cows;

(b) whether the Government propose

to give any incentives to these voluntary organisations and persons who are engaged in the protection and conservation of Indian breed of cows; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM): (a) The existing breeding policy of the country lays down that the recognised indigenous breeds of cattle should be improved by selective breeding in their breeding tracts to ensure their purity. For this purpose Central and State Cattle Breeding Farms are producing high quality pure bred indigenous bulls. There National Bureau of Animal Genetic resources (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) is maintaining data on the source of availability of important indigenous cattle breeds and also availability of their semen. A Central Herd Registration Scheme is in operation which encourages farmers to produce high quality indigenous cows by providing monetary incentives as well as technical guidance.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, Central and State Governments provide financial and technical assistance to Gaushalas for preservation and development of indigenous breeds of cattle. Gaushals are given assistance to develop infrastructures like cow sheds, irrigation facilities, land development and addition to their herd strength.

### Production of Cashewnut

1083. SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cashewnut during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of cashewnut exported

during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for developing the superior quality of cashewnut with the feedback of research so as to boost the export of

cashewnut in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The State-wise rough estimates of production of cashewnut during the last three years are given below:-

*Production (Tonnes)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Kerala	1,39,500	1,42,100	1,43,200
2.	Karnataka	24,650	25,770	26,750
3.	Andhra Pradesh	36,580	37,770	40,360
4.	Orissa	28,600	29,100	31,840
5.	Maharashtra	27,130	29,510	31,960
6.	Goa	13,210	14,100	14,490
7.	Tamil Nadu	12,430	12,470	12,710
8.	West Bengal	3,170	3,440	3,660
9.	Pondicherry	270	280	290
10.	Tripura	50	50	50
		2,85,590	2,94,590	3,05,310

(b) The quantity of cashew kernels exported during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)
1989-90	45, 807
1990-91	49, 812
1991-92 (provisional)	64, 692

(c) In order to boost the export of cashewnuts during VIII Plan, it is proposed to i) develop new cashew plantations with clones of superior export quality varieties and also to replant old/uneconomic plantations without these varieties; (ii) adopt comprehensive technology to increase productive of existing gardens; and (iii) establish regional nurseries to produce clones of export quality varieties evolved through research.

#### **Peddapally-Nizamabad Railway line**

1084. SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peddapally-Nizamad new railway line has been proposed for construction during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to construct new line between Peddapalli-Nizamabad via karimnagar (177 kms.) at a cost of Rs. 124. 43 crores has been included in the Railway

Budget of 1993-94.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Direct Train Between Bhusawal and Bombay**

1085. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the heavy passenger traffic on Bombay-Bhusawal route, the Government propose to introduce a direct train between those stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):(a) and (c). No, Sir. The present services are adequate for the exiting level of traffic.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Telecasting of India-England Cricket Match Series**

1086. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: SHRI SHANKERSINH VGHELA: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Board for Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) sold the telecasting rights of the India-England test series played in India to Trans-World International (TWI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENRTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): (a) and (b). The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has entered into an agreement with World Productions Establishment (WPE) for television coverage of the India England test series. Trans World International (TWI) is the designee of WPE. BCCI has, under the agreement, appointed TWI as its sole consignee/agent to selicense or otherwise exploit throughout the territory of the World all "Exhibition right" In the series. TWI has also been made responsible for ensuring that a "host broadcaster signal" of the series is created.

(c) The Government did not deem it appropriate to interfere with the deal, considering the independent status of BCCI.

#### **Direct Train between Davangere and Bangalore**

1087. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any direct train between Davangere and Bangalore;

(b) if not, the whether the Government propose to introduce direct train between the above two stations; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Direct train via Davangere upto Bangalore will be provided when the entire section between Davangere and Bangalore is converted into Broad Gauge.

[Translation]

#### **Production of Sugar**

1088. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDARY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar during 1990-91 was low as compared to its production during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the production of sugar during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPA NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the total production of sugar during 1991-92 season (October-September) was 132. 77 lakhs tonnes (Provisional). Sugar

production during 1992-93 season upto 31.1.1993 was 51.16 lakh tonnes (Provisional).

[English]

### **Funds for Konkan Railway Project**

1089. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA:  
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA  
KUMAR:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Corporation is facing shortage of funds and the execution of the project is getting delayed as a consequence thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide required funds for the timely execution of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the suggestions made to the Ministry of Finance for their consideration are:

(i) Bonds may be designated as "Konkan Railway Bonds" and Konkan Railway Corporation may themselves be authorised to issue the bonds with Government guarantee, instead of through Indian Railway Finance Corporation. (ii) The Bonds may be notified as one of the "Specified Securities" under Section 54-E of Income Tax Act. Such securities qualify for exemption from capital gain tax.

### **Programme for Pollution Control**

1090. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a 21-point proposal to check the increasing pollution problem in various cricteis of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMALA NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Government in consultation with the States have identified nineteen areas as critically polluted areas, based on pollution load. These areas have been surveyed by the State Pollution Control Boards to assess the pollution problems and action plans have been prepare in respect of the sixteen areas. Steps have also been initiated to control urban pollution particularly sewage, emissions from vehicles and lead emissions from secondary lead reigning units.

### **Import of Plastic waste from U.S.A**

1091. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of plastic waste imported from U.S.A. during 1992-93;

(b) whether the recycling of this plastic waste results in environment pollution;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to stop the import of such plastic waste; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No infor-

mation is available on the quantum of plastic waste imported from U.S.A during 1992-93.

(b) to (d). Most of the plastic waste is recyclable. However, the volatile substances and non-procurable residues generated in the recycling process may be causative agents for environmental pollution, as in other chemical industries, which is taken care of under the pollution abatement laws. There is no ban on import of plastic wastes which do not come under the hazardous waste categories.

#### **Natural Calamities in Southern States**

1092. SHRI N. DENNIS:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA  
PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the total death toll and estimated loss to crops and by the rain, flood and other natural calamities in south in States during the recent past, State-wise; and

(b) the Central assistance sought by the State Governments and the amount actually released for compensation and relief operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The State Governments have reported the following damage to crops and property and loss of lives due to the cyclone/floods in October-November, 1992:-

*(Rs. in Crores)*

S.No.	Name of the State	Human lives lost	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	Houses damaged	Damage to public utilities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	3.16	15760	37.50
2.	Karnataka	115	3.13	278040	100.72
3.	Kerala	130	1.58	70540	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	238	2.53	243878	530.04
5.	Pondicherry	2	0.005	1215	5.00

The Government of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondichery had submitted memoranda seeking additional Central assistance of Rs. 332.54 crores, Rs. 939.57 crores, Rs. 530.04 crores and Rs. 4.33 crores respectively for relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of cyclones/floods of November 1992. Apart from the Central share of CRF for 1992-93, Govt. of India had released 2 installments of Central Share of CRF for the year 1993-94 amounting to Rs. 10.125 crores, Rs. 11.625 crores and Rs. 13.125 crores to the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively in advance. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have also been released Ways and Means advance of Rs. 50.00 crores each and Government of Karnataka Rs. 30.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been released by Government of India for relief and rehabilitation in the affected areas of Pondichery.

#### **Setting up of National Aquaculture Development Board**

1093. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a suggestion from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for setting up of a National Aquaculture Development Board for promotion of aquaculture in the country to increase the export of sea food; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Union Government have not received any formal

proposal from the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry for setting up of a National Aquaculture Development Board.

#### **Seminar on Environment**

1094. SHRI JAGATVIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on environment sponsored by his Ministry was held in May, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). With a view to promoting interaction with the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and as a part of the consultation process initiated by the Government for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro during June, 1992, a National workshop on Environment and Development was held in New Delhi on 11-12 May, 1992. This workshop, which involved the participation of NGOs drawn from all over India, deliberated on the issues of environment education awareness and training, wastelands development and afforestation, pollution control and the global environmental issues. These discussions were helpful in formulating India's position at the UNCED. Informal consultations were also held with the NGOs and individual experts on 26 May, 1992 at New Delhi, for adopting the 'Earth Pledge' and to concisely perceptions on the various issues which were slated for discussion in the UNCED.

### Procurement of Foodgrains and Public Distribution System

1095. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM  
  
BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI BAPU HARI  
CHAURE:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and public Distribution System to State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPA NATH RAI): (a) No proposal is under consideration of the Central Government to change the existing policy of procurement of foodgrains. As regards distribution of foodgrains to consumers, it is already the total responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations

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

### Icar Fellowships

1096. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Resource crunch hits ICAR fellowships" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated January 29, 1993;

(b) if so, the whether due to financial crunch the ICAR has decided to wind up the fellowship scheme; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to promote agricultural research work in this premier agricultural institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No final decision has been taken to wind up the Jr. Research Fellowship scheme of the ICAR.

### Quality Control on DMS Milk

1097. SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.M.S. maintain stringent quality control on the milk supplied by the suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of supply of sub-standard milk has come to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government by fouda maintaining the quality control on D.M.S milk so as to avoid loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the milk consignments supplied by the suppliers are subjected to detailed careening on the basis of the following series of tests:-

1. Organoleptic Evaluation (Smell and Taste)
2. Alcohol Test
3. Clot-On-Boiling (C.O.B.) Test
4. Acidity Test
5. Methylene Blue Reduction Test
6. Additive Test (Salt, Sugar Glucose, Starch, Ammonium Compound, Urea)
7. Neutraliseras (Caustic Soda, Washing Soda, Soda ash, backing soda)
8. Preservatives (Formalin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Hypoidcharite)
9. FAI and SNF determination.

(c) and (d). Sub-standard milk is not accepted. The milk supplied found with any abnormality and not conforming to laid-down norms is rejected.

(e) Stringent quality control is being maintained at every stage of processing to ensure that milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme conformed to the standards prescribed under the preiention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

**New Railway Lines and Trains in U.P.**

1098. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the Programme for construction of new railway lines in U.P. and the new express trains proposed to be introduced on main railway routes covering the State during 1992-93 and next phase of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): Following new railways lines passing through U.P. are likely to be constructed during 1993-94:-

(1) Mathura-Alwar (120 kms) (Partly in Rajasthan)

(2) Rudrapur-Kathgodam (37 kms)

Following lines are proposed to be constructed during 8th Plan subject to availability of resources:-

(i) Chhitauni-Bagaha (28.41 kms) (Partly in Bihar)

(ii) Guna-Gwalior-Etawah (348 kms) (Party in Madhya Pradesh Following new trains serving U.P. also will be introduced during 1993-94:

1. A Superfast train between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Mangalore.

2. A Superfast train between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Nagpur/Jabalpur.

3. An Inter-city Express between Agra and jaipur (M.G.)

4. A bi-weekly Superfast Train between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri.

5. An Inter-city Express between Agra and Hazrat Nizamuddin. Besides, during the year 1993-94 Meerut-Lucknow/Allahabad Nauchandi Express will be extended to/from Saharanpur and frequency of the following two trains will be increased:

1. New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express from 5 days a week to daily
2. Dardar-Guwahati Express from weekly to bi-weekly.

Provision of additional facilities including introduction of new trains is a continuous process on the Indian Railways subject to operation feasibility, traffic justification and resource availability. However, proposals for new trains etc. during the next phase of 8th Plan are not finalised in advance.

#### **Employment in Rural Areas of Maharashtra**

1099. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for creating/Providing millions of jobs in Rural Sector by 2000 A.D.:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). No, such proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Environment Clearance Policy**

1100. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to review the environmental clearance policy;

(b) whether it is proposed to give early clearance to all pending proposals for opening of new projects/industrial units keeping a balance between protection of environment and development of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of new guidelines proposed to be issued to the Environmental Appraisal Committees for early clearance of pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Environmental clearances are governed by statutory directions in legislation, like the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act 1977, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 as also the executive instructions and policy statements like the Statement for Abatement of Pollution. Such clearances are being accorded based on an assessment of impact of Projects.

The procedure followed for assessing and granting clearance to projects aims to ensure that development takes place in harmony with environmental imperatives. The projects are assessed and decided within a period of three months from the date of receipt of requisite data. Projects are kept pending only if such data and environmental action plans are not furnished. Projects presently pending with this Ministry also fall either under this category or have been referred to it only recently. As such, no new guidelines are considered necessary.

[*Translation*]

### Supply of Foodgrains to Fair Price Shops

1101. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) the number of new ration cards issued during last year in Delhi;

(b) whether despite the increase in the number of ration cards, there is no increase in the supply of foodgrains to the fair price shops; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make foodgrains available at Fair Price Shops in time for the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that during the year 1992, the number of foodcards issued was 1. 96, 011.

(b) and (c). Allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to the UT of Delhi is of the order of 92, 000 tonnes per month. Allocations of PDS items are made to States/UTs including Delhi taking into account the overall stocks in Central Pool, inter-se requirements of States/UTs and seasonal factors etc. PDS allocations are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirement of any State/UT. The Supplies of wheat and rice are lifted by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation from the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and delivered to the Fair Price Shops to ensure

timely availability to the consumers.

[*English*]

### Farm management

1102. SHRI DHARAMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps in coordination with State Governments to remove deficiencies in farm management in order to overcome traditional uncertainties faced by farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the deficiencies and traditional uncertainties in the Farm Management particularly in the areas of availability of inputs, farm credit, marketing price support and uncertainties due to monsoon and weather aberrations.

To overcome these deficiencies and also to raise the agricultural production, besides crop contingency planning as well as price and Market support, Government of India in coordination with State Govts. is implementing various thrust programmes for increasing foodgrains production, viz. Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)- Wheat, Maize & Millets and Pulses, Integrated Programme for Rice Development including minikit programme under these schemes. The other crop specific programmes for increasing their production

are Oilseeds Production Programme, National Pulses Development Programme, Intensive Cotton Development Programme and Special Jute Development Programme. The programme has also been taken up for increasing horticultural crops, fisheries as also live stock and dairy products etc. These programmes are likely to be continued in the eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

### **Air Conditioned Coaches**

1103. SHRI CHETAN P.S CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of air-conditioned three-tier coaches in the country;

(b) the number of such coaches likely to be manufactured during the Eighth Plan;

(c) the likely cost of manufacture of each coach; and

(d) whether indigenous parts are likely to be used in its manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The A.C. 3-tier coach is presently in the design stage.

(b) and (c). The production Programme and cost will be decided/known after completion of trials of the proto-type.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*English*]

### **Mapila Bay Fishing Harbor Project, Kerala**

1104. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the Mapila Bay Fishing Harbour Project at Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) the total amount allocated to the project and the amount released to the State Government so far; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The proposal for construction of a Fishing Harbour at Mopla Bay in Cannanore district at an estimated cost of Rs.564 lakhs was sanctioned in January, 1992 and Rs. 50 lakhs was also released in January, 1992 to the Government of Kerala as central share. The State Government has reported to have procured two Weigh Bridge and finalised pre-qualification tenders for construction of breakwaters. The State Government has incurred and expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs on this project. The project is to be completed in 4 years from the date of sanction of the project i.e. by February, 1996 as per the sanction communicated by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

### **Death of Animals in Delhi Zoo**

1105. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

SHRI GURADAS KAMAT:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

mals.

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

(a) whether some rare animals died in the Delhi zoo recently due to negligence on the part of Zoo authorities

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Veterinary Research Institute have conducted organs tests;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government against the persons held responsible therefor; and

(f) the remedial measure taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Recently two African rhinos died in the national Zoological Park due to Gastroenteritis. Prima facie there had been no negligence in attending to the ailing ani-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Specimens have been found negative for HCN, Alkaloids, Nitrite/Nitrates, Metals, Metal poisons. Which indicates, that there was no food poisoning. More laboratory results are awaited.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Sick animals are attended and veterinary care given by Qualified Veterinarians. Measures to prevent unnatural deaths are strictly enforced. From time to time the services of other veterinary experts are also taken.

[English]

#### Construction of Warehouses

1106. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state the number of warehouses constructed by the Central Warehousing Corporation during 1992-93 with locations thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

Warehouse - Wise constructed Capacity added during each month in 1992-93 by Central Corporation (First 9 months ending 31-12-1992.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre added	State	Constructed Capacity added (In tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnal-III	Haryana	5000
2.	Jaypore	Orissa	5000
3.	Berhampur	Orissa	1650
4.	Berhampur	Orissa	1650
5.	Pune-I	Maharashtra	7500
6.	Morga	West Bengal	5000
7.	Moga-I	Punjab	5000
8.	Moga-II	Punjab	3334
9.	Berhampur	West Bengal	10000
10.	Uluberia (N.C.)	West Bengal	10000

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre added	State	Constructed Capacity added (In tonnes)
1	2	3	4
11.	Davangere	Karnataka	1667
12.	Bangalore-I	karnataka	3335
13.	Nabha B.D.	Punjab	12500
Total:			71636

[*Translation*]

**Railway Line between Hazaribagh and Dumka**

1107. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD METHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Hazaribagh with Dumka by railway line for the development of the tribal area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K C LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Surveys carried out in the past have revealed that the proposed line will require huge investment but will have inadequate traffic potential. However, survey for new line to connect Dumka either with Manjar Hill or to the Sahibganj loop has been taken up.

[*English*]

**Loans from Sugar Development Fund**

1108. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for loans from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) to sugar mills for developing irrigation potential in the area of operation of the mill, has been amended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this change has made the projects unviable;

(d) whether the Government have received representations from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). Loans from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) are provided to sugar undertakings for development of sugarcane in the area in which a sugar factory is situated. The cane development schemes include small and minor irrigation projects and SDF assistance for such schemes is available upto 90% of the total cost. However, in the case of Kolhapur Type Weirs (K.T. Weirs) and River Lift Irrigation (RLI) schemes, where only partial benefit to the schemes is available for sugarcane cultivation, it was decided in February, 1992 to limit SDF assistance to 30% and 15 % respectively of the total cost of these schemes. After taking into consideration various representations, it was decided in August 1992 to raise SDF assistance in the case of K.T Weirs and RLI schemes to two-thirds of the total cost of such schemes, subject to ceiling of Rs. One crore. The Maharashtra Government have, however, requested in November, 1992 for further escalation of SDF assistance for these schemes upto 90% of the total cost. The request of the State Government is under consideration of the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

**Price of Flour Bag**

1109. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of 10k.g. flour bag has been increased;

(b) if so, the revised rates there if and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are further considering to increase the price of the flower bag; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALAUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). End retail price of atta distributed through the PDS is decided by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Issue Price of wheat for the PDS was revised recently. Consequently, the retail price of atta distributed through PDS in Delhi has been increased from Rs. 38. 90 to Rs. 43. 90 per bag of 10 kgs with effect from 11. 1.1993. Delhi Administration has reported that there is no proposal for further increase under consideration.

#### Renewal of Ration Cards

1110. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI PANKAJ  
CHOWDHRY:

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

(a) whether renewal of ration cards for the next two years in Delhi is being made on old ration cards itself;

(b) if so, whether the material for the renewal of ration cards has been provided

to the Fari spice Shop-keepers free of cost;

(c) if so, whether the Government have received any complaint that these Fair Price Shops are charging money from the consumers for these material;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken against those F.P.S. and

(e) if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALAUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Delhi Administration has reported that an anonymous complaint against two FPSs and one kerosen oil Depots was received. The complaint was found in correct an enquiry.

[English]

#### Pending Cases of Crop Insurance Claims

1111. SHRI DILEEPBHAI  
SANGAHANI:  
SHRI SIVRAJ SINGH  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI SHASHI  
PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some claims for payment under Crop Insurance Scheme are pending with the insurance companies;

(b) If so, the number of such cases pending during the last two years along with the amount involved, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of Crops Insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement attached.

(c) Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. (GIC) have been regularly pursuing with the State governments to send yield data in time and also release their 1/3rds share expeditiously avoid delay.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State / UT	Pending Cases of Claims		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Bihar			236.12**
2.	Gujarat			102.96**
3.	Madhya Pradesh	19.47**		635.95**
4.	Maharashtra			30.51**
Total :		19.47		1005.54

Note : \*\* stands for 1/3rd share awaited from S/Govt.

**Production of Grapes**

1112. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under grape orchards in the country, State-wise;

(b) the production of grapes in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out to improve the quantity of grapes and to increase area under its cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):(a) and (b). As per information available from Director of Horticulture/agriculture, a rough estimates on state-wise area and production of grapes for 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given in the attached statement

(c) and (d). Under the Central Sector Scheme on tropical and arid zone fruits, assistance is being provided for mulching and drip irrigation etc. for fruit crops including grapes to improve their production, productivity and quality.

## STATEMENT

## State Wise Area And Production Of Grapes

STATE	1990-91		1991-92	
	Area (Hactare)	production (M.T.)	Area (Hactare)	Production (M.T.)
1 Andhra Pradesh	2015	50375	2015*	50375*
2 Haryana	1093	15900	1129	19840
3 Karnataka	6374	128420	6490	141670
4 Maharashtra	10000	110000	10000*	110000*
5 Punjab	2187	59049	2238	60426
6 Rajasthan	41	328	48	440
7 Tamil Nadu	2310	46200	2267	46770
8 Uttar Pradesh	200*	4000*	200*	4000*
	24220	415272	24387	433521

\*Previous Year data.

Source Director of Horticulture/ Agriculture of concerned States.

[*Translation*]

**Clearance of Forest land for Rehabilitation**

1113. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISHINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has finished the requisite information regarding diversion of 1500 hectares forest land for rehabilitation of the people displaced by Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details sought by vide Ministry of Environment & Forests letter dated 24.11.92 have been furnished by Maharashtra State Government vide their letter dated 12.11.92.

(c) after careful examination of the proposal, it has been rejected on 1.2.1993 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[*English*]

**Statutory Price of Sugarcane**

1114. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for the current season keeping in view all the steep escalation in cost of production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which revised statutory minimum price of sugarcane is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHJRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Government have already announced the Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane for 1992-93 season at Rs.31/-per quintal and the advance price for 1993-94 seasons at Rs. 32.50 per quintal under the provisions of the sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. Both these prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, with proportional premium for every 0.1% increase in recovery above that level.

**World Bank Assistance of Development of forests**

1115. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for development of forests and improvement of environment with the World Bank assistance;

(b) whether the project has been approved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The State Govt. had earlier sent a project proposal titled "Integrated Forestry development Project". Phase III. Under the project, it is proposed to cover 230795 ha. area of land and to distribute about 250 million seedling to local people for planting on their land. The main objectives of the project are

to restore the environmental balance, promote tree-planting, improve the fertility and the productivity of the forest areas, adoption of intensive soil conservation and water harvesting measures, use of alternate and non-confessional energy devices etc.

They project proposal has been opposed to the world Bank for provision of financial assistance.

[*Translation*]

### Lalitpur-Satna and Reewa-Singrauli railway Lines

1116. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the construction of Lalitpur-Khujarahosanta and Reewa-singrauli railway lines with a view to promote regional and tourism development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) when the work is likely to start; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Survey for this line has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. Further action will depend upon the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

[*English*]

### Development of Stupas

1117. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to take up the development work of Stupas with the assistance of Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in other schemes for development of Buddhist palaces with Japanese assistance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Development of Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi and Satdhara in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh are under consideration for undoing by UNESCO/JAPANESE TRUST FUND FOR PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE.

(c) The implementation of the Ajanta Ellora Development Scheme has been taken up with assistance of Government of Japan under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

### Protection to Green Areas

1118. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether due protection is being given to the green areas in the Capital.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **Encroachments on Railway Land**

1119. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will  
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) the number of encroachments and

unauthorised constructions removed from  
railway land/railway colonies during the pre-  
ceding three years and the number of such  
cases identified therefor till date, zone-wise  
details;

(b) whether the existing cases of en-  
croachments and unauthorised construc-  
tions are being regularised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA):

<i>(a) Railway</i>	<i>Number of encroach- ments removed during the preceding three years</i>	<i>Number of encroachments identified for removal, till date</i>
Central	3, 625	29, 781
Eastern	4, 313	14,035
Northern	9,843	38, 305
North Eastern	909	27, 607
Northeast Frontier	1,054	32,289
Southern	873	1,922
South Central	144	9, 741
South Eastern	437	18, 569
Western	5,118	12, 895

(b) No, Sir.

**Superfast Train between New Delhi and  
Gaya**

(c) Does not arise

1120 SHRI UPENDRANATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce any new superfast train between New Delhi and Gaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Foreign Assistance for Flood and Drought Projects**

1121. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any assistance from foreign countries for flood and drought projects during 1992;

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

(c) the total amount allocated to various projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

#### **Production of Potatoes**

1122. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of potatoes in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the total production and consumption of potatoes in the country;

(c) whether negotiations have been held with any country regarding export of potatoes; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries export price and the variety of potatoes which have export potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIEND NETAM): (a) State-wise production of potatoes in the country during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given in the attached statement.

(b) No authentic estimates have been made on the consumption of potatoes in the country; However, about 60-70% potato produce is consumed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) seconded in getting orders for export of 1500 MT of table potato from Agricultural Marketing Board, Moka (Mauritius) at US \$ 255 per Metric tonne (cost and freight). Potato varieties having export potential are Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Chandra Mukhi and Kufri Badshah.

## STATEMENT

## State-Wise Production Of Potato During 1990-91 And 1991-92

Production in Thousand Tonnes

S.No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.0	2.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.2	32.5
3.	Assam	427.6	473.3
4.	Bihar	1494.7	1535.9
5.	Gujarat	412.5	532.9
6.	Haryana	152.5	171.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	105.9	150.9
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	2.7
9.	Karnataka	313.1	332.2

*Production in Thousand Tonnes*

S.No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92
10.	Madhya Pradesh	347.2	383.2
11.	Maharashtra	60.8	64.8
12.	Manipur	21.9	23.1
13.	Meghalaya	119.0	130.3
14.	Mizoram	0.8	0.9
15.	Nagaland	12.0	15.4
16.	Orissa	87.3	114.3
17.	Punjab	499.5	923.1
18.	Rajasthan	25.2	18.2
19.	Sikkim	35.0	33.5
20.	Tamil Nadu	115.7	76.1
21.	Tripura	60.3	64.2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6393.9	6170.3

*Production in Thousand Tonnes*

S.No.	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92
23.	West Bengal	4481.8	4482.2
24.	Delhi	0.4	0.6
	Total	15205.6	15734.9

[English]

**Exclusive Credit Body for Self-Employed Women**

1123. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the National Commission on self-employed Women in its report has recommended for the setting up of an exclusive credit body for the poor and self-employed women, which may be effectively linked with voluntary agencies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has prepared for finalisation a proposal for setting up a National Credit fund Women.

**DMV Trains in Orissa**

1124. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) trains between Khurdha Road and Cutback in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination.

**Cooperative Farming**

1125. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation has designed any scheme for cooperative farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to formulate any such scheme to promote cooperative farming for the benefits of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Upper Indravati Project in Orissa**

1126. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Upper Indvati Project in Orissa have taken up studies and surveys on various environmental aspects for evolving comprehensive environmental management plan:

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Project Authorities have initiated surveys on various environmental aspects with a view to prepare comprehensive Environmental Management Plan, for catchment area treatment, rehabilitation, compensatory afforestation, health aspects etc. Comprehensive Management Plans, however, are still to be submitted by the project authorities.

A multi-disciplinary Monitoring Committee, constituted in November, 1990, is to oversee the implementation of mitigative measures.

#### **Experts Report on Chilka Prawn Culture Project**

1127. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sent two experts recently to Orissa to study on the ecological balance of Chilka Lake on account of setting up of the Chilka Prawn Culture Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the report submitted by the experts; and

(c) the steps the Government taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A three-member team of the Ministry of Environment & Forests visited Chilka lake on November 30 and December, 1, 1992, to assess the current status of the Prawn Culture Project.

(b) The team visited the project area and had discussions with the State officials and the project proponents. The main findings of the team were:

- (i) The construction work has been suspended in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- (ii) Two shrimp farm ponds had been constructed with permanent bunding, out of proposed six ponds under the project.
- (iii) The total water requirement for the farm ponds is proposed to be met by ground-water extraction. This may have adverse impacts on ground-water availability and hence detailed hydrological studies are needed for assessing the impact on ground-water.
- (iv) The effluent discharge from the farm ponds may seriously effect the water quality.

(c) The State Government was advised that no construction or other work on the project should be undertaken till an environmental impact assessment study is carried out by a multi-disciplinary group.

#### **Dalli-Rajhara Railway Line**

1128. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report for construction of railway line from Dalli to Rajhara in Durg District (Madhya Pradesh) has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and

when the work is likely to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed line is a single user line required by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for movement of iron ore to Bhilai. Cost has been advised to Ministry of Steel. Work can be taken up as and when Ministry of Steel/SAIL arrange funding for this line.

#### **Bridge over Sarju near Faizabad**

1129. SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to examine the feasibility of construction of a railway bridge over Sarju river to link Faizabad with Lakamandi in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the survey report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey has revealed that the bridge will have 17 spans of 61 metres each and will cost about Rs. 38.06 crores.

[*Translation*]

#### **Translation of Holy Quran**

1130. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF

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

(a) whether the Government have provided any financial assistance for translation of Holy Quran in different Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the languages in which the translated copies are available?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to information given by Markazi Maktaba Islami to the National Book Trust, several private Organisations have published translations of the Holy Quran in Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and English.

[*English*]

#### **Kakinada-Kotipalli Railway line**

1131. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the survey conducted for construction of Kakinada-Kotipalli railway line;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) when the work is likely to start thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Survey for restoration of Kakinda-Kotapalli railway line was carried out in 1987. The cost of 44 kms. long length of new BG line was then estimated at Rs. 22.5 crores with a rate of return of 6.56%.

(c) Updating of the earlier survey has been included in the Budget of 1993-94. Further action will depend on the results of the updated a survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Karur-Salem Rail Link**

1132. SHRI N. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new broad gauge railway line between Karaur and Salem via Mamakkal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the project is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Supply of Fertilizer to Bihar**

1133. SHRI SHURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers allocated to Bihar by the Union Government for the current Rabi crop season;

(b) whether the allocated quantity is sufficient to meet the requirement of Bihar;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to supply more fertilizers to Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) 5/30 lakh tonnes of urea was allocated to Bihar during Rabi 92-93 season. Allocation of Phosphatic and potassic fertilise has been discontinued from 25.8.92, as these fertilise have been decontrolled.

(b) to (d). Against an allocation of 5.30 lakh tonnes, 4.75 lakh tonnes were made available to the State up to 10th February, 93 and the sales reported by manufacturers were 4.12 lakh tonnes. Further quantities of urea are being moved to Bihar against allocation.

[*English*]

#### **Maintenance of Books at National Library, Calcutta**

1134. SHRIMATIBIBHUKUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether valuable books at the National Library of Calcutta are not being maintained properly and valuable material has been damaged as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the Library for purchase of books and their maintenance during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the amount utilised in each year.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)	Year	amount earmarked	amount actually spent
	1991-92	Rs. 63, 00, 000/-	Rs. 84, 71, 176/-
	1992-93	Rs. 100, 00, 000/-	Rs. 101, 58, 475/- Supto 20-2-93)

### Agricultural Land

1135. SHRI KODIKKUYNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated acres of agricultural land converted for non-farm activities during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the preventive steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There is a consider-

able time lag in the availability of land use statistics from different States. A statement giving increase/decrease in area put to non-agricultural uses over the previous year for the latest available last three years is annexed.

(b) The National Land Use Policy Outline which has been brought out by the National Land Use and Conservation Board (NLCB), has been circulated amongst the State for implementation. This National Land Use Policy Outline emphasises on preventing diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes and this is also being pushed thorough State Land Use Boards set up in all the States and Union Territories in the country.

## STATEMENT

The Increase /decrease in Area put to non-agricultural uses over the previous Year.

(Thousand hectares)

STATE	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Andhra Pradesh	NC	(+) 18	(+) 14
Assam			
Bihar	(+) 63	(+) 19	(-) 18
Gujarat	(-) 2		
Haryana	(-) 1	(+) 10	(+) 44
Himachal Pradesh	(+) 2	(+) 7	(-) 17
Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 5	(+) 4	(-) 5
Karnataka	(+) 12	(+) 7	(+) 2
Kerala	(+) 22	(-) 4	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 33	(+) 20	(-) 6
Maharashtra	(+) 4	(-) 15	.
Orissa	N.C.	N.C.	.

(thousand hectares)

STATE	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Punjab	(+) 9	(-) 14	(-) 20
Rajasthan	(-) 54	(+) 53	(-) 33
Tamil Nadu	(+) 3	(+) 19	(+) 9
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 2	(+) 11	(+) 5
West Bengal	.	(-) 1	.
All India	(+) 148	(+) 267	(-) 20

N.C.- No Change

\* - The data in land use is not yet furnished by State Government for these years.

**Noise Pollution**

1136. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the some important inter-sections have been identified as having noise level more than the permissible limits in Delhi and another parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check noise pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board in various metropolitan cities in the country reveals that ambient noise levels at some of the heavy traffic inter-sections have been found to exceed the prescribed standards. In Delhi, the important inter-sections having excessive noise level are the following; ITO, Kashmere Gate, Kingsway Camp and Moolchand.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to control noise pollution includes:

- (i) Noise limits have been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment to be adopted at the manufacturing state. Noise limits for appliances and equipment are to be met by 1993.
- (ii) Code of practice for controlling noise pollution from sources other than industries and automobile, have been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board. These areas include; public

address system, aircraft operation and bursting of crackers.

- (iii) Other measures to control noise include declaration of silence zones, regulating the use of loudspeakers, restrictions and use of loud horns in vehicles, regulating the movement of heavy vehicles and segregating industries from residential areas.

**Catering Facilities in Trains**

1137. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to introduce catering van in all trains running more than 1500 kilometers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Pantry Car service is provided only on certain selected Mail/Express trains where adequate catering through static units enroute is not feasible. This is further subject to the availability of Pantry Cars as well as room on trains.

[Translation]

**Biological Control of Heliothis**

1138. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and United States Development Agency had jointly sponsored some workshop on biological control of *Heliothis* in the past;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made in the workshop;

(c) whether these recommendations have since been implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides utilizing the existing knowledge, the workshop recommended further research in the following five different areas relevant to the biological control of *Heliothis*:-

1. Measuring and modeling the effect of natural enemies on *Heliothis* SPP. populations.
2. Distribution of *Heliothis* and their natural enemies and host plants.
3. Exploration, importation and establishment of new effective natural enemies of *Heliothis*.
4. Increasing the effectiveness of natural enemies for suppression of *Heliothis* populations.
5. Integration of biological control into crop production systems.

(c) Recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

(d) As a follow up action a joint group

meeting for project development was organised and following three projects have been formulated:-

(1) Insecticide resistance management in *Heliothis armigera*. (at 6 centres)

(2) Development of better pesticide application technology (PAT) at 2 centres)

(3) Development of integrated pest management (IPM) packages under selective crop conditions (at 6 centres).

These three projects have been considered by scientific panel for Entomology and are now at final stages of clearance for financial support from cess funds of the ICAR.

#### Formation of Indian Agricultural Service

1139. SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture scientists from all over the country are demanding for setting up of an Indian Agriculture Service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Sir, No demand for setting up of an Indian Agriculture Service has been received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from agricultural scientists.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**National Research Centre for oil Palm**

1140. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States who have sent proposals for setting up of National Research Centre for Oil Palm;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for setting up of such centres; and

(c) the names of places where such research centres are in existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Sir, Five states have offered sites for setting up the National Research Centre on Oil Palm.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has constituted a site selection team for recommending the best site from amongst the site offered by the States.

(c) Presently, research on oil palm is being carried out at Palode (Kerala), Aduthurai (Tamilnadu), Gangawathi (Karnataka), Mukde (Maharashtra) and Vivjayarai (A.P.)

[*Translation*]

**National Seeds Cooperation**

1141. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item

captioned "NSC Drifts Rudderless" Appearing in the Hindustan Times dated December 13, 1992;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted an inquiry to examine the causes of loss suffered by NSC (National Seeds Corporation) since its inception;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the corrective measures recommended thereto; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in the wake of recommendations made by the inquiry committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government had in 1990 undertaken a diagnostic review of the National Seeds Corporation through a team of professional management consultants in order to improve the working of the corporation.

(c) The consultants in their report have suggested several remedial measures to improve the efficiency of the corporation. The major recommendations relate to increased production and marketing activities, financial restructuring of the corporation, consolidation and adjustment of field offices and staff levels in keeping with revised production and marketing activities.

(d) Based on the findings and recommendations of the consultants a time bound action plan has been drawn up which is now under implementation.

**Conversion of Latur-Miraj  
Railway Line**

1142. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started the work for conversion of Latur-Kurdawadi-Pandarpur Miraj railway section into broad-gauge;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The work will be taken up in 1993-94.

(b) Conversion of Miraj-Matur NG line into BG and its extension upto Latur Road (359 kms.) is estimated to cost Rs. 225 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Vocational Courses at Undergraduates Level

1143. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vocational courses at the undergraduate level introduced by the University Grants Commission are need-based and socially relevant;

(b) whether such courses have not been found job oriented;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of action plans to tune up vocational courses to meet the requirements of job?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission provides financial assistance to the eligible universities for restructuring under-graduate courses in Arts, Social Sciences and Sciences to link them with work, field/practical experience and productivity. The Commission also provides assistance for introduction of courses in computer Science; Electronics; Home Science; Management and Mass-media communication which equip the students with vocational skills. UGC has appointed an Expert Committee to identify vocational courses so as to provide continuity at under-graduate level to the students from the vocational stream at +2 level.

#### Illegal Universities

1144. SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(DEORIA):  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI SUREDNDRA PAL  
PATHAK:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding list of illegal universities circulated by Government of Maharashtra printed in daily Janastta (Hindi), Mumbai November 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against these illegal universities;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

**SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b). According to the information received from Government of Maharashtra, the University Grants Commission in their letter to Education Secretara of concerned States/Union Territories forwarded a copy of the press release which appeared in some national newspaper in early August 1992, together with a copy of the list of fake universities. The Commission requested them to give wide publicity in the State so that the students may not be duped by fake universities. A list of these institutions is given in the

(c) (i) The UGC has been issuing Press notes from time to time, warning students and general public against these self-styled and fake universities. The latest was issued on 15th July, 1992 which appeared in some national dailies in early suggest 1992. Vice-Chancellors of Indian universities have also been advised to caution students not to take admission in such self-styled and fake universities. Central Government has requested State Government UT Administrations to keep a strict vigil and prosecute such institutions for violation of UGC Act, 1956 and other penal laws. University Grants Commission has filed court cases against some institutions.

(ii) To check growth of fake universities, Government has already introduced an Amendment Bill to the UGC Act, 1956 in the Parliament providing for imprisonment and enhanced fine.

#### STATEMENT

1. Maharashtra University  
Vishwavidyalaya Dattbhanga (Bihar)
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/  
Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University)

Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)

3. Varanasiya Sanskrit  
Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P)

4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya  
Ganj (Delhi)

5. Testator Research University,  
Bondlary-Kanur (T.N)

6. Indian Education Council of U.P.  
Lucknow (U.P.)

7. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith Prayag,  
Allahabad (U.P.)

8. National University of Electro Com-  
plex Homopathy, Kanpur (U.P.)

9. University of Newjerusalem,  
Kuthuparamba, Cannore (Kerala)

10. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Uni-  
versity (Open University) Acharai,  
Aligarh(U.P.)

11. World Social Work University,  
Parunzhi (Kerala).

12. Shrimati Mshadevi Verma Oper.  
University, Mughal Sara: (U.P.)

13. DDB Sanskrit University, Puthur  
Tnchi(Tamil Nadu).

14. Bharatiya Sikshan Sanstha,(U.P.)  
Open Vishwavidyalaya

15. Arya University, Sinogay (J&K)

16. Bible University, Ambur (North  
Arcot)

17. Eastern Orthodox University  
Ambur (North Arcot)

18. Globe University of Science, Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu).

19. St. John's University, Kizhannattam (Kerala).

20. National University, Nagpur (M.P.)

21. Self-Culture University, Kizhannattam (Kerala)

22. United Nations University (Delhi)

23. Vocational University, Delhi.

24. St. Ravidas Vishwavidyalaya, Mr. Meerpur, Balad Shahr. (U.P)

25. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalay Kosi Kalan, Mathura (U.P.)

26. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.)

27. Raja Arabic University, Near Nagpur.

[Translation]

#### Research work in Indian Languages

1145. SHRI BHOGENBRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Indian Languages permitted for research work in different Universities;

(b) the number of such universities;

(c) whether Maithili is being taught at post graduate level anywhere in the Country and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Sun-Flower Cultivation in Uttar Pradesh

1146. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote sun-flower cultivation in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) names of the districts in U.P. to be included in this proposed action plan; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance earmarked for that State under the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed to cover 90,000 hectares under sunflower in 1993 summer (Zaid) season.

(c) The districts selected for the programme are Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur (Dehal), Mainpur, Etah, Ghaziabad, Unnao, Auzam and Agro

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Districts Production Programme (DPP) an amount of Rs. 610.00 lakhs with Government of India's share of Rs. 409.00 lakhs and State share of Rs. 121.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1992-93 to increase the production of sunflower seeds including 25000 tons.

...

Committee on Setting up of Foundation

### and Hotel Facilities in the Coastal Areas

1147. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1302 on December 1, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by the Government for reviewing the present regulations and norms regarding setting up of tourism and hotel facilities in the coastal areas has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recommendations made by the Committee are as given in the statement attached.

(c) The report is being examined by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Expert Committee on various items:

1. *Depth of the No Development Zone (NDZ)*

The present provision of 200 m. in case of sandy beaches, should not be disturbed. In case of sandy beaches, should not be disturbed. In case of rocky or hilly coastlines, relaxation in the 200 m. rules may be made on a case-to-case basis with specific approval of the Ministry after carrying out the necessary Environmental Impact Assessment studies.

2. *Demarcation of the High Tide Line (HTL)*

A uniform approach should be adopted in all parts of the country after deciding the demarcating authority. Demarcating authority as well as the coastal states should be informed that the HTL would be a same as "high water-line".

3. *Depth of NDZ along Rivers, Creeks and Backwaters*

This provision should be redrafted for clarity and practicability of its application along the river side lands.

4. *Drawal of Ground Water in the NDZ*

There is no need to make any changes in the existing provisions regarding ground water extraction.

5. *Land Use in the NDZ*

(a) landscaping including dressing and altering of sand dunes within the NDZ should be permitted.

(b) only live fencing should be permitted around lands in the NDZ and

(c) while tennis courts and other playing field are permissible within the NDZ, swimming pools are not.

### 6. Height and FSI Regulations

(a) there is no need to change the existing regulations regarding the height of hotel buildings.

(b) the FSI should be calculated on the basis of the area of the entire plot, including that portion of it which falls within the NDZ.

(c) a basement may be allowed to be built under the hotel buildings provided a 'No Objection Certificate' is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority that it will not adversely affect the free flow of ground water in the area, and

(d) the basement will not be taken into account for purposes of calculating the floor area allowed under the FSI

### 7. Corridors between Hotel Properties

Notification should be amended so as to provide for a gap of 6 m. instead of 20 m. between hotel properties.

### 8. Problems of Implementation

The Committee felt that problems relating to the implementation of the regulations should be given high priority by the Ministry, if these are not to become a mockery.

### SAARC Plan For Girl Child

1148 SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken to implement the SAARC Plan for the girl child and Colombo Resolution on children adopted by SAARC Conference in September, 1992, and

(b) the extent to which the same has been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b). As a follow-up to the SAARC framework of the Decade Programme for the Girl Child, Government has finalised a National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child (1991-2000) in November, 1992. The first meeting of the Coordination Committee of Secretaries set up to review and take follow-up action on it has already been held. All the States/UTs have been requested to draw up their own Plans of Action, and to constitute similar Coordination Committees at the State/UT level.

Similar action has also been taken on the Colombo Resolution on Children.

[Translation]

### New Schemes to Impart Literacy

1149. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in which new schemes to impart literacy, have been approved,

(b) the target and allocation made therefor during the Eighth Plan, and

(c) the basic features of the new approach in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). AS of now 140 total literacy campaigns covering 182 districts

(either fully or partially) have been approved by the Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority in different parts of the country. A list showing targeted coverage and total budget for each project is given at the statement.

It is expected to cover 345 districts by total literacy campaigns by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. A total amount of Rs. 1000 crores has been allocated for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) The total literacy campaign has become the most important strategy of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) for eradication of illiteracy in the target-age group of 15-35. The TLC is marked by certain positive characteristics in that it is area-specific, time-bound, delivered through voluntarism, cost-effective and outcome-oriented. The TLC is implemented by Zilla Saksharata Samitis (ZSS) specially constituted under the District Collector. The ZSS, with its membership drawn from all sections of the society, ensures its participative nature.

The TLC presupposes the generation

of a positive demand of the people for literacy through appropriate environment building programmes. The initial effort at environment building is closely followed by a door-to-door literacy survey during which potential learners and volunteers are identified. Suitable primers (in 3 parts) are developed through the State Resource Centres in accordance with the pedagogic technique of improved Pace and Content of Learning (IPCL).

Two activities, namely, environment building as well as monitoring and internal evaluation, are continued through the teaching/learning activity which accounts for a total of 200 hours spread over a period of 6 months. An external impact/summative evaluation is made at the conclusion of the teaching (PLC) to mop up the left-over illiterates and to consolidate the gains of literacy acquired during TLC, and to enable the neo-literates to develop abilities for self-learning.

The TLCs/PLCs are implemented through direct funding to ZSS by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1.

## STATEMENT

## Total Literacy Campaigns

District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1. Chittoor.	9.00	611.00	390.64
2. Cuddapah.	7.50	487.87	300.00
3. Hyderabad Dist.	5.74	366.08	242.00
4. Nellore.	7.00	394.00	263.00
5. Vishakhapatnam.	7.00	360.00	253.00
6. Kurnool.	5.80	400.00	266.00
7. Melbubnagar.	0.69	57.00	38.00
( 6 Mandals & 2 Municipalities )			
8. Khammam.	7.10	341.00	227.00
9. Nizamabad	4.50	222.00	148.00
10. West Godavari.	6.00	369.00	240.00

District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
11. Karimnagar.	10.00	495.00	330.00
12. Nalgonda	7.00	420.00	280.013
13. One Mandal each in 9 dists.: Project of BGVS, AP. ( Vizianagram, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Rangareddy, Adilabad and Warangal districts )	3.00	174.00	116.00
14. Medak. ( 9 Mandals )	1.80	107.00	71.00
15. Warangal.	7.00	430.00	286.66
16. Srikakulam.	8.00	524.00	349.30
17. Rangareddy.	Yet to be approved ( ad hoc )		25.00
ASSAM			
18. Project of Assam Science Society: ( 8 blocks in Moregaon, Kamnup, Darang, Dhema ji, & Dibnui garh dists. )	2.25	148.45	148.45
19. Jorhat.	1.20	107.00	71.33

District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
<b>BIHAR</b>			
20. Muzaffarpur.	10.00	704.74	*171.606
21. Jarnhedpur (Urban).	1.80	141.28	*49.228
22. Ranchi.	10.00	545.15	*127.566
			( Grant from UNICEF )
23. Madhepura: ( 4 blocks )	2.85	187.70	125.00
24. Saharsa.	3.83		
25. Madhubani: ( 5 blocks )	2.70	180.00	120.00
26. Siwan			25.00
			Yet to be approved ( ad hoc )
<b>DELHI</b>			
27. Ambedkar Ngr.	0.61	39.35	39.35
			( Delhi Saksharata Samiti Project )
28. GOA	1.00	63.88	50.00

District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
29.	100 Tqs in 19 Dis. ( Project of Gujarat Vidyapeeth ). The 19 districts are : (1) Kutch, (2) Jamnagar, (3) Rajkot, (4) Surendrenagar, (5) Bhavnagar, (6) Amreli, (7) Junagadh, (8) Banaskantha, (9) Sabarkantha, (10) Mehsana, (11) Gandhi Nagar, (12) Ahmedabad, (13) Kheda, (14) Vadodara, (15) Bharuch, (16) Surat, (17) Valsad, (18) Dangs, and (19) Panchmahal.	654.65	503.15
30.	Bhavnagar.	Implemented by State Govt. on its own	
31.	Gandhi nagar.	Implemented by State Govt. on its own.	
32.	Kheda.	2.74	118.66
33.	Ahmedabad Rural.	2.71	117.53
34.	Dangs.	0.26	16.96
35.	Bhuj-Kutch.	1.93	97.00
36.	Janugadh.	1.79	77.40
37.	Surendernagar.	1.69	82.00
38.	Sabarkantha.	1.39	65.00

	District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
	HARYANA			
39.	Panipat.	2.00	122.25	81.50
40.	Yamunanagar.	1.50	91.25	65.00
41.	Bhiwani.	2.00	120.90	80.60
42.	Jind.	2.65	167.21	111.47
43.	Rohatak.	3.60	216.08	144.00
44.	Ambala.	1.52	99.92	66.16
45.	Sirsa.		Approved in principle. ( ad hoc )	15.00
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
46.	Sirmour Dist.	1.00	65.00	43.00
47.	Chamba Dist.	1.080	96.38	64.253
48.	Hamirpur.	0.314	21.79	14.526
49.	Kinnuar.	0.130	14.84	9.893

	<i>District</i>	<i>Coverage</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>Central share</i>
50.	Kulu	0.666	58.32	38.880
51.	Mandi.	1.268	98.01	65.340
52.	Shimla.	0.996	79.76	53.173
53.	Solan.	0.656	52.96	35.306
54.	Una.	0.390	27.84	18.560
55.	Kangra.	1.462	108.40	72.266
56.	Bilaspur.	0.450	30.83	20.553
57.	Lahul & Spiti.	0.057	08.47	05.640
	KERALA			
58.	Ennakulam.	1.35	—	80.00
59.	Kerala State.	30.0	—	300.00
	KARNATAKA			
60.	Bijapur.	5.50	307.00	+92.122

<i>District</i>	<i>Coverage</i>	<i>Total Budget</i>	<i>Central share</i>
61. Dakshina Kannada.	3.00	210.00	200.00
62. Mandya.	4.10	256.59	171.00
63. Raichur.	5.91	323.14	215.00
64. Tumkur.	3.27	305.50	203.66
65. Bidar.	3.32	200.00	133.00
66. Shimoga.	3.30	213.00	142.00
67. Dharwad (Ph. 1).	3.50	224.00	149.33
68. Mysore ( Ph. 1 ).	2.50	163.37	108.91
MADHYA PRADESH			
69. Durg.	6.00	418.14	213.00
70. Narsinghpur.	1.07	76.00	50.70
71. Indore.	3.55	178.00	118.00
72. Raipur. ( 8 blocks )	3.00	206.00	137.33
73. Bilaspur. ( 6 blocks )	3.51	223.28	148.86
74. Ratlam.	3.00	246.00	164.00
75. Betul : ( 1 block )	0.50	36.70	24.47
76. Raigarh : ( 9 blocks )	3.80	192.90	128.60

	District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
77.	Ujjain: ( 1 block )	0.50	43.28	28.56
78.	Chhattarpur.	3.35	234.50	156.33
79.	Datia.	1.25	Sanc. Pendg. recpt. of cert.	
	MAHARASHTRA			
80.	Sindhudurg.	0.60	87.91	66.09
81.	Wardha.	1.16	116.00	92.36
82.	Bombay City.		Yet to be approved. ( ad hoc )	21.00
83.	Pune Dist. ( Rural )	5.00	307.00	204.66
84.	Latur.	2.50	162.00	108.00
85.	Aurangabad.	3.50	227.50	151.66
86.	Ratnagiri.	2.20	147.00	98.00
87.	Jalna.	2.67	172.63	115.00
88.	Nanded.	6.00	390.00	260.00
89.	Parbhani.	4.50	292.50	195.00
90.	Sangli.	2.95	187.88	125.33
91.	Osmanabad.		Approved in principle. ( ad hoc )	15.00
	ORISSA			
92.	Sundergarh Dist.	6.00	167.46	111.64

District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
93. Purnkela City.	1.50	83.70	55.80
94. Ganjam.	10.00	517.12	344.75
95. Keonjhar.	5.50	200.00	133.00
96. Dhenkanal.	6.50	445.00	296.00
97. Kalahandi.	7.36	246.70	176.47
98. Balangir.	7.61	( ad hoc )	33.00
99. Malkangiri.	Yet to be approved ( ad hoc ).		25.00
100. PUNJAB ( Project of BGVS Punjab and Chandigarh ) : ( 7 blocks in Ferozpur, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Ropar, and Hoshiarpur districts )	2.50	161.76	161.76
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
101. Dungarpur.	4.00	359.00	239.30
102. Bharatpur.	4.00	282.70	188.46
103. Sikar.	3.75	262.50	175.00
104. Ajmer.	Implemented by Dist collr on her own.		
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
105. Kamarajar.	2.40	150.45	100.30
106. PMT Sivagangai.	1.00	64.79	43.19

	District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
107.	Pudukkottai.	2.30	150.00	100.00
108.	Kanyakumari.	0.84	57.878	38.58
109.	Madurai.	4.20	280.00	187.00
110.	Dr Ambedkar North Arcot.	4.80	310.11	207.00
111.	Tirunelveli Kottabomman.	2.80	182.00	121.00
112.	Ramanathapuram.	2.00	130.44	86.96
113.	Coimbatore.	5.00	( ad hoc )	160.00
114.	Nagapattinam.	3.60	216.00	144.00
115.	Dindigul Anna.	3.90	253.50	169.00
116.	Periyar ( Erode ) .	4.00	248.00	165.33
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
117.	Fatehpur.	5.00	254.00	170.00
118.	Meerut.	Proposals & Budget under revision.		
119.	Chamoli.	1.50	97.90	65.26
120.	Dehra Dun.	1.45	( ad hoc )	55.00
121.	Almora.	2.20	( ad hoc )	20.00
122.	Agra.	5.55	350.00	233.00
123.	Gazlabad ( Ph . 1 )	1.01	70.00	46.00

	District	Coverage	Total Budget	Central share
124.	Moradabad.	4.10	( ad hoc )	50.00
125.	Bijnor.	4.22	287.00	191.00
	WEST BENGAL			
126.	Midnapur.	20.00	900.00	400.00
127.	Burdwan.	12.00	500.00	300.00
128.	Hooghly.	9.00	483.00	277.00
129.	Birbhum.	6.87	335.56	223.00
130.	Cooch-Bihar.	8.00	346.50	230.00
131.	Bankura.	11.40	439.05	292.00
132.	N.24-Parganas.	17.00	558.70	372.46
133.	Howrah.	6.04	357.00	238.00
134.	S.24- Parganas.	12.00	696.00	464.00
135.	Murshidabad.	13.30	681.98	454.65
136.	Nadia.	9.77	553.00	368.60
137.	purnia.		Yet to be approved ( ad hoc )	20.00
138.	Malda.		Yet to be approved ( ad hoc )	30.00
139.	Pondicherry UT.	1.00	181.33	81.65
140.	Chandigarh UT.	0.52	33.90	33.90

[English]

### Development of Wool Board and Sheep Farms

1150. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructural development to the existing Wool Board and develop-

ment of Sheep Farms; and

(b) if so, the amount released so far by the Government, State-wise during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise amount released so far by Government during 1992-93 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of States	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.60
4.	Gujarat	15.00
5.	Orissa	4.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	6.50
7.	Punjab	2.50

### Award Certificate Scheme

1151. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for giving a cash award plus certificate to the railway staff on retirement for their accident free service;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the various categories of the railway employees, department-wise, eligible for such an award: and

(d) the number of employees department-wise and category-wise on the Eastern Railway who had been given such awards during the last three years with particular reference to the employees who retired from Sealdah Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To promote a spirit of safety consciousness amongst the railway staff, a scheme of awarding staff of certain specified categories for accident-free service was first introduced in 1973. Under the

present scheme, staff are awarded Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 2000/- alongwith a certificate on completion of 'unbroken accident-free service' of 10 and 20 years respectively. On retirement, an employee of the specified category, is given a certificate and Rs. 5000/- in cash if allthrough his career he has rendered accident-free service.

(c) The following categories of staff of different departments are eligible for the award:-

(i) *Mechanical/Electrical*

Driver

(ii) *Electrical*

Motorman

(iii) *Traffic*

Station Master/ Assistant Station Master

Switchman

Cabinman

Pointsman

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Electrification of Ranaghat-Gede Section**

1152. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have planned to take up the electrification of Ranaghat-Gede Section;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project and when the work is likely to start;

(c) the other steps being taken to improve train services on this section; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Improvement of train service is a continuous process of Indian Railways. At present, 12 pairs of services adequately meet the traffic demand of Ranaghat-Gede section. Additional services will be introduced as and when traffic justifies, subject to operational feasibility.

[Translation]

#### **Superfast Train Between Moradabad/Bareilly and Bombay**

1153. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a superfast train between Moradabad/Bareilly and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the time by which the train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Alleged Embezzlement of Funds at  
Jaunpur City Station**

1154. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state that;

(a) whether huge amounts pertaining to Parcel, Luggage, Sale of railway tickets and other heads have been misappropriated without depositing them in the railway fund at Jaunpur City Station of Lucknow Railway Division of Northern Railway during December, 92.

(b) if so, the amount so misappropriated and the action taken against the guilty officials;

(c) whether such incidents have also occurred at other Railway stations of Northern Railway during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 11,66,229.25/- has been misappropriated by the Station Supdt. Jaunpur City Station. FIR has been lodged against the guilty official and reference has also been made to SP/CBI/ Lucknow for making a raid at his premises and for conducting further investigations.

The official has also been placed under suspension and has been issued a Charge-sheet for major penalty.

(c) Yes, Sir. 143 more cases of misappropriation of cash amounting to Rs. 7,89,637/- have been detected over North-

ern Railway during the last three years.

(d) 143 employees have been held responsible for the above cases. Charge-sheets for major penalty have been issued against 40 and Charge-sheets for minor penalty have been issued against 98. 5 employees are under suspension. 7 employees have been removed/dismissed.

**Consumer Cooperative Societies**

1155. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Consumer Co-operative Societies opened in the urban areas of various States during 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for this purpose for 1993-94;

(c) whether any external assistance is being received for running these cooperative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Cooperation is a state subject. Opening, Registration and all activities relating to Cooperative Societies are governed under the concerned State Cooperative Societies Act and Rules and these Societies are supervised by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the respective States. The information asked for is not available with the Ministry and has been called for from the State Govern-

ments. No targets regarding opening of new Consumer Cooperative Stores during 1993-94 have been reported.

(c) and (d). Government of Indian has no proposal for obtaining external assistance for running these Consumer Cooperative Societies/Stores.

[English]

### Distribution of Janata Cloth/Controlled Cloth

1156. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions/directives to the State Governments recently for the proper distribution of Janata Cloth/Controlled price cloth under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about the malfunctioning of the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). The implementation of Janata Cloth Scheme in the handloom sector is governed by a comprehensive set of guidelines issued by Government of India to all implementing States. Under these guidelines each implementing agency is required to distribute at least 85%

of its total production through consumer cooperatives and such other agencies conforming to the definition of Public Distribution System. State level Implementation Committees functioning under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary-in-charge of Handlooms with members drawn from Department of Civil Supplies, Non-Government Organisations, Consumer representatives, other experts etc. have been entrusted with the functions including monitoring the performance of distribution arrangements in their respective States. The distribution of mill-made controlled cloth is effected through outlets of National Textile Corporation, their authorised dealers and the National Consumers' Cooperative Federation. Regular monitoring of sale of controlled cloth is undertaken by the National Textile Corporation.

There have been complaints about the functioning of the scheme. While specific action is taken in respect of specific complaints, the provisions under the guidelines are modified from time to time as long term preventive measures.

[Translation]

### Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

1157. SHRI HARI KEWA PRASAD:  
SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing any assistance to the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh through Sugar Development Fund

(b) if so, the names of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh where modernisation and rehabilitation work has been carried out during the

last two years; and

(c) the names of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh where development work under this scheme is likely to be undertaken next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the list of sugar undertakings in Uttar Pradesh which have been sanctioned loan from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/rehabilitation during 1991 and 1992 is attached.

(c) No application for loan from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/rehabilitation from any sugar undertaking in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Central Government at present.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Date of Sanction
1.	2.	3.
1.	M/S. The Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Gadarpur, District : Nainital.	24.10.91
2.	M/S. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit : Saharanpur, District : Saharanpur ( U. P. ).	28.10.91
3.	M/S. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit : Rohanakalan, District : Muzaffarnagar ( U.P. ).	28.10.91
4.	M/S. Seksaria Sugar Mills Ltd., District : Gonda.	28.10.91
5.	M/S. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Unit : Gajraula.	28.10.91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Date of Sanction</i>
1.	2.	3.
6.	M/S. Kisan Shhakari Chini Mill Ltd., Anoopshahr.	28.10.91
7.	M/S. Kisan Shhakari Chini Mill Ltd., Tilhar, District : Shajahanpur.	28.10.91
8.	M/S. Ganga Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd., Unit : Morna, Muzaffarnagar.	28.10.91
9.	M/S. Upper Ganges Sugar and Industries Ltd., Seohara.	11.4.91
10.	M/S. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Mohiddinpur, District : Meerut.	11.4.91
11.	M/S. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., Unit Bulandshahr.	30.3.92
12.	M/S. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd.,	30.3.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Date of Sanction
1.	2.	3.
	Unit : Puranpur, Pilibhit.	
13.	M/S. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd., Powayan.	30.3.92
14.	M/S. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd., Mahmudabad, District : Sitapur.	30.3.92
15.	M/S. Sravasti Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd., Nanpara.	30.3.93
16.	M/S. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mill Ltd., Ghosi, Mau ( U.P. )	8.5.92
17.	M/S. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Balrampur, Goda(U.P)	12.11.92
18.	M/S. Lakshmiiji sugar Mills Co. Ltd., UNit: Ajudhia Sugar Mills Moradabad (U.P)	

SDF loan amounting to Rs. 636.6 lakh has been approved for sanction to the mill in January, 92. Formal sanction has not been issued as certain conditions are yet to be fulfilled.

**Over Bidge on Railway Line Between  
Jalgaon and Bhusawal**

1158. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for construction of an over-bridge on the railway line between Jalgaon and Bhusawal on the National Highway No.6 in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra;

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

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is in Planning stage.

(c) The work will be included in the Railways Works Programme after the requisite formalities are finalised by the State Government.

[English]

**Vacant Posts of Professors**

1159. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Professors lying vacant in the Central Universities and I.I.Ts and since when; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Mussoorie Express**

1160. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average speed prescribed for an express train on Indian Railways;

(b) whether the average speed of Mussoorie Express is less than the average speed prescribed for express trains;

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

(d) the steps being taken to increase the speed of this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). There is no prescribed average speed as such. However, the average speed of Broad Gauge Mail/ Express trains on Indain Railways in 1991-92 was 47.3 kmph. The average speed of Mussoorie Express is 33.7 kmph. This is due to lesser maximum speed permissible on Dehradun-Laksar hill section and also on Muazzampur Narain-Gajraula section. Besides, running of this train involves reversal of direction at Gajraula and Najibabad and extra time for attaching/ detaching through / sectional coaches at Najibabad, Laksar and Haridwar.

(d) Increase of speed of the train is operationally not feasible at present.

**Accident at Asansol Railway Station**

avert such crisis;

1161. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the investment in agricultural sector?

(a) whether any accident took place at Asansol Railway station on November 9, 1992 in which Tata-Patna Express was involved; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government is aware of the need to accelerate investment in agriculture sector for sustained agricultural growth.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). FAO is not a funding agency. It provides technical assistance by way of provision of experts, training, equipment, production and productivity.

(b) On 9.11.92 while train 3288 Dn. Tatanagar-Patna South Bihar Express was entering Asansol station, 2 coaches, positioned 9th & 10th from train engine, got derailed. Through communication was not affected and no one sustained any injury. The cost of the damage to railway property is approximately Rs. 20, 000/- only. The derailment was caused due to a coach defect.

(d) The strategy to increase capital formation in agriculture will include increasing the proportion of planned investment for development of infrastructure, more efficient use of resources to raise productivity and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers to induce them to go for higher investments in agriculture.

[English]

[Translation]

**Investment in Agricultural Sector****'Own Your Wagon' Scheme**

1162. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

1163. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

(a) whether Government are aware that food crisis may occur in the country due to the decreasing investment in agricultural sector;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the agreements finalised by the Government so far regarding 'Own Your Wagon Scheme'?

(b) if so, whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation has given any assistance to the country during the last two years to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.

LENKA): No agreements have so far been finalised.

**Forest Land Across Sardar Sarovar Project Main Canal**

1164. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
DR. A. K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has forwarded any proposal to the Union Government for release of forest land across the main canal of Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have cleared the proposal;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite clearance of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the proposals furnished by Gujarat State Government, 29.722 ha. of forest land is required for construction of Narmada Main Canal in Phase-I and 44.1499 ha. for construction of Narmada Main Canal in Phase-II. In addition diversion of 1.40 ha. and 1.652 ha. of forest land at different locations are also required.

(c) to (e). Out of 4 proposals, formal approval order for diversion of 29.722 ha. of forest land for construction of Narmada Main Canal in Phase-I has been issued on 29.4.1992 and approval in principle for di-

version of 44.1499 ha. of forest land for construction of Narmada Main Canal in Phase-II has been issued on 22.6.1992. The remaining two proposals for diversion of 1.40 ha. and 1.652 ha. forest land are pending with the State Government for furnishing certain essential lacking details.

[*Translation*]

**Pollution Testing Plants of Yamuna**

1165. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the automatic plants set up for continuous testing of the polluted water of the Yamuna river in the Capital are lying closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the amount spent on the installation of said plants and training of the plant operators; and

(d) whether the Government propose to restart the said plants immediately to check the pollution in the Yamuna river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a), (b) and (d). Two automatic water quality monitoring stations were obtained by the Central Pollution Control Board under Indo-Dutch bilateral programme in August, 1991. The water quality monitoring station at Okhla could not be operated due to inability of the instrument to be operated because of the high pollution load at Okhla. This station has been shifted to Haiderpur Water Works, Delhi, and is operating. The other water quality monitoring station at Wazirabad had some problems in the compressor and action has been

initiated for recommissioning it.

(c) According to the Central pollution Control Board an amount of about Rs. 1 crore has been spent towards installation and training of the equipment. These expenses are a part of the assistance from the Netherlands.

[English]

### Central Pool for Foodgrains

1166. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA  
PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of foodgrains by

Gujarat and Orissa to the Central pool during the last three years;

(b) the details of foodgrains (rice and wheat) supplied to those States during that period; and

(c) the gap in the procurement and supply of foodgrains to those States during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Gujarat does not contribute foodgrains to the central pool. A statement showing the quantities of rice and wheat procured for the central pool in Orissa, supply for public distribution system to Gujarat and the gap between procurement and supply of foodgrains to Gujarat and Orissa during the last 3 years is attached.

## STATEMENT

Statement Showing Quantities Of Rice And Wheat Procured For Central Pool, Supplied For Public Distribution System To The States Of Gujarat And Orissa And Gap Between Procurement And Supply During The Last Three Years ( Kharif And Rabi Marketing Seasons)

Marketing Season	October	September
Kharif Marketing Season	—	—
Rabi Marketing Season	April	March

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Year	Quantities of Rice and wheat contributed to the Central Pool				Quantities of Rice and Wheat lifted for PDS			
	Gujarat		Orissa		Gujarat		Orissa	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1989-90	-	-	235.0	-	292.8	492.8	158.9	247.8
1990-91	-	-	214.0	-	284.4	633.6	224.2	265.4
1991-92	-	-	266.0	-	310.6	743.2	264.2	269.3
1992-93 (As on 26.2.93)	-	-	233.0	-	*66.8	518.7	59.4	176.3

*(Figures in '000 Tonnes)*

Year	Gap between procurement and supply of Rice and Wheat					
	Gujarat			Orissa		
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
1989-90	(-) 292.8	(-) 492.8	(+) 76.1	(-) 247.8		
1990-91	(-) 284.4	(-) 633.6	10.2	(-) 265.4		
1991-92	(-) 310.6	(-) 743.2	(+) 1.8	(-) 269.3		

Note : \*These figures are upto December, 1992.

Note : (-) indicates greater lifting for PDS as compared to procurement for the Central Pool.

(+) indicates that lifting for PDS was lower than procurement for the Central Pool.

**Price of Agricultural Commodities**

1167. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity between international prices of agricultural commodities and industrial products produced in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring agricultural commodities at par with industrial products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The price disparity between international and domestic prices does exist for certain agricultural commodities. However, while formulating its recommendations on price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices keeps in view international market price situation and the parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers (Terms of Trade).

2. Lowering customs duties and a unified exchange rate would help in reducing the differences between international and domestic prices for certain items concerning the agricultural sector.

3. The terms of trade have improved for agriculture sector in recent years due to substantial increases effected in Minimum Support Prices.

**Assistance for Cleaning Damodar River**

1168. SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Germany has agreed in principle to assist India for cleaning the Damodar river;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has provided any detailed project proposal to Germany; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present and the nature of assistance agreed upon by Germany in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Germany has agreed to explore possibilities for future cooperation in regard to the National River Management Plan with special reference to the Damodar river in West Bengal and Bihar.

(b) and (c). Detailed project report is under preparation. The nature and quantum of assistance has not been indicated by Germany so far.

[*Translation*]

**Haksar Committee on Lalit Kala Akademi**

1169. SHRI RAJE NDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Haksar Committee with regard to the present functioning of Lalit Kala Akademi; and

(b) the action taken by the Government

in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the main recommendations of the Haksar Committee on the Lalit Kala Akademi, the reaction of the Government and the action taken thereon is enclosed.

**STATEMENT****Chapter 5 : Lalit Kala Akademi****Exhibitions-and Awards***Decision taken*

- 9.78 There is a widespread feeling that in recent years the selections for the Lalit Kala Akademi's National Exhibitions and annual awards are not always fair, and that there is a decline in standards. The Akademi must adopt a system of appointing a jury which would generate confidence in the art world. The general Council may prepare a special roll of distinguished artists, art historians and art critics, from among whom the members of the jury for the National Exhibition and Akademi awards may be selected.
- Recommendation accepted**
- 9.79 The Cash prize accompanying the Akademi awards may be raised to Rs 25,000/- as in the other two Akademis. The Akademi may secure ten works from each award winning artist and organize a special exhibition. The conferment of the award may be restricted to a single occasion.
- Recommendation accepted.**
- 9.80 The Akademi must maintain the highest standards in the selection of exhibits to be sent abroad for international exhibitions.
- Recommendation accepted.**
- 9.81 More retrospectives of our eminent artists (apart from those of the Akademi's Fellows) may be organized, as also exhibitions featuring specific themes and art movements.
- Recommendation accepted, subject to availability of funds.**

**The Triennale**

9.82

There is no need to have a separate organisation for the Triennale. It should be the prerogative of the Akademi. There must be a continuing special cell which functions as a clearing house for information on developments in the international art scene.

**Recommendation accepted.**

9.83

There is no virtue in the idea of restricting the Triennale to non-aligned nations.

**Recommendation accepted.**

9.84

The decline in the standards of the Indian exhibits in the Triennale must be checked. It is better to select not more than ten artists and exhibit a substantial number of their works, than to have a very large number of artists.

**Recommendation accepted.**

9.85

The Commissioners might be drawn from the panel suggested above (9.78) of eminent artists, art historians and art critics. They must have complete freedom to select the exhibits and organize the Indian section of the Triennale.

**Recommendation accepted.****Research and Documentation**

9.86

Greater priority should be given to research and documentation in contemporary art, in collaboration with State Akademi. Attention should be paid to cataloguing archival material and on having proper facilities for conservation, restoration and retrieval.

**Recommendation accepted.**

*Exhibitions and Awards**Decision taken*

## Publications and Dissemination

9.87

The Akademi might consider bring out its journals at regular intervals. The journal dealing with out traditional art has attained a very high international reputations; the other publications must also aim at achieving similar standards of editing and printing.

Recommendation accepted.

9.88

The Akademi must find more effective ways of selling its publications, in collaborations with commercial distributors.

Recommendation accepted.

9.89

An extensive collection of significant art reviews appearing in newspapers and journals in India and abroad must be built up, and should be easily accessible to artists and scholars.

Recommendation accepted.

9.90

For the dissemination of art, the Akademi might work in close collaboration with other organizations like the State akademis, universities, museums, National Book Trust, Indira Gandhi Centre for the Arts, etc. Full advantage should be taken of the medium of television.

Recommendation accepted. Zonal culture Centres will be added to the list of Orgs suggested to work in close collaboration with the L.K.A. in the dissemination of Art.

## Other Activities/Aspects

9.91

The Akademi's programme of purchasing works of art from contemporary artists is a marginal one, but has given rise to intense controversy and charges of favouritism. It has no special merit, and should be given up.

Recommendation not accepted. The Akademi's programme of purchase of art works serves a very significant purpose of encouraging the young and upcoming artistes. The works

*Exhibitions and Awards**Decision taken*

purchased are also representatives of their times and benefit scholars and artistes in reference and research work.

Recommendation accepted.

9.92 A fresh set of enforceable guidelines for the occupation and vacation of the studios in the Garhi Centre in N. Delhi must be framed. This task would be much simplified if the distinguished artists who have been indefinitely occupying some of these studios came forward in a co-operative spirit to enable a solution to be found.

9.93 It is not necessary to have State-Wise representation for art orgs in the Akademi's General Council. Ten members co-opt by the Council to represent these orgns would be sufficient.

Recommendation accepted.

9.94 The Akademi must, jointly with State Akademis and Government, promote the proper growth and functioning of art associations.

Recommendation accepted.

*Art Education*

9.95 Among the most neglected areas of culture is art education. The Akademi must generate constructive discussion on this issue.

Recommendation accepted.

9.96 The Akademi should provide expertise to set up art museums in the State and U.Ts.

Recommendation accepted.

9.97 The Akademi must have close links with museums all over India.

Recommendation accepted.

*Exhibitions and Awards**Decision taken**Incentives to Artists*

- 9.98 The production of art materials within the country needs to be augmented, and better quality ensured. Import of art materials should be placed on Open General Licence. There should be no import duties, or only a nominal one.
- 9.99 The Government of India's policy of setting aside a portion of the outlay on public buildings to include the making of murals and the purchase of works of art should be strictly enforced. The State Governments may also be approached with a view to getting such a provision adopted and incorporated.
- 9.100 A rebate for corporate expenditure on the acquisition of artistic works for the purposes of income tax, on the basis of the present provision for recognized donations, might be adoted.
- 9.101 The Government may, in consultation with the Akademi and the ICCR, look into the problems faced by Artists intending to take their works in exhibitions. The insistence on including an Indian commissioner when

The recommendation about exemption from import duty is accepted, in principle. The question on actual exemption will be taken up with the M/O Finance as and when import of material is effected.

Recommendation accepted.

Recommendation accepted, in principle. However, the issue of rebate will be taken up with M/O Finance at implementation stage.

Recommendation accepted with the exception that the inclusion of Indian Commissioner is required for proper display of exhibition in case the hosts are

*Exhibitions and Awards**Decision taken*

exhibitions on contemporary Indian art are organized by foreign art organizations might be given up. The procedures for selling works of contemporary Indian art abroad may be liberalized.

unable to make a commitment for the display.

9.102

The Akademi should have a practical scheme for subsidizing the transport of works of art for the National Exhibition and the Triennale from distant places in the country. The co-operation of the Railways must be secured in this context.

Recommendation accepted to the extent of seeking co-operation of the M/Railways as and when such events are organised.

*Artists' Constituency*

9.103

Although serious controversies have been arisen over the election of 15 members to the Akademi's General Council from the artists community the system must be continued, with important modifications.

Recommendation accepted.

9.104

The number of General Council members belonging to the category of those elected from the artists constituency who may sit on the Executive Board may be restricted to two.

Recommendation accepted.

9.105

The electoral roll for the artists' constituency should consist of all artists who have won an award or an honourable mention in any of the Akademi's national or international exhibitions held since the beginning, and also the living fellows of the Akademi (instead of the present system by which anyone who has exhibited at least once in the National Exhibition is allowed to vote).

Recommendation accepted.

*Exhibitions and Awards**Decision taken*

9.106

All members of the electorate, and all other artists whose works have been shown at least once in the Akademi's National or international exhibitions, may be eligible for being considered for election.

Recommendation accepted.

*Internal Conflicts*

9.107

The affairs of the Akademi in recent years have been clouded by conflicts leading to mutual allegations made against one another by important functionaries of the Akademi. In order to generate confidence, the existing General council may be dissolved, and the revised structure and procedures recommended by the Committee may be adopted.

Recommendation accepted.

9.108

The General council, Executive Board and Finance Committee of the Akademi may be restructured on the lines recommended in Section 10 of Chapter 5.

Recommendation accepted with the exception that  
 i) the Finance committee need not be restructured as the present system allows sufficient flexibility; and  
 ii) the decisions against Recommendation No.9.35 and 9.36 should be incorporated in the Constitution of the Akademi.

[English]

### **Direct Train Between Bangalore and Varanasi**

1170. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any direct train from Bangalore to Varanasi;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct train between Bangalore and Varanasi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Opening of Model Ration Shops**

1171. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open some model ration shops in Delhi;

(b) if so, the object of opening such model ration shops;

(c) the areas where these ration shops are proposed to be opened; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration has reported that three model fair price shops are being run by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation at Aram Bagh Lane (Paharganj), Rohini and Civil Lines. The shops are opened on an experimental basis. Food card holders of any area of Delhi can draw their supplies from these shops.

### **Road Safety in Syllabus of School Education**

1172. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include the topic of road safety in the syllabus of school education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information given by the NCERT, the concepts related to road safety have already been covered in NCERT textbooks by integrating them with relevant topics in the different subjects for primary and upper primary stages. At primary stage, especially in classes I and II, the children are given basic knowledge about traffic lights, how to cross a road etc. At the upper primary stage, the children are acquainted with traffic hazards, observance of rules and regulations and how discipline and cooperation can help in this regard. 'Our Civic Life', a civics textbook of NCERT for class VI deals with the observance and violation of traffic rules and their implications.

The NCERT syllabus for the upper primary stage also incorporates a list of suggested projects. "Traffic problem in a locality" has been suggested there in as a project for which the students are expected to study the problems, make a report and get it evaluated.

[English]

### **Greening of Arid Zones**

1173. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of success achieved at national level on greening the arid and semi-arid areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to revise the strategy for greening the arid zones in the country;

(c) if so, whether any action plan has been finalised in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Afforestation/ tree planting are continuing activities undertaken all over the country, including the States which have arid/semi-arid areas, keeping in view the funds available under the Central and State Plans. The targets and achievements of afforestation /tree planting activities in the States having arid/semi arid tracts are given in statement-I.

In addition, the Ministry of Rural Development under the area development approach have the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) specifically focussed on the arid/semi-arid/tracts of the country. The Statewise details of the areas covered by afforestation activities under these programmes are given in Statement-II.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to expand the coverage of the activities mentioned above during the VIII Plan period, depending on the allocations under the Central and State Plans.

## STATEMENT

Statewise Yearwise Targets and Achievements for Afforestation/TREE Planting Activities under the 20 Point programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan and during 1990-91 and 1991-92

Sl.No	States/Ut's	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pr.	13000.00	157800.00	15000.00	143707.00	150000.00	152567.00	16000.00	141747.50	16000.00	131757.00
2.	Bihar	75000.00	76150.00	13000.00	135550.00	175000.00	157600.00	180000.00	180177.00	140000.00	117493.50
3.	Gujarat	127500.00	124850.00	81550.00	113550.00	112500.00	107075.00	130000.00	200680.50	110000.00	194450.00
4.	Haryana	47500.00	46859.00	36250.00	37079.00	30000.00	19000.90	37500.00	31637.36	27500.00	194450.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27500.00	33600.00	31250.00	33564.00	3000.00	19000.00	37500.00	31637.50	27500.00	24780.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	17500.00	23950.00	26100.00	25256.00	26250.00	20003.00	2500.00	25237.00	17500.00	16190.00
7.	Karnataka	125000.00	127300.00	135000.00	115837.00	125000.00	157610.50	165000.00	154585.50	115000.00	111641.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	175000.00	175050.00	185000.00	196000.00	200000.00	204523.00	220000.00	220800.00	207500.00	191860.00

Sl.No	States/Ut's	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Maharashtra	100000.00	108250.00	120000.00	119085.00	130000.00	153998.00	165000.00	285000.00	207500.00	191860.00
10.	Orissa	157100.00	96500.00	120000.00	116336.00	130000.00	117002.50	15000.00	138168.50	80000.00	821287.50
11.	Rajasthan	41000.00	47900.00	55000.00	60751.50	60000.00	58693.50	6500.00	65500.00	45000.00	45800.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	5500.00	60750.00	120000.00	99064.00	120000.00	95587.00	90000.00	90278.50	70000.00	83564.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	163500.00	177400.00	225000.00	243250.00	210000.00	221035.50	25500.00	272931.00	275000.00	275012.00
14.	West Bengal	55000.00	55750.00	70000.00	70800.00	70000.00	89554.00	90000.00	55600.00	50000.00	51700.00

Seedlings in lakhs  
Area in hectares

Seedlings Distribution (For planting on Pvt. lands)	1990-91		1991-92		Achievement			
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (For planting on pvt. lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (For planting on pvt. lands)				
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2400.00	34200.00	1612.00	21699.00	1600.00	30000.00	1775.91	56590.00	
2150.00	42200.00	242.15	37081.00	700.00	50000.00	837.00	46333.00	
2165.00	30600.00	2356.36	48585.00	2400.00	73000.00	2511.86	63480.00	
1020.00	9050.00	224.30	40094.00	300.00	4500.00	271.30	31551.00	
400.00	15500.00	135.57	25370.00	150.00	57500.00	72.70	35784.00	
225.00	8200.00	112.45	15773.25	150.00	10000.00	75.00	15170.00	
1800.00	42700.00	763.16	30199.00	90.00	50000.00	437.17	34705.54	
2650.00	61650.00	464.40	75042.00	600.00	95000.00	614.60	103151.00	
2750.00	64250.00	1188.86	122955.35	1230.00	125000.00	11061.61	151255.86	

Seedlings in lakhs  
Area in hectares

Seedlings Distribution (For planting on Pvt. lands)	1990-91				1991-92			
	Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (For planting on Pvt. lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (for planting on Pvt. lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (For planting on Pvt. lands)	Area (Public lands including forest lands)	Seedlings Distribution (For planting on Pvt. lands)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1525.00	33750.00	191.96	58401.70	500.00	5700.00	428.52	56389.80	
425.00	22500.00	399.11	58147.00	350.00	82500.00	330.59	85050.00	
975.00	36800.00	215.10	42493.00	800.00	54000.00	1013.84	68144.00	
4200.00	51150.00	3122.84	61083.62	3400.00	90000.00	3192.47	89565.11	
650.00	27500.00	847.300	19796.90	850.00	45000.00	846.00	47540.00	

Note: For the year 1990-91, targets are being set (and consequently achievements being reported in terms of two actually exclusively items, "Seedlings distribution" for planting on private lands and "area coverage" for public lands including forest lands. For the previous years the achievement was assessed in terms of area coverage only.

## STATEMENT-II

## Area Covered by Afforestation under DPAP &amp; DDP

Area in '00 hectares

Afforestation

(From 1973-74 to Sept., 1992)

2

1

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1487.45
2.	Bihar	741.53
3.	Gujarat	3192.88
4.	Haryana	268.99
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.40
6.	Karnataka	1209.87
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1124.06
8.	Maharashtra	1986.97
9.	Orissa	811.08

Area in '00 hectares

Afforestation

(From 1973-74 to Sept., 1992)

2

States

Drought Prone Areas Programme

1

10.	Rajasthan	1694.93
11.	Tamil Nadu	818.31
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1237.00
13.	West Bengal	980.00
	Total	15564.37

Desert Development Programme

(From 1973-74 to Sept., 1992)

1.	Gujarat	313.58
2.	Haryana	310.13
3.	Himachal Pradesh	58.02
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.63
5.	Rajasthan	1154.69
	Total	2281.05

**Programme for Natural Calamities**

1174. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
 PANDEYA:  
 SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
 DR. RAMESH CHAND  
 TOMAR:  
 SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
 CHIKHLIA:  
 SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any concrete programme to protect and provide relief to the farmers affected by floods and drought;

(b) the estimated value of crops damaged and loss of property and cattle suffered by floods and drought during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the Central assistance sought by the States and the amount actually released saw relief and compensation during the period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

**Production of Cotton**

1175. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cotton production of long and short-staple varieties during the last three

years, State-wise.

(b) the average per acre yield of cotton in the country;

(c) whether yield of cotton production in India is lesser than that of other cotton growing countries;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the yield in cooperation with foreign countries;

(e) whether research work made in the Indian Cotton Research Institute are applied in the production of cotton; and

(f) if so, the contribution of the Indian Cotton Research Institute in the production of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement giving State-wise production of cotton variety-wise, during the last three years i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (latest available) is enclosed.

(b) The average yield per hectare of Cotton in the country during 1991-92 was 217 kg.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For increasing the production and productivity of cotton in the country, a centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in important cotton growing States. However, no foreign aid is, involved in the programme.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Some major contributions of the

Central Institute for Cotton Research are as follows:

(i) A World Collection of over 7300 accessions of cotton belonging to all commercial cultivators besides wild species is maintained and evaluated. A medium term cold storage has been established.

(ii) The following important varieties/ hybrids have been released for different agro-climatic zones of the country:

Suvin, LRA 5166, PRS-72, Sujata, Suman, Supriya, Suguna, H-64, AH-71, MCU-5 VT, Kanchana, CICRH-I, LRK-516 and CICR H-2.

## STATEMENT

State	Variety	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Long	370.1	609.3	720.8
	Medium	58.3	96.1	720.8
	Short	137.2	225.9	267.1
	Total	565.6	931.3	1101.6
Gujarat	Long	1123.2	1216.9	764.7
	Medium	346.7	538.6	558.2
	Short	-	-	-
	Total	1469.9	1755.5	1322.9
Haryana	Long	-	-	-
	Medium	747.0	1074.0	1040.0
	Short	98.0	109.0	110.0
	Total	845.0	1183.0	1150.0
Karnataka	Long	703.8	775.9	540.5
	Medium	192.0	147.2	113.6
	Short	-	-	-
	Total	895.8	923.1	654.1

State	Variety	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Long	102.6	116.9	102.9
	Medium	191.0	226.2	150.9
	Short	60.5	68.7	126.7
	Total	354.1	411.8	380.5
Maharashtra	Long	933.5	1490.1	1456.8
	Medium	289.8	459.8	294.7
	Short	150.0	261.5	128.8
	Total	1373.3	2211.4	1880.3
Punjab	Long	-	-	-
	medium	2031.0	2319.0	1802.0
	Short	87.0	135.0	107.0
	Total	2118.0	2454.0	1909.0
Rajasthan	Long	-	-	-
	Medium	391.0	661.5	615.0
	Short	209.8	324.9	303.3
	Total	600.8	986.4	918.3
Tamil Nadu	Long	3.0	3.0	2.4

State	Variety	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
	Medium	164.0	176.2	135.2
	Short	-	-	-
	Total	476.2	511.7	392.7
Others	Long	3.0	3.0	2.4
	Medium	12.9	15.6	15.6
	Short	29.1	34.8	31.9
	Total	45.0	53.6	49.9
All India	Long	3548.4	4547.8	3845.6
	Medium	4423.7	5714.2	4838.9
	Short	771.6	1159.8	1074.8
	Total	8743.	11421.8	9759.3

[*Translation*]**Improvement of Education**

1176. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new strategy to improve the standard of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of various educational development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986, several programmes have been launched by the State Governments for improvement of educational standards. The Central Government initiated in 1987-88 the scheme of Operation Blackboard to improve the facilities in primary schools. A number of measures have been taken also to improve the content and process of education at all stages of education. Some of these measures include renewal of curricula, improvement of the quality of text-books, in-service training of teachers to improve their professional competence and utilization of educational technology to bring about improve-

ment in the quality of education.

[*English*]**Cultivation of Sugarcane**

1177. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under sugarcane cultivation in the country during the last three years, year - wise and State - wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided to States for research and development of sugarcane during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to provide adequate remunerative prices to sugarcane growers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement giving area under sugarcane cultivation Statewise, in the country during the last three years i.e., 1989-90 to 1991-92, is attached.

(b) From the Sugarcane Development Fund, the Grant-in-aid between 20.7.1988 and 31.12.1992 have been sanctioned to the following research institutions:

*Name of the Institution**Date of Sanction Amount Sanctioned  
(Rs. In lakh)*

1.	Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd., Simbhaoli, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	20.7.88	45.48
2.	Genda Singh Sugarcane Breeding & Research Institute, Seorahi, Distt. Deoria (U.P.)	30.5.90	604.91

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	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In lakh)</i>
3.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	11.9.89	2278.54
4.	Vasant Dada Sugar Institute, Pune Maharashtra.	19.9.89	81.49

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(c) The Central Govt. fixes every year the Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane below which no sugar factory can pay to the farmers under the provisions of Sugarcane

(Control) Order, 1966. An additional price wherever found due in terms of clause 5A of the said Order is also payable to the farmers.

## STATEMENT

## Area under Sugarcane Cultivation- Statewise

State	1989-89	1990-91	199-92
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	158.0	182.1	202.6
Assam	38.8	35.8	37.8
Bihar	124.6	148.7	144.9
Gujarat	106.0	118.3	120.2
Haryana	126.0	148.0	161.0
Karnataka	264.5	272.3	267.6
Madhya Pradesh	38.7	39.4	57.3
Maharashtra	383.1	44.0.	453.3
Orissa	47.5	49.0	51.0
Punjab	103.0	101.0	109.0
Rajasthan	15.6	22.8	31.2

<i>State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Tamil Nadu	231.6	232.9	231.8
Uttar Pradesh	1761.3	1855.6	1882.9
West Bengal	15.1	12.2	12.2
Others	23.7	23.9	23.5
All India	3437.9	3686.0	3786.3

**Agricultural Development Plan in  
Andhra Pradesh**

1178. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-  
ceived any comprehensive agricultural de-  
velopment plan from the Andhra Pradesh  
Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action has been taken to  
clear the plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Livestock Development Project**

1179. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of AGRI-  
CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Livestock Devel-  
opment Project has been launched;

(b) whether World Bank has given any  
assistance for such project; and

(c) if so, the amount of financial assis-  
tance provided to States by World Bank  
during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Livestock

Development is one of the components of  
the multi-sectoral Agricultural Development  
Projects which are being implemented with  
World Bank assistance in Tamil Nadu and  
Rajasthan since July 1991 and January  
1993 respectively.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 129 lakhs was  
incurred on the Livestock Development com-  
ponent of the World Bank aided project in  
Tamil Nadu during 1991-92.

[*English*]

**Bharat Bhavan Trust**

1180. SHRIMATI GEETA  
MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
to state:

(a) the number of members in the Board  
of Trustees of the Bharat Bhavan Trust,  
Bhopal;

(b) the number out of them actually  
working;

(c) the number of posts vacant includ-  
ing that of Chairman and since then; and

(d) the reasons for the aforesaid vacan-  
cies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
SINGH): (a) As per the Bharat Bhavan Nyas  
(Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam 1990, the Board  
of Trustees of Bharat Bhavan Trust, Bhopal  
consists of ten members besides one Chair-  
man and one Secretary;

(b) to (d). In terms of Section 4(1) of  
Bharat Bhavan Nyas (Sanshodhan) 1990,  
the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh is the  
ex-officio chairman of Bharat Bhavan Trust.

Since the State is under President's Rule there is no Chairman at present. There are seven posts of Members of Board of Trustees which are vacant at present. These vacancies were due to the resignation of four members death of one member and completion of tenure of two members.

#### **Production of Milk**

1181. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the milk production in National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether the milk production in the Institute has gone down;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the production of milk in NDRI, Karnal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Sir, Total milk production in NDRI, Karnal in 1990-91 and 1991-92 has been 14.76 lakh litre and 14.42 lakh litre respectively.

(b) The total milk production from cows, buffaloes and goats has marginally gone down.

(c) The decrease in total production is due to fluctuation in the number of animals in milk production, as is evident from the fact

that average production per animal has gone up.

(d) The livestock farm at NDRI is primarily meant for research/teaching/training and not for commercial purposes.

#### **Recommendations Made by Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices**

1182. SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices to the Government in respect of various crops for 1992-93 Kharif & Rabi seasons;

(b) the decision taken by the Government on these recommendations; and

(c) the percentage of profit allowed to the farmers while computing minimum support price by CACP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Minimum Support Prices of major agriculture commodities recommended by the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices and announced by the Government for 1992-93 Kharif and Rabi seasons is enclosed.

(c) The Minimum Support Prices announced by the Government provide a reasonable margin of profit to the farmers.

**STATEMENT***Procurement/minimum Support Prices**(According to Crop Year)*

Sl.No	Commodity	Variety	1992-93	Recommended by CACP	Announced by Govt
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Paddy	Common Fine S.Fine	260 270 280	270 280 290	
2.	Coarse, Cereals (Jowar, Bajra & Ragi)	FAQ	225	240	
3.	Mazie	FAQ	225	245	
4.	Wheat	"	305	330 @ @	
5.	Balery	"	245	260	
6.	Gram	"	580	600	

Sl.No	Commodity	Variety	1992-93	Recommended by CACP	Announced by Govt
1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Arhar	"	600	640	
8.	Moong	"	600	640	
9.	Urad	"	600	640	
10.	Sugarcane @	"	29,00	31.00	
11.	Cotton	F-414-H-77	750	800	
		H-4	900	950	
12.	Groundnut-in-Shell	FAQ	700	750	
13.	Jute TD-5	Grade	390	400	
14.	Rapeseed/Mustard	FAQ	700	750	
15.	Sunflower Seed	"	750	800	
16.	Soyabean	Black	450	475	

Sl.No	Commodity	Variety	1992-93	Recommended by CACP	Announced by Govt
1	2	3	4	5	
17.	Safflower	FAQ	700	720	
18.	Toria	"	##	725	
19.	Tobacco (Rs. per kg.)	CFC F-2 L-2Grade	16.00* 17.50**	16.00* 17.50**	
20.	Copra	FAQ ball FAQ	1825 2000	Not yet announced	

\* These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase above that level.

\*\* Black Soil \*\* Light soil.

## Including a Central bonus of Rs. 25.00 per quintal.

## CACP recommended that price be fixed on the basis of its differential with rapeseed Mustard.

**Cultural Exchange Programmes**

1183. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural agreements signed with foreign countries during 1992-93; and

(b) the amount spent in India and other countries on cultural exchange programmes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Eight cultural agreements have been signed with foreign countries between January, 1992 & the present date.

(b) The information is being collected & will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

• **Satna - Byohari Railway Line**

1184. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Year	No. of passenger trains each way (per day)	No. of passenger each way (per day)	No. of goods trains each way (per day)	No. of wagons each way (per day)
1	2	3	4	5
I	2.0	798	2.88	216
VI	2.0	2393	4.18	314
XI	2.0	2870	4.27	320

Estimated present day costs are as under :-

Satna -Rewa (50 kms) - Rs. 44 crores

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision not to take up construction of Rewa-Bhadwar - Byohari section of Satna-Rewa-Bhadwar-Byohari railway line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated goods and passenger traffic on Satna-Rewa and Rewa-Byohari section of the said railway line for the next ten years and the estimated cost of construction of these two sections separately; and

(d) the time by which construction of Rewa-Byohari section of the said railway line is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to unremunerative nature of project.

(c) The survey was carried out for this line in 1990. As per the survey, estimated goods and passenger traffic for the next 10 years are as under:

Rewa-Beohari (71.67 kms) - Rs.87 crores

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Educationally Backward Districts**

1185. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the educationally backward districts in the country especially in orissa and Bihar which are below average level of literacy;

(b) whether the Government have provided special funds for upgrading the literacy level in such districts;

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for the purpose during 1991-92 and;

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to upgrade literacy level in these districts.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement showing the districts-wise literacy rate in Bihar and Orissa according to 1991 Census is enclosed. The number of districts in each of the States which are below the national and the respective state average level of literacy is as under:

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of districts below the National average</i>	<i>Number of districts below the state average</i>
Bihar	38	23
Orissa	8	7

(b) to (d). Universalisation of Elementary Education, Non-Formal Education for drop-outs and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1995 form an integral part of the larger programme for the removal of illit-

eracy in country and educationally backward districts in particular.

The amount of grants released under various programmes to these two states during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>1992-93 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Bihar	628.14	3665.16
Orissa	2460.85	2861.54

Total Literacy Campaigns have been launched in the following backward districts in Bihar and Orissa:

*Bihar*  
Siwan

*Orissa*  
Bolangir

Madhubani  
Saharsa  
Madhepura  
Muzaffarpur  
Ranchi  
Jamshedpur

Ganjam  
Keonjhar  
Keonjhar

## STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
BIHAR		38.48
1.	Patna	56.33
2.	Nalanda	46.94
3.	Bhojpur	47.18
4.	Rohtas	45.41
5.	Aurangabad	45.14
6.	Jehanabad	45.83
7.	Gaya	40.47
8.	Nawada	38.96
9.	Saran	41.79
10.	Siwan	39.13
11.	Gopalganj	34.96
12.	Pashchim Champaran	27.99
13.	Purba Champaran	27.59
14.	Sitamarhi	28.12
15.	Muzaffarpur	36.11
16.	Vaishali	40.56
17.	Begusarai	36.88
18.	Samastipur	36.37
19.	Darbhanga	34.94
20.	Madhubani	33.22

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
21.	Saharsa	28.97
22.	Madhepura	27.72
23.	Purnia	28.52
24.	Katihar	28.70
25.	Khagaria	32.33
26.	Munger	41.58
27.	Bhagalpur	38.89
28.	Godda	34.02
29.	Sahibganj	27.03
30.	Dumka	34.02
31.	Deoghar	37.92
32.	Dhanbad	55.47
33.	Giridih	35.96
34.	Hazaribag	38.00
35.	Palamu	31.10
36.	Lohardaga	40.79
37.	Gumla	39.67
38.	Ranchi	51.52
39.	Purbi Singhbhum	59.05
40.	Pashchmi Singhbhum	38.92
41.	Araria	26.19
42.	Kishanganj	22.22

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
<b>ORISSA</b>		<b>49.09</b>
1.	Sambalpur	49.38
2.	Sundargarh	52.97
3.	Kendujhar	44.73
4.	Mayurbhanj	37.88
5.	Baleshwar	58.78
6.	Cuttack	63.28
7.	Dhenkanal	53.22
8.	Phulabani	38.64
9.	Bolangir	39.74
10.	Kalahandi	30.05
11.	Koraput	22.66
12.	Ganjam	44.26
13.	Puri	63.82

[*Translation*]

**Grants to Voluntary Organisations**

1186. SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under which the assis-

tance/grants are being provided to voluntary organisations by his Ministry;

(b) the amount of such assistance/grants provided to these organisations during the last three years; and

(c) the manner in which the Government keeps a check on the proper utilisation of the grants provided to these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations by the Ministry through a number of schemes such as Non-Formal Education, Adult Literacy, Development of Languages, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure Activities, Training of ICDS Functionaries and Early Childhood Education etc. Details of such schemes as well as lists of voluntary organisations receiving grants of more than Rs. 1 lakh per year are provided in the Annual Reports of the four Departments of the Ministry circulated to the Hon'ble Members during the Budget Sessions and also placed in Parliament Library.

(c) Voluntary organisations are required to submit utilisation certificates specifying that the grants have been utilised for the purpose for which they were granted and audited statement of accounts. These certificates are scrutinised in the Departments before further releases are considered.

[English]

#### **Clearance of Tourism and Fisheries Activities in The Coastal Areas**

1187. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land was cleared by his ministry for tourism and fisheries purpose in the coast of Maharashtra, particularly in Sindudurg and Ratnagiri districts during 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some proposals are still pending with the ministry for this purpose;

(d) if so, since when and the reasons for delay in clearing them;

(e) the steps taken to clear these proposals early; and

(f) the terms and conditions laid down for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(f) The Ministry has issued Coastal Regulation Zone notification vide S.O No 114 (E) dated 19.2.1991; regulating activities along the Coastal stretches of the country.

#### **Saline Inundation Area**

1188. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding saline inundation area;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect such areas so as to safeguard the interest of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No systematic survey has been carried out to assess saline inundation area of the entire country. However, according to the report of the National Commission on Agriculture the area

estimated to be affected in the country by salinity and water logging, are 7.2 million ha. and 6.0 million ha. respectively. Statement indicating Statewise distribution of area is annexed.

(c) The Command Area Development Programme of the Ministry of Water Resources seeks to control the problem of salinity and water logging by providing for the following measures;

- i) On farm development works of constructing field channels, land leveling and land

shaping;

- ii) providing adequate drainage system;
- iii) encouraging conjunctive use of surface and ground water;
- iv) adoption of suitable cropping pattern; and
- v) awareness and demonstration among the farmers for more efficient and judicious use of water through adoptive trials.

## STATEMENT

Area in lakh HA

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Summary & estimate of available data on water logged areas	Area affected by salinity alkalinity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.39	2.40
2.	Bihar	1.17	0.04
3.	Gujarat	4.84	12.14
4.	Haryana	6.20	5.26
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.10	-
6.	Karnataka	0.10	4.04
7.	Kerala	0.61	0.16
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.57	2.42
9.	Maharashtra	1.11	5.34
10.	Orissa	0.60	4.04
11.	Punjab	10.97	6.88

Area in lakh HA

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Summary & estimate of available date on water logged areas	Area affected by salinity alkalinity
12.	Rajasthan	3.48	7.28
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.18	0.04
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8.10	12.95
15.	West Bengal	18.50	8.50
16.	Delhi	0.01	0.16
	Total	59.93	71.65
		(Say 6.0 M. Ha.)	(say 7.2 M.Ha.)

### **Deletion of Environment and Forests from Concurrent List**

1189. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments to delete the Environment and Forests from the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Environment as such is not included among the legislative entries in Schedule VII to the Constitution of India although various subjects having a bearing on environment are included in the Union, State and Concurrent Lists of legislation. The question of deleting environment from the Concurrent List, therefore does not arise. As regards Forests, which is in the Concurrent List, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any proposal from the State Governments to delete it from the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

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

### **Consumption of pesticide**

1190. SHRI K. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the pesticides consumed in India out of the total pesticide produced in world;

(b) the percentage of deaths that take place in India out of the total deaths from pesticide poison in a year in the world; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to avert the incidence of hazards from pesticide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVINDNETAM): (a) During 1990-91, 75000 MT of pesticides were used in India in agriculture sector. In value terms it represents 1.66% of the total pesticides produced in the world.

(b) As per the available information on an average 0.67% deaths take place in India out of the total deaths due to pesticide poisoning in a year in the world.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to avert the incidence of hazards from pesticides. Some of the major steps taken/proposed to be taken are as under:

- i) Pesticide is registered for manufacture and use under the insecticides Act, 1968 only after satisfying on its safety to human beings, animals and the environment.
- ii) The pesticide containers have labels and leaflets indicating precautions/safety measures to be taken during handling and in usage.
- iii) Training on safe handling and judicious use of pesticides is imparted by extension functionaries of State Department of Agriculture as well as pesticide manufacturers/dealers from time to time.

iv) In the recent past bio-pesticides and botanical pesticides have been registered for use in the country which are comparatively safer than the conventional chemical pesticides.

v) Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy is being advocated which includes adoption of cultural, mechanical and biological methods of pest control approach with need based and judicious use of pesticides.

Both the Central and State Governments have launched massive campaign for educating farmers on the adoption of IPM by organising field level demonstrations and training.

vi) Developing safer package/formulation of pesticide by the manufacturers is being encouraged.

### **Maintenance of Sculptures**

1191. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first century sculptures in Government museum at Gulberg are not properly maintained and preserved; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for preservation of these sculptures?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government Museum at Gulbarga is under the control of Department of Archaeology and Museums,

Govt. of Karnataka. They have informed us that due to lack of sufficient space, all the sculptures of first century A.D. could not be displayed. However, a proposal for construction of a new Museum is under finalisation.

### **Rail Link with Ambikapur (M.P.)**

1192. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Ambikapur, the district headquarter of Surguja in Madhya Pradesh by new railway line to facilitate the development of the tribal area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

### **Cultivation of Pineapple**

1193. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any scheme for encouraging the cultivation of pineapple in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the facilities provided to the farmers for storing, marketing and processing of pineapples?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The National Horticulture Board have implemented two schemes for increasing cultivation of pineapple viz. i) Development of Horticulture in Nagaland at a cost of Rs. 1.10 crores for 7 years from 1989-90, ii) Expansion of area under pineapple cultivation in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 108.5 lakhs for 5 lakhs from 1989-90.

Besides the State Governments are also implementing programmes for pineapple cultivation in potential areas.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industry is implementing following programmes for processing of horticulture produce including pineapple:

- i) Scheme for food processing and training centres in rural areas.
- ii) Assistance to State Governments, undertakings and co-operatives for establishing or upgrading fruits and vegetable processing facilities.
- iii) Strengthening backward linkages for the fruit and vegetable processing industry.
- iv) Scheme of generic advertising of processed foods and for providing marketing assistance.

Besides National Horticulture Board is providing market information services of fruits including pineapple from 33 fruits and vegetable market of the country.

Assistance for cold storage facilities for

fruits including pineapple is provided by National Cooperative Development Co-operation to cooperative societies.

### Hindi University

1194. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1339 on December 1, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman in regard to establishment of Hindi University has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Committee on the Establishment of Hindi University under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman has not yet submitted its report. The term of the Hindi University Committee has been extended upto 30 April, 1993.

### Excavation in Kashmir

1195. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8969 on May 5, 1992 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the excavation work at Burzhom and other places in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the details of archaeological mate-

rial found there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The excavations at Burzahom, Ambaran, Harwan, Manda, Semthan, Gufkral and Tisseru have been completed after obtaining the cultural sequence. The details of material found from the excavations include stone and bone tools, pottery of the Neolithic, Megalithic and the early historic periods, terracotta figures, tiles, beads of various materials, etc.

### Stocks of Foodgrains

1196. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993 grain-wise;

(b) the book value of the stocks as on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993;

(c) the Location of these stocks, State-wise; and

(d) the release of stocks to various States during 1992, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The following quantities of wheat and rice were available with FCI as on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993:-

	<i>As on 1.1.1992</i>	<i>(Lakh tonnes) As on 1.1.1993 (Provisional)</i>
RICE	86.25	84.63
WHEAT	52.77	32.85
COARSEGRAINS	Neg.	0.01
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>139.02&amp;</b>	<b>117.4&amp;</b>

(Neg) - Below 500 tonnes.

(&) - Includes stocks held by the State Government agencies of Punjab and Haryana meant for Central Pool.

(b) The value of stocks of foodgrains with FCI as per the Average Rates of 1991-92 and 1992-93 (RE) are estimated as under:-

	<i>As on 1.1.1992</i>	<i>(In Rs. / Crores) As on 1.1.1993</i>
RICE	3199.04	3970.67
WHEAT	767.38	749.43

(c) Statement - I attached

(d) Statement - II attached.

## STATEMENT-I

## State-wise Location of Foodgrain Stocks as on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Stock of Foodgrains as on 1.1.1992	Stock of foodgrains as on 1.1.1993
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	819.0	647.2
2.	Assam	51.8	142.6
3.	Bihar	127.3	190.5
4.	Goa	10.2	3.6
5.	Gujarat	450.6	733.8
6.	Haryana	966.6	733.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	15.8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.0	35.6
9.	Karnataka	187.7	172.9
10.	Kerala	289.6	243.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	683.4	520.3

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Stock of Foodgrains as on 1.1.1992	Stock of foodgrains as on 1.1.1993
1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	552.7	416.4
13.	Manipur	1.1	3.7
14.	Meghalaya	7.2	6.4
15.	Mizoram	1.5	2.1
16.	Nagaland	0.18	1.2
17.	Orissa	170.1	158.2
18.	Punjab	4553.0	4216.4
19.	Rajasthan	367.9	193.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	268.4	231.7
21.	Tripura	13.1	13.1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1002.7	1012.9
23.	West Bengal	341.2	470.1

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Stock of Foodgrains as on 1.1.1992	Stock of foodgrains as on 1.1.1993
1	2	3	4
24.	Chandigarh	6.8	8.1
25.	Delhi	144.9	163.7
	Stock in Transit	444.5	423.9
	Total	11502.6	10418.6
	Stock of wheat available with the State Govts. agencies meant for Central Pool. Punjab		
	Haryana	767.5	273.4
	Grand Total	139020.3	11749.0

**STATEMENT-II**

*Statement Indicating offtake (Release) of Rice and Wheat from the Central Pool for Public Distribution system During 1992  
(January- December).*

*(In '000 tonnes)*

S.No.	States/ Union territories	Rice	Offtake	Wheat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1503.1		1241.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.1		6.7
3.	Assam	434.7		215.3
4.	Bihar	142.6		559.2
5.	Goa	51.9		23.6
6.	Gujarat	295.2		157.5
7.	Haryana	21.2		157.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	77.4		117.4
9.	Juammu & Kashmir	214.6		121.2

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	718.8	316.9
11.	Kerala	1811.4	274.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	318.9	474.1
13.	Maharashtra	757.4	1180.7
14.	Manipur	77.0	25.0
15.	Meghalaya	125.3	22.0
16.	Mizoram	101.8	11.4
17.	Nagaland	93.5	14.5
18.	Orissa	245.4	238.3
19.	Punjab	6.9	69.5
20.	Rajasthan	20.6	943.1
21.	Sikkim	38.3	2.8

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Offtake			
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	744.9	196.4		
23.	Tripura	162.8	11.8		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	349.0	654.2		
25.	West Bengal	569.8	759.5		
26.	A. & N. Islands	20.2	9.0		
27.	Chandigarh	3.8	18.5		
28.	D.&N. Haveli	-	0.2		
29.	Daman & Diu	1.5	0.9		
30.	Delhi	174.7	769.6		
31.	Lakshadweep	4.9	Neg.		
32.	Pondicherry	4.4	0.1		
	Total	9185.1	8013.7		

**Project for Development of Livestock**

1197. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects which have been implemented for the development of livestock in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed in this regard and achievement made thereon during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fulfil the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) the names of the projects which have been implemented for the development of livestock in the various States of the country during the last three years are given in statement-I.

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made are as under:

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Milk (million tonnes)	51.0	51.4	54.4	53.7	57.5	56.4
Wool (million kgs)	43.0	41.7	44.2	41.2	43.6	43.4

(c) the various steps taken / proposed

to be taken to fulfill the targets are given in statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Coverage
1	2	3
A.	Central*	
1.	Central Cattle Development Organisations.	
2.	Central Sheep Development Organisational	
3.	Central Feed and Fodder Development organisations.	
4.	Animal Quarantine and Certification Service Stations.	
B.	Centrally Sponsored**	
5.	Extensiom of Frozen Semen Technology and Progency Testing Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya-Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, U.P., West Bengal.
6.	Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachaal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
7.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication.	All States.

*Coverage**Sl.No Name of the Scheme*

3

2

1

- | Sl.No | Name of the Scheme   | Coverage   |
|-------|--|--|
| 1     |  | 3  |
| 8.    | Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases and Professional Efficiency Development.   | All States.  |
| 9.    | Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Product in the States and Strengthening of animal Husbandary Statistics Cell at headquarters. | All States.  |
| 10.   | National Bull Production Programme   | Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. |
| 11.   | National Ram/Buck Production Programme and Programme for Rabbit Development.   | Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh        |
| 12.   | Development of Pack Animals  | Gujarat, J&K, Himachal Pradesh Uttar Pradesh.  |
| 13.   | Assistance to States for integrated Piggery Development Pradesh, Mizoram, nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar  | Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh.  |
| 14.   | Special Livestock Breeding Programme   | All States.  |

\* Catering to the needs of the entire country

\*\* States to whom funds were released during the last 3 years.

**STATEMENT- II**

Various steps taken / proposed to be taken for the development of livestock would include:

- |      |  |       |  |
|------|--|-------|--|
| i)   | Expansion and strengthening of infrastructure for artificial insemination to improve its efficiency and effectiveness using frozen semen technology for cross-breeding purposes.   | vii)  | Promotion of stall feeding in order to progressively reduce overgrazing of village grazing lands and denotation of marginal lands.   |
| ii)  | Creation of a seed stock of qualitatively superior bull mothers and bulls which would form the nucleus germ plasma pool for rapidly building a national milch herd of high productive cattle and buffaloes, by sousing embryo transfer technology. | viii) | Intensification of cooperative efforts in various sectors of animal husbandry, e.g., sheep, and piggy to prevent exploitation of primary producer by middle-man and to provide requisite inputs at reasonable middle-man and to provide requisite inputs at reasonable cost, resulting in raising the income levels of rural poor. |
| iii) | Genetic improvement of important livestock breeds by selective breeding and cross-breeding of low producing non-descript stock and the conservation of important indigenous breeds.  | ix)   | Developing and promoting more efficient feeds and strengthening of the feed industry.  |
| iv)  | Reduction in the number of cattle and buffaloes through rational breeding policies improving the unit output of drought animals and thus reducing the number required.   | x)    | Developing of an adequate animal health service for protection of livestock, with special emphasis on rinderpest eradication and foot and mouth disease control.   |
| v)   | Improvement in the productivity of pasture lands, by introducing improved fodder seeds and the increased use of wastelands for fodder production.  | xi)   | Strengthening the marketing infrastructure for livestock products and Organisation of export oriented programmes for these products.   |
| vi)  | Optimising the use of crop residues through provision of appropriate supplements and conservation of dry fodder through densification, being, pelletisation, etc.  | xii)  | Improvement of the processing facilities employed in the sector with special emphasis on the modernisation of feed milling units.  |
|      |  | xiii) | Coordination and integration among all the departments / agencies in planning and implementation of activities in the animal husbandry sector.   |
|      |  | xiv)  | Improvement of the data base in respect of livestock and livestock products.   |

- xv) Technological interventions for increasing productivity of livestock product development and marketing.

[English]

**Procurement Quota of Rice in Andhra Pradesh**

[Translation]

**World Bank Assistance for Agricultural Development**

1198. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of schemes in respect of which Madhya Pradesh has sought assistance from the World Bank under the Extensive Agriculture Development Project :

(b) the details of amount sought in this regard;

(c) the locations where these schemes are likely to be implemented;

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed;

(e) whether the World Bank has already provided assistance in this regard; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to seek assistance from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (f). The Agricultural Development Project for Madhya Pradesh is in the initial stage of preparation. The State has to carry out certain key studies to formulate an Agricultural Strategy Paper and then make investment proposals. Project initiation to final detaining and appraisal / negotiations with the World Bank would take a year and a half approximately.

1199. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from Andhra Pradesh to reduce the present procurement quota of rice from that State to the Central pool; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has earlier suggested that their procurement of rice for the Central Pool could be kept at 27 lakh tonnes during the 1992-93 kharif marketing season. However, they have now intimated that they would be in a position to procure 30 lakh tonnes of rice for the Central Pool and this has been noted.

**Procurement of Rice in States**

1200. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for procurement of rice differ from State to State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to rationblise this procurement procedure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to adopt uniform procedure all over the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Rice is collected by way of statutory levy on rice millers and rice dealers. The percentage of levy is fixed by the State Governments taking into consideration the local conditions including production of paddy/rice in the State, whether it is a surplus or deficit State and food habits of the people of the State etc. The levy percentage so fixed differs from State to State.

(c) The procedure of procurement of levy rice has been working smoothly and the Government do not feel any necessity to effect a change in the prevailing procurement procedure as envisaged in reply to part (a) above.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Popularisation of Vegetarianism**

1201. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been taken up for popularising virtues of vegetarian food in the country as they are more eco friendly and economic than consumption of meat; and

(b) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Development of Poultry**

1202. SHRI DHARMABHIKHSAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an apex body at the national level for the overall development of poultry ; and

(b) if so, the aims of this body and the functions entrusted to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a National poultry Development Board.

(b) Some of the major functions of the proposed Board shall be as under:

1. It would assist in the overall planning and development of poultry sector in the country.
2. It would bring about an effective coordination among the Central and State Governments, ICAR, Agricultural Universities and other Research Institutions, Public / Co-operative / Private Sector Poultry Industries, financial institutions and act as a catalytic agent for the repaid development of this sector.
3. It would pay special attention to the needs of small and marginal poultry farmers in providing the necessary support in respect of supply of breeding stock, feed, marketing, financial and other infrastructural needs.
4. It would raise the required resources from outside the Government sector to provide the required push to the development of poultry sector.

#### **Stations in Gujarat**

1203. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway stations on Western Railway covering Gujarat;
- (b) the number of new platforms constructed during the last two years;
- (c) whether the Government have any plan to construct more new platforms during the Eighth Plan period in that State;
- (d) if so, the details of the funds allocated therefor, division wise and the time by which the construction work is likely to be started;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether there is also proposal to set up railway reservation computer centre in Gujarat during the Eighth Plan;
- (g) if so, the details therefor; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) 784

(b) 8

(c) to (e). Works regarding provision of new platforms are taken up when so necessitated by operational needs. Accordingly the provision of a new rail level platform has already been taken up at Hansupura, in Bombay Division, at a cost of Rs. 13 lakh. Similar works at other locations will also be taken up whenever so warranted by the operational needs, subject to availability of funds.

(f) to (h). Computerised passenger res-

ervation has already been introduced at Ahmedabad and Vadodra. Work in this regard has been taken up at Surat also at cost of Rs. 68.98 lakh and work of computerisation of passenger reservation at Rajkot has been included in the works programme 1993-94 at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh.

[*Translation*]

### **Special Scheme for Wheat Production in Gujarat**

1204. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any special scheme for production of wheat has been launched in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the benefits accrued to the farmers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Central Sector Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) is being implemented in the State since 1988-89 with an objective to increase the production and productivity of wheat.

(c) Incentives are being provided to the farmers for distribution of certified seeds, micro - nutrients, herbicides, plant protection chemicals, seed treating chemicals, bullock drawn implements and plant protection implements. Besides this, demonstrations on weedicides and training programmes are also being organised for the benefits of the farmers.

[English]

**Schools in Delhi**

1205. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing number of schools are in proportion to the population in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the existing schools lack basic infrastructure facilities; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). In order to meet the increasing demand for educational facilities at school level in Delhi, there is a clear need for opening new schools, bifurcation / upgradation of existing schools. In Delhi, Schools are set up and run by Delhi Administration and other agencies viz. M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. According to information furnished by Delhi Admn., every year 60 to 65 schools are opened or bifurcated / upgraded. MCD has also envisaged the opening / bifurcation

of 40 schools on an average every year.

Basic amenities e.g. water, electricity, lavatory blocks, equipments, jute patties, furniture etc. are provided in MCD schools. Some of the Government schools of Delhi Administration are not having the complete basic infrastructural facilities. A crash Programme for providing basic facilities such as drinking water, lavatory blocks, boundary walls and semi-pucca structures in place to tents is being undertaken.

**Development of Spices**

1206. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:  
SHRI VILASRAO  
NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any centrally sponsored scheme for integrated development of spices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A Central Sector Scheme on Integrated Programmes for Development of Spices is being implemented. The State-wise details programmes are given in the Statement enclosed.

## STATEMENT

Name of Programme	States where being implemented
1	2
I. Development of Pepper	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry.
II. Development of Ginger	Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim.
III. Development of Turmeric	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Maharashtra.
IV. Development of Cillies	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana.
V. Development of Tree Spices.	Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry
VI. Development of Minor Spices. (Seed Spices)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.
VII. Maintenance of Demonstration-cum-Progeny Garden of Spices.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, Nagaland.

**Extinction of Medicinal Plants**

1207. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain medicinal plants are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to save those medicinal plants from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). According to the surveys conducted by the Botanical Survey of India, some of the important medicinal plants such as *Rauveolfia serpentina*, *Podophyllum Hexandrum*, *Saussurea Costus*, *Aconitum Heteropapavium*, *Picrosmiza kurroa*, *Colchicum luteum*, *Dipcadi Concanense*, *Decy derrhiza hatagirea*, *Gentiana Kurro*, *Angelica nubigena*, *Coptis teeta*, *Deathus cachemiricus*, *Dioscorea deltoridea*, etc. have become vulnerable to extinction.

(c) The measures taken include the following:-

- (i) Survey and collection of data on threatened and endangered species and efforts for rehabilitation of species.
- (ii) Restrictions on commercial exploitation and export of endangered species through regulations in pursuance of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(iii) Development of Protocols for multiplication of some endangered medicinal plants through tissue culture.

(iv) Establishment of a network of protected areas in regions where medicinal plants are found.

[Translation]

**Rail Bridges in North Bihar**

1208. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding construction of rail bridges in Chhitauni-Bagaha in North Bihar, Bairgania in district Sitamarhi and Lokaha in Mdhubani district respectively; and

(b) the time by which the bridges are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) A rail-cum-road bridge (14 x 200) with suitable protection works is under construction between Chhitauni and Bagaha at a cost of Rs. 164. 09 crores to be shared by Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Water Resources and Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Construction of bridges at Bairgania and Lokaha is not in hand nor planned presently.

(b) The Chhitauni-Bagaha project is targetted for completion in 1995-96, subject to co-sharers coming forth with their shares in time.

**International Cooperation**

(c) the progress made so far?

1209. SHRI SURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals regarding partnership for Environment Protection and Pollution Control from the World Bank and other voluntary organisations of various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). World Bank aid is being received for projects in the areas of forestry including afforestation and social forestry, river water quality management and pollution abatement. A list of the ongoing projects is given in the attached statement. Apart from this, partnership proposals have not been received from the Bank or external voluntary organisations.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Projects and duration</i>
1.	Social Forestry Project, Kerala. (1984-85 to 1992-93)
2.	Forestry Development Project, West Bengal. (1992-93 to 1996-97)
3.	Forestry Sector Project, Maharashtra. (1992-93 to 1997-98)
4.	Ganga Action Plan-STPs in Kanpur, Haridwar, Allahabad and 12 Pumping Stations in West Bengal (1987-1996).
5.	Industrial Pollution Control Project (1991-1997).
6.	National Social Forestry Project (Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan). (1985-86 to 1992-93).

**Assistance for Women Welfare Programmes**

1210. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided for various welfare

programme for women to the various voluntary organisations of vadodara, Bharuch and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat during the last three years and during the current year;

(b) whether any such proposals are lying pending for clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI): (a) The details of the financial assistance provided by the

Department of Women and Child Development for the major welfare programmes for women is given at statement -I.

(b) and (c). A statement - II is attached.

(d) This depends on the response from the concerned Voluntary Organisation for meeting the necessary schematic requirements and also on the availability of funds.

## STATEMENT-I

Socio Economic programme funded through Central social Welfare Board.

Sl.No	Name and Address of organisation	District	Amount sanctioned				
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Kasanpur (R) Duddh Utpadak Mandali Ltd, Kasanpur (R), T.K. Godhra, Distt. Ranchmahals.	Panchmahal	62,610/-	-	-	-	
2.	Dasa Duddh utpadak Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Dasa, T.K. Limkheda, Panchmmahal	Panchmahal	20,870/-	-	-	-	
3.	movasa Duddh Utpadak Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Movasa, Santaram- pur Distt. Panchmahal	Panchmahal	41740/-	-	-	-	
4.	Mawkodia D.U.M.S. Ltd., Muladhari Taluk Halol Panchmahal	Panchmahal	41740/-	-	-	-	
5.	Muladhari DUSM Ltd., Muladhari Taluk Halol	Panchmahal	41740/-	-	-	-	

Sl.No	Name and Address of organisation	District	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Panchmahal					
6.	mekhar DUSM.Ltd., Mekhar Tq. Godhra Panchmahal	Panchmahal	41740/-	-	-	-
7.	Chori DUSM Ltd. Chori Tq., Lunawada panchmahal	Panchmahal	83840/-	-	-	-
8.	Malar DUSM Ltd. malar Tq. Kalol Panchmahal	Panchmahal	41740/-	-	-	-
9.	Sadhakpur Dudh utpadak Sahakari mandali Ltd., Al Sadhakpur, Lunaveda Tq. Panchmahal.	Panchmahal	-	-	83480/-	-
10.	Dhisia Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Madali Ltd., Tq. Innowada, Panchmahal distt	Panchmahal	-	-	62610/-	-
11.	Karchibeng Bhagini Samaj, Trust karelihang Baroda-390018.	Baroda	-	1,60,00/-	-	-

Sl.No	Name and Address of organisation	District	Amount sanctioned				1992-93
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
12.	Rodh dudh utpadak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., Srikothi P.O. Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
13.	Ninam Dudh utpadak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., Amod Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
14.	Anor Dudh Utpadaak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., Amod, Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
15.	Kalod Dudh utpadak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., Kobla Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
16.	Kabla Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., Kobala Tq, Amod Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
17.	Samlot Dudh utpadak Sanakari Mandail Ltd., Samlot Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		
18.	Gajera Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Mandail Ltd., jambusar P.O. Gajera. Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-		

Sl.No	Name and Address of Organisation	District	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Vadha Mild Producers Co-op Society P.O. Vadcha Tq. Amod Bharuch.	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-	
20.	Phadaria Dudh utpadak Sehakari Mandali Ltd., Ghaimmad, Tk. Amod Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-	
21.	Ghamand Dudh utpadak Sahakari Mandali Ltd., padomia, Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-	
22.	Karnad Dudh Utpadak Sehakari Mandali Ltd., karnad Tk. Janbusar Bharuch.	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-	
23.	Bejadara Dudh Utpadak Sehakari Mandali Ltd., Tambusar Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	83840/-	
24.	Chuthanamuwada Dudh Utp-dak Sehakari Mandali Ltd., Chuthanamuwade Tq Santarampur, Panchmanal.	Punchmahal	-	-	62610/-	
25.	Bamanuwad Dudh Utpadaka	-d0-	-	-	62610/-	

Sl.No	Name and Address of organisation	District	Amount sanctioned			
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sehkarí Mandali Ltd., Bamunuwad Tq. Lunewada §					
26.	Kothampa Dudh Utpadaka Sehkarí mandali Ltd., Kothamba Tk Lunawada Panchmahal.	-do-	-	-	83840/-	
27.	Thanasarab Dudh Utpadak Sehkarí Mandali Ltd., Thanasanali Tk Lunawada Panchmahal	-do-	-	-	83480/-	
28.	Ambali Dudh Utpadak Mandali Ltd., Ambali Tk Godhra Panchmahal	-do-	-	-	83480/-	
29.	Vijasda Dudh Utpadak Sehkarí Mandali Ltd., Tk kajor Panchmahal	-do-	-	-	83480/-	
30.	Rachna Sewa Sangh Bodeli Barad	Bharuch	-	-	83480/-	
31.	Varkhad Dudh Utpadak Sehkarí Mandali Ltd., At Varkhad Tk Nan- dood Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	-	1,96,800/-
32.	Tothdra Dudh Utpadaka Sehkarí Mandali Ltd., Tq. Jayadri Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	-	1,96,800/-

Sl.No	Name and Address of organisation	District	Amount sanctioned				
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
33.	Vilugam Milk Producers Co-op., Society Ltd., At Velugam Tq Zaga- diya Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	-	1,96,800/-	
	Vichhiyad Milk Producers Co-op., Ltd., At & P.O. Vichhiyad Tq Vogra Bharuch	Bharuch	-	-	-	1,96,800/-	
	Panchay Audhogjik Utpadak Sehkari Mandali Ltd., At Pandar Tq. Halol Panchmahal	Panchmahal	-	-	-	3,00,000/-	

## Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training Programme; (funded through Central Social Welfare Board)

Sl.No	Name and Address of the voluntary organisation		Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)			
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Kasturba Stree Sahayak Sahakari Vastu Bhandar Ltd., Waghodia.	Vadodra	11,960/-	31,500.00	29,500.00	29,625.00
2.	Swami Vidyanandji Kavani Trust, Geeta Mandir, Pratap Nagar Road.	Vadodra	23,710/-	35,500.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
3.	Puja Yogini Vasant Devi Smarths Trust, Pratap Nagar Road.	Vadodra	11,500/-	35,500.00	30,000.00	
4.	Mahila Mandal, Aj Bhayali	Vadodra	12,460/-	34,500.00	29,500.00	29,625.00
5.	Roshan Vikas Mandal P.O. Gothda TA-Sarli.	Vadodra		57,250.00		
6.	Family and Child Welfare Samiti Sarvajani Trust, P.O. Lunavada.	Panchmahal	36,380/-	98,500.00	58,125.00	57,250.00
7.	Bhagini Samaj, Opposite Nehru Garden Station Road.	Panchmahal	23,920/-	64,000.00	28,500.00	
8.	Derol Station Vikas Mandalat Derol.	Panchmahal	11,960/-	33,500.00	28,500.00	

Sl.No	Name and Address of the voluntary organisation	Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)			
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
9.	Sarvodaya Kalvani Mandal at Santraurpur	12,460/-	34,500.00	29,500.00	-
10.	Akhil Hind Mahila Parishad Gourha Branch near Nagar Pandeya P.O. Godhra. Vikas Jyoti Trust Nigamada	11,960/-	33,500.00	28,500.00	28,625.00
11.		10,460/-	-	-	-
12.	Breach Stree Mandal Opposite Pratap Karyalaya	25,020/-	33,500.00	60,125.00	57,250.00
13.	Brood Zilla Adarsa Samaj Seva Mandal Margrol Nauded		-	-	53,725.00
14.	Sindh Educational Society Vadodara.	11,460/-	-	-	-
15.	Karilihang Bhagini Samaj Trust Karlii Bagh Vadodra	11,960/-	-	-	-
16.	Mahila Sahayak Grah Udyeog Sahabari Mandali Dehad.	11,960/-	-	-	-
17.	Bal Mandir Trust Santrampur	12,500/-	-	-	-

## 3. Working woman's Hostel (Funded Direct by the Department)

Sl.No.	Name and Address of organisation	District	Amount Sanctioned			
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Working Women's Hostel	Vadodara	Rs.68,385/- @			
4. Awareness Generation Projects: (Funded through Central Social Welfare Board)						
1.	Gram Vikas Samaj Subhash maidan. Jambusar Bharuch	Bharuch	Rs. 20,000			
2.	Vikas Jyoti Trust. Near Nagarwada, Baroda	Vadodara	Rs. 20,000	Rs.20,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000
3.	Roshan Vikas Nandal Gothada, TgSavli Baroda	-do-		Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs.20,000
4.	Bharuch Jill Adarsh Samaj Seva Mandal Mangrol Bharauch	Bharuch			Rs.200,000	Rs.20,000

@ The Project was sanctioned on 25.3.1980. Rs. 68, 385/- was part payment of a total grant Rs. 19,49,200/- The project Completed on 2.6.1989.

## STATEMENT-II

*Details of the proposals pending clearance*

Sl.No	Name and Address of the Organisation	<i>Scheme proposal</i>	<i>Reasons Proposal</i>
1	2	C	4
1.	Anjumani- Talimi Idera Charitable Trust, Barouch	Setting up of Training and Employment Programme Norad	To be placed in the next project sanctioning Committee meeting for consideration.
2.	Working Women's Hostel Association, Vadodara	To train women for manufacturing of note books, files and books	The project was considered by the project sanctioning Committee in the meeting held on 11.12.92. The Committee desired that NGO to furnish more information.
3.	Rural Development Society, Jambusar Bharauch District	To train women for making ready made Garments, leather synthetics and leather goods, plastic products instant food mix and packed spices, annulinary cycle parts and corrugated boxes and packaging	The project could not be discussed in the meetings held on 11.12.92 and 22.1.93 because the representative from the organisation was not present in the meeting.
<i>Condunsed Courses of Education and Covational Training</i>			
4.	Jamuna Sanskruti Kendra Bhagat Hospital, Sanstha Vasahat, Raopura, Baroda	-do-	Information Clarification not received from the State Board.

Sl. No. Name and Address of the Organisation	2	Scheme proposal	Reasons Proposal
	3	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training	Information Calrification not received from the Boar
5. Baroda Productivity Council Productivity House, Productivity Road, Alkapuri, Baroda	2	-do-	4
6. Kareilbaug Bhagini Samaj Trust, Adhyapak Nagar, Kareli beng, Distt. Baroda		-do-	-do-
7. Pujiya Yogini Vasantdevi Smarak Trust, pratap Nagar, Vadodara		-do-	-do-
8. Baroda Productivity House, Productivity Road, Alkapuri Baroda-5		-do-	-do-
9. Working Womens Hostel Assn., Behind Fathaganj, P.O. Baroda Pin: 390002		-do-	-do-
10. Sevashram, Shri Bhagvthi Mafa tilal Hospital Bhrrouch		-do-	-do-
11. Balmandir Trust, Santrampur Distt. Panchmahal		-do-	-do-
12. Sarvoday keivani Mandal, At.			

[English]

### **Plant Tissue Culture**

1211. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has discontinued all the activities of plant tissue culture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of research work on tissue culture and stop the brain drain of scientists engaged in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) has no research programme on plant tissue culture. NDDDB made available its laboratory facilities to a research fellow of council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R) on plant tissue culture exclusively for his Ph. D. research work only.

(c) Information is being collected.

### **Diversification of Crops**

1212. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a bias in the foodgrains producing States towards cultivation of cash crops; and

(b) if so, the Government propose to reorient its strategy and bring in the necessary changes in its agricultural policy so that it does not lay undue stress on diversification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There is not much evidence of any large scale diversion of area towards cultivation of cash crops in the major foodgrain producing States except at margin.

(b) Does not arise.

### **De-Congestion of New Delhi Railway Station**

1213. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to decongest New Delhi Railway Station by starting a few new trains from Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9301/9302 Nizamuddin - Indore Express, 8301/8302 Nizamuddin Sambalpur Tri weekly Express introduced in July '92 and 2619/2620 Nizamuddin - Secunderabad / Bangalore Rajdhani Express introduced in Nov. 92 are being originated/terminated at / from Nizamuddin. 2179/2180 Taj Express has also been shifted from New Delhi to Nizamuddin.

### **Ticketless Travel**

1214. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI CHANDESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intensive drive against ticketless travel has been launched recently;

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

(c) the amount recovered from such passengers during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS( SHRI K. C. LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir. Intensive drives against ticketless travel are being launched from time to time .

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Santrampur, Distt, Panchmahal

-do-

-do-

## STATEMENT

(b) and (c) : The zone-wise details regarding drives against ticketless travel from July to December, 1992, are as under :-

(Figures in Lakhs)

Railways	No. of checks conducted	No. of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons fined	No. of persons jailed	Amount of railway dues realised	Amount of judicial fine realised
Central	0.61	3.09	0.10	0.40	0.50	Rs. 286.39	Rs. 5.77
Eastern	0.23	2.43	0.10	0.05	0.05	169.52	3.10
Northern	0.51	3.69	0.12	0.03	0.07	325.49	9.16
North Eastern	0.31	1.66	0.09	0.03	0.06	95.58	6.20
Northeast Frontier	0.09	0.38	0.003	0.002	0.0003	38.57	0.81
Southern	0.11	1.05	0.03	0.03	0.003	108.43	1.70
South Central	1.05	1.58	1.10	0.06	0.03	168.91	5.17

*(Figures in Lakhs)*

<b>Railways</b>	<b>No. of checks conducted</b>	<b>No. of persons detected- travelling without ticket or with improper ticket</b>	<b>No. of persons prose- cuted</b>	<b>No. of persons fined</b>	<b>No. of persons jailed</b>	<b>Amount of railway dues realise</b>	<b>Amount of judicial fine realised</b>
						<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<b>South Eastern</b>	0.30	1.48	0.02	0.008	0.01	112.04	0.45
<b>Western</b>	0.22	3.28	0.17	0.06	0.06	269.91	7.32
<b>Total</b>	3.43	18.64	0.73	0.31	0.33	1574.84	39.68

**Supply of Sub-Standard Seeds by  
Multinational**

1215. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of supply of sub-standard seeds, seedlings and cuttings by Multi-national Companies has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such erring companies; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that sub-standard seeds, seedlings and cuttings do not find its way in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

**Improvement of Environment on the  
Banks of Yamuna**

1216. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for improvement of environment on the banks of the Yamuna river in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A scheme for pollution abatement of river Yamuna, along its polluted stretches including Delhi, is under consideration of the Government. Details in this regard are being worked out.

**Facilities for Retired Employees**

1217. DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for providing medical facilities to retired railway employees and free pass facility to the widows of the retired railway employees;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). No representation for providing medical facilities to retired Railway employees has been received. Representations have been received to grant free pass facility to widows of the Railway employees who ceased to be in service prior to 12.3.1987 but the matter in subjudice.

**Foreign Collaboration on Fisheries**

1218. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to collaborate with other countries, particularly with Iran in Fisheries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A work Plan signed during November, 1992 as per the Memorandum of Understanding between India and Iran, provides for cooperation with Iran on agricultural education and training including fisheries, exchange of information, provision of Indian expertise for developing fisheries in Iran etc.

Some of the projects in fisheries under implementation in collaboration with other countries are as under:-

- (i) A Pilot Project for Commercial Trout Culture in Himachal Pradesh with Norwegian Aid (Government of Norway).
- (ii) Acquisition of fishing vessels for integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin Under Japanese Grant-in-aid Programme (Government of Japan).
- (iii) Integrated Fisheries Project at Tadri, Karnataka with DANIDA assistance (Govt. of Denmark).
- (iv) Development of Prawn Farming in Kerala funded by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Govt. of Kuwait), and
- (v) Cage culture of fish in reservoirs in Kerala with German assistance.

#### **New Terminals in Delhi**

1219. SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
PROF. PREM DHUMEL:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railways propose to construct some new rail terminals in Delhi keeping in view the increasing crowd at the existing railway stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the places at which these rail terminals are likely to be constructed; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Anand Vihar.

(c) Land has been acquired at cost of about Rs. 20 crores. Details of facilities with cost have not yet been worked out.

#### **Disease Control Programme**

1220. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Maharashtra during 1991-92 under 'Khurpako' and 'Munhpaka' disease control programme; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the progress made under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Rs. 4.00 lakhs. has been allocated under the 'Centrally sponsored Foot and Mouth Diseases Control Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

[English]

**State Women's Commission**

1221. SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where women's commission has been set up; and

(b) the number out of them which have started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b). State Commission for women have been set up in Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra. While the Maharashtra State Commission has only recently been constituted, the State Commissions in West Bengal and Orissa have started functioning.

[Translation]

**Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University**

1222. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

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

(a) the present position in regard to the construction of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University at Lucknow;

(b) the reasons for delay in the completion of the work;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be

completed; and

(d) the details of financial assistance, if any provided by the Government during 1991-92 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University at Lucknow has been set up by an Act of the State Legislature of Uttar Pradesh. According to the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the boundary wall around the premises of the University has been erected. However, the main construction work of the University is yet to start. Architectural and construction work has been entrusted to UP Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. The Nigam has been directed to complete the plans, estimates, designs, etc., at the earliest and to start the work before 14th April, 1993.

(d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.50 Crores for the University in 1991-92.

**Wagons on Central Railway**

1223. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons provided to the Central Railway against the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan along with the number of wagons in its possession by the end of 1992;

(b) whether the number of wagons available with Central Railway has decreased;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of wagons sent for re-

pairs in the workshop of Central Railway, the number of wagons repaired out of them and the number of wagons declared unserviceable as on December, 1992; and

(e) the steps being taken to provide wagons to the Central Railway commensurate to the targets fixed under the Eighth Five Year Plan and to achieve the targets

fixed in respect of freight traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The daily average target for holding of wagons (in terms of 4-wheeler units) and actual holding during the Seventh Five Year Plan and at the end of 1992, on Central Railway are as given below:-

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*SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN*

<i>Gauge</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Holding</i>
Broad Gauge	74300	74996

*AT THE END OF 1992 (DECEMBER, 1992)*

<i>Gauge</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Holding</i>
Broad Gauge	84000	85307

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(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The information in terms of four wheeler units as on December, 1992 is as under:-

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i) No. of wagons sent for repairs	1688
ii) No. of wagons repaired	1663
iii) No. of wagons declared unserviceable.	177 Nos.

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(e) Procurement of wagons in planned for the entire Indian Railways and not Railways-wise. The needs of individual Railways are met from this common pool. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1, 20, 000 wagons are planned to be procured. These wagons will move to different railways at different times according to the needs of freight traffic.

[English]

**Supply of Chemical Fertilizers in Gujarat**

1224. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers required by the farmers in Gujarat annually for each of the cropping seasons;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers allocated by the Union Government for the current Kharif and rabi seasons to Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the fertilizers supply to the Gujarat during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement indicating the season-wise consumption of fertilisers nutrients in Gurjarat during the last three years is attached.

(b) The following table gives the fertilisers nutrients allocated to Gujarat during Kharif, 92 and Rabi, 92-93 seasons:

<i>Nutrient</i>	<i>Kharif, 92</i>	( <i>'000 tonnes</i> )
		<i>Rabi, '92-93</i>
N	219.56	215.70
P	114.45	-
K	32.68	-
Total	366.69	215.70

Allocation of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers has been discontinued from 25.8.1992, as these fertilisers have been decontrolled.

(c) and (d). The requirement of statutory controlled fertilisers for each State /

U.T. is assessed in consultation with the State / U.T. administration and the fertiliser industry in advance of each crop season namely Kharif and Rabi. The supplies of fertilisers to Gujarat for 1993-94 and 1994-95 will be made at the appropriate time as per the procedure explained above.

## STATEMENT

## Consumption of Fertilisers in Gujarat

('000 tonnes)

Nutrient	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
N		191.77	242.63	434.40	188.90	241.85	430.75	220.17	236.42	456.59
P		109.94	103.92	213.86	106.93	110.22	217.15	112.18	104.81	216.99
K		22.4	24.88	47.12	31.41	27.08	58.49	29.57	30.11	59.68
Total		323.95	371.43	695.38	327.24	379.15	706.39	361.92	371.34	733.26

### **Adulteration in Fertilizers and Pesticides**

1225. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulterated fertilizers and pesticides reported during 1992-92, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to formulated any scheme to compensate the loss thus caused to farmers due to the adulterated fertilizers and spurious pesticides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check adulteration in fertilizers and pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The Government has no proposal for formulating any scheme to compensate the loss caused to farmers due to the adulterated fertilizers and spurious pesticides. However, Government is mak-

ing all out efforts to ensure the supply of quality fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers.

(d) The following are some of the important measures taken by the Government to prevent sale of spurious / sub- standard fertilizers and pesticides:-

- i) The State Government in empowered under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 and Insecticides Act, 1968 to enforce quality standards in the production and distribution of fertilizers and pesticides respectively.
- ii) Fertilizers and Insecticides Inspectors have been duly notified in the State.
- iii) The State Enforcement Officers and imparted training in fertilizers and pesticides by CFQC & TI and by the Directorate / Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- iv) The FCO and Insecticides Act are amended on need based considerations to improve quality control enforcement.

## STATEMENT

(a) The Statewise information of cases of adulterated fertilisers and pesticides during the year 1991-92 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cases of adulterated fertilisers			Cases of adulterated Pesticides			non and Percent
		Drawn	Found No.	Non-Standard Percent	Drawn	Found No.	Percent	
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11072	172	1.6	8530	187	2.2	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	-	4	1	25.0	
3.	Assam	158	36	22.8	157	2	1.3	
4.	Bihar	1238	88	7.1	427	29	6.8	
5.	Goa	—	—	—	5	1	20.0	
6.	Gujarat	6192	98	1.6	2543	203	8.0	
7.	Haryana	2428	106	4.4	780	175	22.4	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1284	10	0.8	17	3	17.6	
9.	J&K	639	-	0.0	82	17	20.7	
10.	Karnataka	4296	237	5.5	1691	222	13.1	

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Cases of adulterated fertilisers				Cases of adulterated Pesticides			
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Drawn	Found No.	Non-Standard Percent	Drawn	Found No.	non and Percent		
11.	Kerala	3386	19	0.6	1582	16	1.0		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3905	547	14.0	1156	256	22.1		
13.	Maharashtra	6137	320	5.2	2493	158	6.3		
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	26	3	11.5		
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	15	2	13.3		
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	5	1	20.0		
17.	Orissa	2650	424	16.0	907	26	2.9		
18.	Punjab	2034	47	2.3	1276	235	18.4		
19.	Rajasthan	3221	82	2.5	773	93	12.0		
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	9	5	55.5		
21.	Tamil Nadu	10669	762	7.1	16515	220	1.3		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cases of adulterated fertilisers			Cases of adulterated Pesticides		
		Drawn	Found No.	Non-Standard Percent	Drawn	Found No.	non and Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	39	5	12.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9330	1827	19.6	2270	120	5.3
24.	West Bengal	1289	33	2.6	539	68	12.6
25.	Chandigarh Admn.	—	—	—	7	—	0.0
26.	Delhi	—	—	—	253	25	9.9
27.	Pondicherry	550	—	0.0	370	1	0.3
28.	CFQC&TI	6935	630	9.1	—	—	—
Grand Total		77420	5443	7.0	42471	2074	4.9

### Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

1226. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need for conserving India's plant genetic resources; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve self-reliance in agriculture using plant genetic resources in the best possible way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plant genetic resources are used to develop improved crop varieties through conventional breeding methods and modern technology by incorporating desirable genes for resistance/ tolerance to various biotic and abiotic factors. National bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, established by ICAR in 1976, has the national mandate for research on all aspects including collection and conservation of plant genetic resources. More than 1.5 lakh germplasm accessions have been stored at 20 Degree for long term conservation in the National Gene Bank, which is a potential source for utilization in crop improvement so as to increase agricultural production and sustain it at higher level.

[*Translation*]

### Travel Concession to Handicapped

1227. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide

travel concession to Handicapped persons in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof including percentage of the concession given and the norms of eligibility adopted therefor;

(c) whether, person who accompany the handicapped during journey to assist him/her is also given any concession;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 75% concession in first and second class is admissible to the orthopaedically handicapped persons when traveling with an escort on production of a requisite certificate from a Government Doctor to the effect that the person concerned is orthopaedically handicapped and cannot travel without the assistance of an escort.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The escort is also eligible for 75% concession in first and second class.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Rehabilitation of Fishermen

1228. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fishermen reside in temporary constructions in the coast of Maharashtra Particularly in Sindudurg

and Ratnagiri districts; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide proper dwelling for these fishermen in that area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Model Fishermen Villages. Under this scheme, the State Governments are provided assistance for construction of model fishermen villages with houses, water supply and other civic amenities. Government of Maharashtra has not so far availed of any assistance under the scheme. During the 8th Plan, an allocation of Rs. 20 crore has been made for this scheme.

### **Sanskrit University**

1299. **SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to establish a Sanskrit University in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) to (c). A decision has been taken in principle to set up a Sanskrit Univer-

sity at Sringeri. Institutional structures will be initiated which would evolve into a university over a period of time.

[*Translation*]

### **Barren Land**

1230. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of barren land in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total area of barren land on which plantation work is possible;

(c) the estimated area of such land converted into green belt during the last three years; and

(d) the area likely to be converted into green belt in the near future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):** (a) State-wise details of estimated area under different land use is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d). Agricultural Census is conducted on quinquennial basis. During the period 1980-81 to 1985-86, net cultivated area increased from 148087 thousand h.a. to 150022 thousand h.a. During the same period, area under unutilised land which includes barren land, came down from 11245 thousand h.a. to 11166 thousand h.a. Information regarding plantations is not collected under the Agricultural Census Operations.

## STATEMENT

Agricultural Census 1985-86

Estimated Area Under Different land Use

Social: A.; Group

Size Group: All Size

Number in 00 Unit (Area in 00 hectare)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Holdings No.	Area	Net Area sown	Are under current fallows	Net Cultivated area	Other uncultivated land (excl uding fallow)	Fallow land other than current fallow	Cultiva-tive was the land	Total uncul-tivated land	Land not avail-able for cultivat-ion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Anchra Pr.	8183	14157	10152	3020	13172	269	316	154	739	246
2.	ArunachalPr.	85	344	149	25	174	29	49	44	122	48
3.	Assam	2112	3161	2753	37	2790	107	34	44	181	186
4.	Bihar	10357	108877	7571	1560	9077	794	391	197	1381	418

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Holdings No.	Area	Net Area sown	Are under current fallows	Net Cultivated area	Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow)	Fallow land other than current fallow	Cultivated the land	Total uncultivated land	Land not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Goa	75	78	7	1	72	2	1	2	4	2
6.	Gujarat	3138	9954	9426	409	9835	17	22	25	64	54
7.	Haryana	1347	3714	3504	134	3638	20	6	8	34	42
8.	H.P.	737	980	584	31	615	167	32	63	262	104
9.	J&K	1139	1024	723	70	793	120	6	66	192	39
10.	Karnataka	4915	11879	10524	868	11391	101	96	102	299	189
11.	Kerala	4408	1767	1543	26	1569	22	23	31	77	121
12.	M. P	7513	22154	19228	760	19988	358	729	901	1988	178
13.	Maharashtra	8033	21351	18289	630	18913	304	403	670	1377	1056
14.	Manipur	140	174	159	3	162	4	2	3	8	4

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Holdings No.	Area	Net Area sown	Are under current fallows	Net Cultivated area	Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow)	Fallow land other than current fallow	Cultivable the land	Total uncultivated land	Land not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Meghalaya	171	302	298	2	300	Neg	Neg	Neg	1	1
16.	Mizoram	52	82	80	2	82	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	125	933	186	120	306	198	258	136	592	35
18.	Orissa	3573	5261	5245	5	5249	2	1	1	4	7
19.	Punjab	1088	4104	4027	48	4075	9	4	6	19	10
20.	Rajasthan	4725	20589	15134	2076	17211	521	1751	941	3213	165
21.	Sikkim	37	102	74	5	80	6	4	3	13	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	7544	7794	5574	2097	7671	32	19	32	83	40
23.	Tripura	312	318	271	4	275	4	2	6	11	31

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Holdings No.	Area	Net Area sown	Are under current fallows	Net Cultivated area	Other uncultivated land (excl. uding fallow)	Fallow land other than current fallow	Cultivable the land	Total uncultivated land	Land not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	U.P.	18576	17641	16466	633	17099	138	197	108	443	100
25.	West Bengal	6130	5643	5329	21	5350	24	11	8	43	250
	All Union Territories	94	146	124	7	130	2	5	3	10	6
	All India	94907	164529	137428	12594	150022	3249	4363	3554	11166	3341

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off Neg; negligible.

[English]

### Teaching of Languages in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1231. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas which have facilities for teaching languages other than English and Hindi, language-wise; and

(b) the location of the schools State-wise which have facilities for teaching of Urdu as a language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (c). The Urdu language is not taught as a subject. However, there is a provision for additional teaching of the regional language or mother tongue of children in Kendriya Vidyalayas if a school has 20 or more students willing to study a language (including Urdu). This is done by local arrangement at school level according to the need whenever it arises.

### Poultry Farming

1232. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of poultry in last three years; and

(b) the action taken to control diseases in poultry birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The poultry growth during the last three years is as under :

1987-88	3.2%
1986-87	
1988-89	8.4%
1987-88	
1989-90	5.8%
1988-89	

(b) The control of diseases in poultry is primarily undertaken by the State Governments. However, Ministry of Agriculture has undertaken the following steps for the control of poultry diseases:

- i) A scheme called Systematic Control of Livestock diseases of national importance having a component of strengthening of poultry disease diagnostic laboratories and control of Pullorum was initiated during 6th Five year Plan and 16 such laboratories were established during 7th Five Year Plan and it is proposed to establish 6 more during 8th Five Year Plan.
- ii) For controlling Pullorum disease, 50 Pullorum Disease Control Units have been set up.
- iii) For prevention and control of poultry diseases, various vaccines are available in the country. However, in case of few diseases the vaccines are freely allowed for importation.

### Remunerative Price to Cotton Growers

1233. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

increase the remunerative price to cotton growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid the middle men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Government have already enhanced significantly the Minimum Support Price of cotton for the 1992-93 cotton season. The Minimum Support Price for F-414/H-777 variety of cotton has been increased from Rs. 695/- per quintal in 1991-92 to Rs. 800/- per quintal in 1992-93. For H-4 variety the Minimum Support Prices have been increased from Rs. 840/- per quintal in 1991-92 to Rs. 950/- per quintal in 1992-93. Similarly, Government have also raised the Minimum Support Prices of other varieties of cotton of Fair Average Quality to enable the cotton growers to get a remunerative price.

(c) It has been the endeavour of the Government to help the cotton growers to get a remunerative price of their produce through market operations of Government agencies. The role of middlemen in cotton marketing is diluted by the purchases made by Cotton Corporation of India directly from the Cotton growers.

### **Passenger Complaints**

1234. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints including those in regard to the inconvenience faced by the passengers in trains received by the Government during the year 1992-93 (till date); and

(b) the number of complaints out of them which concerns the divisions falling in Gujarat and the action taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The total number of complaints received during 1.4.92 to 31.12.92 was 16490.

(b) Out of these, the number of complaints concerning the divisions falling in the State of Gujarat was 718. Appropriate action including improvement in system and removal of deficiencies, which caused these complaints has been taken.

### **Introduction of Trains Between Kalka and Shimla**

1235. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shatabdi Express running between New Delhi and Kalka and vice-versa does not have corresponding link trains from Kalka to Shimla and vice-versa;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce trains from Kalka and Shimla connecting Shatabdi Express; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) It does not have corresponding link trains from Kalka to Shimla and Shimla to Kalka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cultivation of COCOA**

1236. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing subsidy for development of irrigation facility in Co coa gardens and also for scientific cultivation of Cocoa; and

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned and the production of Cocoa during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount sanctioned as subsidy for providing irrigation facilities in cocoa gardens during 1992-93 is Rs. 7.05 lakh. For laying out demonstration plots to encourage scientific manuring and plant protection, the amount sanctioned for the year is Rs. 28.43 lakhs.

The State-wise rough estimates of production of cocoa during the last three years is given below:-

(Tonnes)

State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Kerla	5246	4918	5400
Karnataka	1642	1680	1825
Others	24	24	25
Total	6912	6622	7250

**Enrolment of Children**

1237. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether target for cent percent enrollment of children primary and middle classes was fixed during the seventh Plan;

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

(c) whether the said target has been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof State and

Union-Territory wise;

(e) whether any fresh target for enrollment of children has been fixed in the Eighth Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof State and Union-Territory-wise; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (g). During the Seventh Plan, the target fixed for enrollment in Primary (I-V) and middle classes (VI-VIII) was 9.1 Crores and 3.26 Crores respectively. The achievement during the seventh Plan was

9.97 Crores and 3.49 Crores for Primary and middle classes respectively. Statement-I showing State Union-Territory-wise break-up of the target and achievement attached.

The targets fixed for additional enrolment in the Eighth Plan Document for El-

ementary Stage (Classes I to VIII) are 4.38 Crores for formal school system, 0.23 Crores through open learning system and 1 Crore children through non-formal stream. Statement-II showing State/Union-Territory-wise break-up of additional enrolment target is attached.

## STATEMENT-I

*Target and Achievement in Enrolment at Primary (I-V) and Middle Classes (VI-VIII) during the 7th Plan*

(in 000's)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Target			Achievements		
		Primary	Middle	Primary	Middle	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8972	1597	7320	1480		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	30	107*	258		
3.	Assam	3252	1439	2971*	1180*		
4.	Bihar	2285	955	10418*	3077*		
5.	Goa	123	70	107.22	85		
6.	Gujarat	5772	2174	5608	190		
7.	Haryana	1894	825	2043	708		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	720	324	697.50	353		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1040	375	886	357		
10.	Karnataka	5288	2050	4721	204		

(in 000's)

Sl.No	State/Union Territories	Target		Achievements	
		Primary	Middle	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	-	-	3174	180
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8000	3283	7994	2651
13.	Maharashtra	10160	3935	10054	384
14.	Manipur	255	100.60	255.40	100.60
15.	Meghalaya	254	83	255	70
16.	Mizoram	110	46	110	41
17.	Nagaland	166	67	166	67
18.	Orissa	3530	825	3474	870
19.	Punjab	2285	937	2285*	93*
20.	Rajasthan	5156	1560	4968	1514
21.	Sikkim	61	18	71	15
22.	Tamil Nadu	7543	29944	7622	3029

(in 000's)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Target			Achievements		
		Primary	Middle	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
23.	Tripura	370	121	371.86*	125.89*		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14716	4320	14018	4158		
25.	West Bengal	9925	3846	8820	3767		
26.	A&N Islands	41.72	25.31	39.55	19.48		
27.	Chandigarh	84.00	47.00	78.60	47.00		
28.	D&N Havelli	17.06	6.40	16.80	4.37		
29.	Daman & Diu	-	70.70	10.15	7.75		
30.	Delhi	927	514	920	511		
31.	Lakshadweep	9	3	9	3		
32.	Pondicherry	98.40	45.70	98.50	48.10		
	Total	93158.18	32636.71	99689.58	34853.19		

\* indicates anticipated achievement

**STATEMENT-II***Eighth Plan (1992-97) Targets-Additional Enrolment- Elementary Education*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Primary (I-V Classes)</i>	<i>Upper Primary (VI-VIII Classes)</i>	<i>Elementary (I-VIII classes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2588	1400	3988
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	36	63
3.	Assam	500	800	1300
4.	Bihar	8400	2100	10500
5.	Goa	6	9	15
6.	Gujarat	108	1100	1206
7.	Haryana	275	300	573
8.	Himachal Pradesh	125	66	191
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	227	377
10.	Karnataka	434	197	63
11.	Kerala	252	80	332

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Primary (I-V Classes)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII Classes)	Elementary (I-VIII classes)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3460	2396	5856
13.	Maharashtra	1400	750	2150
14.	Manipur	29	68.20	97.20
15.	Meghalaya	30	51	81
16.	Mizoram	25	29	59
17.	Nagaland	32	34	16
18.	Orissa	600	416	1010
19.	Punjab	190	127	317
20.	Rajasthan	2647	1565	421
21.	Sikkim	11	16	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	425	1142	156
23.	Tripura	25	89	114

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Primary (I-V Classes)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII Classes)	Elementary (I-VIII classes)
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2480	1930	4410
25.	West Bengal	1638	2788	4421
	Total-(States)	25857	17716.20	43573.20
26.	A&N Island	9.00	6.00	15.00
27.	Chandigarh	10.10	8.10	19.20
28.	D & N Haveli	0.11	0.13	0.24
29.	Damman & Diu	1.00	1.00	2.00
30.	Delhi	96.00	85.00	181.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.10	0.30
32.	Pondicherry	6.00	4.00	10.00
	Total (UTs)	122.41	104.33	226.74
	Total-States & UTs	25979.41	17820.53	43799.94

[*Translation*]

**Reservation of Berths for Stations in  
Samastipur Division**

1238. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quota of berths reserved in each of the trains passing from Samastipur to Howrah, Sealdah, Delhi, Bombay and Guwahti for the Passengers of stations in Samastipur Division of North-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the present quota is inad-

equate to meet the demand of passengers there; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the reservation quota as per the need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Though the existing quotas are well patronised at stations on Samastipur Division in trains towards Howrah, Sealdah, Delhi, and Guwahati, due to limited availability of reserved accommodation and full utilisation of the quotas at the existing quota holding stations, there is no proposal at present to enhance the quotas.

## STATEMENT

Train	AC Sleeper	Quota Available First Class	Ind Sleeper
1	2	3	4
<i>For Howrah</i>			
3020 - Gorakhpur- Howrah Express	4	-	62
3022 - Mithila Express	12	5	144
3026 - Muzaffarpur- Howrah Express	-	-	136
2548 - Gorakhpur- Howrah Purvanchal Express	4	-	87
Total	20	5	429
<i>For Sealdah</i>			
5186 - Chhapra- Sealdah Ganga Sagar Express	-	-	62

Train	AC Sleeper			First Class	Quota Available	
	2	3	4		Ind Sleeper	Sleeper
1	2	3	4			
62						
<i>For Delhi</i>						
5609	Guwahati-Delhi Awadh Assam Express	2	8	-		
5253	Vaishali Express Barauni-New Delhi.	9	-	211		
2473	Muzaffarpur- New Delhi Shaheed Express	2	-	8		
5207	Barauni-Amritsar Express	-	2	66		
2522	New Delhi- Guwahti N.E.S.F. Express	-	-	12		
4083	Mahananda Exp. Katihar- Delhi.	-	-	34		

Train	AC Sleeper		First Class		Quota Available Ind Sleeper	
	1	2	3	4	3	4
2449 - Muzaffarpur-Delhi Sarju Jamuna Express		-	-	6		
2391 - Patna-New Delhi Magadh Express		-	-	3		
Total		13	10	340		
<b>For Bombay</b>						
5114 - Chhapra-Kurla Express		-	-	44		
1148 - Muzaffarpur-Dadar Shram-Shakti Express		-	4	150		
Total		-	4	194		

Train	AC Sleeper			Quota Available	
	1	2	3	Ind Sleeper	4
<i>For Guwahati</i>					
5610	-	4	-	40	
	Delhi-Guwahati A.A. Express				
2521	-	-	-	6	
	Guwati-New Delhi Express				
8516	-	-	3	10	
	(MG) Allahabad City Guwahati Express				
	Total	4	3	56	

[English]

### **Agriculture by Ancient Techniques**

1239. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to promote the cultivation by traditional vedic system keeping in view of their low toxicity and safe handling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise the traditional system of Agriculture for the prevention of depletion of water level and health hazards caused to human being on account of use of chemical agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Sir, It may not always be possible to adhere to the traditional vedic system of cultivation of crops to keep with ever increasing demand for food and to take the benefit of emerging new areas of agricultural / horticultural production. However, attention is being given to research for minimising use of plant protection chemicals and inorganic chemical fertilisers in agri-horticultural research programmes.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is promoting research projects in the area of integrated pest management, where the use of chemical pesticides is minimal. Further, several varieties of agri-horticultural crops resistant to disease and insect pest have been developed.

### **Financial Assistance to Agricultural Universities in Madhya Pradesh**

1240. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Universities in Madhya Pradesh have sought financial assistance from ICAR for carrying on some research projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of projects and amount sought for carrying on research work;

(c) whether ICAR has sanctioned the amount for the said research work;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ICAR monitor that money thus sanctioned is properly utilised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sir, 20 Projects have been submitted by Agricultural Universities in M.P. during 1992-93. Details of these projects in given in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rupees 121.68 lakhs have been sanctioned for 18 projects and two projects costing Rs. 103 lakhs are under consideration.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The performance of the Projects is monitored through

(i) review by different scientific panels of the council;

(ii) evaluation by teams constitute under the National Agril. Research Project; and

(iii) monitoring by the respective Subject Matter Divisions of the Council.

## STATEMENT

## List of Project submitted by Agricultural Universities of Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Projects Sanctioned Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Evaluation of Rice germplasm for resistance to BPH.	1.62
2.	Survey of disease problem of Vegetable growers of Chhattisgarh and finding out control measures.	1.25
3.	Study of Bio-ecology & management of pests of Singhara.	1.23
4.	Development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Packages under selective crop conditions.	5.97
5.	Identification of suitable soybean genotypes for Kharif and Rabi-summer cultivation in paddy fallow.	1.33
6.	Early and cold tolerance summer groundnut for Chhatisgarh Region of South East M.P.	3.05
7.	Incorporation of resistance of wilt and sterility mosaic in early and medium maturing varieties of arhar.	0.60

Sl.No.	Projects Sanctioned Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
8.	Strengthening of rice germplasm conservation and evaluation centre at Raipur.	6.72
9.	Allelic relationships among genes for bacterial blight resistance in some accessions of MP rice germplasm,	2.02
10.	Evaluation of Different fixed & floating drums community & family six biogas plants & to compare them with respect to problems encountered in running the biogas plants.	1.15
11.	Effect of biogas fertilizer on physical & chemical properties of soil & for improved crop yield.	1.34
12.	Effect of water Lyacinth and other Agril, waste as on additive in biogas production & to study the effect on performance.	1.46
13.	Development of Corrugated Roofing panels from Agricultural Residues for Rural Housing.	4.26
14.	Development of Dehydrated Vegetable Oriented Small Processing industries for rural sector.	12.74
15.	Studies on superovulation micromanipulation, cryopreservation and nonsurgical transfer of	5.00

Sl.No.	Projects Sanctioned Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
	Sahival embryo. Indira Gandhi Viswa Vidyala, Raipur.	
16.	Development of coloured small bodied egg layer for rural and tribal areas JNKVV, Jabipur.	7.96
17.	Citrus Improvement in Satpura Plateau.	8.81
18.	Breeding Multi disease resistant garden peas	1.17
19.	Development grant for two Agril. Universities.	54.00
	Total	121.68
B.	Projects Under Consideration Name of the Project	Amount to be sanctioned
1.	Rain water management on rainfed areas.	15.62
2.	Advanced technology Centre for optimum exploitation of land and water resources for watershed development and training.	41.40
	Development grant for two Agril. Universities.	46.00
	Total	103.02

**Priority to Agricultural Sector**

1241. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural sector has been given top priority in the implementation of new economic policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that economic policies relating to agricultural development are properly implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Agricultural has been accorded very high priority in the implementation of new economic policy. In order to reorient the agricultural sector with a view to meet the objectives of the new economic initiatives, outlays for the agricultural sector in the 8th Five Year Plan have been substantially enhanced to extend strong support for higher investments and infra-structure base for diversified agricultural growth and exports.

**Hybrid Variety of Arhar Pulse**

1242. SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI RAM SINGH  
KASHWAN:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHILIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first hybrid variety of Arhar pulse has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the specific qualities of this variety;

(c) whether this variety has been tested in the experimental fields of the research institutions;

(d) if so, when the seeds of this new variety are likely to be made available to farmers; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise hybrid varieties of pulses by making them cost effective so as to make them available within the easy reach of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first hybrid ICPH 8 is of short duration and has almost 40% higher yield potential over the check UPAS 120. It is similar to check variety in dal protein content (25.13%) and performs well under drought as well as high moisture conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Seed production is going on at various stages and soon the farmers will be able to get the required quantity of seeds of this hybrid.

(e) Under National Pulses Development Programme, assistance is provided for stage-wise multiplication of seeds, that is, breeder seed, foundation seed and Certified seed. The certified seed is distributed on subsidized basis to all farmers including small and marginal farmers. Seed minikits of new varieties are also distributed to small and marginal farmers free of cost.

[*Translation*]

### **Agricultural Land in Delhi**

1243. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural land in the Union Territory of Delhi is decreasing day-by-day;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in the matter so as to save the greenery in Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIEND NETANM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The net area sown in the Union Territory of Delhi has decreased from 56.2 thousand hectares in 1986-87 to 48.3 thousand hectares in 1989-90 (latest available). The reasons for the decrease in net area sown in Delhi are as under:-

- (i) Influx of population into Delhi leading to urbanisation;
- (ii) high cost of land;
- (iii) relatively low income /return from agricultural activity; and
- (iv) uncertain in availability of irrigation water supply from Haryana and poor ground water availability.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the productivity and to make agriculture more remunerative by way of modernisation

of agricultural production, popularisation of high value and high yielding crop varieties; use of bio-technology for improvement of agriculture, etc.

[*English*].

### **Eatable Items in Trolleys at Stations**

1244. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items permitted for sale in trolleys on Railway Platform and Stalls in stations;

(b) whether there is any proposal to abolish the milk bar from the Railway trolley system from every Railway Station;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Hot/cold beverages, vegetarian and non-vegetarian cooked food items, bakery/confectionery items, a-la-carte items, cigarettes, bidi, pan, fruit/fruit juice, milk/milk products, chhabina/groundnuts, miscellaneous curio items, aerated water, mineral water, ice cream, sweets, economy/janata meals in packets, local specialties, etc.

(b) Milk bars and Railway trolleys are different entities.

(c) Does not arise

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion of Grazing Grounds,**

1245. SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for expansion of grazing grounds, which are declining constantly, during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to enable farmers to provide balanced fodder to their cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Filling up of Vacant Post of SCs/STs**

1246. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved posts of SCs/STs lying vacant in his Ministry as on December 31, 1992, category-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sports School in Uttar Pradesh**

1247. SHRI HARI KEWAL  
PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for approval and financial assistance to open a sports school in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have approved the proposal;

(d) if so, the amount allocated for this project and the amount actually given so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK) (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise

[English]

### **Modernisation of Madarsas**

1248. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have introduced a scheme for the Modernisation and vocationalisation of the Madarsas;

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

(c) the procedure for the Madarsas to benefit from the scheme; and

(d) the financial outlay during 1992-93 and the number of Madarsas which had been covered during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madarsas education will be introduced from 1993-94.

(b) 1. The objective of the scheme is to encourage Maktabs & Madarsas to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi & English in their curriculum.

2. This will be achieved by the coverage of such institutions providing primary education and primary sections in middle and secondary schools in the first phase during 8th five year Plan. In the second phase, during the Ninth Plan, coverage could be extended to secondary schools.

3. 100% financial assistance will be provided for appointment of qualified full time and part-time teachers of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies & Languages Besides a lumpsum grant of Rs.4000/- would-

be given for purchase of books, science Kits, equipment etc.

(c) Voluntary organisations/societies/trusts which are registered under Central or State Govt. Acts or Wakf Boards and have been in existence for three years would be considered for assistance under this scheme. Organisations requesting assistance will be required to apply to the State/UT's Education Secretary in a prescribed form.

(d) The Scheme will be made operational from 1993-94

### **Quality of Poultry Products**

1249. SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the conversion ratio of plant food/protein through poultry; and

(b) the kind of chemical residues found in chicken meat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Based on the result of the top entry in the 15th broiler test concluded during January, 1993 at Random Sample poultry Performance Testing Centre at Bombay, the conversion ratio of plant food to poultry is found to be 1.88: 1 and the conversion ration of plant protein to poultry to be 0.43.1.

(b) No information is available on the kind of chemical residues found in chicken meat under Indian situation.

### **Link Between Universities and National Laboratories**

1250. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to link the universities with national laboratories to improve the quality of scientific education in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission UGC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) on 5th February, 1991, to enable the universities and the national laboratories to have more fruitful interaction in view of their complementary expertise and competence as well as roles and function... It is envisaged that greater participation and involvement of the university system in the research and development activities of the CSIR and of the CSIR activities in the universities would lead to betterment of each others expertise and infrastructure and optimum utilisation of facilities created in the front-line areas. This is expected to improve the quality of scientific education and research in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Tropical Arid Zone Fruits**

1251. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for development arid zone fruits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to popularise cultivation of fruits is under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). A Central Sector Scheme on Tropical and Arid zone fruits is being implemented since 1990-91. The following are the major components:-

1. Rejuvenation of old orchards of various fruits.
2. Mulching.
3. Drip Irrigation.
4. Elite progeny orchards Programme.

An amount of Rs. 131.00 lakhs, Rs. 1642-03 lakhs and Rs. 1928. 11 lakhs during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively released to States under this Scheme.

#### **Meeting of State Education Secretaries**

1252. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government held any meeting with the State Education Secretaries and Directors of higher education in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, a meeting of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Higher Education was convened by UGC on 27th January, 1993 at New Delhi. The discussion centered around establishment of special cells for SC/ST in the universities, College Development Council, NET type qualifying examinations in the States, Programme of Autonomous-Colleges, setting up of State Council of Higher Education, utilisation of developmental assistance of UGC by the States and generation of extrabudgetary resources. The States were advised to take appropriate steps to make these programmes effective.

[*Translation*]

### **Domestic Gardening**

1253. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage domestic gardening keeping in view the increasing pollution, urbanisation and shortage of agricultural land;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been formulated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not have any scheme to promote domestic gardening.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Utilisation of Trains/Ranakes**

1254. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the many trains remain idle for many hours after one or two trips at various stations;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether any demand for representation has been received from any passengers association to introduce or extend the route of such trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

### **Temporary Godowns in U.P.**

1255. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the storage capacity of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether storage capacity of temporary godowns in Uttar Pradesh has been increased;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains damaged in the godowns during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH

RAI): (a) The storage capacity (Owned & Hired/covered & CAP for foodgrains available with the Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years has been as under:-

Year (31/3)	Covered		Total	Owned	CAP(Open)		Total	Grand total
	Owned	Hired			Hired	Owned		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1990-91	14.22	9.54	23.76	1.73	1.50	3.23	26.99	
1991-92	14.37	7.94	22.31	1.73	1.16	2.89	25.20	
1992-93 (31/12/92)	14.67	5.28	19.95	1.73	1.17	2.90	22.85	

(b) and (c). food Corporation of India has increased its own storage capacity. No need of additional capacity of temporary godowns has been felt due to low utilisation of existing capacity. However, wherever necessary, such capacity is temporarily being hired as and when required.

(d) Information is being collected.

### **Progress in Pisciculture**

1256. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been a progress in pisciculture in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh during the recent years;

(b) If so, the main factors contributing to the progress in this regard; and

(c) the action taken to increase the fish production particular in lakes and rivers in Northern Bihar, Bengal and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the major factors contributing to the progress in development of coastal aquaculture in Andhra Pradesh include;

(i) Availability of the most conducive brackshwater land along the Andhra Coast for development of brackish water shrimp farms.

(ii) Availability of assured supply of sea water, brackish water and fresh-water for undertaking Pisciculture activity in this area.

(iii) availability of adequate quantities

of quality fish/shrimp seed and feed, etc.

(c) Following are some of the important programmes taken up for increasing fish production particularly in lakes and rivers in different parts of the country including Northern Bihar and Bengal;

(i) Implementation of a World Bank assisted Project for fish culture in about 5400 ha area under ox-bow lakes in Bihar Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and 46,000 ha. under small/medium reservoirs in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. This project would yield an additional fish production of about 7800 tonnes-per annum.

(ii) Development of running water fish culture in the hilly regions of the country, and

(iii) Development of Inland Fisheries in the cooperative sector with financial/technical assistance from European Economic Community through the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

[English]

### **Imbalanced use of Fertilizers**

1257 SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imbalance use of NPK fertilizer in some States has come to the notice of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such imbalanced use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government of India has been making every effort for promoting efficient and Balanced use of Fertilizers in all parts of the country since the ratio of nutrient use is not as per ideal norms.

Nutrient use is governed by various factors including price, availability of different fertilizers, soil structure, rainfall and moisture conditions.

(c) As price is an important criteria for product use, the Central Government has steps taken for making decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers available at concessional rates.

The Central Government is also implementing a programme for balanced and integrated use of fertilizers. The programme envisages creation of inputs testing facilities and propagation of use of Bio-fertilizers, green Manuring, urban and rural compost. These components are designed to contribute optimum and efficient use of chemical biological and organic nutrients.

#### Teaching of Urdu in Schools

1258. SHRI SYED  
SHAHABUDDIN:  
SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and non-Government recognised primary, middle, secondary and high secondary schools, State-wise excluding those affiliated to the C.B.S.E. along with the latest figure of enrolment;

(b) the number of those included in (a) above which have Urdu as the medium of instruction; and

(c) the number of secondary schools included among those above in which facilities exist for the teaching of Urdu as a language, set partly as the first language or as the second language or as the third language, under the Three Language Formula?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As per the data collected by the NCERT for the fifth All-India Educational Survey, the total number of schools, in the country as on 30.9.86 was 735771. Out of them, 2200 schools were affiliated to the CBSE. The state/ UT-wise break-up of primary, upper-Primary secondary and higher secondary schools including those affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education and their enrollment are given in Statements I and II respectively. The State/UT-wise break-up of the schools affiliated to the CBSE as on 30.9.1986 is given in statement III.

(b) and (c). The State/UT-wise information regarding Urdu as medium of instruction at different stages of school education and teaching of Urdu as first, second and third languages, as per the Fifth All India Educational Survey is given in statement IV.

**STATEMENT-I***State/Ut-wise Schools as per fifth all India Educational Survey (Reference Date 30.9.1986)*

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Primary schools	Upper Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher Secondary schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44346	5647	5034	560
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	182	50	31
3.	Assam	25873	4991	2230	365
4.	Bihar	51377	12211	3626	253
5.	Goa	993	123	297	23
6.	Gujarat	12709	16192	3302	1242
7.	Haryana	4849	1161	1899	180
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6904	1020	801	119
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7466	2196	846	180
10.	Karnataka	23023	14969	3572	929

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	1	2	3	4	5	6
				Primary schools	Upper Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher Secondary schools
11.	Kerala			6096	3547	2363	84
12.	Madhya Pradesh			64089	12692	1605	1811
13.	Maharashtra			38094	16919	7187	1382
14.	Manipur			2757	436	363	10
15.	Meghalaya			3692	665	288	2
16.	Mizoram			1005	463	160	0
17.	Nagaland			1131	291	95	0
18.	Orissa			34178	8271	3955	15
19.	Punjab			12838	1445	2247	283
20.	Rajasthan			28103	8334	2203	938
21.	Sikkim			468	121	55	13

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	1	2	3	4	5	6
				Primary schools	Upper Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher Secondary schools
22.	Tamil Nadu			29268	5666	2688	1679
23.	Tripura			1927	419	280	100
24.	Uttar Pradesh			75564	17335	2485	3373
25.	West Bengal			48456	3127	4483	1162
26.	A & N Islands			177	40	23	27
27.	Chandigarh			44	31	71	12
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			124	36	4	3
29.	Daman & Diu			32	16	15	2
30.	Delhi			1838	366	259	663
31.	Lakshadweep			18	4	9	2
32.	Pondicherry			339	100	65	22
	Total			528730	139016	52560	15465

## STATEMENT-II

*Enrolment in Classes as per Fifth all India Educational Survey ( Reference Date 30.9.1966)*

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>I-V</i>	<i>VI-VIII</i>	<i>IX-X</i>	<i>XI-XII</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Andhra Pradesh	6219855	1616596	688377	260604
Arunachal Pradesh	88029	17284	7452	2580
Assam	2627634	761848	318223	114262
Bihar	7787443	1928282	833380	94623
Goa	150280	77257	34418	13268
Gujarat	4944846	1497506	622050	203364
Haryana	1568127	639995	221010	32391
Himachal Pradesh	643494	301518	100896	11670
Jammu & kashmir	642095	270680	106343	37194
Karnataka	5037675	1467511	632006	2144770
Kerala	3037675	1551556	752268	21313
Madhya Pradesh	6931738	1960860	670736	95983

State/Union Territory	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	94560907	3255763	1432392	607928
Manipur	179834	68464	40362	862
Meghalaya	251502	64435	27162	17576
Mizoram	104044	28659	12029	0
Nagaland	126812	28969	11136	0
Orissa	3322181	872247	310253	32846
Punjab	1907993	727747	310253	32846
Rajasthan	4227048	1154092	469172	113703
Sikkim	61955	14939	4226	1046
Tamil Nadu	73255718	2608554	970143	363969
Tripura	364769	109029	41533	15283
Uttar Pradesh	11025696	3891959	182988	86546
West Bengal	6833911	1849564	740679	257070

State/Union Territory	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII
1	2	3	4	5
A & N Islands	35110	15696	6836	3213
Chandigarh	52011	26963	13319	1814
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14094	3520	1344	439
Daman & Diu	14213	5837	2019	640
Delhi	806586	411043	194852	116495
Lakshadweep	8198	3014	1160	412
Pondicherry	89204	40942	16421	6386
All India	85913478	27272336	11519996	3509571

## STATEMENT-III

*Schools Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as on 30.9.1986*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Number of Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72
2.	Assam	29
3.	Bihar	71
4.	Gujarat	31
5.	Haryana	77
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22
8.	Karnataka	43
9.	Kerala	36
10.	Madhya Pradesh	76
11.	Maharashtra	49
12.	Manipur	5

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>
13.	Meghalaya	6
14.	Nagaland	3
15.	Orissa	33
16.	Punjab	72
17.	Rajasthan	64
18.	Sikkim	63
19.	Tamil Nadu	139
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	149
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	69
23.	West Bengal	93
24.	A&N Islands	44
25.	Chandigarh	80
26.	Delhi	851

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>
27.	Goa	2
28.	Pondicherry	1
29.	Foreign Schools	40
	Total	2200

## STATEMENT-IV

State/Ut-wise Information regarding urdu as medium of instruction at different stages of school education and teaching of urdu as first, Second and third language as per fifth All India Educational Survey (Reference Date 30.9.1986)

State/Union Territory	Urdu as Medium Instruction at			Secondary Stage where urdu taught as			3rd language
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	1st language	2nd language	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1047	407	216	30	246	2	0
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	5500	676	103	7	541	-	-
Goa	31	3	2	-	2	-	5
Gujarat	121	73	2	-	2	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	916

State/Union Territory	Urdu as Medium Instruction at			Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	Secondary Stage where urdu taught as		
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage			1st language	2nd language	3rd language
.. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Jammu & Kashmir	8933	2830	741	78	397	598	196	
Karnataka	2716	1081	214	62	211	11	2	
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	
Madhya Pradesh	217	47	14	9	36	1	27	
Maharashtra	2099	1114	407	69	407	97	32	
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orissa	39	6	5	-	19	-	145	
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

State/Union Territory	Urdu as Medium Instruction at			Secondary Stage where urdu taught as			3rd language
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	1st language	2nd language	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	10	3	-	-	3	2	40
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	92	29	23	19	16	2	1
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	396	2	-	-	23	83	-
West Bengal	220	43	31	3	31	1	-
A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

State/Union Territory	Urdu as Medium Instruction at			Secondary Stage where urdu taught as			3rd language
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	1st language	2nd language	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	53	26	6	8	10	4	4
Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India	21483	6311	1764	285	2147	801	1386

**Production and supply of  
hashew**

1259. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched any scheme for the cultivation of epicotil grafts of cashew;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the area under cultivation and the quantity of cashew thus produced during 1992-93; and

(c) the quantity of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers supplied to farmers under the scheme during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government is implementing a Central Sector Programme for Integrated Development of Cashew in India during 1992-93, under which the vegetative propagation technique of soft wood grafting as advocated by research, is being used to produce clones of improved strains. An area of 7000 ha. is expected to be covered under the programme for area expansion with clonal material and this will start yielding only in 1997-93.

(c) 266 tonnes of fertilisers have been supplied for covering an area of 7000 ha. and 1,20,000 litres of pesticides supplied for covering an area of 50,000 ha. under the programme for adoption of intensive pest control measures, during 1992-93.

**Promotion of Kho-Kho**

1260. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated any scheme for the promotion and popularisation of Kho-Kho game;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have recommended for including Kho-Kho in Asian games competitions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK) (a) and (b). The following steps have been taken by Sports Authority of India (SAI) / Government of India to promote the Kho-Kho game:-

- (i) A 10½ month combined diploma course in Kho-Kho & Kabaddi is being conducted by Sports Authority of India from 1977-78 to train the Coaches.
- (ii) Sports Authority of India has employed 91 Kho-Kho Coaches under the National Coaching Scheme. Besides, States have also appointed 52 Coaches in this discipline.
- (iii) Kho-Kho Federation of India, which is Government recognised National Federation, is provided financial assistance for promoting this game

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Olympic Council of Asia (as

autonomous organization) which decides on the inclusion of new events for Asian Games, consults the National Olympic Committee and not the Governments in ones matters.

### **Integrated Wastelands Development Schemes**

1261. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the name of districts covered under the Integrated Wastelands Development Schemes;

(b) the targets set for these schemes during each of the last three years and the extent to which these targets have been achieved district-wise;

(c) the target set for 1993-94, state-wise; and

(d) the districts which are proposed to be covered under the project during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The details of the projects sanctioned and districts covered under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme and the targets and achievements during the last three years (1989-90 1991-92) as also the State wise targets for 1993-94 are given in the statement.

(d) The going projects will be continued during the Plan period. New projects may be taken up in additional districts depending on financial allocation from year to year.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing Physical targets and Achievements Under Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme From 1989-90 to 1991-92 and target for 1993-94

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ANDHRA PRADESH									
1.	Medak			1150	-	-	210		
2.	Chittoor			-	-	320	-	3470	
3.	Nagaland			-	-	150	-	1503	
4.	Anantpur							1300	
Total				1150		470	210	6273	
Arunachal Pradesh									
5.	Lower Subansiri			200	200	150	165		

## (Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
	ASSAM								
6.	Kamrup, Somtpur, North Lakhimpur, Nowgaon, Dibrugarh, Silchar & Golaghat	2200*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2200							
	BIHAR								
7.	Palamau	-	-	278	-	-	-	1500	-
8.	Dhanbad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	-
	Total			278				2600	
	GUJARAT								
9.	Surendranagar	-	-	350	-	87	950	-	-
10.	Panchmahal, Junagarh,	1700	111	-	1418	-	-	-	-
11.	Bhavnagar	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2425	111	350	1505	950			

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
	GOA								
12.	Goa		76	76	76	100	100	110	110
	Total	75	76	76	76	100	100	110	110
	HARYANA								
13.	Ambala	500	800	535	610	553	553	553	553
14.	All 16 Districts of the State	2800	2800	2175	2175	2175	2175	-	-
15.	Hissar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3100	3100
16.	Kamal	-	-	180	610	950	950	950	950
	Total	3300	3600	2890	2785	4603	4603	4603	4603
	HIMACHAL PRADESH								
17.	Simla	400	320	228	-	-	-	-	-

## (Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
18.	Chamba, Kangra, and Hamirpur	1400*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Kangra	270	130	-	57	-	21	-	-
20.	Chamba	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
21.	Shimla, Solan, Kinnaur Mandi, Kullu, Harimpur, Kangra, Chamba, Nahar, Sirmour and Billaaspur	-	-	443	443	4058	3775	-	-
22.	Kullu, Mandi and Hamirpur	-	-	50	50	316	306	174	
23.	Kullu	-	-	-	-	1107	1271	835	
24.	Lahaul and Spiti	-	-	-	-	174	70	181	
25.	Kangra	-	-	-	-	400	-	1300	
Total		2220	450	493	778	6055	5593	2490	

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>									
26.	Doda	880	188	-	365	-	200	-	-
27.	Srinagar and Anantnag	705	16	-	702	1050	1058	1187	1187
28.	Rajouri	-	-	-	-	767	767	820	820
29.	Udamour	-	-	-	-	785	125	885	885
30.	Jammu	-	-	272	240	272	211	272	272
31.	Anantnag	-	-	-	-	650	566	650	650
Total		1585	204	272	1307	3524	2927	3814	3814
<b>KARNATAKA</b>									
32.	Bellary	90	-	-	90	-	-	3195	3195
33.	Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	-	3920	3920

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
34.	Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2750
35.	Dharwad	-	-	-	-	1250	-	-	2165
	Total	90			90	1250			12030
	KERALA								
36.	Thrissure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	970
37.	Mallapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850
38.	Palakkad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1650
	Total								3470
	MAHARASHTRA								
39.	Pune	-	-	700	700	85	-	-	994
	Total			700	700	85	-	-	994



(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1990-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
50.	Hoshangabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990
51.	Khargone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1225
52.	Mandsaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375
53.	Jabalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945
54.	Ratlam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
55.	Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
56.	Khandwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200
57.	Jhbu	-	-	-	-	417*	-	-	-
58.	Raipur	-	-	-	-	-260	-	-	1030
Total		3978		677	727	9863			
MANIPUR									
59.	Senapati & Ukhrul	-	-	250	250	340	340	940	940

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
60.	Imphal	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	390
	Total			250	250	560	340		1330
	MEGHALAYA								
61.	East khasi & Jaintia Hills	-	-	-	-	1480	2001		1480
62.	East & West Garo Hills	-	-	-	-	1480	967		1480
	Total			-	-	2960	2968		2960
	MIZORAM								
63.	Aizwal	-	-	-	-	1100	1100		2000
64.	All 3 Districts of the State	-	-	-	-	-	-		2000
	Total			-	-	1100	1100		4000
	NAGALAND								
65.	Kohima	-	-	-	-	1600	1300		1015
	Total					1600	1300		1015

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	<b>ORISSA</b>								
66.	Kalahandi	-	-	1198	-	-	-	2176	
67.	Sundergarh	-	-	384	384	1009	-	1488	
68.	Ganjam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1825	
	<b>Total</b>			1582	384	1009		5489	
	<b>PUNJAB</b>								
69.	Ropar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur Dasuya and Gathshankar	-	-	2950	2950	2965	2965	3600	
	<b>Total</b>			2950	2950	2965	2965	5600	
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
70.	Dungarpur	-	-	1288	702	1993	251	50	
71.	Sikar	-	-	298	298	350	350	512	

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
72.	Jhunjhunu	-	-	950	950	1150	1150	1350	1350
73.	Bikaner & Sriganganagar	-	-	60	60	898	628	1150	1150
74.	Udaipur	-	-	-	-	2000	1750	3433	3433
75.	Kota	-	-	-	-	700	500	1400	1400
76.	Jhalawar	-	-	-	-	900	785	3550	3550
77.	Nagaur	-	-	-	-	700	-	950	950
78.	Jodhpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	875
79.	Jaisalmer	-	-	-	-	150	-	750	750
Total				2536	2010	8841	5414	14020	14020
S/KK/M									
80.	East Sikkim	-	-	1530	1535	2050	2050	2905	2905
81.	South Sikkim	-	-	305	355	1095	785	510	510

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
82.	West Sikkim	-	-	-	30	700	820	710	
	Total			1835	1920	3845	3655	4125	
TAMIL NADU									
83.	Nilgiri, Coimbatore Pariyar Anna, Madurai, Kamaraj, Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Kanyakumari	-	-	5000	4816	-	-	-	
84.	Madurai	-	-	-	-	200	-	960	
85.	North Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	
	Total	-	-	5000	4816	200	-	1014	
TRIPURA									
86.	North Tripura	-	-	532	532	2966	2957	1430	
	Total	-	-	532	532	2966	2957	1430	

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
UTTAR PRADESH									
87.	Kashi and Tehri	-	-	511	511	911	915	900	
88.	Dehra	-	-	359	421	1052	1050	650	
89.	Nainital	-	-	407	407	650	650	655	
90.		300	0	526	526	775	1086	1075	
91.		199	-	-	-	223	165	200	
92.	Jhansi	-	-	488	624	630	684	3245	
93.	Etawah, Mathura, Kanpur & Unnao	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	
94.	Jalaun	-	-	-	-	400*	-	-	
95.	Tehri, Uttarkashi, Garhwal, Dehradun and Nainital	1360	1630	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	1859	1630	2291	2489	4716	4550	6725	

(Area coverage in hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1980-90		1990-91		1991-92		1993-94	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
WEST BENGAL									
96.	Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling	-	-	570	570	1000	1020	1400	
97.	Purulia	2000	2000	1145	1000	-	-	-	
98.	Bankura	-	-	1170	593	1310	1887	1180	
99.	Midnapur	-	-	1800	741	1930	3089	1750	
100.	24 Parganas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1420	
Total		2000	2000	4685	2904	4240	5996	5750	
Grand Total		9954	4284	34255	25117	50831	45257	98655	

\*:- Advance Action preparatory to planting in subsequent year.

**Assistance by National Cooperative  
Development Corporation  
to Kerala**

1262. SHRITHAYILJOHNANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided against demand by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to Matsya Fed in Kerala during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the misappropriation of these funds;

(c) if so, the details therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During 1991-92, National Coop. Dev. Corporation (NCDC) has provided as assistance of Rs. 2067.99 lakhs to the Govt. of Kerala towards the implementation of Integrated Fisheries Development Project by Matsya . . . .

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The allegation made therein, relate to the following;

(i) Master Fed appoints commission agents according to their will and want the fish caught to be given over to these agents;

(ii) Agents are fixed by Matsya Fed by receiving heavy sums as bribery;

(iii) The Masters Fed officials used the police to take back fishing implement; and

(iv) Matsya Fed overlooked the role of

cooperative societies and the entire assistance has been distributed to some unrecognised groups and individuals, resulting in gross misappropriation and corruption.

(d) Govt. of India has requested the Govt. of Kerala to look into the matter and send information regarding the steps taken by them. NCDC has also been asked to take up the matter with the State Government.

**Population of Ranatigrina**

1263 SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Ranatigrina is declining even after the ban of their exports;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the population structure and dynamics of the Ranatigrina,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect and preserve the species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. From random Field done by the scientists of Zoological survey of India after the ban indicates that the population of *Rana tigrina* appears to be stable.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A study was conducted by Zoological Survey of India in 1984-85, on the

basis of which the export of *Rana trigrina* was banned. No study has been recently undertaken by the Zoological Survey of India.

(e) The Government has imposed total ban on the trade/export of products from *Rana tigrina*.

**Pension Schemes for workers of  
Social Welfare Advisory  
Board**

1264. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States where pension scheme has been introduced for the employees of the Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(b) whether this scheme is operational for the employees of Social Welfare Advisory Board. Maharashtra, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken to ensure that the employees of the Social Welfare Advisory Board in Maharashtra also get the benefit of the pension scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) The following States have introduced pension scheme for the employees of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards:-

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh,

Chandigarh, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Orisa and Nagaland.

(b) and (c). The scheme could not be extended to the employees of the Maharashtra State Board for want of concurrence of the State Government who have been requested for conveying concurrence.

12. 00 hrs.

**RE. DUNKEL PROPOSALS**

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have been wanting to raise a question since yesterday in regard to the ban imposed on rallies to be held in Delhi. A rally of farmers was slated to be held in Delhi at Boat Club on 3rd March. Holding of rallies at Boat club is totally banned. The Government became partly wise when it allowed the Kisan rally to be held behind the Red Fort. I demand that permission may kindly be granted to hold this rally at the Boat Club. Holding a rally is democratic right. How long will you hide your face? (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that it has not only shown that it can act but it made a mountain out of a mole on 25th February. When the BJP had proposed a rally notwithstanding it, the Government should now lift ban on all kind of rallies to be held in Delhi. Secondly, lakhs of farmers are coming to Delhi to attend tomorrow's kishan rally. Gene camps an organization fighting against the Dunkel Proposals is creating awareness. The interests of the farmers will be hit hard if the Government signs the Dunkel Proposal. Therefore, the Government should not sign these Dunkel Proposals. There are certain points which are the bone of contention. Firstly, goes should not be made

patent. Secondly, foreign seeds should not be imported unnecessarily and multi-national companies should not be allowed import seeds of foodgrains. Lakhs of farmers are coming here to raise these questions. I would like to urge upon the Government that in the larger interest of the country situation should not be allowed to go put of control wherein the farmers would revolt. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like that good sense should prevail on the Government and it should oppose the Dunkel Proposals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time a discussion on this subject was held for a short while but no action was taken on it. The leaders belonging to ruling and all the opposition parties criticised the Dunkel Proposal cutting across party lines and urged the Government to clarify its stand in there GATT negotiations. Through you, I would like to know why did the Government not put its stand firmly in the GATT negotiations and criticise gene being made patent and import of foreign seeds? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh); Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given you in writing in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER; One member will speak on one subject only.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me for a minute only. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You formulate rules and later on you violate them. Then you complain to me regarding the violation of rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek you advice. What should the Members do? Everybody wants to speak on the Dunkel Proposal because the hon. Minister has already given a statement wherein he said the Dunkel Proposals will not affect our interests. The entire world knows about it now. What is the uses of raising this question now in this House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I want to explain the position. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Why did he give a statement without discussing it in the House? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may clarify one thing about the statement.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I understand that the Dunkel proposals are important. They were discussed on the Floor of the House. But if the House wants to discuss them now, they can give a notice to me under 193 and I will consider it. But, without giving a notice and without informing the Minister also, at the last moment, if such important issues are raised, then there is no proper response also. So, let us follow the rule; and I am not averse to allowing a discussion on a matter like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury:

*(Interruptions)**[English]**[Translation]*

SJHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): A statement of the Minister has appeared that the Dunkel Proposal will not adversely affect the interests of the country..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Shri Chandra Shekhar was saying that I have stated that some people were under wrong impression that farmers will not be allowed to use the seeds which they produced in their farms and this is provided in the Dunkel Proposal (*Interruptions*) I have stated that such Proposal I would neither be accepted nor be given any consideration .. (*Interruptions*) You should listen to me at least..(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You are not included in the negotiations as per the statement made by the Minister of Commerce..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have not said any such thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The statement made by the Minister of Commerce is different from the statement made by you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It has appeared in a newspaper that the Dunkel Proposals will not affect the interests of farmers..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Why does he lose he lose a temper. The Ministers are not dictators. I am not nearing you. You are not a dictator in this country. You are issuing a statement without discussing it, (*Interruptions*). The Minister is not free to make any such statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is the stand of the Government on the Dunkel proposals? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Who are you to make such a statement. Without the sanction of Parliament? you are nobody to commit the country without the sanction of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have not committed the country.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You have committed the country..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I only said that I would not accept any such thing..(*Interruptions*) I have not said anything wrong. I stand by what I said. I always stand by what I said. I said, I will not be a party to such a thing. It is my own farmers who are using their own seeds. That is the only thing I said. What I have said on the Floor of the House, I reiterate it. That thing will be discussed on the Floor of the House and nothing will be done which is against the interest of the farmers of this country. That is what I said. (*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind you that a discussion was held on the last day of the

last session keeping in view the significance of the Dunkel Proposals. Shri Kumaramangalam is sitting here. Shri Rabi Ray ji had moved a motion to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee in this regard. The Committee should seriously consider the adverse effect of these proposals on the farmers, industries and the larger interests of the country. There was unanimity in the entire House over this. Shri Kumaramangalam went out of the House to see the Prime Minister and then informed the House that it was not possible to set up a J.P.C. But in the mean time, the Prime Minister would convene a meeting of leaders of all parties. He said this in the House. This is no record and you can verify it. He said that an opinion will be formed after considering it because the interest of the country was involved. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers of the entire Europe, Brussels and Farn have revolted against the Dunkel Proposal because their interests have been hit hard. The farmers were lathi-charged and firing was ordered there..(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: You are dealing such an important issue in a vague manner even though I had asked you to give a notice under 193.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. I am submitting that the farmers from the entire country have come to protest against it. I would like you to direct the Government not to accept the Dunkel proposal unless there is consensus in the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The question raised by Shri Nitish Kumar has two important aspects. One is, he demanded that permission should be given to hold rally at Boat Club. Secondly, according to him the venue of the rally has been shifted as its agenda relates to the Dunkel Proposals.

Though discussion on the Dunkel proposals was held once but no attention at that time was paid to the cause of farmers. At present the farmers belonging to the entire country have paid attention to it. Earlier, it was considered that the Dunkel proposals will affect only pharmaceuticals and not the patent law.

The farmers of India are so much concerned about the impending impact of the Dunkel proposal on seeds that the farmers of different States have virtually waged revolt against it. It has already happened in Bangalore. We would like to know the views of the Government about the likely impact of the Dunkel proposal on the farmers of India. When a statement to the effect is made that the Dunkel proposal will not have any adverse impact on our farmers... (Interruptions) Has this statement been made by him or has it been published by the Press Council. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have said only one thing which I am repeating here and which I say even outside the House that the Government would not do any such thing that goes against the interest of the farmers.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The hon. Minister of Agriculture may come here with a written statement. There are doubts in the minds of farmers that after the Dunkel proposal is passed, it would virtually restrict the use of the indigenous seed. The hon. Minister may make a statement in this regard. About the rally, I would submit that the 25th February is over I would like to say that the Boat Club, where people have been assembling to express their views and it has acquired as much importance as Hyde Park in London has acquired. So, it should be opened to all. This is my submission to the Government.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I did not any such thing that the Dunkel proposal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (PUNE): Please give it in writing.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Nothing such will be accepted that is against the interests of farmers. Farmers have the freedom to grow seeds in their own way. It is unacceptable if anyone prevents them from doing so. This question does not arise.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): On the 15th of last month, the hon. Minister of commerce..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Are we having a discussion on Dunkel Proposals?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Are you supporting the Dunkel: Proposals?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL CHUDHARY: Let us have a discussion then.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. ,O.K.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you know the rules, Mr. Kamal Chaudary? Speaker has told us. You are not a Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was only pointing out that the hon. Minister of Com-

merce, whose Ministry is dealing directly with the negotiations in Geneva, told us on the 15th of last month that he called some representatives of different parties to Udyog Bhavan to discuss this question of the Dunkel. He said that the discussion which was held at the fag end of the last Session was not adequate.

He said that the Government would welcome a more comprehensive and a fall sided discussion which would according to Shri Pranab Mukherjee, help him in the negotiation there at Geneva. Therefore, I would like to say that this impact of the Dunkel Draft on agriculture is only one aspect of it. There are so many other aspects also. It is being discussed in many important gatherings and seminars. An international conference was held on this matter only ten days ago. I would humbly request you of course a proper notice has to be given and that will be given that a time must be found out for a much fuller and comprehensive discussion in which all sections of the house can participate and the Government must make it clear that without the consent of Parliament they will not make any commitment on any aspect of this Dunkel Draft. This is very necessary. Otherwise, what is the sovereignty left to us?

Therefore, I would suggest that though this is the Budget Session and we are hard pressed for time, time must be found out for this discussion, a very important discussion. Shri Pranab Mukherjee told us that day on the 15th that we have got some more time now. According to him, these negotiations were likely to continue till the end of the year. Therefore before that there is enough time for Parliament to have a thorough discussion and to outline what should be our stand in our national interests.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

(Dumdum): They should give a detailed not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They will also give their detailed brief. So, I would request that time be found and top priority be given for this discussion so that the full views of the House may be ventilated.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, the Dunkel proposals were extensively discussed in the last session of Parliament. However, being concern of the House, I fully support the proposals of Senior most member of this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

At the same time, it is really sad that of disinformation is being communicated to the grassroots level, our people on every non-issue, to draw out of it some political advantage. What is the fun in taking the poor farmers to the Boat Club? What do they understand by Dunkel proposals? The whole issue has been completely confusing. So, I would plead that unanimously this House should resolve that there should be no unnecessary harassment caused to the poor people by bringing them here. The proposal has to be discussed here. a consensus has to be arrived at because we have still time and I fully support it. But the message that is being given to the nation is really sad, that at a time when the unity and integrity of the country as being questioned, when secularism has already been affected, when there is no sense of security, I totally oppose any sort of rally or bringing the people to the capital at this point of time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: For insulting the people of the country that part of the speech should be expunged. Because this is insulting the people of the country. That must be expanded. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: I have not said

anything of that sort.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): During the last discussion on the Dunkel Draft, it was felt by many leaders of political parties represented in Parliament that a discussion in the House does not really suffice for going into the details, which was required when one looks at important things like the Dunkel Draft. Therefore, they proposed a Joint Parliamentary Committee and I had said that may not be possible, but definitely that the leaders of the parties would be called by the Commerce Minister and discussions would take place. I understand that on the 15th one round had taken place, I am sure that, that forum would continue and we are as much concerned as everybody else. This is not a matter of politics between the parties. This is an issue of national interest. As Shri Balram Jakhar has pointed out, we are very clear about our views and we would like that there should be a national consensus on the issue. It is in that background that the Commerce Minister had on the 15th had a meeting with the leaders of the political parties. This will continue. If they want to have a discussion, we can again have a discussion. But my request is that it should not become happen that again we have a discussion and like last time, they should not any that the discussion was useless. It should not be. Thus, a discussion should be organised in such a manner that there is a product out of it and not one of just airing views and going back.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): Why do not you give a note on

Dunkel draft to us?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to respond, please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): An assurance was given that a note would be given. That was Shri Chidambaram's commitment.

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members in the House on this proposal and we should appreciate the concern they feel about it. We should facilitate the discussion on a matter like this. I am sure that we can discuss it in many ways. This can be discussed while discussing the Motion on President's Address; this can be discussed while discussing the Budget. We can discuss it while discussing the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries. I have also said on the floor of the House that it is the wish of the Members to discuss it separately and pointedly and in a concentrated manner, it should not be difficult. The only request that I would make to the hon. Members in the House is that if the matters are of this great importance, they would not just fling those matters at ourselves without any notice. It would be profitable to give a proper notice under the rules and seek the discussion and you will find that there would be adequate response to such notices. We will certainly find time for discussion. On this point, it seems that everybody is concerned to discuss it. We will have a discussion under Rule 193 at a proper time, agreed upon by all the Members. The only thing is that those hon. Members who are interested in it will please kindly give the notice under the rules.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, there is another aspect that is about holding the rally at Boat Club.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please. I am not allowing on that point. I am allowing you on another point. Otherwise, this will continue; this debate will continue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, it has to be noticed that we have already been mentioning it.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been said. On this kind of notice, everybody is not expected to speak. You have expressed your views. If you want to say anything on some other point, I will allow you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The Minister of Internal Security is here. We want an immediate response on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing on that point. Are you going on that point or on some other point? Let me know, otherwise, I am going to call Shri Vajpayeeji.

12.24. hrs

RE: HOLDING OF ELECTIONS IN  
TRIPURA

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: (Katwa): I have another point also. We have given notice for Adjournment on the question of the prevailing situation in Tripura. We raised this matter yesterday. The Home Minister made a statement. We expressed our dissatisfaction on the statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nothing is there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The most unprecedented incident had taken

place. The Election Commission, the Constitutional authority, had given a severe indictment of the present Government that is the caretaker Government now in Tripura for their failure to maintain law and order, which is conducive for holding free and fair election. They had indicated also some political personalities who tried to interfere with the peaceful holding of election. Now, in view of this, what was necessary even without waiting for different political parties to ask for imposition of Constitutional remedy in Tripura, may be the President's Rule. It is because we have no other portion to remove these dead bodies that is polluting the situation in Tripura, in the name of caretaker Government. We want to know why this Government is silent in this very grave a political question; the question of Constitution, the question of property, the question of morality. The continuance of this caretaker Government even for a minute is an assault on the democracy and it will create suspicion in the minds of the people that this Government is also not interested to hold free and fair elections in Tripura. I want an immediate reaction from the Government. What action are they going to take? They must make it clear in the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we have given sufficient notice to the Government yesterday the Home Minister was kind enough to say that he will make a statement. I do not know whether they had the time to go through the statement. I said, this was a deliberate affront and insult to the parliament. We only read out what happened one month back and said that the Ministry is continuing. No reference has been made to the Election Commissioner's order of 27th of February. There is no Legibility Assembly there. What is the effect of this? Was there any other Constitutional remedy in this country except to impose the President's rule? The Home Minister

says it is not his job, it is the Law Minister's job. This is amazing. This is just taking the parliament for a ride and the country for a ride. Is it the response of the Home Minister of India? And, Sir, kindly see this statement. We want a categorical assurance from this Government that this will be done and that the discredited, indicated so-called caretaker government should be immediately removed. Otherwise it is very very difficult to have any trust on this Government about their commitment to Constitution and about their commitment to democracy, and we shall have to decide how to go about..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is good if members speak one by one on a particular topic; otherwise the whole thing is disturbed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you linger on this topic even after you are convinced with it, then there will be no time left to have discussion on the Dunkel proposal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I raised a matter regarding Tripura yesterday. Shri S.B. Chavan had said that the matter was concerned with the Ministry of Law instead of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The hon. Minister of Law would perhaps like to speak something about it. The Home Minister is on record. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What could you not

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to say that we support what Shri Saffuddin Chcodhary and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have said. I request you that since the Minister of Law is present here, he may make a statement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. Now I am calling..

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We want the response from the Government Sir..(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Has the Law Minister to do anything with President's rule? Is President's rule to be decided by the Law Minister? The Law Minister does not decide this question..(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: We want the reaction of the Government , Sir..(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the procrastination of this Government resulted in the demolition of the mosque and this is how they are demolishing the Constitutional fabric of this country..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: See, the business of the House will be disturbed if everyone rises to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ NATH CHAUHAN

(Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of Privilege Motion, I should be given an opportunity to speak.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, how is it that the government there is still continuing? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Law Minister, I must submit in all humility, is going to say something. He should confine himself to explaining that after the 28th of February is over, when the life of this present Ministry has expired, when the Assembly is no longer there, what is the Constitutional position now in Tripura. He should explain that. What are the intentions of the Government , we do not want to hear from him..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee had raised this issue yesterday and Shri Saifuddin Choudhary his raised this issue again today. Is it right to raise one and the same issue daily? Why the people of C.P.M. and C.P.I. are demanding President's rule? Earlier they had raised their voice for the impeachment of the Election Commission. Now they have all praise for the Election Commission. They have been fighting against the Congress Government Tripura for the last five years and yet they make allegations against our Government every now and then.

I would like to submit that the Government should hold elections on a fixed date by maintaining law and order situation. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, this is the difficulty with the Congress party; they do not understand and Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Shri Bhardawaj may speak now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for to giving me an opportunity. I have noted the anxiety of the House regarding fair and free elections in the State of Tripura. There can be no controversy that there should be fair and free elections everywhere in the country. That is the commitment of this august House and of the Government also. (Interruptions)

You will appreciate that when the process of elections was started in North East and other places, there was near normalcy, according to the records available to me from the Election commission. I have gone through the letters exchanges between the State Government and the Election Commission; between the Election Commission and this or that political party. I have seen every document.. I am convinced that something has happened after the schedule of the poll was announced. You will kindly see that the Election Commission was constrained to give a notice to the State of Tripura that there is a deterioration in the law and order situation in the State and the Government might like to do something. The State Government replied to it. The Chief secretary made certain arrangements which have been listed in detail and given to the Election Commission. But one thing is apparent from the record.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum):

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee saying is not going on record.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, actually I am assisting the hon. Members in knowing the malady.

So, the Election Commission got certain information from various sources - from the media, from the letters from this side and that side and from our side that the party workers are clashing. There was even a raid on the political party's office and booths and what not. They gave notice to the State. The State Government said that they are looking into it. The Chief Election Commission I wrote to the Home Secretary also. Immediately the Home Secretary had made certain commitment of deploying paramilitary forces and that was done.

But, Sir, kindly see what is the reality of the situation? When the political parties tried to clash and create a law and order situation, there is bound to be a disturbance and it should to our committee to give all assistance to the Election Commission to hold free and fair election. Let us not blame ourselves. On this issue we must cooperate because the commitment to democracy comes from all corners. So, this is what I have noted from that notice and thereafter reply was given. But, unfortunately, the situation has come to a point where the Election Commission had to postpone the election to 3rd April, 1993 and orders were passed and we are all aware of it.

There, he has listed certain facts in which he has blamed the workers of political parties for resorting to violence. (Interruptions) I will read out if you like..(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

It is the Chief Election Commissioner who has termed the first report of the Tripura State Government as . This is what I was referring to.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I do not think that we can use the word like for the Election Commission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): The Election Commission used that word and said that it was..

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I am not going to say anything on what the Election Commissioner says and what word he uses.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, people outside may use that word, but you have to use a parliamentary word.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, may I just bring this to your kind attention because I have to reply about the part played by the Central Government and it is my duty to bring to your notice that the Election Commission acknowledges in the Order that the deployment of large and extra Companies of para-military forces 72 hours before the elections has not served the purpose. We have been assisting the State Government and the Election Commission in providing a large number of para-military forces to maintain law and order. But the situation was such that this Order was passed.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the President rule be imposed or not (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Not like this, Nitish Kumarji.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Let him reply on the Order of the 27th.

MR. SPEAKER: This applies to you also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: Sir, may I, therefore, submit that now that the Order of the Election Commission has been passed, the Election Commissioner has called upon all the political parties to see that at least on the 3rd of April the elections are held peacefully and an atmosphere conducive to in free and fair elections. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are misleading the House deliberately. Why don't you refer to the Order of 27th?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the Order of 27th?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: In the Order of 27th the Election Commissioner has passed a specific Order.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Very specifically he should mention about the Order of the Election Commissioner on 27th February.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, now, Chitta Basuji, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Bharadwaj Ji, you address

the Chair, then your problem will be solved.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: I want to answer all the questions raised by hon. Members for assisting them. But if this is the type of debate, then, we cannot blame anybody, the answers will not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I personally want to reply to all the points raised by them. Regarding the complaints received by the Election Commission against certain officers, the Chief Election Commissioner has ordered an inquiry according to law and that inquiry has been hold by officers of the State. Reports have been submitted by them to the Election Commission, but that inquiry has been ordered within the purview of the election law and the Election Commission is fully empowered to look into that and we are going to give him full assistance on this. But you will kindly appreciate that the Union Government cannot inflict punishment on those officers, they belong to the State Government and whatever the Election Commission writes to them, the State Government will go into it. But actually the problem is that they have made certain allegations and they are not accepting the report of the Inquiry.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *(Dum dum)*: He has mentioned that disciplinary action has to be taken against the officials. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't reply to what Normal Kantiji is telling.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am not replying, but in order to give you a proper reply, I want to put the record straight that whatever inquiry was ordered by the Election Commission, the same has been hold and the Election Commission has been infromed that the allegations were totally baseless,

there was no substance in the allegations and that report has been submitted to the Election Commission. The Election Commission has been informed.

With regard to the law and order situation, our Minister of Internal Security visited Triopura and assured the Administration there that 'whatever is required from the Central Government , we want to give it to you once you hold a peaceful election On 10th, the of Home Affairs went there. This is the scenerio. We are committed to free and fair elections.

SHRI ANIL BASU: He is not referring to the Order of the 27th.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: With regard to the dissolution, the term of he Assembly has expired, there is no Assembly now, and we have received no report from the Governor on how to deal with the future of the Assembly and the Government there. That is an issue on which, you will agree with me, I cannot reply and I cannot answer because that will be a policy decision to be taken on the report of the Governor.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, how this should be allowed?

12.41 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Anil Basu and some other hon. Members came and stood or two floor near the Table.*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to take your seats? Otherwise, everyday this will happen.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2. 00 p.m.

12.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the clock.*

14.02 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two  
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: HOLDING OF ELECTIONS IN  
TRIPURA - *CONTD*

*(Interruptions)*

[ *English* ]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We would like to know what is the Government stand on the Tripura issue ? This is a constitutional question. This is not a personal matter of anybody. For the first time, it has happened. It is an unprecedented situation. The Government must react to this.

I want to know what is the Government reaction. The Law Minister has not even bothered to answer the point.

*(Interruptions.)*

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the name of the hon. Prime Minister has appeared in newspaper. I want to know about the case in which a sum of rupees two crore has been given...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Where is the Home Minister? *(Interruptions)* The Election Commission is a constitutional authority and it has passed strictures against a Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the Minister has already answered it.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: A sum of rupees two crore has been given to the son of the P.M. I have given it in writing to you. It is a serious matter....

[ *English* ]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Can a Minister against whom strictures have been passed by the Election Commission remain in the Council of Ministers? At least, propriety demands....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Election Commission has passed strictures against a Central Minister. What are they going to do? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you had a discussion.

14.04 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Anil Basu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can take up this issue tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): What is the reaction of the Government? These things cannot be allowed to go on like this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the reply given by the treasury benches, you can raise this issue tomorrow in some form or the other, and you can take up this task.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): You have to face the people. We also want elections.

SHRI ANIL BASU: The Election Commissioner is the constitutional authority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can hear the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There cannot be free and fair election. Where is the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I agree with you. Kindly take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, this matter was discussed in the hon. Speaker's chamber after the House was adjourned and a request was made that the Government should come forth with a statement tomorrow.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): We do not want any statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why was not President's rule imposed?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister complete his statement.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was decided. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I requested the hon. Minister yesterday to state in the House that a statement will be made immediately after the question hour. But he said that it is difficult to make it on the floor of the House. Shri Lal K. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition, was also there.

The hon. Minister comes, only after we came here. They only react. They cannot act on their own. This is the trouble with this Government. You cannot act on your own. You can only react. You put up persons who do not know anything.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Can you make the Care-Taker Government continue? You are responsible for maintenance of law and order. Why are you delaying it? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If my understanding was wrong, I shall go by the understanding of the Leader of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister complete his statement. Let us hear him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, let the hon. Minister complete what he wants to say.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was decided that we should make a statement tomorrow. We are definitely going to make a statement tomorrow. This was the decision taken with the Speaker.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why do you not make it today itself?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why can you not make the statement today itself? What is the difficulty?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was decided already so. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It does not take any time to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee was there in the meeting. It was discussed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: It was decided with the concurrence of the Speaker that it would be made tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Tomorrow at what time would you make it?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Tomorrow it will be done after the Question Hour is over. It may be immediately after the Question Hour; it may be at 2 O' Clock. So, it will definitely be done tomorrow. That is what the decision that we have taken with the concurrence of the Speaker. This is the actual position. We will adhere to that position. I do not have to react to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, be fair to what has happened. I requested you. I asked you would you make that statement? Sir, he says that it is very difficult to do it on the floor of the House.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I did not say that. I agreed to that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Unless the situation developed, he was not coming forth with it. He had not been here at 2 O' Clock.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I agreed and the Speaker knows about it. We agreed to make the statement tomorrow. We will make it tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If my understanding has been wrong, I shall stand corrected. The Leader of the Opposition was also there. If my understanding was wrong, I shall accept his version. Shri Lal K. Advani was there. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was there. Let him say.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, it absolutely dissatisfies us.

We are absolutely dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government. After all, this Government owes it to the House to come to the House yesterday morning immediately after the tenure of the Assembly was over and totell the House as to what is the Constitutional position. Because, as far as I recall, never before has any assembly been automatically dissolved under the Constitution by virtue of the expiry of the tenure. Otherwise, in all cases, elections have been held before that. This is the first time that though the election was scheduled on the 15th, on the 12th, the Election Commission announced that the elections would not be held; election has been postponed to April. Now, there are two aspects of the problem. The first problem is that of the Constitutional aspect as to what happens after the 28th, after the five-year term expires. Can that Government continue there? Insofar as the elections are concerned, there is no other authority except the Election Commission. Whether you agree with it or not, that is a different matter. The Election Commission

has virtually indicted the State Government for not being able to ensure a free and fair poll. In this situation, the Government has to do something. Here, the Election Commission does not come. All that we know of the Election Commission's view is from the Press statement that he has issued. These statements are really of a very serious nature; very grave nature. Therefore, I would expect the Government to do one thing. I would like to know whether it comes tomorrow to the House immediately after the Question Hour to give us an evaluation of both the aspects of the problem and the constitutional aspect as to what they propose to do in respect of what the Election Commission has said because the House is concerned that the Constitutional propriety should be observed and elections in Tripura should be free and fair. These both aspects are our prime concerns. The Government's statement should deal with both these aspects. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I agree with the suggestions made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. We are equally concerned with that. As decided with the concurrence of the Speaker, we are going to make the statement where all the positions will be made clear. This is what we have decided.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to say only this thing. A very serious situation was created before Lunch and the House was adjourned, the Speaker was very kind enough to invite some of us - in fact, all of us. Really speaking it was our unanimous point of view expressed to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that this is for the first time in the country the situation has happened like this. A constitutional and a serious problem has been created that after the expiry of the rule term of the House, the House was not dissolved.

Now the same Ministry and the Chief Minister was also indicted by the Election Commission. We were also present there including the Central Minister. Therefore, our point is that you are treating it very lightly. Even Somnathji said that there is a constitutional problem that a Member can be a member of the Cabinet without being a Member of either House. Tomorrow you will say, "we will extend his term later on. We will get him elected." Do not play with the constitutional situation. It is a serious problem and the Leader of the Opposition has also made it very clear. We were all of this view and even Mr. Shukla agreed that there is a constitutional problem. The Speaker was trying to get the Law Minister. The Law Minister could not reach to that meeting. I myself personally requested him when the situation was created and the House was adjourned please immediately when the House re-assembles, let the Minister make a statement. We all request him for that. But immediately after the Question Hour the Minister said, "we have not received the Governor's report." They told the untruth. They can get the Governor's report within a few hours.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: There is question of Governor's report in this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: In such a serious problem, we made a special request unanimously to get the Governor's report also immediately. Therefore, I request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister - he is also keen - that tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour the Government should come with a decision and the House be informed about it by tomorrow.....*(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He did not agree to say this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: In accordance with the decision that has been given by the hon. Speaker after hearing all the leaders who were present in the meeting, we will strictly abide by the decision and we will come before the House as directed by the Speaker. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What is the decision?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we proceed to the next item.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that the people of Tripura are very much shocked because of the postponement of elections. I went to Tripura for some work. *(Interruptions)* Please let me speak. Do not interfere in my business. What I have seen from my eyes is that at that time 104 people died within eight days. But this time only six people died. *(Interruptions)* Please tell them not to interrupt. Out of this, three people from CPM Party died because of inner fighting. And the rest three were the Congress workers. My question is very clear. My question is, in a democratic country, whether we want elections or we want President's rule. We want to face the election. People of Tripura want to face the election. But the CPM wants to avoid the election. That is why, they are afraid of it. Please hold elections immediately so that people of Tripura can get their verdict. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What the hon. Member has said is the usual trash. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now that the hon. Minister has said that there will be a statement tomorrow, we take up the next item Papers to be Laid.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice regarding all then has appeared on the first page of this paper..... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: This kind of thing is very undesirable and unwarranted because the Joint Parliamentary Committee is sitting. The Joint Parliamentary Committee of both the Houses is going into this matter. If at all this matter can be raised, it can be raised in the Joint Parliamentary Committee. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is entirely wrong and is misleading the House. The Joint Parliamentary Committee is not entrusted by this Parliament to go into the nefarious or corrupt activities of individuals be they the Prime Minister's son or any other Minister's son. Therefore, to put the rask on the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is entirely wrong. This is not the task of Joint Parliamentary Committee. Shri Khurana is well within his rights and he knows what the JPO's duties are. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the position should be made clear in this matter.... *(Interruptions)* Such a serious charge has been levelled against the Prime Minister of the country.... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rs.2 crore is involved. Therefore, light must be thrown on the factual position.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The zero Hour cannot be continued now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I am also a Member of the JPC. The Terms of Reference does not include this. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, a wrong and misleading statement has been recorded against the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. This is very unfair. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House. Shri Kalp Nath Rai:

14.21 hrs

**PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE**

*Annual Report and Review on the Food Corporation of India for the Year 1991-92*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts

under subsection (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1991-92.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [placed in Library See No L.T.-3446/93]

*Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal for the year 1989-90 etc.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Kamal Nath. I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1989-90.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT.-3447/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 1991-92.

4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in lay in the papers mentioned at (B) above. [Placed in Library. See No L.T. 3448/93]

#### INDIAN RAILWAYS (OPEN LINES) General Amendment Rules, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK) : On behalf of . I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.245 in Gazetee of India dated the 23rd May, 1992 under section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989. [Placed in Library See no. LT-3450/93]

*Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Open School, Delhi, for 1990-91, Technical Teacher's Training Institute, Chandigarh for 1991-92 etc,*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): On behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, Delhi, for the yar 1990-91 together with Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the national Open School, Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English varsions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-3451/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1991-92.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See no. LT-3452/93]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of

- Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1990-91.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No Lt 3453/93]
- (7)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the malaviya Regional Engineering college, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) fo the malaviya Regional Engineering College, jaipur, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT-345/93]

14.22 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1993, has passed the following motion:-

#### MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill to provide for the regulation of the multimodal transportation of goods, from any place in india to a place outside India, on the basis of a multimodal transport contract and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1992 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1992."

14.23 hrs

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Action taken statement

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA  
(Andaman Nicobar Islands): Sir I beg to lay

on the Table statement (Hindi and English versions) 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) Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Seventieth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Home Affairs (Rehabilitation Division) - Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Bengal.
- (2) Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Eleventh Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) - Manpower requirements in Nationalised Banks.

14.23 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE  
LEGISLATION ON SEVENTH REPORT

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolspur): Sir I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

PETITION RE: SALE OF ASSETS OF  
THE BANK OF KARAD Ltd (under  
liquidation) TO ANY OTHER BANK

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg

to present a petition signed by Shri G.J. Sathe, Joint Convenor, Bank of Karad Depositors' Forum, Bombay, regarding sale of assets of the Bank of Karad Limited (under liquidation) to any other Bank.

14 . 24

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH  
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) (SHRI MUKUL  
BALKRISHNA WASNIK): Sir, I beg to  
move:

"That this House do agree with  
the Twenty-fifth report of the  
Business Advisory Committee  
presented to the House on the  
1st March, 1993."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question  
is:

"That this House do agree with  
the Twenty-fifth report of the  
Business Advisory Committee  
presented to the House on the  
1st March, 1993."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.24 1/2 hrs

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
(TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKING AND  
REPEAL) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer and vesting of the undertaking of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to and in the Company to be formed and registered as Company under the Companies Act, 1956 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to repeal the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the transfer and vesting of the undertaking of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to and in the Company to be formed and registered as Company under the Companies Act, 1956 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to repeal the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. ABRAR AHMED : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up Matters under Rule 377.

Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

1425 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to bring out low cost translations of entire work of Mahatma Jotiba Phule, social reformer of Maharashtra, in Hindi and English.**

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Kard): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Mahatma Jotiba Phule, a great social reformer of Maharashtra was a pioneer in the cause of social justice, women's education, trade union movement and upliftment of farmers. Many books written by him in Marathi are revolutionary. They have had profound influence in shaping the ethos of social quality in Maharashtra. The entire literature by Mahatma Phule is highly relevant even today and the younger generation needs to be introduced to Phule's literature. Maharashtra Government has published his writings and a biography in Marathi.

I request the Central Government to bring out low cost translations of Mahatma Phule's entire work in Hindi and English.

- (ii) **Need for implementation of agreements for dearness allowance, etc. for the workers of Central Public Sector Undertakings.**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Unanimous agreement was reached on 23rd July, 1992 on dearness allowance for the workers of the Central Public Sector Undertakings by the Tripartite

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Committee with the Labour Minister as Chairman, whereby Rs. 2 per point increase with variable slab rate would be payable with effect from 1.1.1989. Another agreement reached in the special tripartite meeting was to lift the ban on wage revision negotiations in the Central Public Sector Undertakings and to direct the Public Sector Managements to commence negotiations with the workers organisation. The period of last wage agreement in all the Central Enterprises Expired in December, 1991.

Further an agreement was reached in the Indian labour Conference for introduction of a pension scheme for all employees.

Although tripartite agreements are considered sacred and binding, it is a matter of regret that no steps have yet been taken for implementing them in spite of repeated representation of the INTUC and assurances given by the Government, aggrieved by such inordinate delay on the part of the Government in the implementation of the agreement, INTUC has given a call for a token strike for one day on March 19, 1993 in all industries and services throughout the country.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take necessary steps forthwith for implementation of the agreements of the tripartite committees and also the Indian Labour Conference.

- (iii) **Need to provide support price for apple and other fruits in Himachal Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI(shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, barren land in Himachal Pradesh has been converted into fertile land by planting fruit trees on it by the people of the State. Besides, in the fields also trees of mainly apples, peaches, mangoes, oranges, and lemons have been planted. The Central Government fixes support price for these fruits grown in other States of the country. Similarly, support price need be fixed for the fruits grown by the fruit growers in Himachal Pradesh. I would like to submit to the Central Government that this has not only checked soil erosion in Himachal Pradesh, but has also benefited farmers in the State.

I would like to request the Central Government to plant trees on the barren land in Himachal Pradesh to check soil erosion and to improve the lot of the farmers in the State. To encourage the farmers for planting trees, the Central Government should take steps to provide subsidy etc. to them. Support price for apple should be fixed at Rs.2.75 and reasonable support price for other fruits need be fixed.

- (iv) **Need to levy no Income Tax on instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance deposited in GPF of the employees.**

DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, almost in all the States instalments of Additional Dearness Allowance, at par with the employees/officers of the Central Government, are paid to the employees. This payment is made on the basis of the Basic Pay. Payment of the Additional Dearness Allowance to the employees drawing more than Rs.3,500 per month as, Basic Pay, is not made in cash, but is deposited in the Contributory Provident Fund/General Provident Fund. This Additional Dearness Allowance is paid to the employees/officers to compensate for the

rise in the prices. Depositing this amount in the CPF/GPF defeats the purpose. Additional Dearness Allowance is included in the total taxable income of the officials and income tax is levied on it. Though as a matter of fact this amount has not reached the purse of the person concerned during that year.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to pay the instalments of the Additional Dearness Allowance in cash to the wage earners to compensate them for the rise in the prices or if it is not feasible for the Government to pay in cash the instalments of the Additional Dearness Allowance, being deposited in CPF/GPF, should be fully exempted from the income tax.

[English]

(v) **Need to restore earlier pattern of Central Contribution to Sugar Development Fund in respect of Maharashtra.**

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government for maximum assistance from the Sugar Development Fund. Earlier, the factories used to contribute 10 per cent of expenditure for modernising their plants while remaining 90 per cent of the expenditure used to come from Fund. This pattern has recently been changed and the factories have to contribute 35 per cent of the expenditure and 65 per cent of the expenditure has to come from the Sugar Development Fund. Many factories find it difficult to raise 35 per cent.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to restore the earlier pattern and also to introduce incentive schemes so as to boost the working performance of sick units.

(vi) **Need to lift ban on export of Sandal Wood**

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Sir, sandalwood is exclusively bestowed on Indian soil in forest belt of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka while some quantity keeps growing in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In Tamil Nadu, the amount earned from sandalwood now is nearly 50 per cent of the State Forest Department's revenue. The revenue realised in 1991 was Rs.22.99 crores on auction sale of 10.12 M.T. of sandalwood. Stock of 2,500 M.T. of sandalwood got accumulated awaiting sale in 1991-92 and a similar precarious position obtains as regards deals in sandalwood in all forms, including logs and billers by Government of India, Tamil Nadu hopes to compete on a global scale to get a competitive price for sandalwood.

If total lifting of ban is not possible now, at least export licence may be given to qualified firms.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take urgent steps in this matter.

(vii) **Need to expedite the Construction work of Railway Over bridge at Arakonam, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI R.JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Sir, Arakonam railway junction in Tamil Nadu can be connected with Calcutta-Delhi on one side, Kanyakumari and Madurai on the other, Mangalore Port on the West Coast and Madras Port and some other areas on the remaining side.

Three years ago, the Union Government had sanctioned a railway overbridge with the consent of the Tamil Nadu

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

[Translation]

Government. But this has not yet been completed. Hence, the people of Arakonam find it difficult to go to Kanchipuram and Tiruttani. Also, the people on the other side find difficult to come over to northern side. This is causing a lot of hardship to the public. There is already an underway bridge but it is stagnated with two feet of water. As a result of this also, the people find it difficult to come from one side to the other side.

I request the union Government to direct the State Government to complete its share of work early. I also request to take necessary steps to make the underway bridge functional. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to make an allegation against any person on the floor of this House, it shall have to be accompanied by a notice. An allegation was made in the morning. But no motion was moved. So, that does not go to the record.

1434 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address moved by Shri Digvijay Singh. Time allotted is 12 hours, of which three hours and eleven minutes are already over. So, we have at our disposal eight hours and forty nine minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, President's Address is an important event in the Joint Session of the Parliament. This time the Budget Session started with the President's Address. I wished to be present on the occasion but could not. The reason is evident. At the end of his speech the Hon. President referred to democracy to be a living thing. He admitted that the country is faced with crises. He admitted that the country is faced with crises. He has also admitted that there have been remarkable levels of cooperation as also strong areas of dissent last year. He said that our democracy is very lively. I do not understand the extent to which the Hon. president's views and the Government's actions are complementary to each other. Is it not so that the President's Address is written separately and the Government acts differently.

My hon. friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is not present here. Once he wrote in an article as to how he drafted President's Addresses. I do not know as to what procedure is being followed now and who prepares the Address. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that we wished to be present at the time of Joint Parliament Session but we decided to abstain. Shri Advani wrote a letter to the Hon. President and informed that we are sorry that we are not coming and also clarified that it was not a disrespect to the office of the President. We do respect the office of President and since he holds the office we respect him. However, the Government is creating a situation due to which we would respectfully abstain from the Joint Parliament Session. We used the word "respectfully abstain." It is true that attention is not paid to minute things today, Sensitive matters are neither taken into consideration nor evaluated. Next day I read newspapers

and the news was that Bhartiya Janata Party boycotts the Joint Parliament Session. Though very minor but there is certainly a difference between the word "boycott" and 'respectfully abstain.' However, that difference is not being taken into consideration. We were very agitated. It was but natural for us to be agitated for the way in which our rally was banned. But we did not create any obstacle in passing the Railway Budget. The Government crossed all limits in controlling the rally. We also lost patience. But we did not create any problem while presenting the General Budget.

I have very long association with this House. I remember the days when Shri Morarji Desai used to be the hon. Minister of Finance. He was going to present the Budget but some of the communist Members were agitated. So they continued to raise a hue and cry while Morarji Desai continued his Budget speech. We could have also created such a situation. But we did not do so because our conscience did not permit it...

We want that democracy should prevail in the real sense and dignity of the House should be preserved. However, the dignity of the House is not preserved inside the House. Who knows what happens outside the House? Will the same not be reflected here? Therefore, when the Hon. President refers democracy to be lively, it could be reflected outside too. Farmers are holding a rally. What is the need to stop them? The Government asked them to hold the rally near the Red Fort. Cannot the citizens of the country gather in front of the Parliament and knock the doors of Parliament? All the rallies have been banned. Our leftist friends are also complaining, because there will be oppression. Everyone, big and small, will suffer. Therefore, oppression should not take place. The other day I had pointed out

that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs could hold talks. I read in the newspapers that farmers were given permission to hold their rally near the Red Fort. But we were not even asked whether we wanted to hold the rally at some other place. It is altogether different that we would not have agreed.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: (Barh): On the top of Qutab Minar?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would make you climb on it deliver and our speeches.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the incident of 6th December, is the first reference in the President's Address. That was but natural. The matter has already been discussed and will be discussed again. I will say afterwards what I want to say with regard to it. However, I was going through the English and Hindi versions of the Address. Its English version is as follows:

[English]

"The basic premise of secularism and the rule of law has been threatened."

[Translation]

But in the Hindi version of these lines it has been stated that secularism and law have been threatened. What is the threat and who gave the threat is the matter of discussion. There is a lot of difference in it. But I am referring to the specific word. In English it is said that ours is a secular country and it should remain secular. There is no objection to it. But the difficulty arises only when the specific word is translated as 'Dharam nirpeksh' in Hindi. Not only in my opinion but in a common man's opinion ours is a religious country. To be religious or having good qualities mean to the same

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

thing these days. However, emphasis is laid on to safeguard the 'Dharam nirpekshita' and I would like to submit to the so called custodians of secularism that 'Dharam nirpeksh' is not the equivalent of the word 'secularism'. It is creating confusion among the people. Is the Government anti-religious? Does the Government want to make the country non-religious?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already made a mention of it and today I would like to repeat the same. I am talking of the years 1949-50. When the constitution of India was formed there was no reference to the word 'secular' in it. Everybody agreed that our country should be secular. It was not at all a matter of controversy. Even after the formation of Pakistan, nobody ever raised the demand to declare India a religious state. However, the Constitution makers did not use the word 'secular' in the Constitution, because they were apprehensive that it might create confusion. When the word 'secular' is translated as 'Dharam Nirpeksh' it is certainly likely to create a confusion. Nehruji realised this problem in 1961. I am referring to Nehruji because most of the hon. Members refer to him again and again when they talk of secularism. Nehruji had written the preface of a book called "Dharam nirpeksh Rajya" by an M.P., Shri Raghunath Singh in Varanasi in 1961. The book is available in library and can be borrowed. I am reading out an extract from the book—*"Perhaps the word 'secular' in English. Some people think that it relates to antireligion, and obviously it is wrong to have such a notion. It means that it is a statute which gives equal respect to all religions."*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if taken in this context, India has always been and will remain a secular country and the incident of

6th December has not at all created a threat to secularism. Let us use the proper word. In the latest Hindi version of the Constitution of India, the word 'secular' stands for 'Panth Nirpeksh' and, not for 'Dharam-Nirpeksh'. India should follow the concept of 'Panth Nirpeksh'. The word religion is used in a wider term. If at all the people of this country have to be encouraged to move ahead, work hard and make as much sacrifice as possible, then religion cannot be isolated.

Shri Indrajeet Gupta is not present here. An incident referred to by Shri Durgadas in his book named "India from Curzon to Nehru" is worth reading. I would like to place it before the House. I quote. "I asked Gandhi how he would counter Jinnah's charge that his was a pseudo-religious movement likely to lead to a reactionary revivalism. Gandhi replied that his own idiom was the only one that the masses could grasp. Villager responded to his call, for they lived nearer to God than the townfolk, and understood his message as a call to self-abnegation and self-purification. As for revivalism, Gandhi said he certainly wished to see among the Hindus a revival of spirit of resistance to evil and a shedding of their cowardice. Anyway, Hindu-Muslim unity was to him an article of faith and he could never be so foolish as to inaugurate a movement likely to harm this cause. The Muslim masses instinctively understood the religious issue and would feel brotherly towards non-Muslims who espoused their cause."

[Translation]

Today, it is said that religion and politics should be separated and that religion and politics have no relation. In order to convey the correct idea of it to a common man if we say that communalism should not be associated with politics and that religion should not be misused to fulfil the political motives-

I can understand the sense. But the Government does not say this. It says that religion has no relation with politics and those who try to bring religion into politics pose a danger to secularism in the country. A common man does not accept this idea. I have not, so far, been able to understand why stress is being laid on defining the word 'secular' as 'Dharam Nirpeksh'. Are we not able to make people understand by translating secularism into 'panth-nirpeksha' or 'sampradaynirpeksha'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, firstly, before taking up other issues, I would like to submit a point in this regard. What is the identity of this country which we call as Bharat, Hindustan or India. Where are the life roots of this country. From which roots the nationality of this country gets the stream of life? No new nation was born in the year 1947. The nations which emerged in Europe after the second world war are in a process of disintegration at present. But this country has remained united for centuries. There were different states and they had some times used to indulge in wars with each other. Even then the country was one. What were the reasons for its unity? Please excuse me, I would like to state that at that time, Islam or Christianity had not reached to our country. The believers in Islam did not come with Ghori or Ghazni. First of all, the traders from Arab came here and constructed the first mosque in South India by taking permission from the hindu ruler there. Noone objected to the construction of that mosque and the ruler also permitted happily. Never before any such fight has taken place in the country. Is it not an evidence that this is an ancient nation? Only a new chapter was opened in the year 1947. Our intellectuals who are influenced with western education, will say that:

[English]

The concept of the nation is a modern concept.

[Translation]

So, they cannot accept our country as an ancient nation. If you do not want to accept it, it is your own wish, but no one can deny about its ancientness. I do not want to quote Nehruji again. He had also said "since thousand of years, a chain of life is continued and I am proud that I am also a link of that chain. I do not want to separate myself from that chain." Which is this chain? Is it not Hindu? But an objection has been raised on the word 'Hindu' after the independence or after the division of the country. Why the effort to give Indian colour to everything, after the independence was not fully successful. I have said it earlier also and would again like to repeat that we should discuss this question as to what is the national pride of this country. If this is not a Hindu country or if it is not integrated by the Hindu culture, then what other factors are responsible for the integrity of this country. Who were those great men who inspired the people for making sacrifices at the time of foreign invasions. It was Shivaji and not Autangzeb.. Why Maharana Pratap inspire the people of this country even today? I agree that the Muslims, who came from the other countries and settled here, became part and parcel of this country. They should also be treated equally. Our constitution provides such guarantee. There is a need to bring it into practice also. There is no difference of opinion in this regard, but people are being misled by creating imaginary differences of opinion. It is necessary to have clearcut opinions and we are ready for a discussion in this respect.

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister stated that day that the R.S.S. members consider Hinduism as nationalism. He should understand that here Hinduism is not used as Hindu religion. Isn't it so? No adjective was used before religion. It was always preached to follow the religion. Later on, sects were formed and ways of worship were developed. But this land has enough strength to take everyone along, Why are we giving less importance to this strength? If it is said that politics should not be communalised, then this rule should be applicable to all. One should not adopt double standard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat the same points. I am expressing a point. I am happy that Shri Chandra Shekhar is present here. It is necessary to have clarity in thoughts. You accuse us of being communalists and responsible for dividing the country and we accuse you of dividing the country in 1947 and again you are doing the same. Thus, this discussion will lead us to nowhere. One should have clearcut views on this issue, we should have same opinions and should speak same language on the basic issues. It is true that we will always have difference of opinion with the persons who say that India is not a nation or India is a group of nationalities. Out Communist friends had been expressing their views till recently that there is no such thing like Muslim communalism.

[English]

There is no such thing as....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Dada Bhupesh Gupta has given these

speeches in Rajya Sabha in my presence. I can quote those speeches.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY(Katwa): He would have been afraid of you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: please do not say like this, I have a great regard for Dada. There is no question of his being afraid of me. I know when the Constitution was changed and the Word "secular" was included, Shri Indrajit Gupta was present there. He had said at that time as to why this word is being included. Out country is already secular.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Midnapore): The word "socialist" has also been included in it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No discussion was held on it. This motion was moved by S.Swaran Singh and he had said that the word "secular" means that there will be no religion of the state and it will have no system of worship and its attitude towards all religions will be equal. Some of the Members did not speak at all. But when Shri K.T. Dsh tried to get included the word "socialist" in the Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar did not accept it. The argument given by Dr. Ambedkar shows his farsightedness. In the drafting committee he rejected the amendment. He said that socialism is a hypothesis of an economic set up and I do not want to include it in the constitution because economic system and hypothesis keep on changing. A time may come when a better economic system than socialism may come into being and the same is accepted by the people. I do not want to put limitations for the future generations. To say at that time....

Today the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar is mentioned in parts only, while the need of

the hour is to see him in totality. I am not going to discuss that issue/

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am expressing a point of view. A discussion is going on seeds under the Dunkel Proposal. The Government is trying to defend the indetensible Dunkel Proposal. The root is more important than the tree and that root has come out from the seed. There is enough matter to consider, but please do not level allegations. You can accuse us and we can accuse you. Where this dialogue will lead us to?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We go upto genes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because you are materialistic. That is why, you go upto genes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a mention has been made in the President's Address about our relations with neighbouring countries. We all want that we should have good relations with out neighboring countries, but despite all efforts, our relations with Pakistan and Bangladesh are not improving. The incidents which happened in these countries after 6th of December give a serious warning to our country. It is a matter of grave concern. After all, the issue of Ayodhya is an internal issue of our country and it is our responsibility to solve it properly. We can not allow our neighbouring countries to make any interference in the issue and demolish temples, burn down the houses of Hindus making thousands of them homeless and burn our National Flag and all this has been done on the Government level. in Faislabad, a Minister of the Federal Government in pakistan kept looking on and a temple was demolished before him. In Lahore, a temple was demolished through Bulldozer. This is totally wrong.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In 1984, the same has happened with the sikhs also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Sir, the thing is that the federal Government was responsible there and here the state Government was responsible for it.

15.00 hrs

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And, who did so in Bangladesh?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: There is federal set up there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Neither the Federal Government nor the State Government did anything, but 490 temples have also been demolished there. Is it an ordinary incident? What did our Government do there? I am taking of only temples here, but shops and industrial units were set ablaze there. Should it not be mentioned? That is why the Prime Minister of India had to cancel his Dhaka visit and moreover threats are still being given that the Indian Premier will not be allowed to airdash in case he goes there to participate in the SAARC Summit.

A mention was made during his address by His Excellency the President of India that the talks with Premier of Bangladesh were held in a very cordial manner when the latter was on a tour of India. Tin Bigha has been given well, the Government may give something more if it wants so, but there should be cordial relations. Dialogue with neighbouring Countries is needed to be had firmly and in clear terms. We want that our relations with the neighbouring countries should improve. Now, the rest of the world have considerably changed, but the countries of West Asia are still entangled in tensions.

I had told you that we would solve the Ayodhya tangle, but we cannot allow any Islamic country to become the protector of Indian Muslims. It is wrong.

Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the immigration of people from Bangladesh who are coming in great numbers is yet another issue concerned with this issue. Many citizens of Bangladesh have succeeded in getting their names entered in the voters' lists even through a voice of protest was raised against it in Delhi. Their names should be deleted soon. Can it be called a communal demand? Should any country allow people from its neighbouring country to immigrate illegally?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after an inquiry was conducted in Delhi, names of several thousand Bangladeshi were deleted from the lists of voters. The inquiry is still going on.

I had been to Assam recently. The proposed rally of our party to be held in Guwahati, was initially banned, however, it was allowed later on. But, I would like to submit that this House should pay attention to the situation arising in Assam. Issues are generally allowed to linger on. How matters are allowed to linger on for politics of votes was seen by us in Ayodhya issue. But another type of situation is emerging there due to the inflow of a large number of people from Bangladesh. The Election Commission no longer remains to be our institution but the Election commission has issued directives. Today the members of the Janata Dal and the left parties had raised the issue of Tripura. We agree with them on this score. If inquiry is not held in accordance with the directives of the Election Commission and if the officers in ques-

tion are not removed, will it then not tantamount to the mockery of the Election Commission? There is no justification of caretaker Government of the same State Government in Tripura.

It is being stated that the report of the Governor has not been received, but it is no secret that the union Government can get the Governor's report anytime and of its own choice. You got the reports from the Governors of the four States and dismissed those Governments. It means what you thing right is right.

The Central Government may be interested in allowing the corrupt State Government of Tripura to remain in Power. The Tripura Government which was indulged in electoral irregularities may be allowed to continue in power, even though the comments and the strictures have been passed by the Election Commission against the State Government. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yet another drama is being enacted in Assam.

An order to review the voters, lists throughout the country was given on the 25th November, 1992 by the Election Commission keeping the date of 1st January 1993 in mind. They had written in their report that foreign nationals have come to India in a large number and they have succeeded in getting their names entered in the voter's lists. The scrutiny of voters' lists should be made keeping in view the date of 1st January, 1993. The names of foreign nationals should be deleted from those voters lists.

Now I want to quote what the Election Commission has stated. I am having a copy of the entire directive given by it. The Election Commission has stated.

[English]

“AND WHEREAS, being aware of the presence of a substantial number of foreign nationals in some States in India the Commission, in full consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, issued a direction with its letter No. 23/92 dated 21 Aug., 1992 to all the State Governments and Chief Electoral Officers containing a special enumeration procedure for areas having a substantial presence of foreign nationals.”

[Translation]

The Commission has also written that the direction being forward by it has been endorsed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that is to say the Ministry is agreeable to it. The Commission added that in accordance with the new procedure it is the responsibility of the State Governments to identify foreign nationals in every Assembly and at every polling booth. It was also stated by the Commission the work of identifying the foreign nationals and counting their number should be finished by 31st August, 1992. The Commission added that in case there was any doubt about the citizenship of a person, the district collector should decide it by 7th October, 1992, Later on, this date was extended from 7th to 17 of October.

But the Government of Assam did not comply with the direction. It said that the counting would be conducted as per the voters' list of 1990. Those who had come up to 1990 would not be removed, whether they are the citizens of India or not. This was the purport of what it said. The State Government made it dear that it was not ready to abide by the new direction. It also issued directives to its officials that they have to ensure this much whether the person whose name was entered in the voters list was of 18 years of age in 1990 or not. Now there is a

tug of war between the Government of Assam and the Election Commission.

Now I would like to shift your attention from the situation of Tripura to the situation of Assam. The Election Commission did not accept the objections raised by the Government of Assam. It again issued direction that it should be followed. The Ministry of Home Affairs also reminded the State Government of its responsibilities, but the Government of Assam adopted adamant posture. A meeting with the representatives of the Government of Assam was held in Delhi on 13.11.92 in order to persuade them to arrive at an agreement in this regard. Now I quote from order of Commission.

[English]

“It became further evident that the State Government had knowingly and without any plausible reason disregarded the direction of the Commission issued in full consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs relating to this matter of grave importance.”

[Translation]

The State Government is not ready to abide by it. The Election Commission has stopped the work of preparing new voters' lists in Assam what will happen? To make proper arrangements for holding of free and fair elections, to revise voters' list and to add new voters in the voters' lists, all come under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. But the State Government is bent upon violating the directions of the Election Commission openly. It is also violating the directives of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

When I went to Guwahati I came to know that there are 105 such constituencies in which 10 percent population has increased

[Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

during the last one year. How can there be an increase of 10 percent of population in one year? But when the Assam Government takes any step, the vote-politics comes in the way and the matter concerning the security and integrity of the country is held up. This is really a serious issue. We do not want to make it an issue of Hindus and Muslims. People in large number have come from Nepal. They are creating a number of problems. The Government cannot accept illegal entry.

America is also not allowing the foreign nationals to settle there. In America when Mr. Clinton was fighting election, he declared that his attitude would be sympathetic towards the persons who were coming from Haiti to take shelter in America. President Bush had stopped their entry. Now when Mr. Clinton has assumed office, of the President of America, he says that he cannot be sympathetic towards them and that their entry will have to be prevented. That is on the Mexico border. America is trying its best to prevent illegal entry. But in our country every issue is given a communal colour and vote is linked with every issue. When the situation goes out of control, the Government makes desperate attempts to control the situation but eventually nothing happens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there was also a mention about the Ayodhya issue in the President's Address. That the case has been referred to the Supreme Court has also been mentioned. I do not know whether the Supreme Court would give any decision in such case or not. It can both reject the case or give its decision thereon. The decision may favour one side only and the decision may also lead to the state of indecision. Can this issue not be solved even

now through cordial talks outside the court of law? Can the Parliament not play any role in it? If the Parliament had played its role earlier, if the judiciary had been a bit fast in pronouncing its decision and if the political parties would have contributed to finding a solution rising above vote politics. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not mentioned the name of anybody.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): And you call it a mandate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a little change in the Muslim opinion. This is not so out of any fear. There is a change in them because they have come to realise that it is really a matter of deep sentiment of the people. Now I would like to submit that the Government should take advantage of this change in their attitude and make all efforts to find a solution to the problem. If the Government remains adamant there may be difficulties in finding the solution to the problem. There is enough time now and I wish what Chandra Shekhar ji had initiated should be taken up again. Later on, he lashed out at us.

Still there is time. If the court gives its verdict on the basis of the evidence, documents, inscriptions archeological material that there was a Mandir than the demand of mosque should be dropped. But it is a different question whether the court gives such a verdict or not. I am also presenting the other side of the picture. Whatever may be the verdict of the court one of the two sides would remain discontent. I do not want that this discontent should be there.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): Many things can be tolerated you also know how we are exercising restraints.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am offering

a view point. You have to assess its weight. Still there is time all the people of this country have to live together. The politics of vote has disturbed the situation much. (*Interruptions*) We joined this game much later. The debate on the vote of thanks to the President's Address is providing this opportunity. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The suggestion made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is a right suggestion. If a dialogue in the matter is to be resumed, will the Members of Bhartiya Janta Party and other people associate themselves with it. Will they take any initiative in it so that negotiations could be resumed again? I fully agree to their opinion that this problem cannot be sorted out through court and Government alone. It can be resolved through dialogue only. So could I would like to request Atalji to make their people prepared for it and pave the way of holding talks.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if any such effort is made we are ready to participate in it but it should be done with a goodwill and with an eye for finding a solution to the problem. Till now many efforts have been made but each step raised a new problem so in disgust we suggested that the matter should be referred to the court. Now the matter is in the court. Heaving will start and verdict will be given. Whatever be the verdict, it would leave one side dissatisfied and that will not be an ideal one. But I think if any matter is not sorted out through mutual negotiations. We should approach the court and accept its verdict. But this a question of creating goodwill in the country and Shri Chandrashekhar can discuss this matter with his friends and find out a solution. We have been isolated. BJP has been..... a political.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI, CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Will that root be strengthened if you recognise Shivaji and Rana Pratap only and not Tipu Sultan.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, this is an effort to distort my version. I had raised a question. Please put it up in a correct way. It should conform to facts in history and thoughts of the minds. Things took an ugly turn because various aspects related dispute have been deal with separately. It is not enough to say that the Hindus and Muslims should live together. Who are our great men and what was their conduct? That is why I have raised a question and I would like to know your view in the matter. We do not want to leave anyone. We want to take all together but in this effort we do not want to distance ourselves from the main root. He made a reference to Rana Pratap and Shivaji. Please turn to earlier events. It is being said that the patriots had fought against Muslims but in reality they did not fight against Muslims. They fought against the regime. The problem arises when our Muslim brethren associate themselves with the aggressor of that time? What is the need to put Ram and Babar as rivals? What parallel is there between he two?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) Nobody does so, it is wrong.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is so nice of you that you are not doing so. If we so into these details debate will become lengthy and would create a lot of bitterness. If you do not do, it is good.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Nobody does.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sulaman Saitji you will also say that you do not oppose Vande Mataram.... (*Interruptions*) Please get up and say that you do not oppose Vande Mataram.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Please stick to one point only. There is no use in complicating the matter. Why do you connect Babar with Vande Mataram.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not rise this issue. Our communist friends got up. Please be caution of them., they will continue to do such things.

SHRI SAFFUDIN CHAUDHARY: We had asked some other thing. Vajpayee ji, why it is necessary to cut the roots to take all together. Why does this thing arise..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Where is the question of cutting the roots?

15.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken much time. There are many other speakers from my party. Kindly do not be strict to them. I would like to thank you.... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have come but after a long time, I would like to submit one more thing. I am going to conclude. A white paper has been published. The paper is white no doubt but whatever has been written contains no substance.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to know for my own information. Why it is called white paper. It is written in black.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will do some research on that.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Shri Advani can make you understand better. This is a Britain tradition. Sometimes papers of other colours are also printed. But I would like to submit one thing that it was charged that all that took place on 6th December was the result of a deep conspiracy and the Government said that it was investigating the matter. But the white paper does not throw any light on it. Therefore, it is clear that there was no conspiracy in it. If the Government wants to prove it by a CBI enquiry, we are prepared to wait for that also. But the white paper does not say anything in this regard. The various incidents that the Government has referred speak that there was no conspiracy. It was wrong.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): She was speaking in reply to Vajpayee's speech.

MR. SPEAKER: She is not speaking in reply. She is expressing her own views.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vajpayee has called the President's Address on an incident. That is why he could prove that he was not able to be present in the incident. He has also clarified that his abstention was not a boycott. But when an hon. Member like Shri Vajpayee calls the President's Address - which is an integral part of the Parliamentary democracy an incident and tries to forget it. I have no question to ask him.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen many type of frenzies in this country, Whenever the point of frenzies and sentiments is made, I cannot forget what Bhagat Singh had said before being hanged:-

" Inhi Bigede Dimagon Maen ghani khushboo Ka Lachhe hain,

Hamen pagal hi rahena do, hum pagal hi achhe hain."

But today this frenziness and sentiments have taken this country to a cross-road and as Shri Digvijaya Singh said this frenziness did not stop with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. It gave birth to a new incident on 6 December which shattered the country's democracy and put a question to its existence. The question now posed to the country is that if this tendency is not checked where will it lead the country to.

The President's Address begins with his sensitiveness and his commitment to the country. He emphasised that if this country is not interwoven in the thread of unity and integrity, then not only this country will disintegrate but the very pride of the country will be shaken. He made a reference to the incident of 6th December. The entire world is terribly scared of the incident of 6th December because this incident is not only a fight for demolishing a structure or a fight between Hindus and Muslims but it is a fight to bring democracy to an end.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that Shri Vajpayee has raised the issue of politics of vote. I am happy that he has said that political parties can provide something new to this country if they renounce politics of votes. But I ask this question from him. Had his party renounced politics of votes, the incident of 6th December would not have happened. Today the country is having all sorts of apprehensions because of this incident. Had this incident not happened, there would not have been any apprehensions in public mind. Therefore, I would like to request Vajpayee Sahib that he should stick to what he has initiated because its responsibility lies on his party. Let him think over it a little.

Mr. Speaker, Sir there were references to religion in the last Session and just now Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee as well as other speakers, who have just spoken, have also made a reference to religion.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amreli): Will your party renounce the policy of appeasement?

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I have asked a question whether you will stick to what you have initiated because all the political parties would be naturally concerned with votes but no political party has ever stooped too low for votes nor one can do so as this party has done. They must think over it a bit.

A lot of discussion has taken place on the definition of religion in Parliament as well as outside it. I would not like to go into the comprehensive definition of religion because the definition of religion has always been changed and modified in this country.

Hon. Vajpayee ji has raised a question that correct meaning of secularism should be *sampra day dharm-nirpeksh*. I am ready to accept it and would like to do so. but he should also accept that his party is not fighting for *Hindutva*, Hindu nation or Hindu religion but for a community. I have courage to say so because I remember the definition given by Jaimini on the pride of Hindu religion. (Asmita of Hindu Dharm) Jaimini said religion is what the Vedas accept. But this definition of religion could not be accepted in

this country because there were several anti- Veda cults and several philosophies. The other definition based on the Vedas was made again and again. Acceptance of the existence of God is religion. This definition too was not accepted. Several cults did not believe in God or in religion. So, the definition of religion kept changing. This country retains religion on this basis:

“Yo Lokan dharyati, ye na manav samajo dhritah as dharmah.” This definition was made several times and it was accepted by the people.

I would like to submit to the House that the definition of religion has always been changing in this country. I need not be reminded of the definition of the religion in the need of the hour (Apart Dharma). The Bharatiya Janata Party regards Lord Ram as his goal.

Blamiki Ramayan puts this definition like this:

“Aradhana yah rashtrasya muchyato nasti maidhawa”. It means, to me the service to my nation is above all and for this my family, my relatives and all other things are negligible. When Balmiki Ramayan can dare say so, then in the context of this changed definition, if the Bhartiya Janata Party wants to change the definition of religion, it may cooperate. As I have said, here the interpretation of religion may be some thing like *Apart Dharma*. In the circumstances of the day pride of the Hindu religion has been magnified that there can be Hindu religion in this country. The very idea was in the minds of those leaders who fought for freedom and they put forth the concept of secularism. They put forth this concept also that if there could be any religion in this country, acceptable to all, it could be the *Rashtra Dharma* (nation religion) alone. I don't want to go further into the details of the definition of secularism. I would like to submit only this much that the true and real meaning of secularism will be, to have regards to all the religions. If at all, there could be any religion in this country acceptable to all, it could be the *Rashtra-dharma* alone (nation religion) I have studied Lord Ram a Lot. Balmiki's Ram says that we should convey the mes-

sage that there can be nation religion in this country. I am talking of the Hindu religion. As and when perverse argumentation was exchanged, a new definition of the Hindu religion emerged. Everyone followed Hindu religion. I would like to refer to Jainism, Buddhism, religion propounded by Nanakji and Sufism and would like to seek your permission for that. Whatever any cult holds, but as and when narrow mindedness has crept into Hindu religion, it has been removed. Even if there is any narrow-mindedness now, I believe the cloud will disappear and the definition of narrow religion propounded by the Bhartiya Janata Party will hold no good and the definition of nation religion will dawn on the country.

It is mentioned again and again that the Congress Party is anti-religion. I would like to submit to the House that when the Congress was founded, its aim was spiritual. The Hon. Prime Minister had rightly said in one of his lectures that we have been able to survive because we never renounce our pride because it was our base and our base of secularism was our spiritualism. Neither the Congress Party renounced it then nor would it renounce it now.

15.30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Spiritualism does not mean here a few sects nor few narrow religions but it means a broad definition of religion. I need not explain it. When the country assimilated other religions and sects, the people led a movement but neither my politics nor Government nor dharm-gurus (religious teachers) interfered in it at any stage. People observed that once someone has come here from abroad and settled here, he has become part of our country. Such feeling developed on its own and the society and the Government accepted them as our part later on. We have accepted this doctrine, "Sangachchhah Sambardhah."

I was talking of the Congress because Congress was referred to time and again. Hon. Vajpayeeji has just now mentioned

about rally. Vajpayee Saheb, the Congress has organised a number of rallies but the demonstration, the rally and the entire movement organised by Congress Party before and after independence was aimed at protecting democracy and bringing about democracy. It was never meant for highlighting any religious narrow-mindedness and that is because the Congress existed and is existing even today and will continue to exist in future. I would like to submit to my colleagues that the Congress is the party emerged out of the factory from where people come out after taking a pledge to make sacrifices for the country. I need not be reminded about the sacrifices made by our leaders before independence, by Gandhiji soon after independence, by Indira and by Rajivji later on. We have made an endeavour to point out that we are even ready to make sacrifices for the sake of the country.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: When was the Congress reborn?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let her continue.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: We know how to sacrifice for the country. Please listen one thing more. The leader who makes sacrifice, we pick up his dead body later on. First of all pick up the flag fallen from his hand and move ahead to safeguard democracy. It has all along been an attempt of the Bhartiya Janata Party since independence to capture power, though whatever political nomenclatures it might have been assuming. It is because of politics of votes played by it that it has come in the Parliament in such large number. I have nothing to say on their politics of vote but I and millions of others like me think a political party bases itself on the single Programme of asking for votes in the name of religion without having any social, economic or political programmes, then it is reasonable to put a question mark on the future of such party and the future of the nation. So far as the Bhartiya Janata Party's attempt to propagate Hindu fundamentalism is concerned, I would like to refer to Islamic fundamentalism as well. Islam is a religion, like Indian philosophy and Indian religion to go ahead

with single philosophy. I would quote later on. I would like to say when Namazees face West, when they face East after prayer and pray for peace for all, then no fundamentalism can affect them. In a way, they always preach and propagate the dictum of happiness to all. Prapoti repeatedly enunciated that people are primarily of two kinds; good and bad. He did not try to divide people in the name religion and sect. I was going through some articles during the past few days and also listening to their talks. I am sorry to say that the Bhartiya Janata Party began with the argument that Vivekanand had talked of Hindu religion. I refute it and would like to cite three examples by placing some excerpts before you from the speech delivered by Vivekanandji in Detroit on 21st February, 1894. I want to quote.

[English]

He said:

"Of the different philosophies, the tendency of the Hindu is not to destroy but to harmonise everything. If any new idea comes into India, we do not antagonise it but simply try to take it in, to harmonise it, because this method was first taught by Our prophet God Incarnation earth. Shri Krishna."

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

Secondly I would like to quote from the letter written by Swami Vivekananda to one Mohammad Sarfaraz of Nainital wherein he stated that:

[English]

"On the other hand, my experience is that if any religion approach to this equality in any appreciable manner, it is Islam and Islam alone..... It has further been said:

"For our own mother land, junction of the two great systems - Hinduism and Islam — Vedanta brain and the Islam body — is

the only hope."

[Translation]

Sir, I would also like to quote from the letter written by him to Swami Akhedananda, his colleague, where in the clearly stated that:

[English]

"You must admit Mohammadan boys too, but never tamper with their religion."

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr Chairman, Sir, one more thing. I would like to remind of the slogan of Swami Vivekananda, "Say with pride that we are Hindus" ("Garvse kaho Hum Hindu Hain").

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to reply to my hon. colleague. I too move strongly say that say with pride that we are Hindus. however, who can dare to profess this? Only that Hindu who is prepared to respect other religions and has tolerance at the core of his heart and he should have equal regard for every place of worship whether it be a temple or mosque or any other religious place belonging to other religions.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): What are your views about 'Vande Matram'?

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I would like to tell the hon. Member that anyone who cannot respect all the religions on equal footing can never be a Hindu. In your narrow definition of Hindu, there is no Hinduism and tolerance. Therefore, if there is no Hinduism and tolerance in Hindu I would be the first Hindu to profess even in this very House that I am not a Hindu. I take pride of being tolerant and that's why I am a Hindu. I would like to respect other religions since I know that without respecting other religious faiths I can never be a true Hindu.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding 'Vande Matram' I would like to tell the hon. Member

that it is a part of our glory and prestige. The B.J.P. is misquoting the facts and is presenting 'Vande Matram' in a distorted manner before the people. I take pride in saying 'Vande Matram'. This was the first song adopted by the Congress and the Congress workers happily sacrificed their lives for the country wily singing it. You people only have recently become crazy about 'Vanda Matram'. So there is the need to first understand it properly.

Mr Chairman, Sir, with these three quotations, I do not think anything is left out. I would like to clarify just one thing in response to the question raised by Shri Vajpayee regarding secularism. I have read many of his statements in which he has termed our policy of secularism as a Pseudo secularism. Since I have a great regard for him so I do not want to say a lot but I would like to remind him of the 1977 days when Imam Bukhari demanded banning of the R.S.S. At that time you tried to win his favour. Since then you are trying to woo Muslims to gain Muslim votes and when it has become clear that Muslim votes cannot be wooed, a new definition has been coined of secularism which is termed as pseudo secularisms. I would like to state that if anyone claims that our concept of secularism is a pseudo secularism, it is the B.J.P. alone and nobody else.

Sir, I would like to make a submission that our definition of secularism is not one of convenience but of true secularism. would like to quote Dr Karan Singh who categorically says that:

[*English*]

"Secularism was adopted by us not as a matter of convenience or as a sop of minority. It is an article of faith for us and a matter of our life."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell the

hon. Members that those who talk of pseudo secularisms are in fact suffering from 'Convenience Amnesia.' I think that on this issue they must consult the doctor because the policies of convenience is their style of politics and not of ours. Congress never toed this line, it was never its endeavour and nor ever Congress made it a issue.

Sir, I do not want to enter into lengthy arguments on this issue.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please elaborate a little the term "Convenience Amnesia"

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: 'Convenience Amnesia' is a kind of disease which prompts people to make convenience a basic for marching forward.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It means you need a pay chiatrist.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Not we but the B.J.P. is in need of it.

Mr Chairman, Sir, before concluding, I would like to draw the attention of the nation through you, that the B.J.P. wants to take the nation towards Fascism. Fascism could not succeed anywhere in the world and as the success of fascism in India, is concerned, it can never be a success here. It is the characteristic of the Indian culture that it takes the people of all hues together and its heritage though ancient keeps on adopting new things. however, I would definitely like to submit that the B.J.P. is adopting the fascism on experimental basis. India is not like Germany but if fascism makes a headway in India then it will mean murder of democracy in the country. All of must unite and ponder over as to how to tackle this menace of fascism effectively?

Sir, the Hon. Speaker put forth his views on the development of Rural industries, on the distribution system and on the economic policy. However, before expressing my views on these issues. I would like to

refer to Greek philosophy. All over the world women have tolerated a lot, even more than the mother Earth, and the example of 'Afigenia' is clearly etched in my memory. During drought in Greece the priests (Pundits) declared that by sacrificing a most beautiful girl, the drought can be successfully tackled. On search the 13 year old 'Afigenia' was discovered. While she was being taken to the sacrificial altar she was told that she was going to be sacrificed for the nation and the religion. Therefore, there is no need to ask for anything, but even if she has a last wish, she should tell the same. 'Afigenia' first of all refused to tell her wish but at the last moment turns back and says she has got something to say. She just said in future all the girls should not be treated like commodities but as human beings and then ends her life. I think the last wish of 'Afigenia' should be a guiding spirit for us that human beings should never be treated as commodities. I would like to make a submission that since beginning till date the Congress has paid much attention towards the lot of women. In his address the Hon. President made a mention of a 30 per cent reservation for women in Panchayats. It fulfills our demand to this effect.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am distressed to say that despite our best efforts we have not been able to reserve required quota for women from the very beginning. I remember that percentage of women was 4.4 in the first Lok Sabha. In the second Lok Sabha it was 5.4 per cent. In the third Lok Sabha, it was 6.7 per cent. In the fourth Lok Sabha it was 5.9 per cent and in the fifth it was 4.2 per cent. In the sixth Lok Sabha it was 3.4 per cent. In the seventh it was 3.1 per cent. In the eighth it was 7.9 per cent, in the ninth 5.22 per cent and in the tenth Lok Sabha, it was 8 per cent only. The highest percentage of women was 11.4 in the Rajya Sabha during the tenure of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Keeping this phenomenon in mind Shri Rajiv Gandhi had dreamt of giving adequate rights to women and the Hon. President has made

a mention of these rights through his Address. I would like to congratulate him for this on behalf of the women society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to congratulate him for constituting a Commission to check atrocities on women these days. I think that women will get many benefits after the constitution of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. But my submission in this regard is that we will have to think seriously in regard to its structure because if only the voluntary organisations are given this right, the suffering women would not be benefited much. On behalf of the women society I would like to submit that while deciding the structure the Government should be cautious and see that not only voluntary organisations but also individuals are benefited.

With these words I would like to conclude and while sharing my concern with the situation of unrest that has been expressed in President's Address, I would like to quote a couplet:

**"Ram Rahim mein fark nahin hai, baat samajh mein ayegi,  
Man ka mandir, dil ki masjid, pehle tum banao to".**

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: (Jadavpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address.

I was rather amused to observe that Vajpayee ji, such a senior leader, who spoke for about 50 minutes and out of the 50 minutes, about 45 minutes were taken up not with the Presidential Address as such out, with the question of secularism and

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharaya]  
 what it means and whether it can be translated as *dharam nirpekshata* or *panth nirpekshata*. Is it, perhaps, because Vajpayee ji has been feeling guilty about the incidents that took place on and after the 6th of December? Is it because of it that most of his speech was taken up with this issue? Is it the reason why, in his speech there was no mention whatsoever of the economic issues which have been described in the Presidential Address? I do not know. Maybe, I do not understand or maybe he agrees with what has been said on economic issues in the Presidential Address. This is just a question I am putting.

We found that he was talking of secularism and its translation as *dharam nirpekshata* or *panth nirpekshata*. I do not know what the translation in Hindi would be.

I can only say that if it was *panth nirpekshata* which led to the incidents of the 6th of December and led to the communal riots which followed in which about 1000 people died, then I am not with such *panth nirpekshata*. It is actually not *panth nirpekshata*, it is *sharm nirpekshata*.

Presidential Address, of course, is not the President's own speech but it is a statement of Government policy. And I feel very much surprised that the Government makes no self-criticism whatsoever through this Address of its own role in Ayodhya. There is no stricture in this Address on the Government for failure to act in Ayodhya. We find that according to Article 143 in the Constitution, a single point reference has been made to the Supreme Court. And, this has been mentioned in the Presidential Address. What is the meaning of this reference?

The question that the Government has asked through the President to the Supreme Court is whether or not a Hindu temple was

there at any stage before the building of Babri Mosque. All archaeological and historical evidence point to the contrary. Even if this was not so, even if there has been a temple at any time, how does it matter, how does it affect the communal situation which is prevailing in the country at this time? If this was indeed discovered, would it justify the destruction of the mosque or would it in any way lead to the solution of the communal problem, the communal disharmony that has been created in the country, taking this as an excuse? I do not think so.

I am also surprised to notice that in the Presidential Address there is not a single mention about the other fall-out of the Ayodhya incident, namely the riots and the people who lost their lives in the riots, the thousands of women who lost their husbands, their fathers, who were raped, who were humiliated, a who lost their property, the irreparable damage that was done to them and the traumatic experiences that they went through. There is no mention of them in the Presidential Address. This has surprised me.

One point that Vajpayeeji has mentioned in his speech was about Bangladeshi infiltration. No mention of it has been made in the Presidential Address. But the question is while infiltration of course is a problem which has to be tackled both strictly and from a humanitarian angle at the same time, is it an issue on which the communal divide has to be widened? Don't we know that taking the issue of Bangladeshi infiltration, the ever enthusiastic Mr. Khurana went and tried to put fear into the minds of people who were dwelling in the slums near Chittaranjan colony, who were by no means infiltrated? They were Hindus and Muslims. They were people from Bengal and other States. He tried to instill terror in their minds by raising this issue of Bangladeshi infiltration.

So far as the opening paragraphs of the Presidential speech is concerned, I found them totally inadequate in describing the present communal situation in the country. We find no honest assessment of the communal situation in the country in these paragraphs whatsoever.

Then I move on to the subsequent paragraphs where the Government is congratulating itself on the supposed economic improvement that has resulted in the last year. These days in the newspapers sometimes you find a new term has been coined by journalists, namely Manmohnomics, Manmohan Economics. I do not think it is Manmohan economics that we have here, it is Manmohan Magic, it is Manmohan jugglery that we have here. It has been said that the rate of industrial production and of export has risen. Actually the sleight of hand that is there in this assessment is this. The rate of industrial production and of export rose only in comparison to the last year, namely 1991-92, which is the nadir of Indian economy. The economic situation had never been so bad. Anything would be good in comparison to that.

GDP is said to have risen by 4.2 per cent; except 1991-92, this rate of rise is the lowest since 1987-88. Industrial production is said to have risen by 3.8 per cent; again excepting the year 1991-92, this is the lowest since 1987. Actually, food grain production has dropped in comparison to 1990-91. So, the much-advertised improvements are not improvements at all. They are the result of the economic jugglery, economic trickery. So far as the inflation is concerned, again we notice a similar sleight of hands. The last week of December 1992 has been taken as the standard, leaving the other 51 weeks of that year, out of consideration completely. On the other hand, if we compare the infla-

tionary rates of April to October 1992, we find that the rate of inflation has certainly not come down to a single digit point. It is still at a level of 11.8 per cent. This again does not take into account the rise in administrative prices that was effected, only a couple of weeks back, just before the Budget. This hike in administrative prices is going to raise the inflationary rates higher; and it has been admitted in the Economic Survey.

Full convertibility of the Rupee which has been announced is going to cause further devaluation. There is likely to be a ten per cent decrease in the value of the Rupee to the Dollar; and that means that in the articles that we have to import like petroleum, fertiliser, etc. We find that as a result of this implicit devaluation, indirect devaluation - we will have to pay much greater prices.

The tremendous liberalisation of imports is again going to, not only jeopardise our indigenous industry; it would mean that these imported articles will, in fact, instead of enabling our exports to go up, decelerate the industry. So, actually when we are having a discussion on the floor of the House regarding the viability of the Dunkel Draft as to whether we should sign the Dunkel Draft or not, as a matter of fact, we find that the Government has already indirectly gone half-way towards signing the Dunkel Draft.

Nationalised banks are now being allowed to enter into the capital market. Last year, I has asked Shri Manmohan Singh a question as to whether the Industrial Development Bank of India is going to be denationalised, then he had said categorically that there was no scheme for denationalisation. Now, we find that the nationalised banks are being allowed to sell their shares in the capital market.

SHRI K.P.RADDAIH YADAV: (Machilipatnam): It is not de-nationalisation. Unloading of few shares to the public cannot be treated as de-nationalisation.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I do not know what else it is. I do not know, if this is not implicit privatisation, if it is not more and more entry of private and foreign capital into the banking sector, then what it means.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): You are absolutely right. At this point of time, they will say only 49 per cent of the shares will be sold; but tomorrow morning, they will say that 49 per cent is not adequate, it should be 51 per cent.

**16.00 hrs.**

You have done so with foreign capital. Then, you will admit that these are the first steps for privatisation of the banking sector.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): This is a friendly intervention.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: At the same time, I am only presenting you with some hard facts. In the first nine months of this financial year, Rs. 6,077 crores have come as credit. At the same time, we had to pay back Rs. 6,079 crore.

**16.01 hrs.**

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

This means that what we are getting from foreign credit is spent in repayment. Why are we getting it? That is in order to pay back the debt. Not even the debt, the interest is being paid back which means that we are entering very fast into the debt trap. So,

I do not think that the Government has any need to congratulate itself on its economic achievements at all. This economic achievement has only been to push the country wide into the open mouth of this debt trap.

There has been a paragraph on the revamp in of the public distribution system. It is not revamping. It is actually progressive dismantling of the public distribution system. This is very evident from the fact that in the last few years, there has been a constant decrease in the actual procurement. The actual procurement is much lower than the target. This has been going on progressively. Now in his budget speech, Mr. Manmohan singh has actually stated that there is going to be a free movement of foodgrains right across the country. If this does not mean that the public distribution system is being altogether abdicated by the Government, then, what else it means, I do not know.

In all these ways, we find through this dismantling of the public distribution system. Through selling of public sector shares, the Government is gradually withdrawing from the economic sphere. The Government is abdicating its own responsibility. There is a folktale in Bengal about Kalidas, the great poet. It is said that before he became a great poet, he was a very stupid man. He was sitting on a tree. He was chopping off the branch on which he was sitting so that eventually he fell from his perch. I do not know whether eventually Saraswati will descend to give a boon to that side. But it is very clear that they are cutting the branch on which they are sitting. They are making themselves totally redundant. There will be no need for the Government to exist if this goes on.

What about the National Renewal Fund which has been announced as having been

set up? Well, this is another jugglery. First of all, you create poverty, you create unemployment. You take away people's entitlement from them. Whatever they have got, you take away from them and you make them paupers. Then you kindly give them soon alms. That is what the National Renewal Fund is about. It has been said that already 22, 000 workers in the NTC have been covered by it—covered by it indeed, covered by its shroud. All that is going to happen. They are going to be sent a sum of money and they are going to be retrenched. If there a National Renewal Fund, why not use this money to supply working capital to the public sector units? They are in great need of working capital and you are not giving it to them.

Then, Sir, I will come to the condition of women. I agree with Girijaji that the National Women's Commission has been set up and as a matter of fact this Bill was made into an Act after a long struggle by women's organisation. In 1990, when Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was the Welfare Minister during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh— that this Bill was passed. Again, it was only after a great many days of pressurising that we were able to get it implemented in this regime also. It is a matter of great concern for us that there is not a word in the president's Address about the alarming rise in the figures regarding violence against women. I am quoting from the Government's own figures. One rape every 54 minutes; one Molestation every 26 minutes, one Dowry death every one hour and forty-two minutes, one act of cruelty every 33 minutes, one criminal offence against women every seven minutes and so on. The situation is not very good. What is the reason? The reason is that it is because of the Government's policy. In spite of the fact that much has been said about equality of men and women in our Constitution, nothing has been done by the

Government so far to prevent devaluation of women's work and the marginalisation of women.

The structural adjustment programme is being introduced. It is going to increase the marginalisation of women. It is going to push women out of the organised sector wherever they are. They are going to be pushed into an unorganised sector. They are going to be pushed to the lowest depths of poverty, to the lowest depths of economic oppression and then you are going to present them with some alms in the form of help from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. This is not the way in which you can solve the problem. This is only a merger palliative no more than that. The speech includes the subject of free and compulsory education upto the age of 14, as a Directive Principle of the Constitution. Of course, it has been a Directive Principle of the Constitution for a long time, but the question is what is being done to make primary education not only free but compulsory. Unless you can make it compulsory, it is no use making it free. Unless you make it compulsory, it is no use offering palliatives in the form of non-formal education. Think of the child labourers of India. Whenever you strike a match, don't you think of the bruised and blackened fingers of all those children working in Sivakasi. When you see a carpet in the shop, are not you reminded over the children eight nine year old children who work for 10-12 hours at the carpet factories. Of course, there is a law against child labour but you cannot implement the laws against child labour unless and until, you have compulsory education for all children. For that, of course, a much higher resource is needed than has been allowed in this Budget.

I am shocked to see that there is not a word about child labour in the President's Address. The how can we think that it is the part of the Government's policy to tackle this

evil? On the one hand, it is being said that the education will be compulsory and on the other hand it is being said that wherever children are not able to go to school for some reason or other, for economic reasons, non-formal education will be provided for them Is it possible? A child who works for 10-12 hours, after that to attend school, is it not a cruelty to that child? So, you have to eradicate child labour if you want elementary education for all. There is no other way. But in the President's Address, there is no mention of that.

So far as higher education is concerned, we find that there is continuous whittling down of budgetary support on this score and there is total disintegration of indigenous resconcil.

My last point refers to the paragraph on health and family planning in the President's Address. In fact, this has been given a great deal of importance in the President's Address; and we all know that in this sphere there has been massive injection of foreign assistance. But this foreign assistance has been given for some very specific programmes. What are these programmes? Firstly control of AIDS. So, on the one hand, malaria and kala-azar are taking toll of our population, on the other hand, you reduce assistance on that; on the other hand, you get crores of rupees from foreign sources to threat AIDS.

What is the condition on which you are taking this assistance? You have to buy equipment; you have to buy medicines from foreign sources at a very high cost on which you have no need at all. While your countrymen are suffering from all kinds of diseases whereas we cannot guarantee basic health for all, whereas we cannot guarantee basic

freedom from malnutrition for all at the same time, crores of rupees are being spent and you are showing on papers that we are much to health.

And for family planning, here, again, I think that family planning is very important thing in our country; it is being treated in such a way within the Government policy that it is very likely that Indian women will become guinea-pig for hazardous family planning drugs or family planning devices to be imported from other countries; devices and drugs which have not been sufficiently tested, the safety of which has not been sufficiently tested, and going to come in, going to be dumped in our country, and out women are going to be treated to that in the name of family planning.

The import of bulk drugs has been liberalised in the Budget; and this is in accordance with the review of drug policy which was circulated recently by the Government. This review of drug policy, I think, should not be, we part of it should be implemented without there being a full scale discussion in parliament. What have we here? We have a proposal to withdraw the system of compulsory licensing in the pharmaceutical industry; and this coupled with absence of any measures compelling the manufacturers to produce essential drugs will lead to further anarchy in the production of drugs. Liberalisation of technology, import in foreign currency would cause a complete destruction of self-sufficient technology; and these days, this bulk drugs import is going to cripple out small scale sector for which the President's Address has been so sympathetic. Most of our bulk drug production is in the small scale sector; and by this import, liberalised import of bulk drug, you are dealing a great blow on indigenous drug industry in the small scale sector.

These are some of the points that I wanted to mention about the President's Address; but these are only a tip of the iceberg; and the iceberg is still to be seen. And I think the fact that the points that I have mentioned have not been mentioned in the President's Address is entirely in tune with the total hole and corner manner in which the Government has been acting, the way they have been promoting certain policies, implementing certain policies without even discussing it in the Parliament.

So, I strongly protest against the content of the President's Address while expressing my respect for the President's Address. Thank you.

SHRI SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due respect to the President of India, I rise to oppose this Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

I have gone through the President's Address and I found it most disappointing, more so concerning to the agricultural sector. I am happy that hon. Minister for Agriculture is here. In this, on page 5 paragraph 16, I find that our plans for agriculture go beyond mere self-sufficiency. We see it as an area of great potential capable of yielding much higher incomes to farmers rural level. The Government may be having this intention but it has not been put into practice.

Sir, you will recollect, during the last Budget Session we were told that small Farmer's Business Agri Consortium will be set up to encourage the exports of agricultural products to earn more foreign exchange and at the same time to help the farmers directly, more so the small and marginal farmers of this country. But till now we have not heard anything. We do not

know where it is. In what cold storage it is kept, we do not know.

I am very sorry to say that the hon. Prime Minister after Tenth Lok Sabha elections after assuming the responsibility as the Prime Minister of this country said at Hyderabad that necessary changes will be brought in the comprehensive crop insurance scheme and it will remodel to take care of the deficiencies that have been observed to rally help the farmers in times of distress and really give relief. But till now no such scheme is being implemented.

We are really surprised that the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer has given a report and immediately without losing any time, in a matter of week this Government has increased the price of fertilizers. But it does not care to implement the promises made by the Prime Minister of this country. That shows the interest of this Government towards the farmers.

I would like to ask this Government that you have come up with new industrial policy and economic reforms, but do you really want the reforms in agricultural sector. Are you not thinking that reforms in agricultural sector also very much necessary, where 66 per cent of the population is dependent on agricultural, both as farmers and agricultural labourers?

Only during the last day of the last Session, our friend Shri Balram Jakhar praised the agricultural policy draft. I have gone through that in detail but I am very sorry to say that it is nothing but a rhetoric. It has only contents and sentences which we find in the previous statements of the Ministers of Agriculture. It is far different from the initial draft prepared by the Standing Advisory Committee headed by Shri Sharad Joshi and in which Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

and myself were Members, which has given the draft.

In this we found out why our agriculture has not made rapid strides. We are not going to really take the country forward in the matter of agricultural, while China with only 100 million hectares is able to produce 400 million tonnes of foodgrains.

But in our country, with 140 million hectares of cropped land we are not able to produce even 170 million tonnes of foodgrains. Unless we basically address ourselves to remove these deficiencies, the Draft Agriculture Policy itself is not going to solve the problem.

In the Address, on page 5 in paragraph 15, it is said -

"Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy and its people. As it is still essentially dependent upon rainfall, there was a drop in foodgrains production in 1991-92 by about nine million tonnes."

But what in the Government doing to change the situation? Now, 70 per cent of our cropped land is dependent upon the rain gods. What is it that the Government is doing?

It may be your experience also in Maharashtra, Mr. Chairman, that several irrigation projects that have been inaugurated long ago have not yet been completed. We have a bitter experience in our State, Andhra Pradesh. The late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project. He said, "These are the temples of this century." After 25 years, that great project, the

Nagarjuna Sagar Project is not yet completed, for your information. The reason is, in these 40 years only an amount of Rs. 25,000 crore has been spent on major and medium irrigation. How non-sensible it is. But a sum Rs. 12,000 crore has been spent on a single steel plant Rs. 12,000 crore; For the whole country the Government has spent only Rs. 25,000 crore on irrigation projects.

Only day - before - yesterday the Minister for Water Resource, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla was giving an answer to my question. He said that during the Eighth Plan a sum of Rs. 5900 crores was being allotted to bring one million hectares of land under minor irrigation projects. Our irrigation potential in minor irrigation sector is 80 million hectares and till now we are able to harness only less than 50 per cent of it.

On the same day there was answer to a question, in which the Minister of Power was telling that Rs. 7,800 crore was going to be spent on a thermal power project in the State of Maharashtra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have only two minutes at your disposal

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Please give me a few more minutes. Several Members have already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have more time at their disposal.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Rs. 7800 crore on a single power project and for the whole country only Rs. 5900 crores on minor irrigation sector. If this situation continues in future also, the levels of the farmers and the agricultural labourers are not going to improve. Unless the living conditions improve, unless the per capita

income of those people increases, all the efforts of the Government to industrialise this country, or to bring industrial development in the country are not going to bear fruit. Already the disparity of income between the average income of a person in the farm sector and one in the confirm sector, has grown. It was 1:2 earlier but has now increased to 1:4, very recently.

So, I request this Government to take all these factors into account and to give a go by to the policy which has been in practice all these years, giving a higher priority to industrial sector and a step motherly treatment to the agriculture sector.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has asked the Finance Minister of this country for permission to issue irrigation bonds to enable the Government of Maharashtra to collect funds from the farmers to complete the irrigation projects that are already taken on hand so that they can be completed before the year 2000 AD. But the Finance Minister refused. He said that they would not be given permission, that could not collect funds from the farmers for completion of irrigation projects. This Government wants all the savings of the farmers to go to the industries of Tatta and British of this country. The same Finance Minister who said that no permission could be given, and that the Government could not stand security for the funds collected by the Maharashtra Government, what did he do?

The same Government asked the States Governments to stand surety towards loan taken by the private individuals from foreign countries.

I request the Government to kindly think over on all these issues not only in the interest of the farmers but also in the interest

of the country. Unless the mistake is rectified, the Government is not going help this country and take it forward.

I would like to say one word on small scale sector. I am very happy that a delayed payments Bill has been brought in the interest of the small scale sector which is paying a very vital role. The small scale industrial sector is contributing 38 per cent of the total employment; 23 per cent of the gross cut put and 18 per cent valued added with only a fixed capital of 6 per cent in the industrial sector and its share in the export sector in 28 per cent. But, unfortunately, the excise duty limit which was enhanced from 20 lakhs to 30 lakhs is not at all sufficient because of the steep increase in prices of steel, iron, non-ferro alloys and ferro alloys during the last few years which are the important raw materials of small scale industry. This limit should be enhanced from 20 lakhs to 30 lakhs.

The economic policies and reforms which you have introduced here have not percolated to the State level. An entrepreneur is facing difficulties with urban land ceiling clearance regarding the land required for setting up an industry. Files are not cleared in time and because of which the entrepreneur continues to suffer.

Before concluding, I would like to say two points. Firstly, the Government should not act in a haste and appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine the implications of the Dunkel draft text which is going to adversely affect the agricultural and other spheres of our economy. Secondly, the Government must reconsider its stand regarding reference to the Supreme Court on Ayodhya issue under Article 143. I only urge upon the Government to reconsider and refer the matter under Article 138 sub-section 2 to give the confidence to the

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

minorities of this country. The Government shall act as per the findings/decision of the Supreme Court after examining the whole are having discontentment and do not have belief on this Government cannot be convinced about the sincerity of the Government to resolve the issue.

With these words, I oppose it. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, I have something very important to bring to your kind notice. In the morning when the House was adjourned by the Speaker, we went to the Central Hall to have a cup of tea. Unfortunately, we have been threatened by one of the Central Ministers. The free and fair expression in the House has been threatened by one of the Central Ministers in the Central Hall.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): The Minister has used the most abusive language. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What time has it happened?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basudb Acharia, let him complete what he wants today.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: We ordered for a cup of tea. Shri Santosh Mohan Dev the Union Minister went there. We offered a cup of tea. At that time, Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, a senior Member of this House, came there. He took his seat. The conversation was a friendly conversation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you not to raise this matter in the House. It is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): You do not allow them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will decide it, you may not. Whatever the members do outside the House.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDERSAN RAY CHAUDHURI (Sereampore): Sir, it is not outside the House. It is in the Central Hall, in Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down first. When I am standing, you should sit down. You should not argue. This is not the way of behaving in the House. I am ruling that whatever happens outside the House....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is outside the House. But they are the premises or precincts of Parliament. Whatever happens outside the House is not to be raised here. There are ways of raising it. You can even give a notice of breach of privilege. You can raise it tomorrow. When two Members do something, it is not a question for this House to discuss it.

SHRI ANIL BASU: It is not that. One Minister of threatened Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, a senior Member of this House. He used filthy language. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, he uttered the word.\*\*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should apologise for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have suggested you to give a notice.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI: Sir, he has used the most abusive language.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Sir, I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: (Calcutta South): Who knows whether you have threatened the Minister or the Minister has threatened you?

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Sir, my point of order is that anything which has happened outside the House cannot be raised in such a manner. Another point is that the hon. Member can give notice to the Chair and only with the permission of the Chair he should raise the issue. Right now the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address is going on. They cannot interfere like this. My point of order is that under which rule they are speaking?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Chair has given permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, why do you stand again? I can decide it. You have raised your issue. Why do you not sit down? Please resume your seat.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, you please see that the Minister apologises now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pawar, whatever the Hon. Member has said, he said, with my permission. So far as the point which you have raised, it is proper and in order and the discussion on Motion of Thanks will continue.

Shri Acharia and Shri Basu, if you want to raise this issue again, you can give a notice tomorrow. Shri Janardanan to speak now.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not argue with the Chair. I have given my ruling. You can raise it in a proper way.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, with your permission.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now no permission is being given. I said whatever I wanted to say. Shri Janardanan to speak now.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARDHANA (Tirunelveli): Chairman, Sir, I thank you for given me an opportunity to speak on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Motion of hanks to President's Address.

The President commenced his speech with a stress on winning back the confidence of the people. Hence it is clear that this government has understood the prevailing situation that the people are losing confidence.

This government had failed to protect the mosque that stood as a symbol of the hope and confidence the minority community, (the Islamic Community) vested in the government. We have come to a passe only

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\*Translation of the speech unfinally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. M.R. Kadambur Janardhana]

because of this. And I am constrained to point out this now. I would like to recall the address by our General Secretary and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the National Integration Council. She expressed her views with the anxiety to avoid this kind of situation that has come upon us now. I also request this august House to recall the way in which some people tried to interpret her speech to suit their political ends to create wedges and differences. A definite solution based on legal points or historical facts could not be found in communal issues, especially on issues based on religious beliefs and faith. We believed that the aspirations and faith of both the majority Hindu community and the minority Islamic community should not be shattered, and their feelings should be respected. That is why it was impressed upon that the structure should be protected and at the same time the wish of the majority community to go head with the Kar Seva.

This was the view of All India Anna DMK and it was reiterated by our Revolutancy leader in the National Integration Council meeting.

How do you propose to wipe out the despair that has entered into the minds of the people ever after the incident that took place in Ayodhya on 6 December 1992. In order to wean away the attention of the people from this, what are the economic reform measures that you are going to take now? What are the steps you are resorting to towards alleviating the poverty conditions prevailing in the midst of downtrodden people, workers and farmers and millions of people who live below poverty line? This is the basic question now.

Hence we would like to ask the ruling Congress at the Centre whether you will provide a safety net to the poor. With the

new economic polity and with the economic restructuring programme you are carrying out certain measures. Will you be able to give protection to the poor, retaining the safety net provided to the poor by late Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi? You are going in for revamping of the Public Distribution System. Revamping Programme should aim at rehabilitation. It should aim at benefitting the poor. Instead you have raised the prices of commodities sold through Public Distribution System which is to benefit the millions of people living below the poverty line.

From 1977 to 1987, the price of rice through Public Distribution System was increased to the tune of 89 paise per kilogram. But in the past two years, it has been increased exasperatively. The hike was 48 paise last year and 75 paise per kilo during the current year. It is only because of this, the ruling AINDMK in Tamil Nadu, resorted to rail roko agitation. It was to protect the interests of Tamil people. It was not a political clash. But it was to show our opposition to the government at the Centre. It was not for political mileage but for the benefit of people living in Tamil Nadu. I would urge upon this august body to understand our real intentions to take up the cause of the poor.

I have with me now a copy of a answer given during Question Hour this morning. In 1990-91, the economic cost of wheat was Rs. 386.50. In 1991-92 it was Rs. 390.79. In 1992-93 it is Rs. 490.79. And at the same time, if you look at the difference between this and the issue price of wheat, it is Rs. 116 in 1990-91, it is Rs. 139 in 1991-92 and in the current year 1999-93 the margin they get amounts to Rs. 216 per quintal. But we the rice eating population living in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh get a margin only to the tune of

about Rs. 152. We are also Indians but we get only to the tune of about Rs. 152. We are also Indian but we get only lesser margin. Why this great difference between wheat and rice? It is 25% to the wheat and it is 10% to the rice. If we raise this question press would describe it as a clash between Congress and AIADMK. I would like to make it clear that the basis for our raising issues is entirely a different plane.

Yesterday, our colleague Shri Mani Shankar Ayyar recalled the Avadi Conference of 1954. He also reminded us of the Tirupati Session of AICC in 1991 after the demise of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But I would like to tell him that there is no use in reminding us of Conferences. What is there in reality? When I entered this House in 1985, there were mere two members that belonged to BJP. How did they increase their strength this much in this House? He says it was due to seat adjustment. But he must accept a fact that a political party believing in democracy in India today cannot grow with the help of press but can grow only with the support of people. As far as our party is concerned, it had its growth with one massive support of people and not with the support of the press. Whether it was under the leadership of late C. N. Annadurai, or late M.G. Ramachandran or the present leader Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha, our growth was with public support and not with press support. Press writes against us today. It will do the same tomorrow. Even if tainted picture of us is given we would not mind it. The same was explained to us today by our Senior leader Shri Vajpayee. He was pointing out the difference between the words "abstain" and "boycott". Evocatively he was pointing out the subtle difference. I do not know how the media in India will take it. I would like to cite an example. Till 1967, till the time he became Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, no press had ever reported in full the speeches of

Thiru C.N. Annadurai. No Indian Newspaper had ever published his text in full. They would only report as 'Annadurai also spoke'. But our late leader Anna used to tell them "I can only speak but I cannot dance". I would like to impress upon you that we have come across such reportage and still we had grown.

Today I am speaking in Tamil. I who used to speak in English prefer to speak in Tamil today. Because we have to express our feelings today. Language can arouse feelings more than a Ram Temple or a Mosque can. Because it is like food to our body and it is one with our being. If we want to do away with English in this great forum and remove it from India I must have a facility to listen to all the proceedings interpreted in Tamil. A member from Kerala should have a facility to listen to the House proceedings in Malayalam. Smt. Mamta Banerjee should have a facility to have interpretation in Bengali. Only when you make arrangements to have both-way simultaneous interpretation system in all the 15 languages, you can do away with English and abolish it from India. I would like to recall the day when the lady member from Sikkim shedding tears to incorporate Nepali language in the VIII schedule of the Constitution. The entire House was visibly moved that day. More than religion, language is the greatest danger to the Unity of India. We should not forget that. When other Members have got the liberty to ask questions in Hindi, we do not have that opportunity to speak or to ask questions in Tamil and we are treated as second class citizens of India. Such a thing should not develop. I have with me now the text of the speech of His Excellency, the former President of India Thiru R. Venkataraman. Let me read a portion of it.

Sir, we have been given 13 minutes for our party. I have 4 more minutes to speak.

[English]

CHAIRMAN: You are the only speaker from your party?

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR  
JANARDHANAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Good. proceed.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR  
JANARDHANAN: Sir we are a disciplined party in the whole of India. Now let me read out,

"A close watch is being kept on the situation arising out of the Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid dispute".

[Translation]

\*This is the back which was given to us on 24 the February 1992 and this is the book given to us on 22nd February, 1993. While recalling this, we who are sitting in this X Lok Sabha will have to hang our heads in shame. When about 70 crores of the total 86 crores of people in India are suffering to make both ends meet and most of them find it difficult to manage next meal of the day, we are not thinking about them but we talk about something else. That is why I touched upon the Public Distribution System in the early part of my speech. The safety net for our masters, i.e. the voters, is the Public Distribution System. When Malini Bhattacharyjee was referring to it she was explaining how the policies never take shape to reach the poor. She was calling it Manmohan Magic. I am not going further into it. If you want to carry forward the new economic policy in a meaningful way you must take into consideration the villages as units at the grassroots level. What has this new economic polity achieved? Mr. Balram Jakhar is here. What do you do to enhance the living standards of rural people. There are rural farmers who pro-

duce cotton and paddy and other agricultural goods. Are they getting a better deal or do they get rehabilitation? You are doing something to promote Maruti Cars instead of promoting agricultural produce. Maruti price has come down by 15 thousand rupees. Ambassador car price has come down by twenty thousand rupees. Who cares for that? Not even half a percent of our population has got car. What about bicycle and what about auto - rickshaw? Your TV is not saying anything about that. Only when you do something to the common people living in rural areas you can have a meaningful new economic polity. I dare to point out this lacunae. I pick up courage to point out this.

We have heard about representation to women in Indian body polity. What has AIADMK done towards this? What Anna and MGR did towards this? You are all talking about giving adequate representation to women in municipalities. Tamil Nadu Assembly has 27 lady members out of the total 234 members. We have 146 members out of which 27 are lady members. Can any Assembly in India can show that percentage? We are leading the nation showing the right path.

MAMATA BANERJEE: Your Chief Minister is also a Lady.

SHRI M. R. KADAMABUR  
JANARDHANAN: Yes. After Indira Gandhi who was Prime Minister, our leader is the leading lady Chief Minister.

Let me come to another point. You talk about Secularism. We can see Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's statue in many places. You can see three statues in my constituency. I would like to say that, it was Periyar EVR, who worked hard for Secularism in this

country. He treaded the path of Mahatma Gandhi. Cong - I men are here. At times you talk of Periyar EVR too? Pariyar EVR was true follower of Gandhiji and worked for people till his last without occupying the seat of power and forsaking power. Can you show one statue of Pariyar? Who is a symbol of secularism for India, who is the real follower of Gandhiji? Can you show one statue of Periyar in North India?

Now we find normalcy returning in Punjab. It is not because of Punjab Chief Minister or Prime Minister Narashimha Rao. The Credit for this must go to the people of Punjab who have scarified a lot. After losing so many of their kith and kin, their beloved family members fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, they were tolerant and patient. Such people live all over India. We must identify and encourage such people in Kashmir also. Parochialism and Sectarian interest should go. We must show unitedly that ours is India and that is one.

Our revolutionary leader Jayalalitha is following the foot steps of our late leader Anna. She speaks his language.

There was reference to relations with Sri Lanka. You are receiving the President of Sri Lanka here. But the plight of poor fisherman living in the coastal region of Tamil Nadu is pitiable. Every now and then our fishermen who go on fishing are held like chicken by the Sri lankan forces. This is a recurrent problem ever after we handed over the islet KACHATIVU to Shri lanka. I sincerely tell you that every week Sri lankan Naval Troops are lifting our fishermen, poor people like birds. During Mrs. Gandhi time the islet was handed over to them. It was due to such compromises that we find issues cropping up every now and then. Hence I urge upon this government to take up this

with the Sri Lankan government in a fitting manner.

I would like to reiterate upon you that the new economic policy could be a real success only when it could develop the living conditions of the poor in the rural areas. With this I conclude

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise not just to oppose but to criticize Government's document that the hon. President read out in the Central Hall on February 22. It is a document through which the Government announces its policy for the coming year. I have gone through the whole document carefully and came to the conclusion that the document is disappointing, directionless, unrealistic and anti - Dalit. It is a document through which the Government tends to deceive the poor, the backward people, the farmers and the labourers.

In the very beginning of the document, there is a reference to the incident of 6th December. There has been a lot of discussion both in the ruling party as well as in the opposition in this regard. However, in view of what has been stated in the President's Address with regard to the same incident, I would like to know from the august House as to who is to be blamed for the incident? Why did the incident take place? The Hon. Prime Minister while delivering his speech on 15th August said that mosque will continue to remain there. How far is it meaningful to announce from the rampart or the Red Fort that mosque will remain there when the matter was already being discussed and efforts were being made to find out a solution by both the sides? How far is it justified to call the structure a mosque when no "namaz" has been offered there at least for the last 50-55 years, rather the idols of Lord Ram are being worshipped and 'Akhand kirtan' is being performed at the place. Did

the incident not take place as an outcome of that announcement. The Hon. Prime Minister had assured the saints that the matter would be solved through negotiations within three months. However, no step was taken in that regard for four and half months; Was it not a test of patience of those who considered it a temple?

It is true that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh the BJP ruling state had assured that every possible effort would be made to protect the structure and further steps would be taken as per the directives of the Supreme Court. Though the case had already been decided before 6th December, the verdict was withheld at the instance of the Government. Could not the verdict be given before 6th December? Was it not a deliberate test of patience of those who had faith in the temple? Who is responsible for the incident of 6th December? I say that the Congress Party is more responsible than any other political party for the demolition of that structure. The Congress party did not use its will power at all nor did it apply its political power.

It would be the lone example in the history when a Chief Minister resigned immediately on moral grounds. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had assured that every possible measure would be taken to protect the structure. He refused to give permission to open fire on the devotees of Ram. When he failed to protect the structure, he resigned. The ruling Congress Government dismissed BJP Governments in four States just to make a political mubeage. One Government resigned. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were dismissed over very minor incidents. But in Gujarat and Maharashtra where the Congress Party is the ruling party, there

have been continuous communal riots but the Governments of these States have not been dismissed will this partisan attitude let the people exercise their restraints? Not a single incident took place in Himachal Pradesh but the ruling party crossed all limits and violated ever the constitution to dismiss the BJP Governments in four states; and then they made an appeal to restore communal harmony. Who has spoilt the atmosphere of communal harmony. Is it BJP or the traders of votes. When talking Privately the Government appreciates our stand but publicly it gave an assurance from the ramparts of the Red Fort that the mosque would not be demolished and the structure would remain at the same place so that they may not lose their votes. Government is spoiling communal harmony.

What communal harmony will these people maintain, who call that structure a mosque. The idols of Ramlala are installed there for the last 50 years and akhand-path is going on. These people view this issue with an angle to capture votes..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did you demolish the temple if the idol was there? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: To made it more grand. It will become grand and Ram lala is there today and he will remain there in future..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not speak while sitting.

SHRI KALKA DAS: It has been said in this document that the basic premise of secularism and the rule of law has been threatened. It has to be restored, the document says but before that they have to make a self introspection as to who are they, who

have undermined the supremacy of the Supreme Court and the rule of the law? Is it an outcome of the 6th December incident? When the Shahbano case came before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court decided in her favour, these people who are giving this document today said that the Constitution should be amended. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was debarred from contesting elections for six years by the Allahabad High Court, these people has imposed emergency in the country so that no one could raise voice against them. They did not honour that decision. These are the people who did not take any action on the High Court verdict in regard to Narmada case. There are a number of such examples, but I do not want to go in to detail. There are several incidents where the Congress Party and the Congress Government defied court orders. Not only that, but also they had pressurized them and took decisions of their own. It is not only I, but also people of this country are saying this and they are saying us that we have lowered the dignity of the court.

It is like the case of thief threatening the policeman. You yourselves lower the dignity of law and allegations on us. Several judges of the Supreme Court were not given promotions, because they did not low line with the Congress Party. There are several examples and one of them was Shri Hegde, the ex Speaker of this House. He resigned his post and fought the election on our party ticket. We are proud of it. Bharatiya Janta Party is the only place for the persons who love justice. He was the Speaker of this House and his decisions are still quoted as notable examples.

It is true that our party and the Congress party are political rivals, but now they are non-pulssed. Just now, our hon. friend Dr. Girija Vyas said emphatically that she was

proud of being a Hindu. I am happy that at least they have understood. They know that the Hindus are very anguished. These are the people who called us communalists for uttering the word Hindu, because they had to get the votes of other community also. But they have become cautious now. They are afraid of the expression made by the hon. lady Member. They are aware of the consequences. Some of the Congress members now say that they are Hindus. Today they have become aware of the wish, the anguish and the youthfulness of the country and that the policy of appeasement will not work.

**17.00 hrs.**

Today our colleague declared that she is proud of being a Hindu. She also said that 'vande matram' was the slogan of the Congress party. It was not only the slogan of the congress party but of the entire country and of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country. But in this Government doubts were raised about 'Vande-matram' also.

It was once decided by the G.P.C. that the House will begin with the 'Vande-matram' and adjourn with the national anthem 'Jana-Gana-Mana'. I am talking of this Government when Dr. Girija Vyas was a Minister in it. A debate was held and objections were raised on 'Vande-Matram'. In consonance with policy the of a appeasement, the Government bowed to the objection and the issue was sidelined.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Who raised the objection?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anna Joshi Ji, please do not interrupt.

SHRI KALKA DAS: It is not clear from this document as to what direction it wants to give. There Government has stated that

[Sh. Kalka Das]

they are referring the Ram-Janam bhommi-Babri Masjid dispute to the Supreme Court under Article 143 for advice. The Bharatiya Janata Party has already suggested the Government earlier that if it wants, it can take advice from the Supreme Court under Article 143. But the Government did not accept the suggestion then. It said at that time that the matter will be taken up under Article 138. Now they are doing the same thing. Better late than never. We had given a right advice, but it was not accepted at that time. It is all right, if the Government accepts it now. I will again say that court is not a solution to this dispute. You are again committing a mistake. We should solve that dispute by sitting and discussing together. As Shri Vajpayee suggested that we are brothers, so we should respect each other's feelings and discuss it together. This is the permanent solution of that dispute. He also said that the issue of Ram Janam bhoomi.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kalka Das ji only two minutes are left for you.

SHRI KALKA DAS: I will conclude in two minutes. This document is directionless. It has been written in the preamble of our Constitution that the people should get social, economic and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and a quality of status and opportunity. But the document read by the Hon. President here gives no indication about where we want to take the country. That is why, this document is directionless.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government also says to constitute a new trust. But this is also not a solution. The Government is again doing a wrong thing by misleading the people. This will not solve the dispute. There

is already a Ramjanam bhoomi trust, which should be asked to construct a grand temple. The trust has crores of rupees, given by the people for construction of the temple. This issue cannot be solved by partisan attitude. It can only be solved through a will power and with a clear heart. It cannot be solved through political gimmicks..

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of Jammu - Kashmir borders was raised. The people of Pakistan and Bangladesh are infiltrating from across the borders. But the borders of Delhi are sealed so that the Bharatiya Janta Party cannot hold its rally. When this is the attitude of the Government, how the problems can be solved. The Government could have made arrangements. But they were scared and a force consisting of 70 thousand police men was deployed here to thwart the rally of the Bharatiya Janta Party.

Their doubt was baseless. The Bharatiya Janta Party had said that it would be a peaceful rally. But the Government had a political revenge to take and so they misused the police force. If they have the courage they can have a political battle with us, but they want to fight a war by proxy. (*Interruptions*)

It could have been something different, if it were a political battle between our two parties. But they brought the police force in between and thought that we will not be able to fight them.

What democracy is it where the freedom of speech has been sealed with the threat of police and bullet. The Constitution provides freedom of speech as a fundamental right. The Government has stated about the plight of the labourers. The down trodden people the farmers and the labourers of this country are steel wandering to each out a living. They have no employment and are

dying of hunger. News to this effect appears everyday in the newspapers. How does the economic development take place? The talk about small scale industries, but how they will grow. The Customs duty on imported goods has been lowered due to which imported goods are found in abundance in the country. Then how the small scale industries will grow. They talk about their development, but act in the opposite. The economic condition of the country is incomplete. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA(Karnal): About two and half lakh people were starving in Ayodhya ..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: You are obsessed with it. I am talking of 90 crore people. You cannot see the farmer, the labourer and the Harijan living here. Your mind is obsessed, and it will remain so. When you will face the elections you will come to know that Kalka Das was right. Now, you are ~~poor~~ drunk.

I am talking of those 55 per cent people of the country who are living below the poverty line poverty line and are virtually facing starvation and are bereaved of proper clothings, medicine and education..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH KHANNA (New Delhi): You are getting the two brothers - Hindus and Muslims fight together .... (*Interruptions*)

You understand the meaning of the term "Hum" we..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: You are also included in it..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH KHANNA: 'H' stands for Hindus while 'M' stands for Muslims and the

two together makes a 'HUM' (we). The clash between them will lead to a total annihilation for both the 'H' and 'M'. You are starting the 'HUM' (we). I do not understand as to what you mean by brotherhood (Bhai-Bhai). You are separating one brother from the other..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: There is no scope for delivering a cinema dialogue here (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: You are delivering cinema dialogues here, you are new to politics..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH KHANNA: You may take it as a cinema-dialogue..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not good, such things look good only occasionally. .... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am on a point of order. When a Member has raised a point, is it correct to accuse him saying that is not to be told here and that this is not a film world or things like that I think that it is objectionable and that should not be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as your point of order is concerned, you should know that a Member should first seek their permission. He did not seek the permission. If the shouting and counter shouting goes on, that is not proper.

But your point of order is valid in the sense that nobody should speak without taking permission. Mr. Kalka Das, you should complete now.

SHRI KALKA DAS: He is interrupting me..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I told was applicable to everyone. It was also applicable to Shri Anna Joshi. Mr. Kalka Das may please conclude his submission in one minute. Mamta Ji will speak after him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): I was not telling that your ruling is wrong.

[*English*]

What I was saying was that invariably people get up and make some points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should also make valid points at the same time.

[*Translation*]

Your turn is to come, so it is not proper that you also face interruptions like this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Interruptions are actually posed from the Members of that side and not from this side.

SHRI KALKA DAS: I would like to submit that there has been a claim about substantial increase in agriculture produce in this document, but it is clear from the data that there was a fall of 90 lakh metric ton foodgrains during the last year. Farmers have been feeling harassed by the decontrol of fertilisers and by increasing the price thereof. The Government has failed in providing employment to the youth of the country through Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. The 72nd and the 73rd amendments in the constitution have been passed through a consensus in this House whereas the Government is

trying to take total credit for it. The opposition parties has been demanding for it for the last thirty years and now this has been passed through a consensus. The whole of the House is to be credited for that. A data of the population has been provided and according to that the population growth has decreased from 2.2 per cent to 1.14 per cent. The Government talks of decreasing the population growth but it does not talk of sending back the crores of Bangladesh refugees who have come to India by crossing the border.

I would like to make one more submission in the end. There Government has not implemented its scheme of liberating the scavengers. The Government has allocated only Rs. 125 crores for providing social justice to the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The total population of these people is, however, 25 crore. It is, therefore, clear that each person belonging to the aforesaid categories will get only five rupees for development. Can development be ensured to them in this much of amount? It is, therefore, only an eyewash. The Government also proposes to set up a foundation by the name of Dr. Ambedkar; the fact, however, remains that hundreds of statues of Dr. Ambedkar have been destroyed during the current year when we are celebrating the centenary of Dr. Ambedkar. And all this has happened during the tenure of the present Government itself. The work on the proposed Dr. Ambedkar University to be built in Lucknow has not been started so far. It was Late Rajeev Gandhi who had laid the foundation for it but the Central Government did not provide the required amount for the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a concern to protect democracy has been expressed in the Address but I would like to tell those who talk of protecting democracy that no reference has

been made in the address about the fact that election has not been held in Delhi for the last 10 years. The Government should state as to when Assembly election would be held in Delhi in order to provide political justice to the one crore people of Delhi. The public of Delhi would never excuse the Congress Government for it. I conclude with these words.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE(Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for you have at least provided me an opportunity to express my views..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will name them , who talk while sitting here....

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This House is the greatest temple, the greatest Gurudwara, the greatest mosque and the greatest Church of our democracy. Here I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential address. I have heard the speeches of several speakers on the Presidential address. I do certainly realise that there has been more discussions on the temple-mosque issue in this House than the issues concerning bread, cloth and shelter. Every religion is respectable for everybody and moreover, the people of different traditions and faiths live in this country, but the point is that such a situation should not have emerged. If the Construction of temple or a mosque can solve all the problems of the country, than I would support the construction; but the fact is that the construction of a temple or a mosque cannot solve each and every problem facing the country. That is why I want to talk about the policy. I witnessed the business of the past sessions and an witnessing the business of the current session as well, I have observed that 90 percent of total discussion held in the House centres round the temple mosque

issue. A particular political party picks up the Hindu card while the other picks up the Muslim card and there is yet another party that takes up the issue of Mandal Commission and it is quite unpredictable as to which issue would be picked up by which political party. Well, this way the country cannot be run. If we really want to do something then we will have to think in the interest of the general public. We should hold discussions about the problems of the poor. The general mass of the country is shocked by the fact that discussions are held only on the temple - mosque issue. I would, therefore, like to submit here in the capacity of a public representative that the business of the House has to be adjourned on several occasions following a regular discussion on the temple mosque issue, but nobody cares to hold discussions on the issues concerning the poor.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. President for his Address, but at the same time I would like to refer to a few points that have not been mentioned in the address of the President. I do like to raise those issue from the core of my heart. Sir, an appeal to maintain communal harmony has been made in the Presidential address and all the Members present here agree to it. I hail from Bengal where the preaching of Ram Krishna Peramhans are very much in tradition. He was the greatest guru in our country. He said "Sarva Dharma Sambhao". He advocated for the building up of human relationship. But secularism has been betrayed. The incident of the 6th of December had a nationwide repercussion. Everyone was not a fault for this occurrence but a large number of innocent people had to lose their lives. Women has to face atrocities and children were orphaned. Those who dwell in slums got their houses and jhuggies burnt and they were looted. Those people have not been provided with any relief and no reference,

[Kum. Mamta Banerjee]

whatsoever, to this fact has been made in the Presidential address. A white paper regarding the communal harmony on the incident of the 6th of December and Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue has been issued by the Government. I would like to submit that a similar white paper should also be issued about the relief meted out to the victims of the communal riots by the State Governments and the Central Government giving full details. The Government had promised that uniform policy would be formulated in regard to providing relief measures. But I know cases in my State where the houses were burnt, people were gunned down and only two thousand rupees were provided for each of the victim who did not have even clothings lift with them and moreover, even that amount was not equally distributed. Some persons got the amount whereas there are others who were denied that. We know as to what is the value of two thousand rupees. The Government should try to know as to how much relief has actually been provided to the victims of communal riots. We should also try to know as to what is the contribution of the State Governments as well as of the Central Government. It is actually not clear as to what has been done by the Government. Adequate relief measures have not been taken. In one state a sum of rupees one lakh was given for the family of the victim gunned down while for the same incident in some other state a sum of only 50 thousand was provided. I do not intend to get a political mileage out of this speech but I just want to raise the voice of the general mass who have certainly been hurt. I would like to submit that the Government should formulate a uniform policy in this regard.

Today common man of our country is in

a very pitiable condition. Though he is not guilty yet he has been looted by us. He is in a state of starvation today. Whenever riots take place, we take relief measures but what and how much relief can we afford at most some utensils, some quilts or some food material as cloth and rice. This is not a permanent solution to the problem. Therefore, the Government should take some long term measures to help the riot victims. My submission to the House is that State Governments and Central Government should take some steps jointly in this regard. We make disputes for Mandir and Masjid but we forget the people who have to sacrifice their lives. That is why I would like to draw your attention toward this problem.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there is a mention in the President's Address that there is need to reorganise the Public Distribution System. It is also a fact that a lot of new fair price shops under Public Distribution system have been set up but all the required food articles are not available on number shops. All the Members have talked about their own respective states I belong to Bengal and therefore I draw your attention towards the State of Bengal and would like to state as to what was the condition of fair price shops. There if rice was available then pulses were not, if pulses were available, wheat was disappeared..... (*Interruptions*) I do not belong to Hindi State, even then I try to speak in Hindi then why do you laugh? .... (*Interruptions*)..... If flour was available then sugar was not there. Our colleagues from Bengal are present here. They make very long impressive speeches but they do not pay their attention towards the fact that there is acute scarcity of food items at ration shops located even in their own State. I would like to submit that the Members should pay their attention towards this fact.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to draw your attention towards another very important matter which has not been referred to in the President's Address. Today the problem of unemployment is growing very fast in our country. The youth of our country is frustrated because there is no course of action before them. This is not political issue... (*Interruptions*) .. It appears that you dislike such discussions. That is why I would like to state that the number of unemployed persons in the country is growing alarmingly and plan of action has yet been prepared to face the problem. In view of all these things we are unable to say that we are doing something for the benefit of the people. That is why, I would like to draw your attention towards this issue. Central Government and State Governments should jointly chalk out some plans in this regard so that the youth of this country could be engaged in constructive channels. If the problem of unemployment is solved, many of the problems before the country would automatically be solved. I know that it is not easy to solve this problem but self employment scheme and small scale industries can do a lot in combating this problem, so we should our attention in setting up such industries and launching such schemes. Now the Banks do not provide them loans. Previously, under self employment scheme, a loan of Rupees thirty five thousand was available to them, and even a rickshaw puller could have brought a rickshaw through the bank loan, but now this facility has been withdrawn. Similarly women entrepreneurs were also given loans for setting up some enterprise, but now this facility has also been withdrawn..... I think withdrawal of these facilities has been linked with the Bank scam; but what is the fault of common men in this regard. Whatever action or decision,

J.P.C. constituted to look into the matter wants to take. In view of the situation, it may take, but the discontinuance of advantages previously being provided by the Banks has been causing concern to the poor who were the beneficiaries of these advantages. I wish that the Government should pay its attention to the problem and may take some corrective steps.

I would like to say something about fertilizers. In this connection, I would like to submit to the Minister of Agriculture that the farmers are facing a great difficulty due to withdrawal of subsidy. Since the subsidy either has been withdrawal of subsidy. Since the subsidy either has been withdrawn or had been reduced, the farmers of the country are in great distress. Many of the farmers came to see me and requested me that I should take up the matter with the Government for restoring the facility of subsidy on fertilizers. The hon. Minister of Agriculture can well understand the sentiments of the farmers and reasonableness of their agitation because he himself has been a Kisan leader. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Agriculture to reconsider this matter. In the interests of the farmers of the country Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has raised a slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan,'. If the Government takes any step in improving the condition of the farmers, They will always be happy.

Participating in the debate on the President's Address. I would like to make one more request and I have already made a number of unsuccessful fight in this regard. My submission is that there are lakhs of unemployed youths who are unable to get any employment. Despite getting themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges, they do not any call. Besides this they have to face one more problem i.e. whenever they want to apply for any job under the

Central Government or private / Public Sector Undertakings, they are required to send Postal orders along with their applications. Some organisations stipulate the amount of Postal order for Rs. 100/-. Some stipulate the amount for Rs. 50/- or Rs. 30/- and in the absence of these postal orders, they do not entertain the applications. I have tried my level best to make the Government understand that if the Government can not provide the jobs or cannot sue even the call letters to the unemployed youths, it should stop realizing the fee in the form of postal orders or in any other way. There are lakhs of unemployed youths who are not even in a position to deposit the amount of fee while sending their applications for jobs. Thousands of youths do not get even the opportunity for applying because of the fee system.

I have taken up the matter many times but I have always been give the same reply that this provision exists for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes but other are essentially required to send the Postal orders etc. alongwith their applications. Through you , I would like to urge that the Government should pay attention towards the unemployed youths and a provision should be made to this effect that no fee either through Postal Orders or through any other means is required to be sent alongwith the applications being submitted by the unemployed youth for any job. I think and I hope that each and every member of this House would agree to me and support my demand. I would like the Government to pay its attention towards this matter.

I have referred to only two - three issues which are the most important ones. I would like to submit only one more thing. Through you, I would like to draw your attention

towards the increasing atrocities as molestation, rape, eve teasing being committed on women. I would like to request the Central Government that it should have a discussion with all the State Governments in this regard and make such arrangements as may ensure the immediate registration of F.I.R. for the atrocities committed on women. The culprits in the case must invariably be prosecuted. I am aware of so many places where the police do not even register a F.I.R. Details of such incidents are usually published in the newspapers but no action is being taken in the matter so that I specifically want that the Government should pay its attention towards this problem.

Although a number of programmes for the welfare of the girl children have been launched yet there is a need to make a lot of improvement in it. There is a need, on the part of the Central Government that it should have a dialogue with the State Governments in respect of the arrangements for the education and vocational training of the girl child. We should make efforts in this direction so that the future of the girl child may be ensured.

Sir, I do not want to say anything more. Lastly I would like to congratulate the people of Meghalaya and Nagaland for the holding of peaceful elections in those States. Alongwith this it is necessary to hold the Elections in Tripura also because it is common tradition in the democracy that the President's rule should not be imposed in any of the States for a longer period. You cannot postpone the elections for a longer period; so the elections should be held in Tripura as soon as possible.

Lastly, I would like to request that we should not raise any controversy about Mandir and Masjid. If at all there is any relation and love left in the hearts of the

people, they should jointly celebrate the month of 'Ramzan'. In this connection I would like to quote following lines:

"Chandni chand se hoti hai, Sitaron se nahin,

Muhabbat ek se hoti hai, Hajaron se nahin"

Today, if there is any realign of our country, it is the democracy. Therefore, I request my colleagues to raise the issues which serve the public interest.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy - Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this debate. Sir, I have read through the President's Address but I regret that the document does not represent the objective reality that is India today. It seems that the shrieks and the agony of the people do not penetrate the stony wall of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, that the people living in the palaces of the Government are totally insensitive to the anguish of our people, to the travails of our people, to the social upheaval that is taking place before our very eyes, to the economic crises that we are confronted with, to the political instability that is staring us in our face and to the psychological wilderness in which we confine ourselves as a nation.

Sir, today, we are questioning some basic assumptions of our freedom movement. We have come to a cross road and we do not know where we are going. The caravan of our nation appears to have lost its way. We seem to have been surrounded by grey clouds which were on the horizon until yesterday. Today, they are on top of us. The ship of the state is now in the midst of a whirlpool. We do not know whether we shall sink or we shall remain afloat. At this moment of anxiety in the life of our nation,

the President's Address sounds like business as usual and all is well. The President ought to know what is the State of the nation.

With due respect, I would like to present to him a line from the great poet.

"Patta-Patta, buta-butahamara jane hai

Jani no jane too he na jane sara alam jane hai."

Sir, today, we are facing a big question mark. The nameless and the faceless Indian, not only the people living on the Malabar Hill, not only the Members of Parliament, that nameless and faceless Indian is a question personified. He sees all these happenings before him. He hears all the slogans and he is simply bewildered, he is confused and dot that man, we, who are now, sitting in the coziness of this Parliament and who are debating the state of the nation have nothing to offer. That is the unfortunate part. Today, we have lost ourselves, the entire momentum of our development has gone. If you read through the President's Address, it is a compilation of what was done and what is proposed to be done in the next decade. There is hardly any achievement that the Government has come forward with, except in the field of agriculture and that is due to the labour and the grace of our *kisans*. That is the only silver lining I see on the horizon.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has gone away. He has raised a very important point. Indeed, if we want to re-define our nationhood, we have got to go through the exercise of debating what secularism means in the context of our country. It is absolutely essential and a national issue.

[Translation]

Had he been present here, I would have

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

made an humble submission to him that the question is not of the redefining nor is it of challenging the idea of secularism but of certain assumptions. No religion allows disputes and quarrels but when you insist that you belong to Hindu religion and that all other religions are Panths then secularism means 'dharma nirpekshate' and not 'panth nirpekshata.' If you call yourselves Hindus, the others will certainly call themselves Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. I would like to emphasize that we all are Indians first. We are Hindus as well as Muslims and Christians and above all we are Indians. This is our common point and meeting point and it gives us strength and shows us light.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the hon. President has hinted at the tragic incidents of 6th December. I would not like to repeat it here.

[English]

But one thing I want to place on record; and this I told the Prime Minister himself one day; and I said, Mr. Prime Minister, you beat all the previous Prime Ministers of the country, the historic four Prime Ministers of the country took 37 years to cover the distance; the distance they covered in 37 years is - between 1949 and 1986 you have covered in flat 17 days; 17 days only. You have created a new reality under your own patronage. What is how the temporary temple was constructed under the President's raj; the canopy was put there under the President's raj. New idols were again-installed under the President's raj; the canopy was put there under the President's raj; pooja was begun under the President's raj and the darshan was started under the President's raj.

Instead of taking a clean-cut, moral stand,

so far and no further, the disputed place is out of bounds for everybody, who is involved in the controversy; let the rule of law prevail; let the court decide. Only the final verdict, we shall open the area to anybody who has the right to it. Instead of that, you allowed a new reality to come up, which is binding us from all sides. And you have also made a promise to the world; it is not a promise made to the people of India to the Muslim community of India only that you shall rebuild the mosque; it is a promise that you have made to the entire world; the world is a witness to it; 40 governments in the world, 40 friendly governments have taken notice of this commitment, this assurance, this promise of the Prime Minister. How can he resile from it? How can we allow the Prime Minister of our great country, to resile from a commitment that he has made in his official capacity? We know the difficulty. I appreciate the difficulty and yet I am saying that instead of trying to resolve the issue, you have address put more knots into it.

On the Ayodhya question, the President has expressed his sorrow. But I would like to point out to you that his Government in the last three months have not moved one step from where we were on the 6th December.

They have issued an Ordinance. It is supposed to create a trust; it was supposed to have site plans for a Masjid and a Mandir; it was supposed to allot land. In three months, no trust has come into existence; no site plan has been prepared; no architectural plans have been prepared; no land has been allotted. There is no progress; there is total silence.

And if I recall the last statement of the Home Minister, he said, now, we shall await the opinion of the Supreme Court. This is supposed to be an independent exercise.

And what the question for that opinion? Again you have put a question before the Supreme court in a very motivated manner, in a very deliberately directed manner, which I call a leading & added question. And I know the game; we fully understand the game; everyone of us understands the game; P.M. only wants to rob the BJP of the credit of building the Ram Temple; And that is about all.

But I would like to know are you not bringing into question the very sanctity of the judicial process, the last support for democracy in this country? You are forcing it into a situation where, whatever its opinion, it shall be questioned; because the question that you have put to it is so vague, so loaded and so wide that any answer can be given.

Now you have introduced a CBI enquiry. I would like to know what the CBI has done in the last three months. How many people gave been arrested? How many have been charge-sheeted? How many cases have been launched?

You have put a ban on some organisations. We know what sort of a ban it is. A friendly match. A sort of a shadow boxing that is going on. We know all the leaders are practically free to give interviews, to talk to the Press, to issue statements. We do not even know how many are under arrested. How many were there arrested and how many have been released right away.

Sir, this is a game of deception. Deception will not resolve the issue. Negotiations may, the rule of law will. But deception will never resolve the problem as controversial as this an the game of deception goes on, which has been going on for the last so many years.

You can deceive some people for all times, all people for some time but you cannot deceive all the people of India for all the time and you cannot try to create a permanent state of hostility between the Hindus and Muslims of this country. If that happens, that will be striking part at the very root of our nation Rood.

[*Translation*]

The court will give opinion not the decision. The Government will decide it.

[*English*]

I told the Prime Minister that please allow the rule of law to prevail because in this country a political decision, a political award never works because people always feel that given a little pressure one could have decision in one's own favour. But a judicial verdict has got a moral quality of its own. It can stand the test of reasons and therefore, it can apply. What you have done? You have brought the Supreme Court into it for an opinion and then said that on the basis of that opinion the Government shall decide what to do with the disputed land. This is not the way.

I would like to make one thing very clear. The Muslim stand which is universal throughout the country is very simple. We are prepared to accept the final judicial verdict but it has to be a judicial verdict on the substantive issues. We cannot otherwise to sing away the site of the Babri Masjid. The assense of the Masjid is the site and no Muslim individually or collectively can sign away the site of a Masjid. And therefore, there is no way you can presswise or the Muslims of India to accept the handing away of the Babri Masjid site for the construction of the proposed Ram Temple.

You can take it away. You may take it by force, against our will, against reason, against law, against morality, by virtue of majority but you cannot win our hearts. You can of course take something by force and by coercion and then say, all right take your seat or else.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, therefore, I want to caution the Government that the Muslim minority in the country today is in a state of psychic seige, psychic seige I am using, they feel insecure not only physically and I am not only complaining about the violence that has been raging for the last two months. That violence as I said the shrieks of the people do not penetrate the corridors of power. Women are raped, men are killed, children are butchered and then burned, property is destroyed. In Bombay alone Rs. 4500 crores worth of property, Mr. Deputy Speaker, has been destroyed. It is a loss for the country.

A foreign dignitary came to see me the other day. He said, "we did not know much about Ayodhya but we were horrified by the burning of Bombay and by all the arson and massacre that took place there." That has created atmosphere of tremendous physical insecurity. As far as the promises to the minorities there is supposed to be a Prime Minister's programme for the welfare of the minorities. The Parliament has never seen the balance sheet. We are supposed to have passed, Mr. Deputy Speaker you may recall, with great fanfare an Act to establish a national commission for minorities. That Act is yet to be put into effect. We were promised a minorities financial development corporation, it is yet to see the light of the day.

Mrs. Gandhi had established a high power panel on the economic status of the

minorities. That report came and was shelved, it has not been acted upon, it is not even remembered. The Muslims particularly are rather unhappy about their representation in Government employment. Today there is talk of reservation in the air. What does the Muslim community get?

It is only one to two per cent in public employment at all levels. A gentleman who had served as the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Government of India, told me that he made a survey when he was a Minister of the *chaprasis* and drivers in his Ministry who were Muslims and he found that in the entire Ministry and in all the attached and subordinate offices put together, there were only two Muslim drivers and *chaprasis*. The Muslims today are asking for reservation, finally. I am happy that the Janata Dal has taken a position on that. I am grateful as a member of that deprived community. But something needs to be done, it has to be looked into.

We have been talking about the reorganisation of the Police machinery, for the last so many years. So many years. These recent incidents have brought into focus the partiality, if I may say so the wickedness, of the Police system as it exists and there is no mention about reorganisation of the Police Force, the decentralisation of the Police Force bringing Police under social control, making it into a composite force, deploying it in a composite manner, because that alone is the answer, a composite force deployed compositely, as was done in West Bengal. That is the only answer for seeing to it that the Police does not act as a partisan force as a communal force as a criminal force, but really to protect the life and liberty and happiness of the citizens of the country.

There is massive violation of human

rights. We may take a shelter rough. We are a global vilage living . Behind the plea of domestic jurisdiction. The world has seen what is happening and the world will ask us questions and we will have to answer them, whether the Government likes it or not, whosoever sits on the sets of power, will have to answer for massive violation of human rights which is reaching now the porportion of genecidal dimensions.

The hon. Minister of Welfare promised us a wakflaw two years ago-rather one and a half years ago. Every session he tells us so and the previous Minister also used to tell the same thing. "In the next session we are going to introduce this Bill". But so far, I tell your, five years have elapsed and the Bill is yet to see the light of the day.

It the Wakf properties are properly utilised for the educational uplift of the Muslim community, that would change the face of the community. But that is not being some. I do not know why it is not being done.

Similarly the Haj Act was to be amended since 1960. When I was a Joint Secretary, I drafted a new Haj Act. It is yet to be labour in the House, although Shri Narasimha Rao, when he was the Foreign Minister, said in Parliament that the Bill would be presented soon.

The three language formula has been distorted in a manner that the children of the linguistic minorities do not have the opportunity to learn their mother tongue. Mother tongue has been removed from the primary, from the position of first language. That is a loss for the linguistic minorities. If their children do not become proficient in their mother tongue, they shall never be able to realise their full potential. They will never be able to apply their mind intelligently to the other subjects. This is what the psycholo-

gists say and we have of couse, now this problem of re-writing of text books. I am happy that the Minister of Human Resource Development has taken up the matter. But the pace of revision is entirely slow.

On the political from whatever we gain in Kashmir, we lose with everyact of atrocity. I do not want to remind you about the copor. But all I want to tell you is that if the Governement is really sincere in trying to normalise the situation in Kashmir and to revive the democratic and the political process it has to come to terms with reality speak with the people there, as their aspirations to find out a *via media*. We cannot compromise on our sovereignty and itegnity. But surely, Kashmir cannot but have a specials places within the Union of India.

By mutual interaction by talking frankly and sincerely we can determine the line , we can draw a new line for autonomy, find the quantum of autonomy that would be mutu-ally acceptable.

On the question of Punjab, I would like to request the Government that they must now apply their mind to take out the long forgotten Rajiv-Longoval Award from the closet, dust it up and see where it can apply, and then implement it. Punjab is now coming to a point where perhaps, the Accord in its entirety can be suitably and sincerely applied and that will itself win the hearts of the people of Punjab and resolve the Punjab problem.

In the North East, I am afraid, some forces who had raised the foreigners' question ten years ago are again reviving it today. I would like them to apply themselves to the census data. What is the rate of increase of the total population of Assam between 1971 and 1991 and of each community of Assam therein. Does the rate materially and sub-

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stantially differ from the rate of growth of the population of the entire country or from the rate of growth of population of each end of those communities in other parts of the country? Is it does not surely there cannot be a case for massive infiltration. Infiltration cannot be a checked. In an open border, there will always be a certain humnseepage. But let that not become a political issue; let that not become an issue to create another war another cause of hostility and another war of separation between one community and the other.

We have passed the Panchayat Law and the President has referred to it in his Address. But, I would like to know what has happened after that. Has the Prime Minister even given a directive to the States even these ruled by the Congress that they must immediately revise their Panchayat laws and hold the Panchayat elections wherever they are to be held? He has not done it.

Reservation issue is being used as football, kicked by one side to the other. Nothing is happening and the Government is not clear when it must be clear that when the Supreme Court gave that order on the 9th November, 1992 from that date, the reservation in favour of the backward class to the extent of 27 per cent exists and must be implemented. Every case of public employment, whatever the panel; whatever the service; whatever the grade, must have this 27 per cent quota. That quota may be left vacant for the time being. But, it has to be filled only by the backward class and by no one but the backward class. This position has not been stated cater serially by the Government on the floor of the House and they are again messing up the question. That is now a decided question; that is a national consensus. Therefore, I would say

do not take shelter behind this creamy layer business; do not take shelter behind this question of finalisation of the list of castes; apply it and give a categorical assurance that all public employment that takes place after 16 November, 1992 the OBC's will have an assured quota of 27 per cent.

I do not have to say much on the economic front. But the picture which is projected here is not realistic. We are passing through an economic crisis. We shall have a detailed debate when we discuss the Budget. I would like to say that I find a peculiar twist the economic policy of this Government. Are they budgeting the country in the interests of the top hundred million people only. Are they trying to divide the country between the elite and the massess? That seems to be the entire motivation to support the alike and paper and Pander to their whims and fancies, cater to the artificial and consumerism which has been generated and which is sought to be generated by foreign interests in our country. They are pandering to that consumerism. That is my basic objection. Planning have new been reduced. The President himself had talked about indicative planning. In dicative planning means good by to planning. Therefore, we are not going to have any planned economic development. And more but be subject only to market forces.

I spoke about agriculture being the silver lining on the horizon. But industry in a state of stagnation. Our GDP has in ordered by 4.5 per cent and cur population has increased by 3 per cent. So, you can see that the real increase is only 1.5 per cent. In the case of power we are in doldrums. This morning in Delhi in the security area, there were two or three electric short circuits. Our poverty stand still at about 35 per cent for the last so many years. Our unemployment level has reached a recorded figure of need

by two crore and the real figure may be something of the order of 4 crore. Our import is rising at 16.5 per cent and our export is rising at 3.4 per cent, which means that this year at the end of March, We should be prepared for a deficit of something of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores. On foreign debt, we have already taken up on ourselves a debt of something like Rs. 225000 crores. The Finance Minister told me the other day in a letter that in the year to come, 1993-94, he thinks that on the repayment alone the country will have to fork out Rs. 38,000 crores. If you look at the inflow and the outflow, the net inflow this year is something of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores. We taken a great pride here on our foreign exchange reserves. If the NRIs are to take away their money, we will be back in the red.

I. M. F. of course is a good customer. They will go on giving us something.

On inflation, we have been told that we have brought inflation under control, the rate now is not in double figures. But every day the price is rising. The rate of inflation is going down. But inflation is going up inflation is going up and the rate of inflation is going down. It is going up with less and less speed. It is going up all the same. The housewife and the common man had to face the differences.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** May I just inform you? Because of the Rs. 20,000 crores of additional imports that you are resorting to the rate of inflation is so. That is the tragedy of the situation. You should either have a deficit in the balance of trade or a rise in the inflation rate.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** As far as the liberalisation campaign that we are talking about, When is the foreign investment. We say we have sanctioned and approved so many thousands of crores worth of proposals. But if you ask them as to how many

crores have actually come in during this period, they have no answer to give you.

The Ayodhya episode has cast a shadow on everything. That is accepted. It has cast a shadow on foreign investment. It has cast a shadow on our investment. It has cast a shadow on NRI remittances to India. It has cast a shadow on our distribution. It has cast a shadow on our distribution and our commerce. But, be that as it may, we have got to fight that situation.

I would like to raise one single point about defence. I have raised that with the hon. Minister. Why should our regiments continue to have sectarian or caste names? Why can we not have a really modern army which is homogenous and in which every region of the country finds equal fulfilment? Why can the recruitment not be from each region according to the population? Why cannot every area of the country, every State in the Country be represented in every limit of the armed forces?

Finally, I am sorry that I do not have the time - I want to say a word about the external affairs. I would just like to end by saying that the postponement of the SAARC summit is a very serious event. It reflects the state or affairs within our South Asian community.

I have always believed that whatever be the political lines and political boundaries, between the great Himalayan arc of icy mountains and the blue waters of the Indian Ocean, there is completed God given unity and the lines are drawn by man and the lines are effected by time. But this SAARC business and why this happened should ring a bell that whiled we aspire towards the unification of the sub-continent the unification of the sub continent will demand some basic changes in the way we are acting within our own country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are living

achievements and suppresses its failures, and the failures outnumber achievements.

in a global village. We cannot hide things from the peoples eyes. When an ancient historical monument is demolished continuously for six hours and it is televised across the globe, you cannot ask the world to shut its eyes. They put us to shame. And then even friends will begin to tell us that we have got to do something about it.

Sir, a time has come for us not to take shelter behind these *goody goody* phrases; behind platitudes, or behind *Naseehat*.

Sir, such as I respect and admire the President of the country, I think a time has come for us to understate an agonising appraisal of all that we have been doing for the last so many years and to have the courage to set the caravan back on the path and once in motion. I think the destination we will reach very soon.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have listened to his eloquent speech. Shri Shahabuddin Saheb has not said anything about population control. If we bring a Bill about population control, will be support it?

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I believe in responsible parenthood and realistic population policy for the country. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 22nd February. (*Interruptions*) The Address was prepared by the Government and was delivered by the President. The Address highlights Government's

The country is faced with several crises — political, social, economic and educational. The president has not made any reference to all these crises in his Address. He said that the basic premise of secularism and the rule of law has been threatened. It is alleged by the Congress Party and other political parties that the BJP demolished the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. But it is not so. It is not the BJP but the kar sevaks who were over enthusiastic, that brought down the mosque. Therefore, we cannot blame the BJP or the VHP or the RSS. Some members of the Congress Party and others said that BJP is fascist, BJP is communal, BJP is unsecular and BJP is fundamentalist. The Congress Party says that the BJP is dangerous to the country. But it is not so. They referred to 'Sang Parivar'. But what is dangerous to the country is not Sangh Parivar, but 'Singh Parivar'.

Now the country is faced with several crises in the political field, in the social field, in the economic field and in the educational field.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Gowda, tomorrow you can continue.

PROF. VENKATAGIRI: Not today?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already started your speech and you can continue it tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 3rd March 1993, at 11.00 a.m.

**18.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 3, 1993 / Phalgun 12, 1914 (Saka).*