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**EIGHTH SESSION**



**TENTH LOK SABHA**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 14, 1993/  
Agrahayana, 23. 1915 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Virendra Singh and  
some other hon. Members came and  
stood on the floor near the Table

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands  
adjourned to meet again at 12 O'clock.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

(English)

#### Burley and Oriental Tobacco

\*161. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burley and Oriental varieties of tobacco are produced in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated area under cultivation of the said varieties of tobacco

and the quantity produced thereof during the last three years, State-wise, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage tobacco growers to grow different varieties of tobacco in view of their demand in the international market?

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

(b) The burley and oriental tobacco are cultivated in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The area and production of burley tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, are as under:—

Year	Area(ha.)	Production (tonnes)
1991-92	15,000	14,000
1992-93	11,200	11,000
1993-94 (anticipated)	9,640	9,600

The oriental tobacco is grown in an area of about 500 ha with a production of about 250 tonnes annually in the Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Tobacco Board in the Ministry of Commerce has been implementing schemes for increasing productivity of virginia tobacco in the country. Under these schemes, farmers are assisted for balanced use of fertilisers, pest control,

sprinkler sets, topping, suckercides, insulation of curing barns etc.

[English]

### Ganga Action Plan

\*162. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government to various State Governments during each of the last two years under the Ganga Action Plan and the actual amount spent by them so far;

(b) whether any analysis has since been made to test the improvement in the quality of water as a result of the efforts made so far under the Ganga Action Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):  
(a) Funds for the sanctioned schemes are released keeping in view the utilisation of earlier releases by the State Governments and their requirements. The amounts released and utilised by the involved States in the past 2 years are given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) and (c) Regular analysis of water is done at 27 monitoring stations under the Ganga Action Plan. The water quality in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at all the 27 monitoring stations has been above the desired level. In respect of Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), the levels meet the desired standards at all these monitoring stations except at Kanpur and occasionally at Varanasi.

(d) Of the 261 schemes undertaken under Phase-I of the Ganga Action Plan, 244 are likely to be completed during 93-94. The remaining 17 schemes will be completed by 31.3.95.

### STATEMENT

(Rs.in Crores)

Year	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal
<i>Amount Released</i>			
1991-92	18.45	3.40	25.96
1992-93	22.89	7.79	21.48
<i>Amount Utilised</i>			
1991-92	20.46	4.70	25.49
1992-93	23.40	5.60	25.87

**Sugar Mill Licences**

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

\*163. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) 9 letters of Intent have been granted during 1993-94 season (October-September) in the States of Haryana, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for setting up of new sugar mills. A *Statement* giving their details is attached.

(a) whether a large number of licences for new sugar mills have been given in some of the States in the recent past;

(c) No complaints have been received in this Ministry in respect of the aforesaid licences.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints have been received in this Ministry about the violation of the norms/guidelines/rules/ regulations in the grant of such licences; and

(d) Question does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

Name of the Company	Location
1. M/s. ISGEC Covema Plastics Ltd.,	Kamoda, Teh. Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana
2. The Haryana State Fedn. of Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Gohana, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana
3. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Indri, Distt. Karnal, Haryana
4. Harrison Malayalam Ltd.	Dhaka, Distt. East Champaran, Bihar
5. Shri Sanatbhai Maganlal Mehta	Kadchhala, Tehsil, Jetpur Pani, Distt. Vadodara, Gujarat
6. Shri Sahadev B. Chaudhari	Isar, Teh. Madvi, Distt. Surat, Gujarat

Name of the Company	Location
7. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd. (IPICOL)	Banki, Teh. Banki, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa
8. Indo Euro Industires Ltd.	Vill. Budora, Betul District, Madhya Pradesh
9. Shree Vindhya Paper Mills Limited	Sanawad, Teh. Barwaha, Distt. Khargone, Madhya Pradesh

#### Review of P.D.S

\*164. SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether any review of the present Public Distribution System in selected backward blocks has been carried out;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the improvements proposed to be effected in view of this review;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the review to other selected backward blocks in tribal areas, particularly in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Regular consultations between the Central and State Governments take place to review the progress made in the implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Revamped PDA. Discussions are also held at the meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System of which State Governments and UT Administrations are members besides Government Agencies involved in the operation of PDS. The progress made on the various action points agreed to by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations are monitored by the Central Government regarding opening of Fair Price Shops, issue of additional ration cards, arrangements for door-step delivery of PDS items, setting up of Vigilance Committees at the FPS and Villages levels and creation or hiring of storage capacity in the interior areas for stocking of foodgrains and other commodities for distribution in RPDS areas.

There are 97 blocks covered under RPDS in the state of Gujarat which are

covered by DPAP, ITDP and DDP. There is no proposal at present to extend the Revamped PDS Scheme to other blocks in the country including Gujarat.

[Translation]

**Suburban Train Services**

\*165. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI RAJENDRA  
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to run suburban train services alongwith the goods traffic by way of a new technique; and

(b) if so, the details of the trains in which this technique is proposed to be applied?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) There is no scheme to run suburban train services alongwith goods trains by way of a new technique. However, EMU rakes hitherto used only in suburban services is being redesigned to make it suitable to run on main line. The prototype rake will be turned out by ICF during the last quarter of 1993-94 which will ply of Asansol-Bardhaman section of Eastern Railway as a trial measure. After successful field trial, bulk manufacture will be considered.

[English]

**Development of Fisheries**

\*166. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fish production during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the policy of the Government for development of fisheries during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the total potential for fisheries and the present level of production;

(d) the export target envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the fresh guidelines issued to maritime States and Union Territories to protect the interest of traditional fishermen for demarcation of fishing areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) A *Statement* showing the details of fish production during each of the last 3 years, state-wise, is given below.

(b) The policy of the Government for the development of fisheries during the Eighth Plan period is :-

- (i) to enhance production & productivity of fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry through optimal exploitation of the marine & inland resources;
- (ii) to build up adequate infrastructure facilities leading to efficient management of the resources;
- (iii) to improve the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen/fish farmers and increase their operational efficiency by providing technical and financial support;

- (iv) to conserve depleted and endangered species of fish & fishery resources;
- (v) to provide production support for augmenting export of marine products;
- (vi) to generate direct and indirect employment opportunities; and
- (vii) to promote welfare of fishermen.

(c) The potential for fisheries in the marine sector lies within 20.2 lakh sq. kms of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In the inland fisheries sector, the potential lies in 1.64 lakh km. stretch of rivers & canals, 19.73 lakh ha. of lakes & reservoirs, 22.12 lakh ha. of tanks & ponds, 12.96 lakh ha. of beels, oxbow

lakes, derelict water bodies etc. and 14.12 lakh ha. of brackishwater area. The annual production potential from these resources depends on the fishing efforts, the technology, craft, gear etc. deployed in the exploitation of these capture & culture fishery resources. The present level of production of fish (during 1992-93) is 43.65 lakh tonnes comprising 25.76 lakh tonnes in the marine sector and 17.89 lakh tonnes in the inland sector.

(d) The export target for India's marine products for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97) is 3.15 lakh tonnes. The export targets are not kept state-wise.

(e) State Governments have been advised to earmark uniform area of 10 km. from shore in the West Coast and 7 km. in the East Coast exclusively for fishing by traditional fishermen under the Marine Fishing Regulations Acts.

## STATEMENT

State Wise Fish Production 1990-91 To 1992-93

S. No.	State/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.35	136.25	256.60	125.79	138.88	264.67	113.07	151.48	264.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.49	1.49	-	1.60	1.60
3.	Assam	-	76.00	76.00	-	130.00	130.00	-	140.00	140.00
4.	Bihar	-	159.93	159.93	-	184.97	184.97	-	164.07	164.07
5.	Goa	53.18	3.05	56.22	47.11	2.44	49.55	101.49	2.77	104.26
6.	Gujarat	500.00	45.00	545.00	516.85	40.10	556.95	589.00	649.00	638.00
7.	Haryana	-	23.20	23.20	-	24.30	24.30	-	20.15	20.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	5.20	5.20	-	6.02	6.02	-	6.39	6.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	13.00	13.00	-	14.05	14.05	-	14.30	14.30
10.	Karnataka	183.83	53.00	236.83	181.41	64.34	245.75	174.19	65.70	239.89
11.	Kerala	514.24	36.34	550.58	524.76	40.37	565.13	496.24	38.16	534.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	36.95	36.95	-	40.68	40.68	-	55.71	55.71
13.	Maharashtra	325.00	54.00	389.00	390.66	64.53	455.39	387.55	77.19	464.74
14.	Manipur	-	8.50	8.50	-	9.95	9.95	-	11.20	11.20
15.	Meghalaya	-	1.52	1.52	-	3.31	3.31	-	3.56	3.56
16.	Mizoram	-	2.95	2.95	-	3.14	3.14	-	3.38	3.38
17.	Nagaland	-	0.83	0.83	-	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	1.50

S. No.	State/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
18.	Orissa	78.00	83.29	161.29	87.88	95.03	182.91	119.38	93.76	213.14
19.	Punjab	-	11.20	11.20	-	17.00	17.00	-	16.00	16.00
20.	Rajasthan	-	6.02	6.02	-	8.36	8.36	-	10.92	10.92
21.	Sikkim	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.09	0.09	-	0.09	0.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	288.95	82.00	370.95	301.00	84.00	385.00	308.00	98.00	406.00
23.	Tripura	-	21.20	21.20	-	23.24	23.24	-	23.37	23.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	104.26	104.26	-	113.31	113.31	-	121.43	121.43
25.	West Bengal	125.00	555.00	680.00	142.00	592.00	734.00	145.00	612.00	757.00
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	15.15	-	15.15	25.19	0.09	25.28	24.17	0.10	24.27
27.	Chandigarh	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.09	0.09	-	0.05	0.05
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
29.	Daman & Diu	7.73	-	7.73	15.94	-	15.94	13.43	-	13.43
30.	Delhi	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.40	3.40	-	3.60	3.60
31.	Lakshadweep	7.60	-	7.60	5.81	-	5.81	9.73	-	9.73
32.	Pondicherry	30.62	3.16	33.78	32.68	2.65	35.33	35.00	3.55	38.55
33.	Deep Sea Vessels	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	60.00	-	60.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2299.65</b>	<b>1536.25</b>	<b>3835.89</b>	<b>2447.28</b>	<b>1709.33</b>	<b>4156.61</b>	<b>2576.25</b>	<b>1789.05</b>	<b>4365.30</b>

**Farmer Centered Agricultural Resource Management**

\*167. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUÉ:

SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the States for operation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aided Asian Regional Programme for Farmer Centered Agricultural Resource Management (FARM);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the norms defined for such identification of a State; and

(c) its likely impact on agricultural sector ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Participation of the Government of India in the UNDP assisted Asian Regional Programme for 'Farmer Centred Agricultural Resources Management (FARM) is still under consideration. The States for operation of the programme have not yet been identified.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The programme proposes to improve conservation, management and utilisation of natural and agricultural resources/ systems through participation of Government/ Non-Governmental Organisations and individual farmers.

**Cancellation/Restoration of Trains**

\*168. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled during 1993 upto November, zone-wise;

(b) the number of trains restored so far in each zone; and

(c) the details of the trains not restored and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The number of trains permanently cancelled during January to November, 1993 are given below (zone-wise):

Railway	No. of trains cancelled.
Central	—
Eastern	—
Northern	12
North Eastern	26
North East Frontier	2
Southern	7
South Central	4
South Eastern	2
Western	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

Besides, 17 trains on Northern Railway and 2 trains on North Eastern Railway remained cancelled during this period due to security restrictions imposed by the State Governments.

(b) and (c) 79 trains have been cancelled permanently essentially on account of poor patronage and rationalisation/ re-organisation of services by providing alternate services including extension/diversion and/or change in the timings of other trains. These services are

not proposed to be restored in their original form. 19 trains remaining cancelled due to law and order problem will be restored on getting the security clearance. The details of the above trains are given in attached *Statements I* and *II* respectively.

### STATEMENT—I

*List of Trains Cancelled (Permanently) during January to November, 1993*

#### Northern Railway

- |    |           |                                                          |
|----|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 1HD/2HD   | Haridwar-Dehradun Passenger                              |
| 2. | 1JA/2AJL  | Jalandhar City-Amritsar/Amritsar-Ludhiana Passenger      |
| 3. | 2CM/3CM   | Moradabad Chandausi Passenger                            |
| 4. | 1CB/2CB   | Chandausi-Bareilly Passenger                             |
| 5. | 3307/3308 | Ganga-Sutlej Express cancelled between Ludhiana-Firozpur |
| 6. | 337/338   | Passenger cancelled between Kurukshetra-Sirhind          |

#### North Eastern Railway

- |     |           |                                                                    |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | 5005/5006 | Gorakhpur-Lucknow Express                                          |
| 2.  | 5205/5206 | Barauni-Kanpur Express                                             |
| 3.  | 5547/5548 | Samastipur-Narkatiaganj Express                                    |
| 4.  | 449/450   | Banmankhi-Bihanganj Passenger                                      |
| 5.  | 353/354   | Raxual-Sagauli Passenger                                           |
| 6.  | 159/160   | Lucknow-Kudwa Passenger                                            |
| 7.  | 93/94     | Gorakhpur-Anandnagar-Nautanwa-Gorakhpur Passenger                  |
| 8.  | 197/198   | Gorakhpur-Anandnagar-Nautanwa-Gorakhpur Passenger                  |
| 9.  | 199/200   | Gorakhpur-Nautanwa-Passenger cancelled between Anandnagar-Nautanwa |
| 10. | 359/360   | Jaynagar-Nirmali Passenger                                         |
| 11. | 549/550   | Chhapra-Bhatni Passenger                                           |
| 12. | 521/522   | Muzaffarpur-Sonpur Passenger                                       |
| 13. | 5325/5326 | Gokul Express cancelled between Bareilly-Lucknow                   |

#### Northeast Frontier Railway

- |    |           |               |
|----|-----------|---------------|
| 1. | 5717/5718 | Doors Express |
|----|-----------|---------------|

**Southern Railway**

- |    |             |                                                               |
|----|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2625A/2626A | Palghat-Mangalore Link Express                                |
| 2. | 333/334     | Emakulam-Alleppey Passenger                                   |
| 3. | 109A/110A   | Virudunagar-Sengottai Passenger                               |
| 4. | 533         | Palghat-Calicut Passenger cancelled between Palghat-Shoranur. |

**South Central Railway**

- |    |         |                                                                    |
|----|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 299/300 | Miraj-Hospet Passenger cancelled between Londa-Hospet              |
| 2. | 525/526 | Tirupati-Cuddappah Passenger cancelled between Tirupati-Renigunta. |

**South Eastern Railway**

- |    |         |                              |
|----|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. | 215/216 | Bhubaneswar-Palasa Passenger |
|----|---------|------------------------------|

**Western Railway**

- |     |         |                                                         |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | 201/202 | Rajkot-Hapa Fast Passenger                              |
| 2.  | 209/210 | Hapa-Khambhaliya Jn. Fast Passenger                     |
| 3.  | 105/108 | Indore-Dewas-Indore Passenger                           |
| 4.  | 79/80   | Fatehabad Chandrawatiganj-Indore Passenger              |
| 5.  | 83/84   | Indore-Mhow-Indore Passenger                            |
| 6.  | 75/76   | Indore-Mhow-Indore Passenger                            |
| 7.  | 277/278 | Passenger cancelled between Surendranagar-Botad         |
| 8.  | 313/314 | Passenger cancelled between Rajula City-Rajula Jn.      |
| 9.  | 345/346 | Fast Passenger cancelled between Jetalsar-Junagadh      |
| 10. | 109/110 | Mixed Passenger cancelled between Ranuj-Kadi            |
| 11. | 249/250 | Fast Passenger cancelled between Kalol-Randheja         |
| 12. | 259/262 | Fast Passenger cancelled between Mahesana-Virangam      |
| 13. | 141/142 | Fast Passenger cancelled between Mahesana-Taranga Hill. |

**STATEMENT—II**

*List of Trains Cancelled as a result of Security Restrictions Imposed by the State Governments due to Law and Order situation*

**Northern Railway**

- |    |           |                                         |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. | 1APJ/2APJ | Amritsar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi Passenger |
| 2. | 7FF/8FF   | Firozpur-Fazilka Passenger              |

3.	1RJ/2RJ	Rohan-Jalandhar City Passenger
4.	9JH/10JH	Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar Passenger
5.	1ABP/6ABP	Amritsar-Pathankot Passenger
6.	1NJ	Nawashahrdoaba-Jalandhar Passenger
7.	1ABQ	Amritsar-Qadian Passenger
8.	2ABQ	Amritsar-Qadian (cancelled between Batala and Amritsar)
9.	6AK	Amritsar-Khemkaran Passenger
10.	5LL	Ludhiana-Lohian Khas Passenger
11.	1JNL/2JNL	Jalandhar-Ludhiana Passenger (cancelled between Ludhiana and Lohian Khas)

**North Eastern Railway**

1.	103/104	Kasganj-Kashipur Passenger (cancelled between Lalkua and Kashipur)
----	---------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

**Electric Locomotives**

\*169. SHRI AMAL DATTA:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have floated a global tender for 50 electric locomotives of 3900 h.p. capacity.

(b) if so, the number of foreign/Indian units that have responded to the said tender;

(c) whether this particular technology has virtually become obsolete; and

(d) if so, the reasons for opting for such type of locomotives ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a budgetary offer has been invited from Indian manufactur-

ers for two different slabs of 25 and 50 locomotives of 3900 h.p. capacity with tap changer control or with thyristor converters to explore the possibility of supplementing the fleet of hire-purchase basis. Two Indian manufacturers viz BHEL and Crompton Greaves have responded.

(c) and (d) Tap changer technology is being used in this design of locomotives currently manufactured at CLW and BHEL. This technology is of 1960 vintage & is currently in use in this country. The locomotives of this type can become available quickly to meet the immediate requirements of Indian Railways.

**Edible Oil**

\*170. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) whether the prices of edible oil have increased and likely to increase more in the coming months due to delay in the reimbursement of Market Intervention Operation losses by the Government;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the rise in prices of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no relation between the reimbursement of losses to NDDB and the market prices of edible oils. The market prices of edible oils are basically a function of the demand-supply equation.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to check the rise in prices of edible oils are:—

(a) Reduction of the stock holding limits of producers, manufacturers and dealers of oilseeds and edible oils;

(b) Increase in the minimum margin money on the bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils by 15% point across the board by RBI w.e.f. 12th October, 1993.

(c) Government's decision to import up to 1 lakh tonne of Palmolein oil for PDS out of which 42,000 MTs. have already arrived.

(d) Arrival of USAID soyabean oil.

[*Translation*]

#### **Electric Locomotives**

\*171. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electric locomotives having capacity of 5000 h.p. manufactured at Chittaranjan locomotive works during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether indigenous technology has been used in manufacturing these locomotives;

(c) if not, the ratio of indigenous and foreign technology used therein;

(d) the production target fixed for these locomotives during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) One in 1991-92 and Five in 1992-93

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Twenty.

[*English*]

#### **Preservation of Coral Reefs**

\*172. PROF. UMMA REDDY VENKATESWARLU:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(DEORIA):

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

(a) whether coral reefs around the Indian coast are on the verge of extinction;

(b) whether the Government have undertaken any study of the country's wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to preserve them around the coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Human pressures and some other natural causes are resulting in deterioration of corals in the country. However, there are no specific reports about the extinction of coral reefs around the Indian coast.

(b) and (c) Studies have been undertaken on wetlands, mangroves and

coral reefs in the country by a number of agencies in the Government, Universities, Research Institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations, etc. In general, these studies indicate that the areas in question have suffered decrease in biological diversity, variation in water quality including pollution, sedimentation and shrinkage in the area, decrease in the population of birds, fish and other fauna, extensive growth of aquatic weeds, etc.

(d) Details of the steps taken to preserve the wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs in the country are given in the attached *Statement*.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Details of the steps taken to preserve the Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs in the Country*

The steps taken to preserve the wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs include the following:—

- (i) A National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs has been constituted to advise the Government on policy guidelines, identification of wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs for intensive conservation, monitoring, preparation of management action plans and for research activities.
- (ii) A Plan scheme for the conservation of wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs has been launched to provide catalytic support to the State Governments for conservation and improvement of selected wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs. So far, 21 wetlands, 15 mangrove areas and 4 coral reefs have been included in the national programme for supplementing the activities relating to survey and mapping, natural regeneration, afforestation, pollution control, weed control, siltation control and generating environmental awareness etc.
- (iii) The State Governments which are primarily responsible for conservation are management of wetlands, mangroves and coral have taken several initiatives in this regard. At the State level, Steering Committees have been constituted consisting of various members drawn from State Government departments concerned with wetlands, mangroves and corals and experts in the subject matter area. The Chief Secretary of the State Government is usually the Chairman of such Committees. These Committees are responsible for formulation, implementation and monitoring of progress of management action plans prepared for each individual wetland, mangrove and coral reef ecosystem.

- (iv) A network of protected areas consisting of national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves including wetlands, mangroves and coral reefs within their boundaries has been set-up under Wildlife (Protection) Act.
- (v) Under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), of which India is a signatory, six wetlands have been declared as Ramsar Sites. These include Chilke Lake (Orissa), Wular Lake (J&K), Harike Lake (Punjab), Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan), Loktak Lake (Manipur) and Keoladeo Ghana National Park (Rajasthan).
- (vi) A National Lake Conservation Plan has been formulated to give particular attention to the urban water-bodies which are threatened by pollution and other deleterious activities. The State Government have been requested to identify the lakes that could be included in the Plan.
- (vii) Through the State statutes and Central laws, such as Wildlife (Protection) Act, Forest (Conservation) Act, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, etc. Legal measures have been taken up to regulate activities that have a bearing on the preservation of the wetland ecosystems, mangroves and coral reefs.

#### **Production of Groundnut**

\*173. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production target of groundnut fixed for each State during 1992 and 1993;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved by the end of the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government under the oilseeds production programme to help State Governments in achieving the target ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Statewise target for production of groundnut in major producing States decided by TMOP on the basis of targets of oilseeds fixed by Planning Commission.

S. No.	State	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.00	22.00
2.	Gujarat	16.00	17.60
3.	Karnataka	10.00	10.25
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	2.50

S. No.	State	1992-93	1993-94
5.	Maharashtra	8.50	8.70
6.	Orissa	5.00	5.00
7.	Rajasthan	2.00	2.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	12.50	12.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.25	1.25
10.	West Bengal	0.20	0.20
11.	Others	0.10	-
Total		80.00	82.00

(b) and (c) During 1992-93, the estimated production of groundnut was 88.54 lakh tonnes. During 1993-94 the Kharif production target for groundnut was fixed at 60 lakh tonnes against which the preliminary assessment of production is 43.6 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in achievement of target is proposed to be reduced by bringing additional area under Rabi/Summer season in Gujarat.

[*Transiation*]

#### **Procurement of Foodgrains**

\*174. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Government for the procurement of wheat, rice and other foodgrains, State-wise;

(b) the names of the foodgrains in respect of which support price has been fixed to provide remunerative price to the farmers; and

(c) the details of the prices so fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The procurement of wheat, paddy and coarsegrains for the Central Pool under price support scheme being totally voluntary, and the procurement of levy-rice from millers/traders being dependent on quantum of paddy purchased by them, no targets, as such, can be fixed for procurement of foodgrains.

(b) and (c) Minimum Support Prices/Procurement Prices of wheat, paddy and coarsegrains for the current 1993-94 Rabi/Kharif Marketing Seasons are as under:—

(*Rs. per quintal*)

Commodities	MSP/Procurement Price
Wheat	Rs.330.00*
<b>Paddy</b>	
Common	Rs.310.00

Commodities	MSP/Procurement Price
Fine	Rs.330.00
Superfine	Rs.350.00
Coarsegrains (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi)	Rs.260.00
Maize	Rs.265.00
Barley	Rs.260.00

includes bonus of Rs.25/- per quintal paid from 1st April to 30th June, 1993.

[English]

### Post Rio Conference

\*175. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Post Rio Conference was organised by the U.K. in Manchester in September, 1993

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

(c) whether alongwith this Conference, a one-day meeting was held by the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC);

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Action Plan on Post Rio Earth Summit has also been drawn up by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) The U.K. Government hosted a major international conference, essentially of Non-Governmental Organisations, titled "Partnerships for Change" in Manchester from 20-22 September, 1993 on the theme of Sustainable Development. The main topics discussed were 'Sustainable Communities, Sustainable Enterprise and Sustainable Citizenship.' A series of case studies and workshops were held. The findings of the conference are to be published in due course.

(c) and (d) As a run up to the main conference, the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council held a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Honorary President, Dr. L.M. Singhvi, India's High Commissioner to the U.K. on 19 September, 1993. The meeting considered future partnerships and strategies for the year 2000 in so far as global economic change is concerned.

(e) and (f) Action in pursuance of the Agreement reached at the Rio Conference of June 1992 is being coordinated in the Government. Follow up action to Agenda 21 has been initiated. The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change has been ratified. Action has also been initiated to highlight our commitment to the non-legally binding forest principles, in pursuance of which India hosted the first Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries in September this year. We have also drawn up a Memorandum of Understanding on Forestry with the U.K. with the same objective in view. The Government is actively participating in the deliberations on Sustainable Development.

### Pilferage of Coal

\*176. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale pilferage of coal while transporting it from one yard to another;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the assessment of loss of coal made by the railways during 1992-93; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such pilferage at the transportation stage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following preventive steps are being taken:—

1. Escorting of block loads of coal from the originating Railway Yards to various destination points by armed RPF as far as possible.

2. Crime intelligence staff of the RPF are detailed to collect intelligence about the activities of coal thieves.

3. Beat-cum-patrolling duties have been introduced in big yards.

4. Frequent raids and searches are conducted by the RPF in vulnerable areas.

5. Spot checks are conducted in vulnerable sectors and plague spots to catch the criminals red-handed.

6. Dog Squads are used to patrol vulnerable yards and black spots. From Headquarters, special staff are deputed to conduct surprise raids, searches and catch the culprits.

### Tehri Dam

\*177. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment clearance has been accorded for construction of Tehri Dam;

(b) whether the Disaster Management Plan and other connected pre-requisites have been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have obtained any technical opinion of experts after the earthquakes at Uttarkashi and Latur (Maharashtra) about the safety of the Dam;

(e) if so, the details alongwith findings thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH);

(a) to (c) The Tehri Dam Project was accorded conditional environmental clearance in July, 1990 with the proviso that Environmental Management Plans including Disaster Management Plan would be prepared within stipulated time-frame and the Environmental Management Plan would be implemented pari-passu with the

construction work on the project. The studies and surveys initiated on environmental aspects authorities are at various stages of completion and based on the results of these studies Action Plans would be drawn up.

(d) to (f) The Tehri dam Project has been designed to withstand an earthquake of a magnitude higher than 6.1 and 6.4 on the Richter Scale registered at Uttarkashi and Latur respectively. Hence no further evaluation was considered necessary by the Project authorities.

#### **Forest Wealth**

\*178. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check extensive smuggling of forest wealth;

(b) the names of States which have not taken such steps effectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) All the states have taken legal and administrative steps to check illicit removal of forest produce. Efforts are also being made to persuade the State Governments to enhance Non-Plan outlay of Forest Departments so as to enable them to strengthen forest protection activities.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Following steps have been taken to check cases of illegal removal/transport of forest produces*

- (i) Strict implementation of legal provisions under central and state laws.
- (ii) Frequent patrolling by forest protection staff in vulnerable areas.
- (iii) Creation of fixed and mobile forest check posts at strategic points.
- (iv) Seeking help from police and other Govt. agencies in cases involving large scale organised felling/smuggling of forest produces.
- (v) Local people are being encouraged to participate in management and protection of forest areas.
- (vi) Modern communication equipments like wireless sets and watch towers are being used to keep watch on activities of miscreants.
- (vii) Export of timber and some specified forest products has been banned.
- (viii) Imports of timber has been liberalised.

**CABE Committee**

\*179. SHRI R.SURENDER  
REDDY:

SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether the CABE Committee on decentralising management of education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of recommendations which have been accepted by the Government; and

(d) the action taken /proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on Decentralised Management of Education submitted its report to the Chairman of CABE on 18th September, 1993.

(b) The main recommendations made by the CABE Committee on Decentralised Management of Education are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d) The report of the CABE Committee on Decentralised Management of Education was considered by the CABE in its meeting held on 15th October, 1993. The CABE endorsed the report and commended it for appropriate adaptation and effective implementation by the States and UTs keeping in view their specific situations as well as the spirit of the Constitutional Amendments.

**STATEMENT**

*Main Recommendations made by the CABE Committee on Decentralised Management of Education*

1. Separate Education Committee to be set up at Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad levels.
2. The Panchayat Standing Committee will exercise supervision over early childhood care and education, non-formal education, primary education and adult education programmes in its jurisdiction. It will also exercise supervision over composite upper primary schools under delegation of powers from the Panchayat Samiti.
3. The Panchayat Samiti Standing Committee on Education will be responsible for management of adult education, non-formal education, early childhood care and education and schools of the Panchayati Raj bodies upto upper primary level, under the overall supervision of the Zilla Parishad.
4. The powers of the Zilla Parishad Standing Committee on Education will include establishment and maintenance of schools upto secondary level including recruit-

ment and appointment of staff and payment of salaries, subject to government guidelines. All existing schools upto secondary level will be transferred to the control of Zilla Parishad. In future all secondary schools in the state sector will be established only by the Zilla Parishad. The committee will also channelize grants to aided schools subject to government rules. It will also exercise academic supervision of all schools including private schools upto secondary level.

5. The government primary, upper primary and secondary schools in the municipal areas alongwith their staff may be transferred to different Municipalities. They will have control over the staff except in matters of recruitment which will be done by an organisation designated for this purpose by the State Government.
6. The state government may provide adequate grants to these bodies for managing the institutions transferred to them as well as development grants.
7. The state government or an appropriate state level body would exercise overall supervision and retain residuary powers.

### Pollution Control

\*180. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

DR. KARTIKESWAR  
PATRA:

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

(a) whether the level of pollution has increased significantly in metropolitan cities and industrial towns during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incidence of Lung ailments, respiratory disorders and T.B. is comparatively high in these cities, especially in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the specific measures taken by the Government during the last three years in this regard; and

(f) the details of foreign investment/assistance made available so far to control pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):  
(a) and (b) Vehicular and industrial emissions are the main causes of pollution in metropolitan cities. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, has carried out ambient air quality survey in ten major cities of India viz. Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Cochin, Madras & Nagpur in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). According to this survey the levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in these major cities are well within the limits laid down by the CPCB with its guidelines for these parameters. While the levels of suspended particulate matter in these cities are on the higher side, which is mainly due to the natural dusty conditions and increasing density of vehicular traffic.

Government in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board have identified 22 industrial towns which are categorised as critically polluted areas. In these areas pH, Oil and Grease, Suspended Solids, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Total Dissolved Solids, Ammonical Nitrogen is monitored for ambient water quality of the receiving body and Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Ammonia are monitored for ambient air quality. The monitoring data pertaining to most of the above parameters are on the higher side.

(c) and (d) Government are not aware of any study or reports which indicate higher incidence of lung ailments, respiratory disorders and T.B. in metropolitan cities.

(e) The specific measures taken by the Government during the last three years are:

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (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 instal 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 Government to comply with the effluents/emission standards on a time-bound basis;

- (vi) Financial incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas as also for utilisation of solid waste such as fly ash and phosphogypsum;
- (vii) Gross and mass emission standards for all types of vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989;
- (viii) A draft notification notifying the mass emission standards for 1995 and indicative standards for 2000 for all vehicles has been issued under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989;
- (ix) Steps have been initiated to introduce Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as an alternative fuel in Delhi and Bombay.

(f) Under the World Bank Industrial Pollution Control Project, assistance is provided to instal pollution control equipment for large scale industries. Government subsidy and soft loan is also made available for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants in clusters of small scale units. Assistance is also being provided for the strengthening of the Pollution Control Boards of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Norwegian assistance has also been sought for implementing pollution

control programmes in Orissa. This programme involves strengthening of the State Pollution Control Board, and organisations and institutions involved with environmental programmes. A programme on environmental management for Angul-Talcher area is also being implemented with waste management as highest priority.

#### Ad-hoc-Teachers

1731. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of lecturers working on ad-hoc basis in Government colleges of the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the last several years;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh, there are 151 lecturers working on ad-hoc basis in the Govt. colleges of the Union Territory affiliated to the Punjab University.

(c) The UT Administration has submitted a proposal to Union Public Service Commission for regularising the services of these lecturers as a one-time measure.

#### Fish and Prawn Culture Development

1733. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being launched by the Government to encourage fish and prawn culture development in selected areas of Kerala; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Government for this purpose, scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The schemes launched by the Government to encourage fish and prawn culture development in Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Sector and the Central assistance provided by the Government during 1991-92 to 1993-94 (upto November, 1993), are as under:—

- (i) Development of Freshwater Aquaculture—Rs. 42.00 lakh.
- (ii) Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture—Rs. 98.07 lakh.

Besides, the following schemes are also being implemented in Kerala under bilateral funding programmes:

- (i) Kuwait Fund assisted prawn culture project at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 crore. While the Kuwait Fund's loan assistance will be about Rs.35 crore (equivalent to 70,00,000 Kuwaiti Dinar), the State Government's contribution will be about Rs. 40 crore.

- (ii) Germany assisted Fish Cage Culture Project in 5 selected reservoirs at a cost of 490,000 Dutch Marks, Kerala Government's contribution is Rs. 16.38 lakh (90.000 DM).

### **Agro-Climatic Zone**

1734. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has directed to divide the country into different agro-climatic zones for proper and effective Crop Planning;

(b) if so, the details submitted to Agriculture Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which it would be helpful to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Planning Commission delineated the country into 15 broad agro-climatic zones based on physiography and climate. This implied a departure from previous practice of planning with the focus on specific crops and fertilisers treating the state as a unit of planning. The natural resources, their potentials and constraints of the agro-climatic zones were documented through studies conducted by Task Forces. Subsequently, the ICAR took up detailed delineation of the country into agro-ecological regions based on physiography, bioclimate, soil and length of crop-growing period. An agro-ecological regions map in 1:5 million

scale was published in 1992 dividing the country into 20 agro-ecological regions.

(c) The delineation of the country into homogenous agro-ecological units will enable better crop planning taking into account the potentials and constraints of the natural resources, developing improved agro technologies on well-defined soils at representative experimental stations and extending their adoption for similar soil-climatic conditions.

### **Workshop on Environmental Education**

1735. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Forum on Environmental Education for sustainable development has organised a workshop on experiences in Environmental Education in New Delhi on September 27, 1993;

(b) if so, the revelations, suggestions and observations made at the workshop; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) The Indian Environmental Society, a voluntary organisation, organised 'Global Forum on Environmental Education for Sustainable Development' during September 24th to 28th, 1993. The Seminar had the following objectives:

- To exchange information and experience on environmental activities on the follow-up of UNCED;

- To suggest ways and means to achieve Sustainable Development;
- Networking and Cooperation among Environment and Development Educators and between formal and non-formal sectors with active role of NGO'S in this field.

This Ministry is not aware of any study conducted by the forum on strains caused on ecology by population boom. The recommendations of the forum in its para 12 makes a mention of the population problem. The paragraph is reproduced below:

"The role of voluntary organisations is very important on issues like population problem, Urban Development, Sound Use of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, New and Appropriate Technologies for sustainable development. These are the major issues particularly in developing countries and should be taken on priority basis by all means of resources."

(c) The Government is already taking various steps for control of population, and Voluntary Organisations are being involved in these efforts.

#### Loans to Agriculture

1736. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm sector is receiving less bank loan as compared to big industries;

(b) if so, whether the Government are ready to do away with this imbalance; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase loan facilities among farmers ?

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 House.

[Translation]

#### Benefit of P.D.S

1737. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons included in the New Public Distribution System in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaint about the new distribution system from the concerned State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the 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) As per the policy, the entire population in the country is entitled to receive the benefits of the public distribution system (PDS). The number of persons living in the areas covered by the Revamped PDS in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra

Pradesh, as reported by the State Governments in 1991 is as follows:—

		(in '000)
State	Population living in RPDS areas	
1. Uttar Pradesh		12167
2. Madhya Pradesh		17349
3. Andhra Pradesh		13605

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Theft of Goods**

1738. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases of goods from the railway stations reported in Delhi;

(b) whether any gang engaged in such activities has been identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) and (b) 53 cases of thefts of goods from Railway stations in Delhi during the year 1993 upto November have been reported. However, no organised gang has been found engaged in such activities.

(c) Out of the stolen property worth approximately Rs. 1.90 lacs property

worth Rs. 1.25 lacs was recovered with the arrest of 50 accused persons.

[English]

#### **Sugar Mills in Maharashtra**

1739. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4233 dated August 24, 1993 and state:

(a) the names of the Co-operative Sugar Units in Maharashtra which have not cleared their defaults as per the information furnished by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI); and

(b) the nature of defaults to be cleared, unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per information furnished by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), there were 23 cooperative sugar mills in Maharashtra who were in default of Rs.5.62 crores in payment of dues to IFCI. IFCI has further conveyed that as it is covered under the Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act 1983, the names of the defaulting units have not been given.

(b) The defaults are both in respect of instalments of interest and principal.

#### **Action Plan on Nutrients**

1740. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference was held on National Plan of Action on Micro-Nutrients in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the participants therein; and

(c) the policy and issues discussed and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference on Update on Micronutrients was held in New Delhi on 2-3 September 1993.

(b) The participants included State Government officers concerned with health and nutrition programmes, eminent experts, representatives from concerned Central Government Ministries and non-Governmental organisations.

(c) The magnitude of three major micronutrient deficiencies viz. vitamin 'A' Iron and Iodine was highlighted. An 'Action Plan' for prevention and control of these deficiencies was recommended by the Conference.

[Translation]

#### **Pine Trees**

1741. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have granted permission for cutting down the big trees in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the local people have protested over the cutting down of pine trees; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh no permission has been granted for cutting of green trees above one thousand metres in hilly areas of the State. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also reported that no permission has been accorded for cutting of trees except in the case of regeneration fellings.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Schools in Tents**

1742. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schools in Delhi are still being located in tents which were to be replaced by the semi-permanent structure by August this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be shifted to semi-permanent or fully permanent schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who are running most of the schools in Delhi, the following number of schools

are in tented accommodation, either partly or fully:

Govt. of National Capital Territory ..... 107

Municipal Corporation of Delhi ..... 70

(c) Both the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Govt. of National Capital Territory have already taken up programmes for providing permanent or semi-permanent structures for tented schools. No specific time-frame has been laid down for providing semi-permanent or permanent buildings since this depends on allocation of suitable land at site and availability of funds.

#### **Restoration of Asansol-Puri Train**

1743. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asansol-Puri passenger train has been withdrawn sometime back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The train was withdrawn in 1987.

(b) Poor patronage.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Buffer Stock of Sugar**

1744. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a five lakh tonnes buffer stock of sugar from April this year;

(b) if so, whether the stock has been a permanent one;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has scrapped the buffer; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A temporary buffer stock of free-sale sugar was created with effect from 1st April, 1993 upto 30th September, 1993. It has been discontinued on account of the requirement of sugar for internal distribution.

#### **Rajdhani Express**

1745. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rajdhani Express between Howrah and Bombay and Howrah and Madras;

(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) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Operational constraints and lack of resources.

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of these Committees ?

#### **Letter of Intent to Sugar Mills**

1746. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to simplify the existing incentive scheme as well as the procedure for conversion of letters of intent to industrial licences for the sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) A Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Food) to review the procedure for conversion of letters of intent into industrial licences, issue of completion certificates and release of incentives to sugar factories set up after grant of letters of intent. The Group has since submitted its report to the Government for consideration.

[Translation]

#### **Production of Agricultural Films**

1747. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted some Committees to review the functioning of Agricultural Films Production unit;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the reports of some Committees in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. An Inter Departmental Review Committee was set up in 1988 to review the quality and cost effectiveness of films produced by the Agricultural Unit of Films Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The review pointed out that the films produced by Films Division, were less expensive and qualitatively superior than those produced by private producers. This was however not accepted by the Government as (i) many factors were not taken into the consideration by the Committee while working out the cost of production and (ii) Availability of adequate expertise in the market.

(d) Since Government have not accepted the recommendations of the Committee, no steps are proposed to be taken in this regard.

[English]

#### **Assistance for Hussain Sagar Lake**

1748. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme for depollution of Hussain Sagar Lake with Australian aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (c) The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is executing a project for diversion of effluents coming into Hussain Sagar Lake with a view to improving the water quality of the Lake. Australian aid is proposed for the development, treatment, storage and disposal facility sites for the disposal of hazardous solid wastes generated by the industries in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medak Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Wildlife Sanctuary in Delhi**

1749. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wildlife sanctuary in Delhi was being built by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, when the idea of having full-fledged wildlife sanctuary in Delhi was conceived and the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) the amount spent so far on the project;

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A decision to set up a Wildlife Sanctuary in the southern ridge of Delhi was taken in 1986. So far an area of 6873 acres have been notified under Section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) to (e) Since 1986, an amount of Rs. 482.76 lakhs has been spent for the development works of the Sanctuary. Out of this, a boundary wall of 45 km length, 2 tube wells with pump houses, 3 chowkidar huts and a few check dams, water storage tanks and shallow ponds have been constructed, besides an administrative block which is under construction. The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, has been requested to draw a management plan for the sanctuary and the Delhi Administration has been requested to complete the process of the Sections 19 to 25 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. expeditiously.

[Translation]

#### **Forts in Gujarat**

1750. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the forts in Gujarat under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the amount spent on preservation, renovation and maintenance of each Fort during 1992-93; and

(c) funds allocated for 1993-94 for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Forts at Pawagarh (Champaner) District Panchmahal and Garhi at Old Dhinki, District Jamnagar are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat State.

(b) The amount spent on the Fort at Pawagarh during 1992-93 is Rs.1,45,685 and no amount was spent on the Fort at Garhi during this period.

(c) The funds allocated for the Fort at Pawagarh are Rs.3,92,566 and those for the Fort at Garhi Rs.18,684 during the year 1993-94.

#### **Correspondence in Hindi**

1751. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Clause 3 of Official Language Act, 1976 all officers and staff of his Ministry are making correspondence in Hindi with the Hindi speaking States; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

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 House.

[English]

#### **National River Authority**

1752. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National River Authority to take up pollution control work in 18 rivers of the country covering 40 towns on the lines of the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed National River Authority and its likely composition; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay to be involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (c) A National River Action Plan for abatement of pollution in the polluted stretches of major rivers of the country is in the final stages of formulation. Details in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the State Govts. At present, there is no proposal to set up a National River Authority.

#### **Sugar Production**

1753. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugar in Karnataka during the last three years till date;

(b) the contribution of Karnataka in the total production of sugar; and

(c) the increase in percentage of sugar as compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP

NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The required information is as under:

Year (October to September)	Sugar Production (in lakh tonnes)		Percent contribution of Karnataka in total all- India sugar production	Percentage increase(+) or decrease (-) in pro- duction of Karnataka over last year
	Karnataka	All-India		
1990-91	7.01	120.47	5.82%	+ 23.9%
1991-92	8.43	134.11	6.29%	+ 20.3%
1992-93	5.40	106.09	5.09%	- 35.9%

#### Work in IIT

1754. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the section-in-charges  
in various departments of IIT, Delhi are  
not assigned any teaching and research  
activities in their respective fields for the  
last several years; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the  
reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) All  
teaching staff functioning as Heads of the  
Departments (Section-in-charges) are in-  
volved in teaching and research activities  
in their respective fields.

(b) Does not arise.

#### DMU Train

1755. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will  
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether at present only one  
DMU train is running between Asansol  
and Jhajha;

(b) whether the Government are  
considering to provide one more DMU  
train on this section; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the rea-  
sons therefor ?

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

(b) Not at present.

(c) Paucity of resources.

#### Consumer Protection

1756. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES,

CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has protected against the inclusion of the Medical profession in the purview of the Consumer Protection Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Association has suggested any alternative scheme for the protection of the consumer of medical services; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

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) Government have received number of representations from the Indian Medical Association to exempt medical profession from the purview of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It is understood that the Association has made some suggestions to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### **Thottapally Fishing Harbour**

1757. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted to the Union Government a development project of Thottapally fishing harbour in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of India sanctioned a Fish Landing Centre at Thottapally in March, 1984 for Rs.25.27 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and released its 50% share of Rs.12.635 lakhs to Govt.of Kerala. The construction of the same has been completed and since been commissioned in May, 1990.

However, Government of Kerala in June, 1993 submitted a proposal for development of Stage-II Thottapally Fish Landing Centre costing Rs.98.00 lakhs with provision of two break waters. On examination of the proposal, it was not found to be adequately sound. Govt. of Kerala has been requested to recast the proposal after conducting necessary studies.

#### **Plantation Proposals of Paper Mill**

1758. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Paper Mills Association has requested for an early clearance of the plantation proposals submitted by some paper mills to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Machinery to Sugar Mills**

1759. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has awarded contracts to the private manufacturers for supplying machinery to the cooperative sugar mills by ignoring the interest of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative (NHEC), a Government undertaking;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. National Cooperative Development Corporation does not award contract to any manufacturer for supply of machinery to the Co-operative Sugar Factories.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Assistance from EEC for Agriculture**

1761. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture and allied sectors have been receiving financial and technical assistance from European Economic Community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made with this assistance in improvement and development of agricultural and allied sectors ?

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 House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Price of Milk**

1762. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy in Delhi has reduced the price of milk recently;

(b) whether the Government also propose to reduce the price of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Delhi Milk Scheme is selling the milk at a price which is lower than its cost of production and as such there is no proposal at present to reduce the selling price.

[English]

### **Sugar Zone in Maharashtra**

1763. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have referred the demand made by Maharashtra Government to divide the State into three zones for the purpose of sugar levy price fixation to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) whether the BICP has given their recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) has recently recommended that South Maharashtra may be subdivided into two Zones— South Maharashtra (Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts) and Central Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts.)

### **Janta Express**

1764. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 4546DN Janta Express, running between Delhi/Saharanpur via Bhagpat-Badot stops at the Halt Stations which fall between Delhi and Baghpat due to which the train is detained and the passengers get late; and

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping this express train at Halt Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to persistent public demands. However, this has not affected its schedule.

[Translation]

### **Aunrihar Junction**

1765. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion of Aunrihar Junction on North Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which expansion work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### **Vocational Courses in Orissa**

1766. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vocational courses at +2 level in the schools of Orissa have not been taken up during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether no financial grants have been made available to the State Government during 1991-92 for these courses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at +2 level, following was sanctioned to the State of Orissa for implementation of Vocational Education Programme:

Year	Funds released	No. of vocational sections sanctioned	No. of schools sanctioned
1987-88	156.19	124	31
1988-89	600.00	600	150
1989-90	83.72	--	--
1990-91	510.40	--	--
1991-92	--	--	--
1992-93	1.22	--	--

Fresh vocational courses were not sanctioned as the State Government had not confirmed utilisation of grants already released to them.

#### **Inter-City Express**

1767. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Inter-City Express Trains between Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam and Guntur-Hyderabad via Nadikudi; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Introduction of an express train between Guntur and Hyderabad via Nadikudi is under consideration. However, there is no proposal to introduce an inter-city train between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

#### **Consumers Protection Act**

1768. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-

SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the items covered by the Consumers Protection Act at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include more items under the said Act; and

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

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 (c) At present, all the goods (as defined in the Sales of Goods Act, 1930), bought by a consumer for a consideration, except those purchased for commercial purposes or resale purposes are covered under the Act. Similarly, all the services which are made available to potential user and hired/availed of by a consumer for a consideration, are covered under the Act. However, Act does not cover services which are rendered free of charge or under a contract of personal service. There is no proposal to include more items under the Act.

#### **Betel Leaves Production**

1769. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a programme for boosting up the production and improving the quality of Betel Leaves during 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A Central Sector Scheme for Development of Betelvine has been approved in the current Plan. An outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during 1993-94 for the following programmes:

- (i) providing financial assistance for construction of 2000 conservatory/trellies;
- (ii) establishing of 2000 demonstration plots in the field of marginal farmers;
- (iii) providing financial assistance for developing 300 units of water sources; and
- (iv) distributing 1500 plant protection equipment.

#### **Allocation of Levy Sugar**

1770. DR. K. D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make allocation of levy sugar to the States on the basis of projected population in 1991 census; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Track Fractures

1771. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of "Track Fractures" are becoming a common phenomenon on the Madras-Vijayawada track;

(b) the reasons for such "Track or Rail Fracture"; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of rails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir. In the section between Madras-Vijayawada this year since April'93 a total of 94 Nos. of track fractures (rail/weld failures) have taken place. Considering the track length of 864 Kms (both lines) between Madras and Vijayawada, this is not considered to be high.

(b) The railway track between Madras-Vijayawada is in close proximity of the sea coast. The rails and welds are, therefore, subject to the heavy corrosion which is the cause of most of the fractures occurring in this section.

(c) The condition of track (rails and welds) is monitored very closely in this area visually as well as with the help of ultrasonic flaw detectors. Rails and welds found defective during these checks are replaced immediately.

The painting of rails and welds is also carried out in this section at frequent intervals to minimise the corrosion.

Corroded, wornout and overaged rails and welds are replaced on programmed basis. During the year 1992-93 rails in 68 Track Kms (TKM) and welds in 35 TKM were renewed. During the current year so far rails 77 TKM and welds in 41 TKM have been renewed. Rails in further 54 TKM and welds in 68 TKM are proposed to be renewed upto March'94.

### Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1772. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of Yoga Teachers are lying vacant in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such posts lying vacant for more than one year;

(c) the action taken so far to fill up these posts and the present position in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for delay in filling up these posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has intimated that at present 213 number of posts (including Part-time) of yoga teachers are lying vacant in its Vidyalayas out of the total sanctioned strength of 639 (including Part-time). In Madhya Pradesh 30 regular and 1 part-time post of yoga teachers have been sanctioned. Out of which 21 regular posts have been lying vacant for more than one year.

(c) and (d) Pending finalisation of the service conditions of yoga teachers who were initially appointed on a temporary basis, further recruitment to these posts has been withheld.

#### **Committee on Idgah Slaughter House**

1773. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to inquire into the working conditions of Idgah Slaughter house in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have received its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture has not appointed a Committee to inquire into the working conditions of Idgah Slaughter house in Delhi.

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide Judgement dated the 1st October, 1992 in connection with Writ Petition Nos. 2267/90. 158/91 and 830/92 directed constitution of a Committee to be headed by Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi or his delegate to suggest ways and means for improving the hygienic and environmental conditions in the slaughter house and its vicinity and also to monitor the implementation of the suggestions made.

A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and held

two Meetings on 3rd December, 1992 and 23rd September, 1993.

High Court of Delhi also appointed a team of local Commissioners who visited the slaughter house and submitted comprehensive report about working conditions of Idgah Slaughter-House to the High Court.

(b) The Government has not received its report.

(c) The Government will take necessary steps to implement the recommendations when report is received.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of Sports School**

1775. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether any proposals have been received from Gujarat and Maharashtra seeking approval and financial aid to open Sports Schools and Colleges in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

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) to (c) No, Sir. No such proposal from the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra for opening Sports Schools and Colleges has been received so far.

[English]

### **Ban on Cow Slaughter**

1776. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation with regard to the imposition of complete ban on cow slaughter by enactment of a legislation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the States which have banned cow slaughter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has received such representation. However, as the enactment of such Legislation falls within the purview of the State List, the Central Government does not intend to interfere in the matters of the State Government.

(c) As per the information available the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry, have banned cow slaughter.

### **National Commission on Women**

1777. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-  
DHURY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent incident in the Vaishan Karpur Village of Jagat Singhpur district in Orissa, in which women were allegedly raped by policemen;

(b) whether representatives of the National Commission on Women had visited the place to have an on the spot study; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The National Commission for Women considers the allegation of rape to be true. In accordance with provisions of Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the findings and recommendations of the Commission have been sent to the Government of Orissa for appropriate action.

Meanwhile, the State Government of Orissa has ordered a Judicial Enquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

[Translation]

**Project on Population Education**

1778. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a project on population education with the assistance of the United Nations Organisation and National Council of Education Research and Training in each State;

(b) if so, the total cost likely to be incurred on this project and the main programmes likely to be implemented under it;

(c) the amount likely to be provided by the UNO and the Union Government separately;

(d) whether the Government propose to open a separate department for undertaking the work of this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A National Population Education Project (NPEP) for school and Non-Formal Education has already been launched since April, 1980 with the financial assistance from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is implementing this Project on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education). It is being implemented in 29 States and UTs.

(b) The total cost projected for this project is Rs. 6.00 crores during the 8th plan period. The programme activities conducted under this project are development of materials, training of teachers, teachers-educators and other educational functionaries, organisation of co-curricular activities and research and evaluation.

(c) The Union Government initially meets the expenditure which is reimbursed by UNFPA every year. However, about 15 to 20 percent of the total allocation is met by the Central Government and the respective State Governments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Closure of Sugar Mills in Assam**

1779. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cachar Sugar Mill at Karimganj in Assam has been closed down since long;

(b) if so, the reasons for its closure;

(c) whether the Government propose to restart the Mill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., District Karimganj is lying closed since 1985-86 due to non-availability of adequate quantity of sugarcane, inadequacy of funds etc.

(c) and (d) The Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., is a subsidiary company of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Its restarting would have to be decided by the Mill Management/State Government.

[*Translation*]

### Godowns in Gujarat

1780. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number and storage capacity of the godowns constructed or under construction in Gujarat;

	Capacity constructed		Capacity under-construction	
	Number	Capacity (in lakh-tonnes)	Number	Capacity (in lakh-tonnes)
FCI	13	4.81	1	0.10
CWC	13	1.83	2	0.10

(b) to (d) The Food Corporation of India propose to construct the following capacities in Gujarat during 8th Five Year Plan period subject to availability of funds/lands etc.

Centre	Capacity (MT)
Rajkot	20,000
Bharuch	10,000
Junagarh	10,000
	40,000

During 1994-95 Central Warehousing Corporation propose to construct a ca-

(b) whether the Government propose to construct some more godowns in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The number and storage capacity of godowns constructed/under-construction in Gujarat as on 1.9.93 by Food Corporation of India/Central Warehousing Corporation are as follows:—

capacity of 17,500 M.T. as given below:

Centre	Capacity (MT)
Jamnagar	10,000
Kandla	7,500
	17,500

[*English*]

### Pepper Prices

1781. SHRI K.M. MATHEW:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pepper prices are too unremunerative even to meet the cost of production; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the remunerative price of pepper for the benefit of pepper growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Although cost of production data on black pepper are not being collected by the Government, the price fixed under market intervention scheme indicates that pepper growers are not getting unremunerative price of their produce.

(b) In order to help the pepper growers to realise a remunerative price of their produce, the Central Government has implemented market intervention scheme. Under the scheme, the market operations are undertaken on the specific request from the State Government at a mutually agreed fixed price for a specific quantity during the specified period on 50:50 basis. Such operations are carried out by the nodal agency National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (Nafed) and the agency recommended by the State Government. The losses, if any, are required to be shared equally. Market Intervention Scheme for black pepper was approved at the request and in consultation with the Government of Kerala at the market intervention price of Rs. 33 per kg. Besides, the Government has implemented developmental schemes to increase the production through increase in

productivity. This eventually has helped the growers to enhance their income.

[Translation]

#### Historical Monuments in Rajasthan

1782. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of historical monuments and places in Rajasthan maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the development and maintenance of these historic places during each of the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The list of monuments in Rajasthan under the protection and maintenance of the Archaeological Survey of India is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) Expenditure incurred on the development and maintenance of these monuments during each of the last three years is here as under:-

1990-91	Rs.42,42,301,95
1991-92	Rs.47,93,884,00
1992-93	Rs.69,11,227,76

**STATEMENT***List of Centrally Protected Monuments & Sites***RAJASTHAN STATE****Ajmer District**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Name of monument/site</b>
1.	Ajmer	Adhaidin-Ka-Jhonpra
2.	Ajmer	Badshahi Haveli
3.	Ajmer	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road
4.	Ajmer	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway
5.	Ajmer	Gateway of Taragarh Hill
6.	Ajmer	Magazine Building in the Ajmer Fort including Museum
7.	Ajmer	Marble Pavilion and balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Ana Sagar Bund
8.	Ajmer	Saheli Bazar building in Daulat Bagh
9.	Ajmer	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"
10.	Ajmer	Tombs of Abdulla Khan and his wife
11.	Ajmer	Tripolia Gate
12.	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
13.	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
14.	Chatri	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
15.	Chatri	Sarai
16.	Ghugra	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
17.	Hushiara	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
18.	Hushiara	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
19.	Kair	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
20.	Khanpura	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
21.	Pushkar	Mahal Badshahi
22.	Alwar	Siva temple

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
23.	Bhangadh	Ancient site
24.	Pandrupal	Ancient remains
<b>Banswara District</b>		
25.	Arthuna	Siva temple and ruins
26.	Vithal Deva	Ancient remains
<b>Bharatpur District</b>		
27.	Bayana	Akbar's Chhatri
28.	Bayana	Ancient fort with its monuments
29.	Bayana	Brahmabad Idgah
30.	Bayana	Islam Shah's Gate
31.	Bayana	Jahangir's Gateway
32.	Bayana	Jhajri
33.	Bayana	Lohhi's Minar
34.	Bayana	Saraj Sad-ul-lah
35.	Bayana	Usa Mandir
36.	Bharatpur	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort
37.	Bharatpur	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate
38.	Bharatpur	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort
39.	Deeg	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)
40.	Deeg	Looted Gun
41.	Deeg	Marble Jhoola
42.	Kaman	Chaurasi Khambha temple
43.	Malah	Ancient mound
44.	Noh	Ancient mound
45.	Noh	Colossal image of Yaksha
46.	Rupvas	Lal Mahal
47.	Bharatpur	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu gates
48.	Bharatpur	Moat-surrounding the fort wall

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
<b>Bhilwada District</b>		
49.	Bijholi	Maha Kal and two other temples
50.	Bijholi	Rock inscription (12th century)
51.	Bijholi	Rock inscription within the Parsvanath temple compound (12th century)
52.	Khadipur Village	Ancient temple known as Kaneri-ki-Putali
<b>Sikaner District</b>		
53.	Bikaner	Bhandasar Jain Temple
54.	Morkhana	Jain temple of Susani Goddess
<b>Bundi District</b>		
55.	Bundi	Wall paintings of Hardoti school in the palace
56.	Keshwarai Patan	Ancient mound
57.	Nainwa	Ancient mound
<b>Chittorgarh District</b>		
58.	Badoli	Ghateshwar temple
59.	Badoli	Kund
60.	Badoli	Shringar Chawri
61.	Badoli	Temple of Ashtamata
62.	Badoli	Temple of Ganesh
63.	Badoli	Temple of Sheshashayan
64.	Badoli	Temple of Trimurti
65.	Badoli	Temple of Shiv and Kund
66.	Badoli	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple
67.	Chitor	Fort of Chitor as a whole
68.	Menal	Menal (Mahanal) temple and math
69.	Nagari	Ancient ruins
70.	Nagari	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription
71.	Nilodh	Archaeological site and remains at Jeora
<b>Dholpur District</b>		
72.	Dholpur	Jogni Jogna temple

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
73.	Dholpur	Sher Garh Fort
73-A.	Dholpur	Site of Babur's garden
<b>Dungarpur District</b>		
74.	Baroda	Jain temple inscription
75.	Dev Somnath	Somnath temple
<b>Ganganagar District</b>		
76.	Badopal	Ancient mounds
77.	Baror	Ancient mound
78.	Bhadrakali	Ancient mounds
79.	Bhannar Theri	Ancient mounds
80.	Binjor	Two ancient mounds
81.	Chak 86	Ancient mounds
82.	Dhokal	Ancient mounds
83.	Hanumangarh	Fort Bhatner
84.	Kalibanga	Three ancient mounds
85.	Manak	Ancient mounds
86.	Mathula	Two ancient mounds
87.	Munda	Ancient mounds
88.	Peer Sultan	Ancient mounds
89.	Pilibanga	Ancient mounds
90.	Rang Mahal	Ancient mound
91.	Tarkhan Wala Dera	Ancient mound
<b>Jaipur District</b>		
92.	Abaneri	Ancient mound
93.	Abaneri	Baori
94.	Abaneri	Harsat Mata-Ka-Mandir
95.	Amber	Jama Masjid
96.	Amber	Laxmi Narain's Temple
97.	Amber	Sri Jgat Siromaniji Temple
98.	Amber	Sun Temple

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
99.	Gultaji	Temple containing fresco paintings
100.	Brahmpuri	Pundrikji-ki-Haveli paintings in a room
101.	Lalsote	Banjaron Ki Chhatri containing two pillars similar to the railing pillars of Bharhut stupa
102.	Mahesh	Ancient mound
103.	Raniwas	Ancient mound
104.	Sambhar	Excavated site
105.	Sikri	Ancient mound
<b>Jaisalmer District</b>		
106.	Jaisalmer	Fort including ancient temples
107.	Lodruva Patna	Ancient site
<b>Jhalawar District</b>		
108.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Buddhist caves and pillars
109.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Caves of Naranjani etc.
110.	Dalsagar (Gangadhar)	Ancient ruins
111.	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Ancient ruins
112.	Hathiagor	Buddhist Caves
113.	Kolvi (Dag)	Buddhist Caves
114.	Jhagrapatan	Old temples near the Chandrabhaga
<b>Jodhpur District</b>		
115.	Mandore	Fort
<b>Karauli District</b>		
116.	Karauli	Wall paintings on the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal
<b>Kotah District</b>		
117.	Atru or Ganesh Ganj	Ruins of temples
118.	Badva	Yepa pillars
119.	Baran	Temples (12th century)
120.	Charchoma	Siva temple and two unpublished Gupta inscriptions
121.	Dara or Mukandara	Temples, fort wall and statues.

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
122.	Kanswa	Temple with inscriptions
123.	Krishnavilas	Ancient ruins and structural remains
124.	Shergarh	Old temples, statues and inscriptions
<b>Sawai Madhopur District</b>		
125.	Alanpur	Persian inscription in a baori
126.	Sawai Madhopur	Jain Temple
127.	Ranthmbore	Ranthambhore Fort
<b>Sikar District</b>		
128.	Sikar	Harshnath temple
<b>Tonk District</b>		
129.	Bisalpur	Bisal Deoji's temple
130.	Bundwali Doongri	Ancient mound
131.	Gariagarh (Newai)	Ancient mound
132.	Jhalai	Devapura Barodia mounds
133.	Khera	Hathi Bhata
134.	Nagar	Ancient mound
135.	Nagar	Excavated site
136.	Nagar	Inscription in Fort
137.	Nagar	Mand Kila Tal inscription
138.	Nagar	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria temple
139.	Panwar	Inscription
140.	Rairh (Newai)	Excavated site
141.	Todaraisingh	Kala Pahar temple
142.	Todaraisingh	Kalyanraji's temple
143.	Todaraisingh	Laxmi Narainji's temple locally known as Gopinathji's temple
144.	Todaraisingh	Old Baories locally known as Hadi Rawi Ka Kund
145.	Todaraisingh	Pipaji's Temple
<b>Udaipur District</b>		
146.	Kalyanpur	Ancient ruins
147.	Kumbhalgarh	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole

S. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
148.	Nagda	Sas Bahu temples
149.	Nov Chowki Raj Samand	Ghat with inscriptions, pavilions and Toranas
150.	Gilund (Bhagwanpura)	Archaeological site and remains

### Retrenchment of Labourers by FCI

1783. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of old labourers are being removed from service by the Food Corporation of India and new labourers are being recruited and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to reinstate the retrenched labourers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### Sharavathi Hydrel Project

1784. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment & Forests has given clearance to the Sharavathi Tailrace Hydrel Project in Karnataka and if so, when;

(b) whether loss of forest wealth and cultivable lands along with standing crop has been taken into consideration before granting clearance;

(c) if so, the estimated loss of forest wealth and cultivated lands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Sharavathi Tailrace Hydroelectric project was accorded conditional environmental and forestry clearances in 1986 and 1987 respectively. On the basis of the review ordered by the Honourable High Court of Karnataka, of the environmental forestry aspects and compliance status of the conditions imposed, the environmental approval was revoked in July, 1992. Subsequently, the scheme has again been granted conditional approval from environmental and forest angles in September and November, 1993 respectively.

(b) to (d) The project requires diversion of 700 ha. of forest land which is valued at Rs. 14.02 crores by the State Government. No cultivable land or standing crop is going to be adversely affected due to the implementation of this project.

### Indira Gandhi Conference

1785. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4th Indira Gandhi Conference on the theme of Redefining the Good Society has been organised at New Delhi in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives of this Conference;

(c) whether the Government propose to take measures to get some of the views expressed in the Conference implemented to achieve its objectives; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust have informed that the Conference was held from 19th November to 23rd Nov., 1993 in memory of Smt. Indira Gandhi and her work and to exchange views with leading World thinkers.

(c) The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust is purely a private Trust. The Government have not received a full and complete report on the proceedings of the Conference, nor any formal request for implementing the views expressed there at.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Consumer Forums**

1786. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:  
SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUP-

PLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consumers' forum constituted so far, Statewise;

(b) the number of cases received by the District Forums till date;

(c) the number of cases/complaints disposed of state-wise;

(d) the hurdles faced by the forums in disposing of the cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the hurdles?

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 (c) A *Statement* giving the number of Consumer Fora constituted, the number of cases received by the District Fora and number of complaints disposed of state-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) *Inadequacy of staff and infrastructure, financial constraints and increasing number of cases which are being filed in the consumer courts are some of the reasons for delay in their disposal. The responsibility of providing the necessary infrastructure for the smooth functioning of the District Fora rests exclusively with the State Governments*

## STATEMENT

Name of the State	District Forums			
	Filed Since Inception	Disposed Since Inception	Pending	Period Ending
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	43688	32512	11176	30/6/93
Arundhali Pradesh	53	45	8	30/9/93
Assam	867	214	653	31/3/93
Bihar	11667	6142	5525	30/6/93
Goa	878	701	177	31/12/92
Gujarat	20926	10307	10619	30/6/93
Haryana	14864	10688	4176	30/9/93
Himachal Pradesh	3651	1936	1715	30/6/93
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	14411	5067	9344	30/6/93
Kerala	32393	18073	14320	30/6/93
Madhya Pradesh	15538	8732	6806	30/6/93
Maharashtra	26062	16337	9725	30/6/93
Manipur	395	373	22	30/6/93
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	96	76	20	30/9/93
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	6458	3831	2627	30/6/93
Punjab	7487	3975	3512	31/3/93
Rajasthan	39320	27557	11763	30/9/93
Sikkim	8	4	4	30/9/93
Tamil Nadu	5959	1405	4554	30/6/93
Tripura	131	63	68	31/3/93
Uttar Pradesh	43277	25179	18098	31/3/93
West Bengal	10472	1547	8925	31/3/93

1	2	3	4	5
A & N Islands	63	62	1	30/6/93
Chandigarh	4212	1615	2597	30/9/93
D & N Haveli	15	5	10	30/6/93
Daman & Diu	12	4	8	31/12/92
Delhi	18061	11161	6900	30/9/93
Lakshadweep	13	11	2	30/9/93
Pondicherry	634	555	79	30/9/93

[Translation]

### Sports Institute in Delhi

1787. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up a Sports institute in Delhi to encourage sports activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 WASNIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Sports activities are already being encouraged with the help of existing infrastructure and organisation.

[English]

### Research Scholarship

1788. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research scholars from West Bengal who have been granted scholarship for their research work by the University Grants Commission during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the number of research scholars out of them belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(c) the number of research scholars recommended for scholarship for 1993-94?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Katihar - Jogbani Line**

1789. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert metre gauge line from Katihar to Jogbani Via Araria into broad gauge; 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.

**Sugar Technology Institute**

1790. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sugar Technology Institute has been functioning in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government have any proposal to establish such an Institute in other States also; and

(e) if so, the location thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP  
NATH RAI): (a) There is no Central Government sugar technology institute functioning in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A well-established sugar technology institute (Vasantdada Sugar Institute) is functioning in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra which can adequately serve the requirements of the State of Gujarat also.

(d) Besides, Vasantdada Sugar Institute, a National Sugar Institute is functioning at Kanpur and National Institute of Sugarcane and Sugar Technology is being set up at Mau (Uttar Pradesh). There is no proposal at present to establish any other sugar technology institute.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Steam Engines**

1791. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR DEEPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of steam engines in the country and the routes on which these are being run;

(b) the time by which the Government propose to replace steam engines by diesel and electric engines; and

(c) the manner in which the steam engines are to be disposed and the amount of income to be earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA): (a) The total number of steam  
locomotives as on 1.4.1993 were:

BG	553
MG	1130
NG	73
Total :	1756

These steam locomotives are being  
used for branch lines passenger services  
and inferior/shunting services.

(b) Steam engines are likely to be  
phased out by 1996-97.

(c) The condemned locomotives are  
to be progressively disposed of by auc-  
tion/tender sale. The present day sale  
value of these 1756 steam locomotives is  
about Rs 60 crores.

[English]

### Recruitment Rules in K.V.

1792. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the rules or recruit-  
ment/promotion to the posts of Education  
Officers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
have recently been amended vis-a-vis di-  
rect quota; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDU-  
CATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-  
TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
has intimated that, in order to induct bright  
young persons at senior management  
level, the Board of Governors of Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Sangathan in its 56th meeting  
held on 6th September, 1993 decided to  
amend the existing rules for direct re-  
cruitment for the post of Education  
Officers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
as under:—

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### 1. Qualifications

Essential : Master's Degree with minimum 55% marks.

Desirable : (i) Degree or P.G. Diploma in Management /Public /Personnel  
Administration/Education.

(ii) 5 years' teaching experience.

### 2. Age Limit

35 Years (relaxable for SC/STs by 5 years).

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**Cultural pact with Germany**

1793. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM  
KAMBLE:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether India and Germany have signed a Cultural Exchange Programme recently for 1993-96; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new Cultural Exchange Programme envisages closer cooperation in the fields of arts, literature, cultural heritage and archives; school education, adult education; languages and higher education and science; audio-visual media; sports and youth; and public administration.

**Maintenance of Stadia**

1794. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

SHRI CHANDRA JEET  
YADAV:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) the annual allocations earmarked for the maintenance and upkeep of the I.G. and J.N. Stadia in Delhi;

(b) the actual amount spent during 1991, 1992 and 1993 till date;

(c) whether the above stadia are in patnetic condition because of the poor maintenance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure proper maintenance of the Stadia ?

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) During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.159 lakhs and 120 lakhs has been allocated for the maintenance and upkeep of Indira Gandhi Stadium and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium respectively.

(b) Following amount was incurred by maintenance agencies on Civil, Electrical and Horticultural works of Indira Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadiums:—

	Indira Gandhi Stadia	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadia
1991-92	1,66,35,522	1,56,88,364
1992-93	1,45,15,399	1,17,03,006
1993-94	18,85,002 (Upto Sep.'93)	61,36,379 (Upto Oct.'93)

(c) No, Sir. However, during rainy season some leakages were noticed in Indira Gandhi Stadia only.

(d) Efforts have been made to invite expert opinion from Structural Engineering Institute, Ghaziabad, a Government of India Undertaking. Necessary repairs will be carried out on receipt of expert opinion.

### **Sleeper Class**

1795. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about thefts and increasing inconvenience to passengers travelling on reservation in second class sleeper coaches; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) and (b) Complaints of the thefts under such circumstances are lodged with the GRPS of the state police, who investigate the crime and take follow up actions. Maintenance of law and order and ensuring safety and security of passengers and their belongings in running trains is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police of the state concerned. Some complaints have been received regarding disturbance to Sleeper Class passenger on account of passengers not having Sleeper Class tickets entering these coaches. The staff concerned

have instructions to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in Sleeper Class. Checks are also conducted through special squads so as to avoid harassment to bonafide passengers.

### **Central University in States**

1796. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Central University in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Policy on Education - 1986, with modifications undertaken in 1992, states that, in view of the need to effect an all-round improvement in the institutions, it is proposed that; in the near future, the main emphasis will be on the consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions.

[*Translation*]

### **Level Crossings In Bombay**

1798. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places in Bombay and New Bombay regions where level crossings have been provided;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct flyovers at such places;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA): (a) Level Crossings in Bombay;  
22.

#### Details

S.No.	Km.	Location
CENTRAL RLY.		
1.	22/13-14	Ghatkopar-Vikhroli
2.	27/10-11	Near Bhandup
3.	30/18-31/1	Near Muluna
4.	6/3-4	Chunbhathi-Kurla
5.	7/3-4	Sewvi-Wadala
6.	7/18-19	Cotton Green-Sewri
7.	13/12-13	Cotton Green-Sewri
8.	15/22-23	Near Mahim
WESTERN RLY		
1.	15.63	Bandva-Khar
2.	19.30	} Santa Cruz-Ville Parle
3.	20.36	
4.	22.83	Andheri-Jogeswari
5.	23.56	Andheri-Jogeswari
6.	25.30	Jogeswari-Goregaon
7.	26.23	Jogeswari-Goregaon
8.	27.03	} Goregaon-Malad
9.	28.30 &	
10.	29.03	
11.	31.09	Malad-Kandivli
12.	33.50	Kandivli-Borivali
13.	34.50	Borivali-Dehisar

S.No.	Km.	Location
14.	36.05	Borivali-Dehisar
Level Crossings in New Bombay: 2		
1.	35/9-10	Neral-Belapur
2.	37/13-14	Neral-Belapur

(b) and (c) Construction of three Road over bridges in replacement of Level crossings at Km. 30/18-31/1 near Mulund (No. 21 & 22) at Km. 19.30 and 20.36 between Santa Cruz and Ville Parle and (No. 28, 29 & 29A) and at Km. 27.03, 28.3 and 29.03 between Goregaon and Malad has been sanctioned.

(d) Busy level crossings (those having more than 1 lakh train vehicle units, a figure obtained by multiplying number of trains passing in 24 hours by the road traffic) are considered for replacement by road over/under bridge provided proposal therefor is sponsored by the State Government duly consenting to sharing of cost as per rules. For the remaining level crossings, no proposal has been received from the State Govt.

[English]

#### Procurement of Cashew

1799. SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to procure cashew at reasonable price from farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procurement price given to cashew growers during 1992-93 and during 1993-94 ?

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

#### Entry Fee from Monuments

1800. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in each state;

(b) whether the Government charges entry fee to these ASI preserved monuments; and

(c) if so, the amount collected during each of the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE): (a) A *Statement is annexed.*

(b) Entry fee is collected by the Central Government only on a few of the monuments preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) The amount collected during each of the last three years is as under:-

1990-91	Rs.37,15,420.00
1991-92	Rs.43,51,003.00
1992-93	Rs.41,83,766.00

### STATEMENT

*Statewise list of protected monuments/sites*

State/Union Territories	Number of Monuments/sites
Andhra Pradesh	134
Assam	49
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Bihar	76
Delhi	166
Daman and Diu	9
Goa	25
Gujarat	199
Haryana	87
Himachal Pradesh	35
Jammu & Kashmir	63
Karnataka	505
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	322
Maharashtra	284
Manipur	1

State/Union Territories	Number of Monuments/sites
Meghalaya	8
Nagaland	4
Orissa	68
Pondicherry	8
Punjab	24
Rajasthan	151
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	402
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	782
West Bengal	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>3553</b>

### Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

1801. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a sanction of Rs.500 crores for the benefit of small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the total amount released from the above mentioned special grant so far, State-wise

(c) the details of the scheme under which financial relief have been made available to small and marginal farmers; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the distribution of special grant to State for the benefit to small and marginal farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR ARVIND NETAM): (a) Owing to the increase in prices of decontrolled fertilizers, the Government of India sanctioned a Special Scheme with an outlay of Rs 500 crores during 1992-93 to develop agricultural infrastructure for the small and marginal farmers.

(b) Rs.362.06 crore was released during 1992-93. A *Statement* showing the state-wise funds allocated and released is enclosed.

(c) The States/Union Territories were allowed adequate flexibility in taking up schemes as per the felt needs and local conditions or as per guidelines issued by Government of India as follows:-

(i) Buffer-stocking of quality seed production in North-East;

(ii) Schemes for provision of bore/shallow tubewells, etc.

(iii) Drip irrigation system among small/marginal cotton cultivators;

(iv) Land development including reclamation of soils;

(v) Strengthening infrastructure for small/marginal farmers cooperatives for poultry, fishery, fruit/vegetables etc.

(vi) Improving storage/retail outlets, provision of soil testing laboratories to promote fertilizer use in low consumption areas;

(vii) Promote use of small tractors;

(viii) Setting up of fertilizer quality control infrastructure; and

(ix) Establishment of biological control laboratories.

(d) States have been requested to submit utilisation certificates for funds already released for further disbursement of remaining funds.

### STATEMENT

*Allocation and release of funds under the Special Scheme for assistance to Small and Marginal farmers-1992-93*

*(Rs.in crores)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Allocation	Total Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.80	39.89
2.	Karnataka	36.90	26.78
3.	Kerala	21.68	16.84
4.	Tamil Nadu	53.82	39.90

Sl. No.	State	Total Allocation	Total Released
5.	Gujarat	20.66	15.79
6.	Madhya Pradesh	26.22	20.13
7.	Maharashtra	35.83	27.94
8.	Rajasthan	16.52	12.63
9.	Goa	0.75	0.58
10.	Haryana	3.95	10.64
11.	Punjab	25.33	19.37
12.	Uttar Pradesh	70.88	54.94
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.25	1.97
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.76	3.35
15.	Bihar	24.66	19.24
16.	Orissa	9.82	7.73
17.	West Bengal	51.09	37.74
18.	Assam	3.45	3.01
19.	Tripura	1.20	1.06
20.	Manipur	0.57	0.45
21.	Meghalaya	0.45	0.49
22.	Nagaland	0.07	0.06
23.	Sikkim	0.20	0.19
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.06
25.	Mizoram	0.15	0.13
26.	Delhi	0.19	0.15
27.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.02
28.	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.04
29.	Pondicherry	0.71	0.55
30.	D & N Haveli	0.11	0.09
31.	A & N Island	0.07	0.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>475.22</b>	<b>362.06</b>

[Translation]

**New Variety of Wheat**

1802. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of new variety of  
wheat W.H. 542 produced during 1991-92  
and 1992-93, separately;

(b) whether this variety of wheat  
has also been supplied to the farmers of  
Uttar Pradesh for cultivation; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) During 1992-93, about 125 qtls. of breeder seed of new variety of Wheat WH-542 was produced. The said variety was notified only in November, 1992.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The breeder seed is in the process of further multiplication.

[English]

#### Level Crossings at Shoranur-Mangalore Line

1803. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manned and unmanned level crossings between Shoranur and Mangalore at present;

(b) whether any proposal for construction of overbridges at any of these crossings is pending; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No. of Level Crossings between Shoranur and Mangalore

Manned — 116

Unmanned — 15

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Skins and Bones of Lion

1804. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

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

(a) whether skins and bones of lions are being smuggled out from Gir Forest in Gujarat because of their great demand in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of cases that came to the notice of the Government during the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Chief Wildlife Warden of Gujarat has not reported any case of smuggling of skins and bones of lion from the Gir Forests of Gujarat during last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent the poaching of wild animals include:

(1) Sale of skins and bones of scheduled wild animals are totally prohibited.

(2) Mobile squad with armed personnel are established for patrolling and keeping vigilance.

(3) Wireless network has been established to check and prevent illegal activity of poachers.

(4) Checking nakas are established at strategic points and arms are provided to the field staff.

(5) To create awareness in the public, nature education camps are organised.

(6) Central assistance is provided to State/UT Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.

(7) Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in wild animals reaches them.

(8) Cooperation of Police, Coast Guard and Army is also taken in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.

(9) International trade in endangered species of animals and articles made thereof is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

*[Translation]*

### **Railway Dispensaries**

1805. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent by Railways each year on different systems of medicine, system-wise;

(b) the number of dispensaries functioning separately, system-wise under the Ministry;

(c) the number of staff working in each such dispensary;

(d) whether Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic doctors get the same facilities as that of Allopathic doctors; and

(e) if not, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) There are 122 Allopathic Hospitals and 670 Allopathic Dispensaries. Amount spent during 1991-92 on them was Rs.122.82 crores.

Information regarding Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Railways have adopted Allopathic system of medicine. However, as staff welfare measure indigenous system of medicine was also introduced under the aegis of Staff Benefit Fund. The conditions of work for the doctors and their helpers engaged to work in these dispensaries are not identical with those working in Allopathic system.

*[English]*

### **RAC System**

1807. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give up RAC system in which two persons have to share one berth;

(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) The RAC system has been introduced to accommodate the passengers against berths falling vacant due to non-turning up of passengers in the train having confirmed reservation. In this system, RAC passengers are given a seat till they are able to get a berth. There is no proposal to withdraw the system as the same is working satisfactorily.

#### **Cultural Agreements**

1808. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have got cultural agreements/cultural exchange programmes with India;

(b) the expenditure incurred during 1992-93 for such programmes; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned by the Government during 1992-93 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A *Statement* is annexed.

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

#### **STATEMENT**

*Countries with which India has cultural agreements at present*

1. Turkey	30. South Korea
2. Indonesia	31. Sudan
3. Japan	32. Guyana
4. Iran	33. Bahrain
5. Poland	34. Tanzania
6. Romania	35. Zambia
7. Egypt	36. Rwanda
8. Yugoslavia	37. Mexico
9. Mongolia	38. U.A.E.
10. Norway	39. Syria
11. Greece	40. Jordan
12. Hungary	41. Algeria
13. Bulgaria	42. North Korea
14. Afghanistan	43. Cuba
15. France	44. Lesotho
16. Brazil	45. Italy
17. Germany	46. Vietnam
18. Tunisia	47. Thailand
19. Philippines	48. Sri Lanka
20. Kuwait	49. Malaysia
21. Australia	50. Zaire
22. Bangladesh	51. Somalia
23. Mauritius	52. Portugal
24. Iraq	53. Qatar
25. Belgium	54. Morocco
26. Yemen	55. Cyprus
27. Senegal	56. Zimbabwe
28. Colombia	57. Kenya
29. Argentina	58. Ghana

59. Uganda	76. Pakistan	22. Mauritius	34. Somalia
60. Mozambique	77. Djibouti	23. Mexico	35. Spain
61. Nigeria	78. Oman	24. Mongolia	36. Sri Lanka
62. Spain	79. Namibia	25. Maldives	37. Turkey
63. Ethiopia	80. Uzbekistan	26. Netherlands	38. Turkmenistan
64. Finland	81. Malta	27. Nigeria	39. Uganda
65. Maldives	82. Kazakhstan	28. Norway	40. Uzbekistan
66. Burkina- faso (Upper Volta)	83. Kyrgyzstan	29. Peru	41. Vietnam
67. Venezuela	84. Ukraine	30. Poland	42. Zimbabwe
68. Netherlands	85. Turkmenistan	31. Portugal	43. Venezuela
69. Libya	86. Suriname	32. Phillipines	44. Russia
70. Benin	87. Jamaica	33. Syria	
71. Nicaragua	88. Chile		
72. Peru	89. Russia		
73. Trinidad & Tobago	90. Tajikistan		
74. Seychelles	91. Moldova		
75. China	92. Belarus		
	93. Israel		
	94. Estonia		

[Translation]

**Indo-German Project**

1809. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SMT. BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the Indo-German project for examining pollution level in entire country and development of laboratories with latest technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether first two phases of the project have been completed without obtaining required targets;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the target fixed for completing this project ?

*Countries with which India has cultural  
exchange programmes at present*

1. Algeria	13. Hungary
3. Bahrain	14. Iran
5. Bangladesh	15. Jordan
6. Colombia	16. Italy
7. Egypt	17. Kenya
8. Ethiopia	18. Kazakhstan
9. Finland	19. Kirghzstan
10. France	20. South Korea
11. Germany	21. North Korea (DPRK)
12. Ghana	

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) The Government has posed a project on strengthening of the State Pollution Control Boards Phase III to the Government of Germany for assistance. The above project involves strengthening of the following Pollution Control Boards namely:—

(i) Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.

(ii) Regional Laboratory of CPCB, Calcutta.

(iii) Punjab State Pollution Control Board, Patiala.

(iv) Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Jaipur.

(v) Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Bhopal.

(vi) Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Bangalore.

(vii) Assam State Pollution Control Board, Guwahati.

(viii) Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Chandigarh.

(ix) Gujarat State Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar.

(x) West Bengal State Pollution Control Board, Calcutta.

(xi) Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Patna.

(c) No, Sir. The projects have been completed, and the targets have been achieved.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**Damage to Foodgrains**

1810. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the damage has been caused to foodgrains in Maharashtra every year during the last three years; and

(b) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details of damage caused to foodgrains with FCI in Maharashtra during the last-three years are as under:—

*(Figures in thousand tonnes)*

Year	Total stocks handled in storage	Quantity damaged	Percentage to total stocks handled
1990-91	7978	3.793	0.047
1991-92	7036	1.647	0.023
1992-93	5892	1.724	0.029

(b) Only a negligible quantity has been damaged during the last 3 years. However, the following precautions are taken to avoid damage to the food stock:-

(1) Construction of godowns on scientific lines which are rodent and damp-proof.

(2) Foodgrains are stored on scientific principles and regular pest control measures are undertaken. Prophylactic treatment is regularly given to stored grains and periodical aeration done.

(3) Movement of foodgrains is done mostly in covered wagons. Whenever, movement by open wagons is inevitable wagons are adequately covered with Tarpaulins to avoid any damage in transit.

(4) Due to paucity of covered godowns, storage in open on CAP (covered and plinth) is resorted to with proper care.

### **Rice Production**

1811. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of rice in southern states this year has declined as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether many farmers are converting their rice, fields into fishing ponds in view of higher income from fisheries; and

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

in this regard so that production of rice do not suffer due to fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) It is too early to indicate the rice production for this year in southern states as rabi-summer crop is yet to be harvested.

(c) A few farmers have converted their rice fields into fishing ponds.

(d) For increasing the yield and production of rice and to make rice cultivation more remunerative a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) is being implemented in major rice growing states.

### **BDR Section of S.E. Railway**

1812. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one pair of UP and Down trains are not running in BDR section of South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether passengers are travelling inhuman condition in this section;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert and extend it upto Tarakeshwar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) One pair of trains were cancelled in January'91 and one pair is now running.

(b) The daily average sale of tickets on the entire section is only 162 and one pair is adequate.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Poor Quality of Foodgrains

1813. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI  
THAKORE:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP  
SINGH:  
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS  
PATEL:

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

(a) whether various State Government have been lodging complaints that substandard foodgrains are being supplied to them for distribution under the Public Distribution System;

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

(c) whether the Government have inquired into the matter regarding the supply of substandard foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of good quality of foodgrains to the States for distribution under the public distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-  
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Central Government issues rice and wheat conforming to specifications laid down by the Government to State Governments and UT Administrations for distribution through the Public Distribution System (PDS). They are provided opportunity for inspection of stocks before actual delivery and may reject such stocks as do not conform to the prescribed quality standards.

Through several State Governments have been voicing a general concern about the quality of foodgrains at various meetings, 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 and U.T. Administrations.

A total quantity of about 18 million tonnes to foodgrains are distributed to the States/UTs for PDS every year. In a vast operation of this magnitude a few shortcomings can not 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 and 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.

#### Cotton Production

1814. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cotton during the last three years;

(b) the target fixed for the production of cotton during 1993-94; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target during 1993-94 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The production of cotton in the country during the last three years i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 98.42, 97.14 and 115.83 lakh bales (of 170 Kgs. each) respectively.

(b) The target fixed for the production of cotton during 1993-94 is 125.0 lakh bales.

(c) The Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) in important growing States to increase the production of cotton to the targetted level during 1993-94.

**Potato Research Station at Hassan,  
Karnataka**

1815. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research proposes to establish Potato Research Centre in Karnataka and other parts of the country during 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) and (b) Sir, three new centres under the All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project have been sanctioned during the VIII Plan period. The new centres are at Dharwad and Hassan in Karnataka and Dholi in Bihar. The two centres in Karnataka have started functioning during 1993-94.

**Rajdhani Express Between New  
Jalpaiguri and Sealdah**

1816. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Rajdhani Express between New Jalpaiguri and Sealdah;

(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 traffic justification and resources.

[*Translation*]

**Open Universities**

1817. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Open Universities functioning at present in the country State-wise;

(b) the enrolment of each University at present;

(c) whether the Nalanda Open University at Patna in Bihar has become functional; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, which has the responsibility to co-ordinate entire open education system at the university level, the details of Open Universities in the country and their enrolment during 1992-93 are as under:

S. No.	Location	Name of Open University	Year of establishment	Enrolment
1.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	1982	36655
2.	New Delhi	Indira Gandhi National Open University	1985	75666
3.	Nashik, Maharashtra	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open University	1989	30627
4.	Kota, Rajasthan	Kota Open University	1987	4265
5.	Patna, Bihar	Nalanda Open University	1987	101
6.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Bhoj Open University	1992	No academic programmes so far and, therefore enrolment is Nil

The IGNOU has been established by the Central Government in 1985 under an Act of Parliament, while remaining five Open Universities have been established by the State Government concerned un-

der an enactment of the state legislature.

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

**Agricultural Production**

1818. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR  
RAWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the agricultural production keeping in view harmonious agricultural growth with sustainability and nutritional security;

(b) whether any measures have been taken to update the technical knowledge and skills of their functionaries and the farmers through a well formulated extension and training programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Measures taken to update the technical knowledge and skills of the extension functionaries and farmers include:

i) Extension services in States have been strengthened.

ii) Training infrastructure in the Central and State sector has been developed substantially. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) has been established at Hyderabad to cater the needs of management training and Regional Extension Education Institutes (EElS) have been

strengthened/established at Hyderabad (AP) for Southern Zone, Anand (Gujarat) for Western Zone, Nilokheri (Haryana) for Northern Zone and Jorhat (Assam) for Eastern Zone for communication and extension training for the middle and lower level functionaries. Besides, 15 Advanced Training Centres (ATCs) have been established in critical subject matter areas to train the State Department functionaries.

iii) Training for the farmers is organised through State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Farmers Training Centres.

iv) Information communication support for dissemination of improved farm technology is provided through demonstrations, farm fairs, field days, screening of films, holding exhibitions and through print/mass media.

v) Extension services for farm women have been strengthened through externally assisted projects in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa (DANISH assistance) and in Gujarat (DUTCH assistance).

vi) A programme of farmers exchanges in operation wherein farmers visits are arranged to agriculturally developed areas.

vii) Under various Crop Production Oriented Programmes, training courses are organised for district level extension functionaries at various Agricultural Universities/Research Institutes, before the commencement of each crop season. The Officers trained in these training courses, in turn, organise training programmes at Block and Village levels to disseminate the latest crop production technology.

**Foodgrain Stock with FCI**

1819. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the present foodgrains stock in the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh as compared to the stocks of last two years; and

(b) the target fixed for stocking foodgrains in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The following stocks of wheat and rice were available in the godowns of Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh as on 1.11.1993 and the corresponding period of last two years:-

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Commodity	As on 1.11.93	As on 1.11.92	As on 1.11.91
Wheat	16.66	2.79	3.46
Rice	5.85	4.41	6.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>9.56</b>

(b) Foodgrains are stored by Food Corporation of India depending upon the procurement and inter-state movement and hence no target for storage of foodgrains is fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to bring any changes in the existing criteria at present.

[English]

**Waiting List Tickets**

1820. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the existing limit of tickets in the waiting lists under reservation category in all classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**Loss in National Dairy Development Board**

1821. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI. D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has suffered loss on ac-

count of its Market Intervention Operation this year;

(b) if so, the extent to which these losses have been more as compared to 1992-93;

(c) the reasons for the losses and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether NDDB has not been able to check the price increase of Dhara Oil in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) NDDB has reported till October, 93 in the current year an operational surplus of Rs. 8.08 crores and an overall deficit of Rs. 15.29 crores after taking into account an interest of Rs. 23.37 crores on accumulated losses during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(d) and (e) The prices of Dhara are revised by NDDB from time to time in tune with the loose oil prices to prevent misuse of Dhara oil.

[Translation]

#### **Academic Calendar**

1822. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities which are following the academic calendar as prescribed by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for its implementation uniformly by other Universities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the following Universities/Institutions have adopted the academic calendar:-

1) Andhra State—The State Government has taken steps to adopt the academic calendar in all the universities.

2) Maharashtra State—The State Government has circulated the academic calendar to all the universities.

3) Bihar State—Magadh University has adopted the academic calendar.

4) Manipur State—Manipur University has since adopted the academic calendar.

5) Meghalaya State—NEHU University has since adopted the academic calendar.

6) Orissa State—All Universities have adopted the academic calendar.

7) Madhya Pradesh—There is already a pre-determined academic calendar in the common act of M.P. Universities.

8) Tamil Nadu State—Anna

University and Mother Teresa University have adopted the academic calendar.

9) Rajasthan State—BITS has adopted the academic calendar.

10) U.P. State—B.H.U. has decided to implement the academic calendar.

11) Haryana State—Kurukshetra University has adopted the academic calendar.

(b) The Commission has been requesting all the Universities to adopt the UGC model academic calendar.

*[English]*

**Alleged Malfunctioning in I.C.A.R. Neh Region**

1823. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any CBI enquiry has been conducted into the alleged malfunctioning and corruption prevalent in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) complex at Neh Region, Barapani;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There has been no C.B.I. inquiry with regard to mal-functioning and corruption as a whole in the Institute. However, in

three individual cases on limited issues, reports from the C.B.I. were received.

(b) (i) The first case relates to misappropriation of contingency advances in connection with execution of work at the institute. In this connection, the CBI conducted an investigation and on the basis of the same recommended major penalty action by the Department against one officer, and minor penalty action against two others.

(ii) The second case relates to irregularities in the purchase of stationery. In regard the CBI after conducting an investigation recommended major penalty action against one Assistant and action as deemed fit against one Scientist by the Department.

(iii) The third case relates to a sum of Rs. 1.43 lakhs at the Institute. It was reported by the CBI that even though no investigation had been done by them but a surprise check had been made. On the basis of the surprise check, some facts were reported to the Council and it was recommended that a Special Audit Team may conduct a thorough inquiry.

(c) (i) In this case before proceeding departmentally against the three officials, the matter has been referred by the Council to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for their advice as per relevant instructions.

(ii) In the second case the Council has directed the Director of the Institute to initiate major penalty action. Action against the Scientist is being taken at the ICAR Headquarters.

(iii) In regard to the third case the Council deputed a Special Audit Team for the purpose which has subsequently submitted its report. On the basis of the

same, further action is under process in consultation with the C.V.C.

[*Translation*]

### **Consumer Protection Councils**

1824. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which State-level, district-level and lower-level, Consumer Protection Councils have been set up so far; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to remove the difficulties being faced in functioning of the Consumer Protection Councils ?

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) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for setting up of Consumer Protection Council at the Centre and State level only. The Act does not extend to J&K. The Central Consumer Protection Council has been constituted. As per information available with the Ministry, the State level Councils have been set up in all the States/UTs.

(b) The Central Government has faced no difficulty in the functioning of Central Consumer Protection Council. Recently, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been amended to frame rules for the smooth functioning of the State level Consumer Protection Council. The

responsibilities of framing such rules lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

[*English*]

### **Khurda Road-Bolangir Railway Line**

1825. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khurda Road Bolangir Railway line project of Orissa under S.E. Railway has got the approval of Planning Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the Railways has sought clearance to accord approval from the Planning Commission; and

(d) whether Government is contemplated to start the project during the Eighth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The proposal is still under consideration of Planning Commission.

(c) 2.7.1993.

(d) Depends upon clearance from Planning Commission, Ministry of Environment and Forests and availability of funds in the coming years.

### **Fodder Production in Karnataka**

1826. SHRI. G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any comprehensive agricultural plan to the Union Government for boosting up fodder production in the State;

(b) if so, the total amount sought under the above plan;

(c) whether the Union Government have sanctioned the amount sought for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Two proposals by the Director (AH & VS) Govt. of Karnataka were submitted.

(b) Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The proposals are being examined.

#### **Coastal Zone Management Plans**

1827. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed the State Governments to submit their draft on Coastal Zone Management Plans for classification of areas into different categories, especially the Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (c) The Coastal Zone Regulation notified vide S.O. No. 114(E) dated 20th February, 1991, requires the Governments of littoral States and Union Territories, including Orissa, to prepare draft Coastal Zone Management Plans, identifying the classifying the areas into different categories, as per the guidelines given in the Notification. The State Governments/Union Territories of Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands have submitted their draft Coastal Zone Management Plans. Action has been initiated to expedite response from the remaining States.

*[Translation]*

#### **Participation of People in Forest Management**

1828. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have encouraged the participation of people in the management of forests under the Forest Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of progress made during the last three years in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) The National Forest Policy, 1980 envisages peoples' involvement in

the development and protection of forests. In this context guidelines have been issued to the State/Union Territory Governments for involving village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded forest lands on usufruct sharing basis.

(c) As a follow up of these guidelines, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal have issued orders for management of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis.

[English]

#### **IIM and IIT in Kerala**

1829. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to establish an Indian Institute of Management and Indian Institute Technology in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The reaction of the Central Government to the proposal of the Government of

Kerala for establishment of an Indian Institute of Management in the State has been positive and the preparatory action has since been initiated. There is no possibility of establishment of any Indian Institute of Technology in Kerala at this stage.

[Translation]

#### **New Variety of Crops**

1830. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new variety of crops has been developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the help of biotechnology during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent by the Government for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new variety of Rapeseed-Mustard namely BIO-902 (1900 kg/ha) has been developed with the help of biotechnology giving nearly 18.3% higher yield than the highest yielding check variety Kranti (1573 kg/ha). This variety has been identified for release for the year 1993-94. Tissue culture propagation has been carried out in turmeric, ginger, black pepper and tree spices nutmeg, cinnamon, allspice and clove. The expenditure incurred during the last three years by the National Research Centre on

Biotechnology for Crop Science is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1990-91	23.00
1991-92	27.68
1992-93	54.32

[English]

**A. H. Wheeler & Co.**

1831. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR  
PRASAD MEHTA;  
SHRI VISHWANATH  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about hundred Members of Parliament have urged the government that the contract of bookstalls of M/s A. H. Wheeler & Company be immediately renewed under the set procedure of five years and present rate of royalty be increased to (10%) ten percent to be recovered from all the bookstall contractors uniformly without issue of free Journey Card Passes on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Some representations were received and after in-depth

examination of suggestions given by Hon'ble MPs. as also keeping in view other related aspects, a decision has since been taken to renew the contract of M/s A.H. Wheeler & Co. on revised terms and conditions.

[Translation]

**Railway Land Under Illegal Occupation**

1832. DR. LAL BAHADUR  
RAWAL;  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the estimated area of railway land under encroachments and illegal occupation, division-wise and zone-wise;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government for vacating it and putting it to use; and

(c) the extent of surplus land with the railways lying out of use, zone-wise and how much of it is proposed to be utilised by way of commercial or other use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The details are as under:

Zone	Area under encroachment (in hectares)	Division	Area under encroachment (in hectares)
Central	70.27	Bombay	35.00
		Bhusawal	12.57
		Nagpur	2.65
		Jabalpur	1.21
		Solapur	3.30
		Jhansi	13.63
		Bhopal	1.91
Eastern	84.90	Sealdah	10.10
		Howrah	17.05
		Asansol	1.83
		Dhanbad	20.92
		Mughalsarai	1.57
		Malda	4.44
		Danapur	28.99
Northern	655.06	Allahabad	60.17
		Bikaner	43.02
		Delhi	401.24
		Firozpur	37.69
		Jodhpur	4.97
		Lucknow	51.57
		Moradabad	25.13
		Ambala	31.27
North Eastern	221.14	Izzatnagar	81.28
		Lucknow	9.52
		Varanasi	2.78
		Sonpur	0.89
		Samastipur	126.67
Northeast Frontier	293.00	Alipurduar	78.00
		Tinsukia	40.00
		Katihar	68.00
		Lumding	107.00
Southern	145.72	Madras	86.21
		Palghat	6.66

Zone	Area under encroachment (in hectares)	Division	Area under encroachment (in hectares)
		Trivandrum	6.35
		Bangalore	1.05
		Mysore	3.17
		Tiruchirappalli	20.00
		Madurai	22.28
South Central	71.27	Secunderabad	1.77
		Hyderabad	41.12
		Vijayawada	16.51
		Guntakal	4.36
		Hubli	7.51
South Eastern	101.30	Adra	24.24
		Bilaspur	6.12
		Chakradharpur	12.49
		Khurda road	23.08
		Kharagpur	23.74
		Nagpur	8.34
		Waltair	3.29
Western	125.21	Bombay	9.20
		Vadodara	0.75
		Ratlam	9.57
		Kota	28.76
		Ajmer	15.67
		Jaipur	5.98
		Rajkot	41.50
		Bhavnagar	13.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1767.87</b>		<b>1767.87</b>

(b) Action is taken for removal of encroachments under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 on a continuous basis. The land thus cleared is used/required for Railways developmental works.

(c) Railways do not have surplus land, except in some isolated cases, and the land which is presently lying vacant is also required for railways future developmental works. Railway land which is surplus to Railways future developmental

works is relinquished to the State Government as per extant rules.

### **Gomti Express**

1833. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of Gomti Express and Puri Express running between Delhi and Kanpur has been reduced,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Pollution by Sugar Mills**

1834. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether many Sugar Mills are emitting pollution and their effluent is polluting the rivers resulting into death of many animals;

(b) if so, the details of such sugar mills during the last two years in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those sugar mills in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) In the large and medium sector, there are 395 sugar mills in the country, out of which 245 units have so far installed requisite pollution control devices in order to comply with the prescribed standards. 141 units are yet to install necessary equipments. Nine units are not in operation. The Government have not received any complaint about pollution from sugar mills causing death of animals.

As per the notification issued by the Central Government all the polluting units are required to comply with the prescribed standards before December 31, 1993. State Pollution Control Boards and the State Governments have been asked to take action against the defaulting units.

### **Railway Platforms**

1835. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct platforms at the Railway Stations of Uttar Pradesh in view of the increasing traffic there;

(b) if so, the details of these platforms and the time by which these are likely to be constructed;

(c) the details of the instructions issued by the government in this regard; and

(d) whether any change has been made in these instructions recently?

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

(b) Details are as under:

Stations	Particulars of Work	Cost (lakh of Rs.)	Target
Ghaziabad	Additional Platform	20.00	Jul. 1994
Jhansii	Additional Island Platform	461.00	Dec. 1995
Manakpur	Additional B.G. Platform	9.32	Mar. 1994

(c) All the Railway stations are provided with suitable platforms which are adequate to handle the number of trains received at a particular station. Their adequacy is reviewed periodically and additional platforms provided as and when warranted by traffic density/pattern subject to availability of funds.

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

#### **Bandel Gate and Lake Garden Flyover**

1836. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Bandel Gate and Lake Garden Flyover in Calcutta; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Alignments have been finalised. Estimates for approaches in respect of Lake Garden Road over bridge not yet submitted by State Government.

(b) Target date will be fixed after State Government proceeds with land acquisition and starts work on approaches.

#### **Milk Production**

1837. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk production in India stands second in the world;

(b) the steps taken to promote this further;

(c) whether milk at cheap prices are made to reach the poorer sections of the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The milk production in India stands second in the world.

(b) Besides the efforts of the State Governments to enhance milk production

the following steps are being taken to promote this further:

- (i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeds in their hometracts and upgrading in other selected areas;
- (ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic breeds;
- (iii) Development of feed and fodder resources;
- (iv) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme; and
- (v) Implementation of Operation Flood Programme.

(c) and (d) Government has recently promulgated Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992 on 9th June, 1992 under the Essential Commodities Act. (10 of 1955) with a view to maintain and increase supply of liquid milk of the desired quality in the interest of the general public. This Order extends to the whole of India.

**District Institute of Education & Training**

1838. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated be the Union Government during 1992-93 and

1993-94 for the District Institute of Education and Training and College Teachers Education Programmes, State-wise;

(b) the amount released so far during the above period till date;

(c) whether the amount released during 1992-93 has been fully utilised;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken to ensure full utilisation of the allocated amount during 1993-94?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Assistance is made for construction, procurement of equipments and recurring expenditure on training programmes and staff salaries. Some of these activities take quite some time for full utilisation of the funds released. However, the matter regarding expediting utilisation of these grants is pursued regularly through quarterly progress reports, visiting by officials of the Government, review meetings at regional and national level,

**STATEMENT**

(a)	State/UTs	Amount * Allocated	
		1992-93	1993-94 as on 9-12-1993 (Rs. in lakhs)
	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	589.62	260.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	228.97	578.20
4.	Bihar	1292.00	175.00
5.	Goa	12.86	—
6.	Gujarat	567.23	—
7.	Haryana	343.40	26.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.00	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.58	—
10.	Karnataka	244.74	—
11.	Kerala	999.00	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	812.93	300.00
13.	Maharashtra	—	—
14.	Manipur	17.11	7.64
15.	Meghalaya	—	300.00
16.	Mizoram	32.95	—
17.	Nagaland	10.30	27.94
18.	Orissa	451.13	—
19.	Punjab	417.00	141.00
20.	Rajasthan	888.67	414.59
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	429.74	355.00
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	231.82	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—
26.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	74.00	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	74.25	105.31

	1	2	3
31. Lakshdweep		—	—
32. Pondicherry		—	—

\* includes non-recurring grants for the new projects approved during the year and the recurring grants for all projects.

(b) Amounts released:—

1992-93 - Rs. 82.93 Crores.

1993-94 - Rs. 37.22 Crores.

(as on 9-12-1993)

### Assistance for Dairy Development

1839. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government to provide financial assistance to the State Dairy Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. No request has been received from Government of Assam for financial assistance to the State Dairy Development Corporation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Fish disease in Kerala

1840. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a Memorandum

seeking financial assistance from the Union Government for helping the fishermen rendered helpless due to the fish disease in the Inland Waters of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No such memorandum has been received by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

### Regional Office of UGC

1841. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether the UGC has taken a final decision in regard to the location for setting up of regional offices in different State capitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has taken a decision, in principle, to set up its regional offices. The Commission has decided to set up an Empowered Committee to look into the various issues like location of regional offices, requirement of infrastructural facilities, operational framework, etc. An appropriate decision on the matter will be taken soon after the report of the Empowered Committee has been submitted to the Commission.

**Consumers Protection Act**

1842. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mumbai Grahak Panchayat(Bombay)have submitted an appeal for deletion of one year limitation proposed in the ordinance amending Consumer Protection Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the 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 (c) The Government received a proposal from Mumbai Grahak Panchayat, Bombay for deletion of one year limitation period in the Ordinance amending the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Bill for replacing the ordinance was discussed in the Rajya Sabha. The limitation period has been increased to two years in the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act,1993.

**Replacement of Bogies**

1843. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to replace the old bogies of Kannur and Malabar Expresses; 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.

[Translation]

**Education Summit**

1844. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subjects to be discussed in the Summit of the Heads of the nine most populous developing countries on the subject "Education for all" to be held on 15, 16 December 1993 and the role of the Government of India in this Summit; and

(b) the details of the recommendations made in Jamten Summit on "Education for all" held in Thailand four years back and the extent by which these recommendations have been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Various issues relating to Education for All are slotted for consideration at the Education for All Summit of Nine High Population Countries, which is hosted by India.

(b) The world Declaration on Education for All (EFA) and the frame work for action to meet basic learning needs adopted in 1990 Jomtien Conference called upon the Member-States and International communities to strive for meeting the basic learning needs of all. The Jomtien declaration is in effect an endorsement of the National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA), 1986. The NPE and its POA were revised in 1992. The revised policy was laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on 19th August, 1992.

#### **Pollution by Fertilizer Plants**

1845. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many fertilizer plants are spreading pollution;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) In the large medium sector, there are 109 fertiliser plants in the country, out of which 83 units have so far installed requisite pollution control devices in order to comply with the prescribed standards. 18 units are yet to install necessary equipments. 8 units are not in operation. State-wise details of the units which are not complying with the standards are given below:

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1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	2
3. Bihar	4
4. Kerala	2
5. Orissa	2
6. Punjab	1
7. Tamil Nadu	2
8. West Bengal	3

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(c) The Government have issued a notification, according to which all the polluting units are required to comply with the prescribed standards by 31 December, 1993. The State Government and the State Pollution Control Boards have been asked to take action against the defaulting units.

**Decline in Moral Standards of  
Education**

1846. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Core values in education urged" appearing in the "National Herald" dated November 10, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the Finance Commission has observed that there is general decline in moral standards of education; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The news-item appearing in the 'National Herald' dated 10.11.1993 gives an extract of the valedictory address of Shri K.C. Pant, Chairman, Tenth Finance Commission delivered on 8.11.93 at the International Conference on Improving quality of Secondary Education organised by the Council of Boards of School Education in India (CBSE). The observations of Shri K.C. Pant about value-based education at the secondary stage in the valedictory address were made by him on the occasion in his personal capacity and those are not the formal opinion of the Finance Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

**Accident of Malwa Express**

1847. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malwa Express had collided with a goods train on 24.11.93;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in the accident;

(c) the cause of this accident and the details of assistance provided to the dependents of those killed and injured;

(d) whether the Government have taken any initiative to control such accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) On 24.11.93, 4067 Dn. Malwa Express, while on run between Indore and New Delhi, collided with derailed wagons of an Up Empty goods train on the adjacent track which were infringing the Down line between Birla Nagar and Rayaru stations of Jhansi Division of Central Railway.

(b) Fourteen persons lost their lives in this accident and 59 injured, including 33 grievous.

(c) The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, is holding a statutory enquiry to find out the cause.

An *ex-gratia* payment amounting to Rs.80,000/- was disbursed to the next of kin of the identified dead, and 56 of the injured persons were paid *ex-gratia* totalling Rs. 1,10,000/-

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Railways have been taking safety measures to prevent such accidents. Some of the steps are:—

- (1) Provision of flasher lights on all diesel and electric locos to warn the driver of the train coming on the adjacent track of such danger.
- (2) Train crew are provided with fuses/flare signals, which can be lighted in the event of danger so as to warn the driver of the approaching train.
- (3) Detonating signals are also provided to the train crew. These can be fixed on the adjacent track so as to draw the attention of the approaching train.
- (4) Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performance is constantly monitored.
- (5) Special screening of drivers has been launched with regard to their driving techniques, alertness and vigilance.
- (6) Periodic psychological check-up of mail and express drivers.
- (7) Strengthening and rationalisation of rolling stock examination.

[English]

#### **Security Measures on Major Stations**

1848. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a scheme to ensure effective security measures on all major railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c) "Police (including Government Railway Police)" is a State subject. Accordingly maintenance of law and order and control of crime on Railway premises including Railway stations and running trains is the responsibility of the State Govts. concerned. GRP posts/out posts which look after the law and order situation in the railway premises are situated in the station premises of most of the major railway stations. The GRP also undertakes escorting of passenger trains, patrolling of railway premises, collection of intelligence, surveillance over criminals and known bad characters and registration, investigation and prosecution of offenders committing crime on the railways. The Railways on their part maintain close coordination with the GRP. Whenever there is any deterioration in the law and order situation, the same is immediately brought to the notice of State Government authorities. Regular co-ordination meetings are held between Railway officials and State Police authorities and the GRP in which matters relating to law and order crime are discussed.

#### **Computerisation of Freight Operation**

1849. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to computerise its freight operation,

(b) if so, the details of plan drawn up by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be started?

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

(b) and (c) This project is planned to be implemented first on Northern Railway; The target date for implementation on Northern Railway is December, 1995 subject to availability of funds.

#### **School Management Committees**

1850. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the School Management Committees as recommended by the Sharma Committee have been established; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these Committees are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the implementation of this recommendation requires amendment of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules, which is now a matter to be

taken up by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi through the Legislative Assembly.

[Translation]

#### **Theft of Idols**

1851. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of theft of idols from the temples in the districts of Garhwal and Chamoli in Uttaranchal are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. No incident of theft of idols from the Centrally protected monuments of Garwal and Chamoli in Uttaranchal has taken place.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[English]***Agricultural Collaboration**

1852. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India has entered into any agreement with the Cooperative Marketing and Consumer Federation of Sri Lanka to promote business in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas in the country where the farmers would be benefited with the said collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Admission in Private Engineering Colleges**

1853. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft guidelines to implement the 'Scheme' regarding admissions in Private Professional Institutions as laid down by the Supreme Court has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the institutions have followed the same in letter and spirit; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) As per the Scheme prescribed by the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 4.2.1993 in Unnikrishnan's case concerning regulations of admissions and fee structure in Private Professional Colleges, the State Governments have implemented the Scheme.

The regulations to be issued by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) pertaining to Technical Education depend upon the final approval by the Government to the draft guidelines already framed by the Department of Education.

**Export of Passenger Coaches**

1854. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for export of passenger coaches to Combdia, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Veitnam and Zimbabwe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some passenger coaches have since been exported to these countries; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions of such export?

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

(b) Following enquiries have been received:

- (i) 30 Nos. second hand coaches to Combodia through RITES.
- (ii) Export of coaches and Bogies to Bangladesh Railways through RITES & IRCON.
- (iii) Export of 27 Nos. GS Coaches to Tanzania Railways Corporation through RITES & BEML.
- (iv) Export of coaches & freight bogies to Vietnam National Railways through RITES.
- (v) Export of coaches to Bangladesh & Zimbabwe National Railways through RITES.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Farm Forestry Scheme**

1855. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a farm forestry scheme;

(b) if so, when and the States covered under this scheme;

(c) the objectives thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (d) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Promotion of Youth Activities**

1856. SHRI SANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance for promotion of Youth activities in Schools and Colleges is proposed to be given; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) No, Sir. However, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has been implementing National Service Scheme (NSS) since 1969 for student youth in universities, colleges and +2 level schools for development of their personality through community service. Any interested student studying in University, College and +2 level school is eligible to be selected for NSS. As NSS volunteers they are required to render voluntary social service for a minimum of 120 hours per annum, for a period of two years. The National Service Scheme has two types of programmes viz; Regular Activities and Special Camping Programmes, undertaken by the volunteers of NSS. The activities under Regular programme include improvement of campuses, tree

plantation, constructive work in adopted village and slums, work in welfare institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaign, etc. Under Special Camping Programme, a camp of 100 day's duration is conducted every year in the adopted area on a specific theme like 'Youth Against Famine', 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease', 'Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation', 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction', 'Youth for Development', 'Youth for Mass Literacy' etc.

[Translation]

#### Financial assistance to Sugar Mills

1857. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for maximum financial assistance from Sugar Development Fund to raise the sugarcane production in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by the Government so far in this regard;

(c) the number out of those cleared so far; and

(d) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Loans from the Sugar Development Fund are granted to sugar mills for development of sugarcane in their areas of operation. The applications are considered on the recommendations of the State Government.

(b) Ever since the establishment of the SDF, nine proposals have been received from sugar mills in Gujarat through the State Government.

(c) Loans have been sanctioned in eight cases.

(d) In one case, the availability of sugarcane in the area was already in excess of the requirement of the mill. As such, the application was considered.

[English]

#### Water Pollution in Urban Areas

1858. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the recent published Report 'State of urbanisation in Asia and the Pacific, 1993' of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);

(b) if so, whether any long-term plan has been chalked out by the Government to check the water pollution in urban areas of the country and if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the Report also mentions the stunning coliform count in Yamuna in Delhi, when the river leaves the city and this stretch of Yamuna receiving about 20 million litres of industrial effluents, including 5 lakh liters of DDT wastes per day; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check water pollution and environmental degradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to check water pollution in urban areas the Government has been pursuing a strategy of interception, diversion and treatment of sewage.

(c) Yes Sir. The report makes a mention of the coliform count of 24 million per 100 ml of water when the river leaves the city, and this stretch of Yamuna receiving about 20 million litres of industrial effluents including 5 lakh litres of DDT wastes per day. However, the Central Pollution Control Board study shows that the river contains 13,000 total coliforms per 100 ml when it enters Delhi and total coliform average to 9 million per 100 ml when the river leaves Delhi. Further it has been estimated that 1700 MLD of waste water generated in Delhi enters the river through various drains which includes 4.37 MLD of waste-water generated by M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

(d) In order to check water pollution and environmental degradation in the river Yamuna, the Yamuna Action Plan has been launched which includes the following:

- Interception, diversion and treatment of sewage following through the drains.
- River front development including permissions for low cost sanitation facilities (Sulabh Sauchalayas).
- Provision of electric crematoria.
- Installation of Combined effluent treatment for industrial estates.

- Extension of sewerage system to unsewered colonies and Juggi Jhopri settlements to facilitate sewage treatment.

#### **Diversion of Edible Oil to Vanaspati Market**

1859. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to allow free use of edible oil in the manufacture of vanaspati to check down trend in prices of oil seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is likely to create adulteration in the vanaspati, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the 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) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from the Vanaspati Associations to allow free use of edible oil in the manufacture of vanaspati.

No decision has yet been taken.

#### **Work between Sampar-Hansapur Railway Stations**

1860. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work between Sampar No. 121-122 and Hansapur Railway Stations has been restarted; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) 28th February, 1994.

### **Agricultural Reforms**

1861. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India (S.R. Sen Committee);

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement those recommendations;

(c) whether the financial and physical targets suggested by the Committee for the Seventh and Eighth Plan Periods have been fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Most of the recommendations of the Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India (Dr. S.R. Sen Committee) have been accepted.

(b) The Government of India took the initiative to convene the meeting of the

Chief Minister of Eastern States at Patna in January, 1986 to discuss the recommendations of the Committee. In that Conference there was wide agreement on strategic recommendations. Since agriculture is a State subject, the concerned Stated Governments were advised to implement the recommendations as part of their Plan Programme. To review the progress of action taken by various States, Govt. of India convened another meeting in September, 1992 at New Delhi. The information received so far reveals that many of the recommendations are by and large, included in the States' various ongoing and new programmes.

(c) While the physical targets were generally realised, there was some shortfall in the utilisation of funds during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The financial provisions for the Eighth Five Year Plan are more or less in keeping with the outlays suggested by the Sen Committee. It is too early to say about achievement of physical targets during the Eighth Plan.

(d) Food-grain production in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P. went up by 19.13% during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Sen Committee has recommended a provision of Rs. 13,430 crore for eastern India during the Eighth Plan. The outlay provided in the Eighth Plan for the eastern region (including whole U.P.) aggregates to Rs.13,892 crore.

### **Renovation of Railway Stations**

1862. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations upgraded and renovated during 1992-93;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon station-wise;

(c) the names of Station proposed to be taken up during 1993-94 and the amount budgeted for the purpose; and

(d) the names of stations actually taken up as on 30 September, 1993 and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

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 House.

#### **Assistance to Matsya Fed**

1863. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: 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 three years;

(b) whether the Government have received any representaions regarding the alleged misappropriation of these funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) released an assistance of Rs.1594.196 lakhs as against the demand of Rs.2396.302 lakhs to the Matsya Fed through the Kerala Govt. The yearwise assistance is as under:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Demanded by Govt. of Kerala	Amount released by NCDC
1990-91	675.290	524.001
1991-92	1131.636	1067.999
1992-93	589.376	2.196

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The allegations relate to corruption in the distribution of fishing inputs to unorganised groups and individuals and appointment of commission agents by receiving heavy sums as bribery, etc.

(d) When the matter was taken up with the Kerala Govt. by the NCDC, the

State Govt. in reply intimated that the assistance for purchase of fishing inputs is being provided to the fishermen groups through primary fishermen cooperative societies as per stipulated terms and conditions of NCDC and the State Govt. also reported that there was no misuse of funds by Matsya Fed.

**Amenities at New Delhi Railway Station**

1864. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Terminal Case" appearing in the Statesman dated November 14, 1993;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make the New Delhi Station as proper Railway Station and to provide all amenities to the travellers coming from far and wide; and

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

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

(b) and (c) It is Railways' endeavour to provide better facilities to the travelling public which is an on going process. A number of steps has been taken by the Railways. The work of remodelling of the station which *inter-alia* includes development of circulating area on Ajmeri Gate side, additional platform extension of foot-over-bridges etc. has been taken up. Other measures include closure of New Delhi Goods Shed resulting in de-congestion and utilisation of the released space for additional facilities at New Delhi station, introduction of computerised self printing ticketing machines, computer based public address system, electrically operated display boards etc. Regular liaison is also maintained with police authorities to ensure maintenance of law and order.

**Policy on Hazardous Wastes**

1865. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called for national policy on management of hazardous and other wastes to reduce the volume of waste and utilise it for manufacture of recycled products to generate resources and treat and dispose the residual waste in environmentally friendly manner;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to set up autonomous industrial waste management council therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) During the Workshop on 'Waste Management as a Means to Resource Conservation and Pollution Control' organised by the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Feb.1, 1991, a number of recommendations were made for the management and reduction of hazardous and other wastes. The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and the Guidelines for Management and Handling of Hazardous wastes provide for the National regulation on hazardous wastes. Suggestions received from different sources have also been duly considered and have been taken care of in the 'Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution'

issued by the Ministry in February 1992. The National Waste Management Council has also been set up to promote and advise on various issues related to management of wastes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Commuter Traffic in Bombay**

1866. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of suburban railway system's share of commuter traffic in Bombay;

(b) whether there is a need to improve commuter transport in Bombay

requiring improvement of its suburban railways; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to augment capacity of the suburban railway system in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) In 1992-93, 52.88 lakh (app.) commuters per day travelled on the Bombay suburban railway system. As per the information available from BEST (Bombay Electric Supply & Transport), 44.99 lakh commuters per day travelled by road in Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A *Statement* containing the important capacity augmentation works in progress in the Bombay Suburban Railway system as on 1.4.93, costing Rs. 5 crore and above, is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

Sl No.	Name of the work costing Rs.5.00 crore and above.	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Expenditure upto end of 1992-93	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andheri-Bandra Additional pair of lines.	61.43	44.86	14.00
2.	Mankhurd-Belapur extension of line.	287.11	67.35	12.00
3.	Bombay-Kalyan-Respacing of signals.	9.83	1.11	1.50
4.	Naigaon-Traction Sub-station	6.46	1.67	4.79

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bombay suburban 22 Kv cable at critical location.	5.19	0.79	1.57
6.	Marine Lines- Traction sub-station.	9.35	0.16	0.05
7.	Bombay local-2.2 Kv station cubicles/ equipment and augmentation of transformer capacity.	6.52	New Work	1.00
8.	DC EMU rolling stock		61 EMU Coaches acquired in 92-93	191 EMU Coaches Proposed in 93-94.

### **Shatabdi Express for Southern States**

1867. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce the first Shatabdi Express in Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in introducing the new train ?

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

(b) There is a proposal to introduce a Shatabdi type of train between Madras and Mysore.

(c) Separate account of expenditure for running individual passenger train is not maintained.

### **Modernisation of stations on S.E. Railway**

1868. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a master plan for the modernisation of Bhadrak, Balasore, Rupsa, Jaleswar and Jajpur-Keonjhar Road stations in South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the development works projected in each of the stations thereof;

(c) the specific amounts earmarked, Station-wise; and

(d) the time schedule set for its completion ?

Railway stations is a continuous process which is undertaken as and when warranted by traffic requirements subject to availability of funds. Accordingly, works have been taken up at all these stations.

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

(b) to (d) Details are as under.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Station	Particulars of work	Cost	Allocation 1993-94	Target
Balasore	Modernisation of station.	14.85	3.50	31.03.95
	Retiring rooms, refreshment room, dorm, reroofing, etc.	12.34	1.00	31.03.95
	Raising of Platform No.1&2	14.77	10.00	31.03.94
Bhadrak	Improve to circulating area	7.41	5.00	31.12.94
	Improvement to pass amenities	5.15	3.00	31.03.95
	Raising of platform No.1&2	14.77	10.00	31.03.94
	Improvements to station bldg.	16.71	5.00	31.03.95
Jajpur Keonjhar Rd.	Additional passenger amenities and raising of platform No.2	14.79	8.00	31.03.95
	Platform shelter on PF No. 2&3	13.03	1.43	31.03.94
	Improvements to station bldg.	32.36	13.00	31.03.95
	Extension of FOB	8.14	0.05	31.03.95
Jaleswar	Development of station.	5.00	1.00	31.03.95
	Raising of PF to high level.	3.85	2.00	31.03.94
Rupsa	Raising of PF to high level	12.00	1.00	31.03.95

#### Berth for Conductor/T.T.Es

1869. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conductor Travelling Ticket Examiners are not provided Berth/Seat facility in trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide a seat to Conductor/Ticket Checking staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c) In most of the sleeper class coaches, there is a provision of a seat for ticket checking staff. Instructions have been given that Ticket Checking Staff/Conductor may be authorised to use

one of the RAC seats for himself if the coach does not have this provision.

### **Subsidised Food to Kashmir**

1870. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodstuffs are supplied to Jammu and Kashmir State at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred towards this by the Union and State Governments during the last three years, year-wise ?

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) Central Government issues foodgrains at subsidised Central Issue Prices (CIP) to all States/UTs for Public Distribution System (PDS). Jammu & Kashmir is regularly allocated rice and wheat for the PDS. The Central Government does not maintain State-wise details of expenditure on subsidy incurred. Details of expenditure incurred by any State Government on food subsidy including Jammu & Kashmir are also not maintained by the Central Government.

### **Central Poultry Breeding Farms**

1871. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in production of chicks at the Central Poultry

Breeding Farms during the Seventh Plan Period;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the scheme during Eighth Plan so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Against the target of 4.36 lakhs for production of parent stock chicks, the Central Poultry Breeding Farms produced 2.87 lakhs chicks during Seventh Five Year Plan period due to the lack of demand by the States, lack of marketing and extension support and stiff competition from private sector poultry organisations.

(c) The production of chicks has increased during the subsequent years. However, the following major steps have been taken to improve the performance of the scheme;

- (i) Intensive campaigning with the State Governments and Poultry Corporation/Federations.
- (ii) Proposal to establish poultry complexes to create additional demand.
- (iii) Proposal to streamline National Poultry Breeding Programme.
- (iv) Proposal to provide marketing support.

**Development of Aquaculture**

1872. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area available in Andhra Pradesh for aquaculture and the area out of it being utilised;

(b) whether there is a scope for the expansion of prawn aquaculture in the abundant brackish water along with the coast of Bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote aquaculture including prawn aquaculture in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total area available for aquaculture in Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be about 5.81 lakh hectare, comprising tanks and ponds and brackishwater land. Out of this about 38,200 ha. is estimated to be under scientific aquaculture, presently.

(b) Yes, Sir. About 64,000 ha. brackishwater land is estimated to be available for development of prawn/fish farming in the state.

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to promote aquaculture in Andhra Pradesh include:-

- (i) Establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in 22 districts for development of freshwater aquaculture in tanks and

ponds, by providing a package of technical, financial and extension support;

- (ii) Setting up of commercial fish seed hatcheries in the Government and private/public sector;
- (iii) Setting up of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in 6 coastal districts;
- (iv) Setting up of pilot demonstration shrimp farms, demonstration-cum-training centres and a shrimp hatchery;
- (v) Implementation of a World Bank assisted shrimp and fish culture project, covering about 1400 ha. brackishwater land and about 15,300 ha. reservoir area; etc.

**Farm Policy**

1874. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the draft farm policy to match with the industrial and trade reforms is likely to be finalised; and

(b) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution has been placed in the Parliament on 14th May, 1993.

[Translation]

[English]

### Construction of Quake-Resistant Houses

1875. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

DR. RAMKRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering some special scheme to build quake-resistant houses in Maharashtra keeping in view the recent earth-quake which rocked some districts in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial/technical assistance proposed to be sought from other countries for this purpose, if any, by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra have prepared a proposal for an earth-quake rehabilitation programme. The programme, *inter-alia*, proposes to construct 30,000 houses on new sites.

(c) A World Bank Loan assistance is being negotiated to finance the entire rehabilitation programme.

### Import of Foodgrains

1876. SHRI DILEEP BHAI  
SANGHANI:DR. KARTIKESWAR  
PATRA:SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH  
HOODA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and other foodgrains imported during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the rates and the countries from which these were imported, year-wise;

(c) the foreign exchange spent thereon, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase production of wheat and other foodgrains during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The details of wheat and rice imported by the Government during the last three years are given in the attached *Statement*.

As regards other foodgrains, it may be stated that pulses are freely importable by the private trade and no Government to Government import of pulses have been undertaken.

(c) The informations are given below:

Year	Foreign exchange spent
1990-91	: Nil
1991-92	: Nil
1992-93	: US \$ 433,858,978.52
1993-94	: US \$ 31,217,310.35

(d) The main strategy adopted to increase production is to increase productivity of foodgrains. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments for increasing crop production the following programmes are being undertaken:

1. Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD);

2. Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Wheat (SFPP-Wheat);
3. Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Maize and Millets (SFPP-Maize & Millets).
4. Mini-Kit programme of Rice, Wheat and Maize and Millets including propagation of technology.

One of the main objectives of the Government's price policy for agricultural produce aims at ensuring remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production. The minimum support prices fixed for various agricultural commodities have been raised over the years.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Wheat and Rice Imported by the Government during the Last Three Years*

#### In respect of wheat

Year	Qty. imported (in lakh MTs).	FOB Price P.M.T (in US \$)	Country
1990-91 and 1991-92	NIL	NIL	—
1992-93	10.27	147.73(Average)	Canada
	8.74	135 and 137.5	Australia
	6.88	110.5 and 112.5	U.S.A
1993-94	1.76*	135 and 137.5	Australia
	3.00*	110.5 and 112.5	U.S.A

Note:— \*These are against contracts signed in 1992-93.

**In respect of rice**

Year	Qty. imported (in lakh MTs)	FOB Price PMT (in US \$)	Country
1990-91	0.45	(Received in re- payment of commodity loan).	Vietnam
1991-92	NIL	NIL	—
1992-93	0.75 *(Provisional)	180	Vietnam
1993-94	0.67 *(Provisional)	180	Vietnam

Note:— \*Out of this total quantity of 1.42 lakh, about 0.75 lakh tonnes have been imported against interest dues of commodity loan extended to Vietnam.

**Tobacco Cultivation**

1877. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEE-  
RAPPÀ:

gives the area under tobacco cultivation during 1992-93- State-wise, and total for the country as a whole:-

(Lakh hectares)

Andhra Pradesh	1.74
Bihar	0.16
Gujarat	1.06
Karnataka	0.58
Maharashtra	0.10
Orissa	0.13
Uttar Pradesh	0.14
West Bengal	0.14
Others	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.18</b>

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under tobacco cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the area under tobacco cultivation during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The table below

(b) and (c) The area under tobacco cultivation in the country during the last

four years along with percentage increase/decrease over the previous year is given below:

Year	Area (Lakh Hects.)	% increase (+)/ decrease (-) over the previous year
1989-90	4.13	—
1990-91	4.11	(-)0.5
1991-92	4.27	(+)3.9
1992-93	4.18	(-)2.1

#### National Literacy Mission

1878. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) the details of the programme chalked out to achieve total literacy in the country;

(b) the target fixed for the achievement of hundred percent literacy, State-wise;

(c) the progress made in that regard till October 31, 1993 State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have evaluated the performance of the National

Literacy Mission since its commencement;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the total amount spent by the Government through the National Literacy Mission to achieve total literacy till date, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Literacy Mission launched in May, 1988 aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1995. State-wise targets have not been laid down under the Mission. The Total Literacy Campaigns which now constitute the dominant strategy under the Mission are proposed to be launched in 345 districts by the end of the 8th Plan period.

(c) 217 districts have been covered either fully or partially by the Total Literacy Campaigns upto 31st October, 1993. Till date, projects have been approved in 240 districts.

(d) and (e) An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arun Ghosh Former Member, Planning Commission has been constituted for a Status-cum Impact Evaluation of the Literacy Campaigns in April, 1993. The group is expected to submit its report within a year.

(f) A Statement showing State-wise the amount of grants released so far for implementing Total Literacy Campaigns is attached.

**STATEMENT**

S.NO.	State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.31
2.	Assam	1.65
3.	Bihar	4.50
4.	Chandigarh	0.33
5.	Delhi	0.90
6.	Goa	0.25
7.	Gujarat	14.42
8.	Haryana	4.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.01
10.	Karnataka	20.46
11.	Kerala	5.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15.50
13.	Maharashtra	14.36
14.	Orissa	13.56
15.	Pondicherry	0.82
16.	Punjab	0.65
17.	Rajasthan	7.10
18.	Tamil Nadu	20.96
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17.38
20.	West Bengal	40.76

**Sugar Mills in Maharashtra**

1879. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sugar factory has been set up in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have any proposal to change the location of the proposed sugar factory to Kolhapur district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d) A letter of Intent was issued to M/s. Ajara Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. on 10.07.1989 for the establishment of a new sugar factory of 2500 TCD capacity at Amboli, Teh. Sawantwadi, Distt. Sindhudurg. The Central Government have received request from the proposed sugar factory for change of location. The proposal has been examined in detail, keeping in view the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee of the State Government and the licensing policy guidelines, and change of location of the site had been made to Gavase, Teh Ajara, Distt. Kolhapur. The project is under implementation.

[Translation]

**New Railway Lines**

1880. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length in kilometres of the new railway lines laid during the last two years;

(b) the number of narrow gauge lines converted into broad gauge lines during the last two years; and

(c) the length in kilometres of the new railway lines targetted to be laid during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 alongwith the target of narrow gauge lines likely to be converted into broad gauge lines ?

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

91-92	—	193 kms
92-93	—	241 kms
Total		<u>434 Kms</u>

(b)

91-92	—	Nil
92-93	—	2 Lines (147 kms)

(c) (i) Length of the new railway lines targetted to be laid during

93-94	—	155 kms
94-95	—	138 kms

(ii) Target for conversion of narrow gauge lines into broad gauge

93-94	—	147 kms
94-95	—	NIL

[English]

#### Adra-Midnapore Section

1881. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Techno-Economic Survey for the electrification of Adra-Midnapore Section in S.E. Railway has been completed; and

(b) if not, the time by which the electrification work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Agricultural Aviation Wing

1882. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Aviation Wing has been wound up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to revive the said Wing to improve pesticide spray capability and control on locusts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Sir, due to prolonged recession in locust activity from early 60's and administrative reasons, it was transferred to Ministry of Civil Aviation in May, 1987 and subsequently to Vayudoot Ltd. in January, 1988.

(c) and (d) In view of severe locust upsurge faced during Summer of 1993, Government is considering to bring the existing Agriculture Aviation Wing under the administrative control of Ministry of Agriculture.

#### Uneconomic Lines

1883. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL  
PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to compensate the Railways for the loss incurred by it on uneconomic lines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The Railway Convention Committee, while recommending the rate of dividend by Railways, takes into account the losses incurred on uneconomic lines. As it is, the capital cost of uneconomic branch lines is exempted from payment of dividend

subject to the unremunerativeness being established on marginal cost principle.

#### Railway Projects in U.P.

1884 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway projects proposed to be started in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the estimated amount to be spent thereon, Project-wise; and

(b) the action taken to complete the said projects within the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) In the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan the new projects for gauge conversion started in Uttar Pradesh with the estimated cost are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost
1.	Allahabad-Varanasi	Rs.83.65 cr
2.	Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad (including Katra-Faizabad new line)	Rs.24.62 cr
3.	Burhwal-Sitapur	Rs.47.00 cr

The works to be taken up in the remaining years of the 8th Five Year Plan have not yet been decided.

(b) Of the above projects Burhwal-Sitapur gauge conversion has been completed. Of Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad, the work on the gauge conversion portion

from Mankapur to Katra has also been completed while Allahabad-Varanasi gauge conversion is in progress. The sub section from Varanasi to Madhosingh has been opened to BG traffic and the remainder of the section from Madhosingh to Allahabad would be completed within this financial year.

### Speeding up of Trains

1885. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the major obstacles being faced in speeding up of passenger trains linking northern cities and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to overcome it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Speed limitations, stoppages enroute, etc.

(b) An Action Plan has been made for adequate track inputs on various sections to increase the speed subject to local restrictions on the New Delhi-Secunderabad route.

### Sugar Mills

1886. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal for setting up of a high

level group to examine the licensing procedure for sugar mills;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the main recommendations made by the group; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Loss due to Floods

1887. SHRI MOHAN SINGH  
(DEORIA):

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT  
SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated loss of life, crops, livestock and property due to floods and heavy rains this year in comparison to 1991 and 1992, State-wise; and

(b) the Central assistance given to the affected States for relief work against the demand during the above period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

**Gauge conversion of Rajkot-Veraval line**

1888. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up the gauge conversion work of Rajkot-Varaval MG Railways line; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said work is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra**

1889. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

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

(a) whether teaching has been started in all the Navodaya Vidyalayas approved so far by the Government in Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the number of such Vidyalayas where teaching has not yet been started;

(c) whether buildings for all the Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra have been constructed;

(d) if not, the time by which the same are likely to be constructed; and

(e) the estimated expenditure incurred on opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, teaching has started in all Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra except Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Raigarh.

(c) and (d) Out of 25 Navodaya Vidyalayas, opened till date, in 15 Vidyalayas, the permanent buildings have been constructed (partially). In two Vidyalayas the land has not been handed over to the Samiti by the State Government. Six Vidyalayas have been opened only recently in temporary buildings and in other Vidyalayas the works in progress are expected to be completed by December, 1994.

(e) So far, Rs.24 crores have been spent for construction of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra.

[*English*]

**Dhara Oil**

1890. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by NDDDB or its sole distributors on Dhara oil indicating the names of advertising agencies and details of any impact studies during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93;

(b) the total commission paid to GCMMF, Mother Dairy Booths, private traders and others on distribution of Dhara oil by NDDB during the above period;

(c) whether these commissions and the contract were approved by the Chairman of NDDB;

(d) whether NDDB is suffering loss; and

(e) if so, the causes therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total expenditure incurred by NDDB or its sole distributors on advertising on Dhara oil during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is as follows;

1990-91	—	Rs.44.95 lakhs
1991-92	—	Rs.124.70 lakhs
1992-93	—	Rs.280.24 lakhs

NDDB's advertising agency for Dhara is Mudra Communication Private Ltd. The recent impact study by "Advertisement and Marketing" and "Mode" reveal that Dhara among all the edible oil brands, enjoys a strong brand equity.

(b) Dhara is marketed through the dealership network of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF) and through fruits and vegetables outlets of NDDB. The total

commission paid to GCMMF and fruits and vegetables booths is as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	GCMMF	F&V Booths
1990-91	177.85	14.35
1991-92	700.25	20.26
1992-93	450.11	3.94

(c) The fixation of commission was approved by the NDDB Board.

(d) and (e) NDDB has reported till October'93 in the current year an operational surplus of Rs. 8.08 crores and an overall deficit of Rs.15.29 crores after taking into account an interest of Rs.23.37 crores on accumulated losses during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[Translation]

#### **Agriculture Extension Programme**

1891. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study tours by farmers are being conducted under the Agriculture Extension Programme;

(b) if so, the number of farmers covered under this programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of farmers out of them belonging to the State of Gujarat; and

(d) the criteria adopted for inclusion of farmers in this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years, 900 farmers have been covered:

1990-91	—	203
1991-92	—	375
1992-93	—	322

(c) 122.

(d) The State Govts. select the farmers for study tour/exchange programme adopting following criteria:-

1. Farmers for study tours/exchange programme are selected from a compact area of a particular district.
2. In T & V districts, the contact farmers are selected so that on their return they could demonstrate the new technology to other farmers of their areas.
3. Farmers should be practising farmers.
4. Farmers selected should be in the age group of 20-45 years.
5. Farmers should be hardy enough to bear the troubles

of the journey and work in the fields.

6. 30% of the farmers for exchange programme are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

[English]

#### **Recruitment Board in Kendriya Vidyalaya**

1892. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:

DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an autonomous/semi-autonomous Recruitment Board for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) if so, the details of its composition, jurisdiction, functions and legal status ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The proposal to set up a Recruitment Board for handling the recruitment process for teaching and non-teaching posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was considered by Board of Governors at its meeting in September, 1993 and the Board directed that details be worked out.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out.

**Construction near Sun Temple**

1893. DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
state:

(a) whether unauthorised  
construction near the Sun Temple at  
Konark in Orissa is in violation of the  
provisions of the Ancient Monuments and  
Archaeological Sites and Remains Act,  
1958 and the Konark Master Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the  
Government to prevent such illegal  
unauthorised construction near this  
historical building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of  
India has taken up the matter with the  
State Government to immediately stall the  
illegal and unauthorised construction.

**Removal of Medicinal Plants**

1894. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal  
removal of medicinal herbs and plants

brought to the notice of the Government  
by the States;

(b) the amount earned by way of  
export of medicinal plants during 1990-91,  
1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) whether any new policy in  
respect of providing protection to such  
medicinal plants and herbs available in  
forests was announced in May, 1993; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the  
action taken by the Government in this  
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) No specific case of illegal removal of  
medicinal herbs and plants has been  
brought to the notice of the Government  
by the States.

(b) The amount earned by way of  
export of medicinal plants including  
plants, roots etc., during 1990-91, 1991-92  
and 1992-93 is as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Period	Amount
1990-91	12,171
1991-92	12,998
1992-93	14,293

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Wheat Procurement Centres**

particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

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

1895. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wheat procurement centres set up by the Food Corporation of India, during 1993-94 State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to set up additional number of such centres in various States

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A Statement giving requisite information is attached.

(b) and (c) Sufficient number of purchase centres have already been opened in the wheat producing States including Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of purchase centres operated by food corporation of India/State agencies during Rabi Marketing season 1993-94*

States	No. of purchase centres operated		Total
	FCI	State Agencies	
Punjab	392	470	862
Haryana	90	210	300
Uttar Pradesh	339*	5751	6090
Rajasthan	43	92	135
Madhya Pradesh	15	552*	567
Delhi	4	-	4
Bihar	11	N.A.	11
Himachal Pradesh	8	-	8
Gujarat	11	6***	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>7081</b>	<b>7994</b>

\*including 56 centres of central warehousing corporation.

\*\*includes 126 centres of MPHAN and 426 centres of MARKFED.

\*\*\*GUJCOMOSOL as agent of FCI.

[English]

**Sugar zone to Maharashtra**

1896. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to declare third sugar-zone in Maharashtra for Pune, Solapur, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts which produce 50 percent of the sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Recently, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) has recommended that South Maharashtra may be subdivided into two zones-South Maharashtra (Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts) and Central Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Solapur districts). This recommendation is being examined by the Government.

[Translation]

**Facilities at stations in Gujarat**

1897. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway stations in Gujarat where the facilities of waiting rooms, restaurants, drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms and roof over the platforms have not been provided;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the number of such cases referred to the Railway Advisory Committees;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide these facilities at stations during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Drinking water and toilet facilities have been provided at all the railway stations in Gujarat. All railway stations where appreciable traffic is dealt have been provided with some form of catering facilities. Other facilities like waiting room, retiring room, cover-over-platform etc. have been provided at important stations in Gujarat wherever justified as per norms laid down. Periodical surveys are conducted to assess the adequacy of existing facilities and suitable works planned in consultation with Rail Users Consultative Committee and are taken up subject to availability of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A *Statement* is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Works in progress for passenger amenities during 1993-94*

- 
1. Extension to existing platform covering on Platform No.1 at Navsari Station.
  2. Extension to covering over platform Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Surat.

3. Improvement to Waiting Hall at Navsari.
4. Extension to Second Class Waiting Hall at Sanjan.
5. Providing sanitised latrines at 20 stations on Virar-Surat and Udhna-Jalgaon section.
6. Extension of Waiting Hall at Maroli.
7. Improvement of water supply at Maroli.
8. Improvement to watering and drainage arrangement to latrines and waiting halls at 5 stations on Udhna-Jalgaon Section.
9. Extension of covering over platform at Udhna Jn.
10. Extension of covering over platforms at Chalthan.
11. Extension of covering over platforms at Bardoli.
12. Providing drinking water arrangement/hand pumps at 20 stations at Vadodara Division.
13. Providing covering over platform No.1 on north side at Ahmedabad.
14. Extension to covering over platform at Maninagar.
15. Providing Retiring Room at Dahod.
16. Providing drinking arrangement at 29 flag/regular stations at Rajkot Division.
17. Extension of covering over passenger platforms at Savarkundla.
18. Extension of covering over passenger platforms at Rajula Jn.
19. Provision of water cooler at Khajadiya, Talala, Rujula, Kodinar and Bhanvad stations.
20. Extension of covering over main platform 3 coach length at Rajkot.
21. Providing Syntex type water tank at Wansjaliya.

*[English]*

**Goa Segment of Konkan Railway**

1898. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa has refused to allow work on the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) whether this refusal on the part of the State Government in mounting the cost of the project, and delaying its completion; and

(c) whether the held up of work in the Goa segment of the project costs Rs. 2.5 million daily ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is not held up now.

**Multiple sets of Question Papers**

1899. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV  
PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding use of multiple sets of question papers in the examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to review the above system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) As per information given by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), following introduction of Multiple Sets of Question Papers in the CBSE Examinations conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1992, some press reports appeared alleging variation in standards between different sets of question papers. The CBSE referred the four sets of question papers to experts for

content analysis and the experts opined that there was no evidence against the homogeneity of the multiple sets of question papers. During the 1993 examinations, the multiple sets of question papers were used in all the schools affiliated to the Board in India as well as abroad.

A body known as Parents' Forum for Meaningful Education filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the use of multiple sets of question papers. The Hon'ble Court delivered its judgement on 10th September, 1993 directing the CBSE to issue a public notice in prominent newspapers inviting views on the use of multiple sets of question papers and to also seek the views of Principals, staff and Parent-Teachers' Association of affiliated schools. The Board has accordingly, sought the views of all the interest groups by issuing a questionnaire to all the affiliated schools. Public notices eliciting the views of the general public on the question of multiple sets of question papers have also been published in the leading newspapers.

**Phase out of ozone depleting substances**

1900. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has cleared India's draft national programme for phasing out of ozone depleting substances prepared under the terms of the Montreal Protocol; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Group in its meeting held on 25-8-1993, had cleared the Country Programme for seeking its approval by the Cabinet.

(b) India's per capita level of consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) is at present less than 10 gms. and not likely to cross 20 gms, between 1995-97, and as such qualifies for financial and technical cooperation, including the transfer of technologies. India is self sufficient in the production of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and is expected to become self sufficient in the production of Halons.

Solvents are the major user sector accounting for 47.7% followed by Refrigeration & Air-conditioning 19.2%, Foams 15.2%, Aerosols 10.6% and Fire fighting 7.2%.

India being a fast developing country, Unconstrained Demand Scenario till the year 2010 has been developed on varying growth rates (25% to 10%) for the respective sectors. The actual ODS consumption in the year 1991 is 10,370 M.T. and the demand in 2010 is estimated at 1,84,000 M.T.

To achieve the phaseout of ODS a mix of instruments in the form of voluntary agreements, legislations and regulations, fiscal incentives, educational programmes and information campaigns will be used.

The approach will be to encourage local production. Thrust will be to maintain self-sufficiency in respect of

substitutes and minimize economic dislocation. Drop-in-substitutes will be developed as far as practicable, and conservation and recycling project formulated to off-set the cost to the consumer. Programmes will be initiated to ensure that the small and tiny enterprises, informal sector and consumers are fully compensated. Institutions will be strengthened.

The major technical concerns are:

1. Minimise economic dislocation.
2. Maximise indigenous production.
3. Preference to one time replacement.
4. Decentralized management.
5. Development of Standards and Certification system.
6. Minimise obsolescence costs.

About two thirds of the CFC use is in the small scale and informal sector. It is estimated that unit project cost for this sector will be two and half times than that of the large and medium industry. The data base for this sector needs to be established and maintained which requires extensive survey.

#### Price of Potash Fertilizer

1901. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of potash has increased by 300 percent during 1993;

(b) whether this steep increase has affected the farmers adversely; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to contain the price hike in Potash fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) After its decontrol on 25.8.92, the per tonne sale price of Muriate of Potash (MOP) to farmers, with concession, has been ranging between Rs. 3800 and Rs. 5200. The controlled price prior to 25.8.92 was Rs. 1700/- per tonne.

(b) There has been a decline in the sale of MOP by approximately 26% during kharif 93 season.

(c) The concession of Rs. 1000 per tonne to the farmers in the sale of MOP is being continued during 93-94. The import of MOP has also been decanalised.

#### Price of Levy Sugar

1902. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI  
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reimbursed more than 200 crores to the sugar industry as a result of Supreme Court ruling given on October 6, 1993:

(b) the extent by which the Government have agreed to implement the said decision;

(c) the time by which the arrears will be paid to the sugar industries; and

(d) whether Government are considering to re-fix the levy price of sugar in keeping with the relevant portions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) In terms of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement dated 22.9.1993 in Civil Appeal Nos. 122-123/81 (M/s Malaprabha Cooperative Sugar Factory Vs. Union of India) and a large number of connected appeals relating, *inter-alia*, to challenge of levy sugar prices for various sugar seasons, it has been directed to re-fix the prices of levy sugar having regard to the factors mentioned in Section 3 (3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. A Review Petition has since been filed on behalf of the Union of India praying for a review of the Hon'ble Court's directions and also for a stay on the operation of the judgement. Exact financial implications will be known only after the Hon'ble Supreme Court's final decision in the Review Petition becomes available.

(d) In view of the position stated in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c), the question of re-fixing the levy sugar prices for the relevant sugar seasons does not arise at this stage.

[Translation]

#### Train Accidents

1903. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred on Barauni-Lucknow and Gonda-Mailani sections of the North Eastern Railway during 1992-93;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and loss of railway property in these accidents;

(c) the causes of these accidents; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LEKNA): (a) Seven consequential train accidents occurred on Barauni-Lucknow section and 2 on Gonda-Mailani section of North Eastern Railway during 1992-93.

(b) Seven persons lost their lives and 2 sustained injuries in these accidents. The loss to railway property has been to the tune of Rs. 4,34,475/-.

(c) 7 accidents occurred due to failure of railway staff and 2 due to persons 'other than railway staff'.

(d) Some of the safety measures taken to avoid accidents include:—

(i) Renewal and rehabilitation of over-aged assets like track, bridges, rolling stock, etc.

(ii) Intensive inspections are carried out for signalling and telecom gears.

(iii) Staff in operational categories are given intensive training and their performance is monitored.

(iv) Inspection of track and examination of coaches,

wagons and locomotives has been intensified.

(v) Ultrasonic testing of rails and axles is resorted to identify fractures.

(vi) Drivers are monitored and counselled with regard to their driving techniques.

(vii) Induction and extension of technical aids such as Auxiliary Warning Systems, Axle Counters, Route Relay Interlocking and Track Circuiting, etc.

(viii) Surprise checks against carriage of inflammable and explosive material in passenger carrying trains.

(ix) Provision of whistle boards, speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drives.

(x) Publicity through various audio-visual means to educate the travelling public and road users to negotiate level crossings.

*[English]*

#### **Losses to Konkan Railway**

1904. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Railway Corporation has incurred a loss of about Rs.100 Crores due to suspension of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional financial burden likely to be borne by each State as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Loss to Sugar Mills

1905. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills running under loss during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of sugar mills closed down each year during the above period; and

(c) the loss suffered by the sugar mills during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (c) Government does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills.

(b) the number of factories which did not work during the last three sugar seasons is given below:

Season	Number of factories
1990-91	14
1991-92	14
1992-93	23

[English]

#### Doubling of Barasat-Bangaon Section

1906. DR. ASIM BALA:

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to take up the work of doubling of railway lines from Barasat to Bongaon section of the Eastern Railway during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the allocation proposed in Budget for 1993-94; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Rs. 1.3690 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

(c) the private/public/cooperative sectors in which these mills are likely to be set up?

*[Translation]***Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh**1907. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:SHRI AVTAR SINGH  
BHADANA:Will the Minister of FOOD be  
pleased to state:(a) whether the Union Government  
have received any proposal from  
Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting  
up of new sugar mills during 1993-94;(b) if so, the details thereof,  
location-wise; andTHE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP  
NATH RAI): (a) Applications for setting up  
of new sugar mills are received from  
entrepreneurs through the Department of  
Industrial Development. Five applications  
from Uttar Pradesh have been received  
so far through the Department of  
Industrial Development for setting up of  
new sugar mills during the sugar year  
1993-94 (1st October, 1993 to 30th  
November, 1993).(b) A *Statement* giving the details of  
these applications, location-wise, is  
attached.(c) The applications have not yet  
been scrutinised by the Screening  
Committee in the Ministry of Food.**STATEMENT***List of applications received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting  
up of new sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh during the sugar year 1993-94 (1st October, 1993  
to 30th November, 1993)*

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Location	Sector
1.	M/s. Green Valley Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Nakur (Chapar) Distt. Saharanpur	Private
2.	M/s. Hindon Sugar Mills Ltd.	Muzaffarpur-Kamla, Distt. Meerut	Private
3.	M/s. Krishak Bharti Coop. Ltd.	Aliganj, Distt. Moradabad	Cooperative
4.	M/s. Hindon Sugar Mills Ltd.	Bhaisani, Village, Distt. Muzaffarnagar	Private

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Location	Sector
5.	M/s. International Catalyst Ltd.	Distt. Basti or any other place in Uttar Pradesh	Private

[English]

**Kamala Chowdhury Committee**

1908. SHRI RABI RAY:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNI-  
HOTRI:  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:  
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

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

(a) whether the Kamala Chowdhury Committee on Aravalli areas of Gurgaon and Alwar districts has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Kamala Chowdhury Committee constituted by the Ministry in December, 1992 to evaluate proposals in a part of the Aravalli range, also examined the mining cases located in the Sariska Tiger Reserve as referred in the Supreme Court order of April, 1993. Accordingly, recommendations have been

made covering mining policy and practices, rehabilitation of the degraded areas for sustainable development, creation of alternative employment opportunities etc.

The findings would be placed before the Supreme Court after due examination.

[Translation]

**World Bank's Assistance for Agricultural Development**

1909. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought the assistance of World Bank for implementing various agricultural development programmes during 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the programmes for which the assistance has been sought for and the States where such programmes have been implemented or likely to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) During 1993-94 the following projects have been taken up

with the assistance of World Bank for implementing various agricultural development programmes:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Assistance provided by World Bank (in million dollars)	State in which implemented
1.	Bihar Plateau Development Project	117	Bihar
2.	U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation Project	54.7	U.P.

Four more Agricultural Development Projects for the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Assam (including Meghalaya) and M.P. are in the pipeline to be taken up with World Bank assistance.

[English]

### **Agrarian Policy**

1910. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reforms in agrarian policy is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consult the Peasants Organisation and Agricultural Workers Organisation before the finalisation of agrarian policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The modified draft Agriculture Policy

Resolution prepared by the Government has been placed in Parliament on 14th May, 1993.

(c) Farmers representatives and concerned organisations/experts have already been consulted in preparation of the draft resolution.

### **Expenditure on Track Machines**

1911. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual expenditure incurred by the Indian Railways on procurement of track machines by actual purchase or by way of lease from IRFC;

(b) the details of various heavy and small track machines purchased by the Indian Railways/taken on lease from IRFC during the last three years and the plans to purchase/take on lease such machines during the next three years; and

(c) the names of Indian Machine Manufacturing Companies which have participated in these procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Rupees seventy four crores including taxes and duties. Indian Railways have not taken any machine on lease from IRFC.

(b) 82 heavy and small track machines have been procured during the last three years. Procurement of track machines is planned on year to year basis. 15 machines are planned to be procured during the current year

(c) The following Indian Companies are supplying these machines.

- (i) M/s. Plasser (India) P. Ltd. Faridabad.
- (ii) M/s. BEML, Bangalore.
- (iii) M/s. Simplex, Bhilai.
- (iv) M/s. Speed Craft, Patna.
- (v) M/s. Equipment India, Faridabad.
- (vi) M/s. CTR Industries, Pune.

#### Forts in Andhra Pradesh

1912. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the forts in Andhra

Pradesh maintained by Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought permission to provide various facilities at these forts to promote tourism;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government in this regard? .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) List of forts in Andhra Pradesh maintained by the Archaeological survey of India is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Permission to construct a restaurant-cum-shopping complex in front of Golconda Fort and for starting sound and light programme at Golconda Fort were sought by the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation.

(d) While the permission for constructing restaurant-cum-shopping complex at Golconda Fort was denied keeping in view the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, permission was accorded for the sound and light programme.

#### STATEMENT

#### LIST OF FORTS

1. Bandar Fort, Masulipatam, District Krishna.
2. Hill Fort with ancient buildings, Udaygiri, District Nallore.

3. Lower and Upper Forts, Chandragiri, District Chittoor.
4. Fort and Lower Fort, Gurramkonda, District Chittoor.
5. Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Gandikota, District Cuddapah.
6. Fort with ancient buildings enclosed, Sidhout, District Cuddapah.
7. Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications of the foot of the Hill, Gooty, District Anantapur.
8. Hill Fort, Madakasira, District Anantapur.
9. Hill Fort and a large well, Ratnagiri, District Anantapur.
10. Extensive hill fortress without lying fortification excluding the fort gate, Rayadrug, District Anantapur.
11. Hill Fort and northern gateway with inscriptions, Panukonda, District Anantapur.
12. Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramzan Masjid, Adani, District Kurnool.
13. Warangal Fort, defences and gateways, Warangal, District Warangal.
14. Golconda Fort, Golconda, District Hyderabad.

**Computerised reservation in West Bengal**

Bally-Gunge and Tolly-Gunge) and at Asansol station.

1913. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At New Jalpaiguri.

(a) the number of places in West Bengal where computerised reservation system has since been introduced;

**Co-Joint Work in Mathematics**

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce more such reservation in the state; and

1914. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(a) whether the Government have taken/propose to take any steps to ensure separation and priority of independent doctoral and post-doctorate work over those of co-joint work in higher mathematics and other subjects;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The computerization of passenger reservation has been introduced in the Calcutta area (at Old Koilaghat, New Koilaghat, Fairlie Place, Howrah, Sealdah, Rabindra Sadan, Dum Dum Jn., Bidhan Nagar, Majerhat, Bally,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Committee on Public Distribution System**

1915. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the high powered Advisory Committee on Public Distribution System was held in September, 1993;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Council considered the report submitted by the Committee of Ministers constituted by the Council for making recommendations on the proposed National Policy on PDS. The main recommendations made by the Committee are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) and (d) The Committee of Ministers had finalised their recommendations after discussions with the State Governments. However, the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System in its meeting held on 22nd September, 1993 decided that in view of the importance of the issues involved, the report of the Committee of Ministers should be discussed further with the State Governments at the National Development Council.

**STATEMENT**

**Recommendations of the Committee**

*Based on the discussions in the Report, the Committee makes the following recommendations to the Government of India:-*

1. For ensuring better food security to the poorer sections of the population, it is desirable that about 28 kgs, of foodgrains should be made available per month to every family of the vulnerable population. However, given the present constraints in the availability of foodgrains it is imperative that atleast

20 kilograms are made available per month to every such family through the PDS.

2. In order to ensure that larger and more meaningful quantities of foodgrains reach the really needy and poorer sections it is inescapable that the relatively better off sections of the population are excluded from access to the PDS in respect of foodgrains.
3. Income criterion is the best criterion for exclusion of relatively better off categories from the PDS. However, considering the difficulties in translating this criterion into actual practice, an alternate workable modality could be to determine a number of categories of persons which can be considered as ostensibly better off and clearly non-poor for exclusion.
4. The Central Government should issue guidelines on the categories to be excluded as discussed above. To recapitulate, the illustrative list of such categories is as follows:-
  - (i) Income Tax Assesseees.
  - (ii) Professionals like Doctors, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, Architects, Engineers etc.
  - (iii) Sales Tax Assesseees (shopkeepers and traders).
  - (iv) All those registered under the Shops and Establishment Act.
  - (v) Employees of Government, Public Sector and Private Sector ( in case at serial Nos. (iii), (iv) and (v) an income limit can be prescribed and implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations).
  - (vi) For the rural areas categories other than landless labourers, rural artisans, share croppers, small/marginal farmers, all families identified as eligible for the benefits under IRDP and others, if any, in similar economic conditions.

State Governments and UT Administrations should implement the guidelines with full political and administrative determination. The State Governments which are responsible for the administration of the Public Distribution System should issue detailed orders on the modalities of implementation of the policy. They may make necessary modifications keeping in view local conditions, but within the spirit and aim of the policy.

5. The quantity of foodgrains and other commodities being issued by the Central Government to different States and UTs should not be reduced, but

may have to be increased where necessary, as it would otherwise defeat the purpose of more meaningful quantities being delivered to the needy and deserving.

6. State Governments/UT Administration may consider a policy of excluding the relatively better off sections from access to PDS (levy) sugar supply, so that higher allocations can be made to the poorer sections.
7. Supplies of PDS kerosene oil should continue to be made universally. However, holders of double bottle LPG connections may either be excluded from entitlement of kerosene or given a reduced scale.
8. Steps should be taken on a continual basis to strengthen and streamline the delivery systems so that the minimum quantities envisaged to be delivered to the vulnerable sections can reach them regularly.
9. Increases in Central Issue Prices of foodgrains should not necessarily be related to increase in Minimum Support Prices. End Retail Prices should be kept at considerably lower levels than market prices so as to make the PDS effective.
10. The Central Government should adopt suitable policy measures to increase production and procurement of common rice of acceptable quality for supply of the PDS.
11. The Central Government should undertake movement and stocking of PDS foodgrains in different areas in consultation with the State Governments and UT Administrations.
12. Efforts should be made to improve the quality of foodgrains supplied for the PDS.
13. Option should be given to States/UTs to receive their allocation on quarterly basis instead of the present system of monthly allocations.

### **Reservation in Engineering Colleges**

(b) if so, the details thereof;

1916. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Government have  
issued any guidelines in this regard;

(a) whether there is any provision of  
reservation of seats in the Engineering  
Colleges for students of Indian origin from  
Myanmar;

(d) whether the Government have  
recieved complaints regarding alleged  
irregularities in the allotment of such  
reserved seats; and

(e) if so, the action thereon?

(c) No, Sir.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) One seat each in degree and diploma courses in Engineering has been reserved for the students of repatriates from Myanmar and Sri Lanka. As per the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the nominating agency in this regard, no nomination has been made by them against these seats in respect of the repatriates of Burma since 1991-92 as no eligible candidate applied for nomination.

#### **Cancellation of trains**

1917. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discontinued the operation of more than one dozen pair of trains in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Government also contemplate to dismantle the Ahmedabad-Prantij-Khedbrahma (APK) Railway line; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) and (b) In the context of water shortage, 11 pairs of relatively less important services were suspended in Gujarat in May 1993. On the basis of review of their patronisation, 4 pairs have been restored.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Seeds**

1918. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down certain norms and criteria for import of seeds under Open General Licence Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity earmarked for import of various seeds indicating the name of exporting countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The import of seeds is permitted without a licence as per the provisions of Seed Policy, and norms contained in Plants, Fruits and Seeds (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 1989.

(c) Import of specified quantities of seeds have not been earmarked.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rehabilitation of Fishermen**

1920. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are implementing any scheme to rehabilitate fishermen in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places in the districts of the State where the said facility has been extended during the last three years; and

(d) the financial assistance provided for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Industries in Protected Areas

1921. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present Rules and Regulations for the establishment of industries in the sanctuary and other protected areas;

(b) whether necessary permission is required to be taken from the concerning departments for the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) The scope of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 does not allow setting up of industries within the limits of a Sanctuary.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Environmental Projects in Gujarat and U.P.

1922. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) the number of externally aided projects undertaken in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh for improvement of environment and development of forests during the last three years;

(b) the achievement made in this regard;

(c) the financial assistance provided to these States for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (c) The details of externally aided projects undertaken in the States of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh alongwith achievements thereof are provided in the attached *Statement*.

(d) In addition to the projects listed in the attached *Statement* there are proposals for seeking World Bank assistance for undertaking the Uttar Pradesh Forestry Project spread-over both hilly and plain regions of Uttar Pradesh, Gomti Suyal Sub-Watershed Management Project with the assistance

of United Kingdom covering the districts of Almora and Nainital and World Bank assistance for "Integrated Forestry Development Project" in Gujarat and a project on Pollution Control in Fertiliser Industry in Gujarat with the assistance of the Netherlands.

### STATEMENT

#### *The Details of Externally Aided Projects*

S.No.	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Outlay/ Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	National Social Forestry Project, Uttar Pradesh.	World Bank	161.16 (1990-93)	164.00	144.74	
2.	National Social Foestry Project, Gujarat.	World Bank	129.65	94.92	94.31	
3.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Ravinous areas of Chambal and Yamuna Catchments, U.P.	European Community	5.93 (1988-89 to 1992-93)	5.93	5.75	
4.	Industrial Pollution Control Projects.					
(i)	Strengthening of State Pollution Control Board, Gujarat.	World Bank	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	An amount of Rs. 1.3 crores was released to Gujarat Pollution Control Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii)	Strengthening of State Pollution Control Board, U.P.	World Bank	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	An amount of Rs. 3 crores was released to U.P. Pollution Control Board.
(iii)	Strengthening of State Pollution Control Board, Gujarat.	Germany	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	An Amount of DM 0.66 million German assistance was recieved.

#### 5. Ganga Action Plan

(i)	Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Programmes.	World Bank	32.04	Not Applicable	21.34 (upto 31-7-1993)	
(ii)	Integrated Sanitation Project (Kanpur-Mirzapur).	Netherlands	37.74	N.A.	30.57 (Upto 31-8-93)	
(iii)	Yamuna Action Plan in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.	Japan	401.00	N.A.	N.A.	Project just Started.

[English]

#### Paddy Purchase Centres

1923. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paddy purchase centres of the Food Corporation of India, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such more centres in various States especially in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A *Statement* showing number of purchase centres operated during current kharif marketing season 1993-94 for procurement of paddy is attached.

(b) and (c) Sufficient number of purchase centres have already been opened in the various States. So far as Gujarat is concerned, it does not

contribute rice to Central Pool, therefore, the question of setting up of paddy purchase centres by FCI in Gujarat does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Number of purchase centres/mandis operated during current kharif marketing season 1993-94*

States	No. of purchase centres		Total
	By FCI	By State Governments Agencies	
Punjab	397	364	761
Haryana	112	46	158
Uttar Pradesh	40	1202	1242
Delhi	3	—	3
Rajasthan	38	74	112
Andhra Pradesh	174	—	174
Madhya Pradesh	—	2473	2473
West Bengal	190	—	190
Karnataka	20	32	52
Pondicherry	2	—	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2
Bihar	50	150	200
Orissa	41	—NR—	41
Himachal Pradesh	9	—	9
Maharashtra	—	747	747
<b>Total</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>5088</b>	<b>6166</b>

NR—Not reported.

#### Shooting Range and Velodrome Centre

1924. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide a shooting range and a velodrome centre at the Sports Authority of India's Centre in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other facilities to be provided at the above Centre during 1993-94; and

(d) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for providing the above facilities ?

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) to (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration with the Government of India. There are no plans for any other additional facilities at the Bangalore Centre at this stage.

#### **Committee on Fisheries**

1925. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any expert committee to formulate the activities of fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms adopted for selecting members to the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Government have constituted an Expert Group to formulate a National Fishery Policy covering all aspects of the Fisheries Sector.

(b) and (c) Various Ministries, Departments, Organisations, State

Governments, Private Institutions and individuals who are closely connected with various activities of the Fisheries Sector in the country, have been co-opted as members of the Expert Group.

The terms of reference of the Expert Group are to formulate a Comprehensive National Fisheries Policy by

- (i) covering all aspects of production, marketing, processing and exports in fisheries sector;
- (ii) coordinating the efforts of all concerned both in the public and private sector of fisheries;
- (iii) laying special stress on the issues relating to welfare of fishermen;
- (iv) incorporating strategies for production of fish ensuring at the same time adequate inputs of science and technology;
- (v) including adequate environmental safeguards so that the production growth could be made ecologically sustainable;
- (vi) giving special focus on the development of brackishwater aquaculture; and
- (vii) providing adequate measures for combating fish disease.

#### **Farm Universities**

1926. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing Farm universities in the country imparting education on agriculture;

(b) the percentage of annual expenditure of these universities met by the Union Government ;

(c) whether the performance and the standards of education of these universities is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures contemplated by the Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### **Conversion of Bangalore-Arasikere rail line**

1927. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion of lines between Bangalore-Arasikere into broadgauge has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) whether there is also a proposal to take up the conversion work of Arasikere-Miraj into broadgauge ?

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

(b) Tumkur-Arsikere line was completed and opened to traffic on 27.11.1993.

(c) The expenditure upto March, 1993 was Rs. 6417 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir. Work is already in progress.

[Translation]

#### **Dadri-Noida Railway Line**

1928. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new railway line is being laid from Dadri station of Northern Railway to NOIDA and other places;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent on this project;

(c) the allocation made therefor during the current years;

(d) the time by which the line is likely to become operational ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise

[English]

#### **Agricultural Development in Orissa**

1929. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted some agricultural development schemes to the Union Government for their clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Production of Oilseeds**

1930. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of oil-seeds in the country;

(b) the names of States leading in the production of oilseeds at present;

(c) whether the Government have evolved a new policy or a scheme to ensure that farmers may get adequate remunerative prices of oilseeds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) To increase the production of oilseeds a centrally sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is being implemented in 21 States covering 325 districts in the country. OPP provides assistance on the production and distribution of seeds, plant protection chemicals, and equipments, farm implements, sprinkler sets, gypsum and pyrites, organising frontline and general demonstrations etc.

(b) Based on the production estimates 1992-93 the important leading oilseed States in descending order are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) In order to provide remunerative prices to the growers of oilseeds the Govt. fixes minimum support price for major oilseeds and price support operation is undertaken when market price fall below minimum support price. In addition National Dairy Development Board was appointed in April, 1989 for five years as Market Intervention Agency in ensuring remunerative prices.

[*English*]

#### **Environmental Clearance**

1931. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any remedial steps against delay in clearing various projects due to environmental reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects delayed due to environmental reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) to (c) Projects submitted for environmental clearance with complete action plans are decided within three months. As such, no proposal submitted with complete data is delayed due to environmental reasons. Detailed guidelines to facilitate formulation of requisite action plans have been prepared and widely circulated by this Ministry.

#### **Doubling of Railway Lines**

1932. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether development works in connection with doubling of lines between Quilon, Trivandrum and Shoranur in Kerala and Mangalore in Karnataka have commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c) The position is as under:

(i) Doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum — Land acquisition work has been taken up and will be completed in 1994-95 for which adequate funds are being provided. Doubling work will be taken up and progressed thereafter as per availability of resources.

(ii) Shoranur-Mangalore — The Final Location Survey is expected to be completed in this financial year. Further consideration of the project would depend on the results of the survey and the availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Allotment of Forest Land**

1933. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal for allotment of forest land at Bhamburd, Pune for burial purposes to the nomadic Vaider tribe.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to grant the permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) and (b) A proposal regarding allotment of 1.01 ha. of forest land for burial and cremation ground was received from the State Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) After detailed examination of the proposal, details in respect of possibility of using adjoining non forest land for the Project have been sought from the Maharashtra State Government on 1-10-1991. In spite of reminders sent to the State Government on 7-4-93, 21-4-93, 2-8-93 and 21-9-93, wanting details have not been received from the State Government.

**Income by Platform Tickets**

1934. SHRI K.MURALEE DHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income collected by way of platform ticket charges during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the amount obtained from railway stations in Kerala; and

(c) whether the amount thus collected is utilised for the maintenance of the concerned railway stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) The annual income collected by way of platform ticket charges during 1992-93 is Rs. 1109 lakhs. The current financial year 1993-94 is yet to close.

(b) The amount obtained from railway stations is not maintained statewise.

(c) Expenditure for maintenance of stations is met from out of grants sanctioned by the Government and not on the basis of amount collected from a particular station.

**Asian Games**

1936. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) the details of the preparation being made for the forthcoming Asian Games; and

(b) the funds earmarked for the purpose ?

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) The following steps have been taken for the preparation of the teams for the forthcoming Asian Games:-

(i) Government has identified 15 disciplines for 1994 Asian Games. i.e. Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Equestrian, Hockey (M), Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball (M), Weightlifting, Wrestling & Yachting.

(ii) Coaching, competition and foreign exposure for these 15 disciplines have been planned in consultation with the concerned National Federation.

(iii) Coaching Camps are being held at Bangalore, Calcutta, Patiala and Shillaroo. About 550 probables for the 15 disciplines have been selected who are being given training in the National Coaching Camps.

(iv) The entire expenditure covering boarding, lodging, sports equipment and visit to foreign countries for participating in International competitions is met by the Government.

(b) An amount of Rs.19.5 crores has been additionally sanctioned for preparation of the teams/sports persons for the Asian Games, 1994.

**Rehabilitation Work in Uttarakashi**

1937. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)

BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 8229 dt. 11 May, 93 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding rehabilitation work in earthquake hit region of Uttarkashi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in obtaining the information ?

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

(b) Reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.8229 dated 11 May, 1993 is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

#### QUESTION

- (a) whether Government are aware of concept of adopted villages in earthquake hit region of Uttarkashi;
- (b) if so, the names of Central as well as private including voluntary agencies engaged in rehabilitation work at village level.

#### ANSWER

- (a) Yes Sir.
- (b) The following Non-Governmental Organisations were involved in rehabilitation work at village level in the earthquake affected region :-
1. Vikalp, 11-Mangal Nagar, Shaharanpur.
  2. Disha, Sultanpur, Chilkana, Shaharanpur.
  3. Samata, Chakarata, Dehradun.
  4. Bhuwadeshwari Mahila Asharam, Anjani Sain, Tehri Garhwal.
  5. Inhare, Almora.
  6. Ruchi, Simour Himachal.
  7. Kasha Rachna Building, New Delhi.
  8. P.S.I., Dehradun.
  9. Tata Relief Committee, Jamshedpur.
  10. Uttranchal Uthan Parishad/Seva Bharti Dehradun.
  11. Uttarkashi, Punamirman Samiti, Uttarkashi.
  12. Karuna Social Service Society, Kotdwar.

## QUESTION

## ANSWER

13. The Divine Life Society.
14. Kailash Ashram Trust, Rishikesh.
15. Awara, Hyderabad.
16. Edra; Rurkee.
17. Baba Kali Kemali Kehatra, Rishikesh.
18. Sutra, Himachal.
19. Rotari International, Comma Place, Ring Road, New Delhi.
- (c) The sort of assistance Central Govt. have provided to these villages where rehabilitation work is being done by non-Governmental agencies.
- (c) Under the existing scheme for financing relief expenditure, a Calamity Relief Fund with an annual amount of Rs.90.00 crore comprising 75% Central share and 25% State share has been constituted for the State of Uttar Pradesh for undertaking relief and rehabilitation work in the wake of natural calamities. A State level committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully empowered to organise relief and rehabilitation utilising the coreus of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). Government of Uttar Pradesh have provided relief as per State Government's norms to the victims of villages adopted by NGOs, out of the corpus of the CRF.
- (d) whether any Central Team has visited Uttarkashi recently to study the rehabilitation work; and
- (d) No Central Team has visited the rehabilitation work. However, Central Relief Commissions in the Ministry of Agriculture visited Uttarkashi in January, 1993 to review the progress of relief/reconstruction in the earthquake affected areas of Uttar Pradesh.
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof?
- (e) Central Relief Commissioner in his report has made some suggestions which have been forwarded to the State Govt. Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing these suggestions.

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[Translation]

**Sunflower Cultivation**

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote sunflower cultivation especially in the tribal dominated areas of Gujarat;

1938. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance earmarked for Gujarat under the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India is promoting the cultivation of Sunflower and other major oilseeds in all the potential States of the country including Gujarat under oilseeds production programme. An amount of Rs.281.340 lakhs has been earmarked for Gujarat for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes component during 1993-94 under oilseeds production programme out of which Central share is Rs.211.005 lakhs. The oilseeds production programme provides assistance on various components like production and distribution of seeds, plant protection, chemicals and equipments, farm implement sprinkler sets, Gypsum/Pyrite and laying out of frontline and general demonstration etc

[English]

#### Farm Subsidies

1939. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a team of leading international agricultural scientists has called for to end farm subsidies that encourage natural resource degradation and threaten the sustainability of agricultural production;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain the sustainability of agricultural production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the newspaper report in "Observer of Business and Politics" dated 22nd November, 1993, a team of International Agricultural Scientists has called for an end to those farm subsidies that act as incentives and encourage farmers to practice non-sustainable agriculture. Instances cited in this regard are electricity subsidies that lead to ground water depletion and excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides.

(b) Increasing emphasis is being given at Research and Extension levels for maintaining the sustainability of agricultural production in the years to come. The areas of investigations centre around efficient crop planning based on an inventory of natural resources namely climate, water and land; efficient use of agricultural inputs and agricultural management through cost effective methods such as integrated soil and water conservation measures, integrated nutrient supply and integrated pest management strategies

(c) The steps proposed to be taken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to maintain the sustainability of agricultural production are as follows:-

(i) Priority is proposed for the conservation exchange, evaluation and utilisation of germ plasm of crop plants.

(ii) Development of promising varieties of oilseeds, pulses, cereals and

coarse cereals with inbuilt resistance to disease and pests.

(iii) Mission approach would be adopted for research in crop hybrids of rice, maize, bajra, sorghum, sunflower etc.

(iv) Genetic improvement in quality traits of wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, sugarcane, tobacco, jute, cotton etc.

(v) Breeding crops for tolerance to abiotic stresses, specially, drought, salinity, frost and heat. Also breeding for location specific environment such as deep water and upland rainfed conditions.

(vi) Development of seed production and seed technology strategies for various crops.

#### Price of Sugarcane

1940. SHRI RAMCHANDRA  
VEERAPATI  
SHRI BHARAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding fixing the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1993-94 as per the recommendations of the Commission for Agriculture Cost and Price;

(b) if so, to what extent indicating the existing and revised prices; and

(c) the time by which sugar industry is expected to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for 1993-94 season has already been announced at Rs.34.50 per quintal, as per recommendation of the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The SMP for 1992-93 season was Rs.31.00 per quintal. These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a precise date by which the industry will clear the arrears of cane price. However, the arrears of cane price for 1992-93 season, in terms of percentage of total amount payable, were 17.2% on 31.3.1993, which were reduced to 3.12% on 31.7.1993 and further to 1.48% on 31.10.1993.

#### Oil leakage in-Sea

1941. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has served a showcause notice on the O.N.G.C. in connection with the oil leakage from the pipeline in the Arabian Sea and the subsequent formation of oil slick.

(b) whether any reply had been received from the O.N.G.C

(c) whether his Ministry has decided to drop the charges or to proceed against the O.N.G.C under the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) O.N.G.C. are complying with the directions issued by the Ministry and as such no immediate action against O.N.G.C. is envisaged.

#### **Allotment of Forest Land**

1942. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot the degraded forest areas to industries so that they can invest in plantations and meet their requirement of pulp wood and timber;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of demand for pulp and timber required by the industry and the details of the action plan prepared to meet the requirement during the Eighth Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated demand of timber including pulp-wood required by the industries is 27.58 million cubic metres. It is proposed to substantially step-up the pace of afforestation/tree planting during Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Doubling of the line between Quillion to Trivandrum**

1943. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Kerala for the acquisition of land for the doubling of the line from Quilon to Trivandrum; and

(b) the expected time to commence the construction of the doubling work from Quilon to Trivandrum Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The estimated cost of land acquisition for Trivandrum-Quilon doubling is Rs.8 crores.

(b) Land acquisition is expected to be completed in 94-95. The work will be taken up after the land has been acquired and progressed as per availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Construction of Overbridges in Kerala**

1944. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAM-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for construction of overbridges at level crossings in the Malabar area of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been made at the Chorode Railway crossing for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of findings and the time by which the construction work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) State Government moved case for two level crossings as detailed below:

(i) Level Crossing No. 177 at Km.660/4-5 between Chorode and Kallayai stations.

(ii) Level Crossing No. 215 at Km. 713/10-11 at Chorode.

(c) and (d) Road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 215 at Km. 713/10-11 at Chorode was included in 1990-91 Works Programme of Railways. It was, however, dropped from Works Programme in 1993-94 due to lack of response from State Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Divisional Offices in Madhya Pradesh**

1945. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Divisional Offices set up in Madhya Pradesh, Location-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down to set up a Divisional Office;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more additional Divisional Offices in the State during 1993 and 1994; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C.LENKA): (a) There are four Divisions whose headquarters are located in the State of Madhya Pradesh; namely, Bhopal and Jabalpur on Central Railway, Bilaspur on South Eastern Railway and Ratlam on Western Railway.

(b) Railway Divisions are set-up taking into consideration the size, workload, growth and pattern of traffic and other operational and administrative requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency.

(c) and (d) In view of severe financial constraints, the Railways are not considering creation of any new Division for the present.

[*English*]

#### **Railway line between Tarakeswar and Sheoraphulli**

1946. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal of construction of double line between Tarakeswar and Sheoraphulli of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(Translation)

**Anti-Pollution Cases**

1947. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the anti-pollution Acts during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases in which the Courts have given their decision in favour or against the Pollution Control Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) During the last three years, the State Pollution Control Boards have filed 1655 cases against defaulting industries under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(b) Out of the 744 cases in respect of which Courts have given their verdicts, 439 were in favour, and 305 against State Pollution Control Boards.

**Daily wages workers**

1948. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1354 on August 3, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding daily wages workers has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c) The information regarding daily wages workers is not maintained centrally and is being collected from respective units. Extension of time has been sought for fulfilment of this Assurance.

(English)

**Indian Forest Service**

1949. SHRI TEJSSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of rules to hold selection of candidates for appointment to the Indian Forest Service by promotion every year, there has been no meeting for the last seven years for Arunachal, Goa, Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Cadres with respect to subordinate officers of Andaman Forest Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Joint Cadre Authority is in existence for the Joint Cadre of the Arunachal, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories Cadre of the Indian Forest Service and as such unit-wise division of vacancies, which is a pre-requisite to hold

the meeting of the Selection Committee has not been possible.

(c) Steps are being taken to reconstitute the Joint Cadre Authority for AGMU Cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

### Functioning of Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar

1950. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the system/procedure followed by the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar in placing orders on the suppliers for supply of their products;

(b) whether that procedure/system is being followed scrupulously by the employees of the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar;

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

(d) whether complaints have been received about discriminating one supplier against the other in the matter of placement of orders thereon; and

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

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 (e) Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar have reported that they

place orders on their registered suppliers approved on the basis of competitive tenders of manufacturers/distributors in accordance with the requirements and indents received from their retail outlets. Depending on the nature of the item supply orders are placed on weekly, fortnightly and monthly basis as per stock position and demand. This system of procuring supplies is being followed by both the organisations. There has been no discrimination against suppliers in placing orders. Points raised in this regard by the suppliers at times are explained to their satisfaction.

[Translation]

### Branches in Jamalpur Railway Workshop

1951. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all branches in Jamalpur Railway Workshop have sufficient workload;

(b) the names of items repaired and manufactured therein;

(c) whether sufficient funds and materials are provided as per the workload to the workshop according to plan;

(d) whether the target fixed under the plan is achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Names of major items repaired and manufactured are as follows:-

*Items repaired:*

1. Periodic Overhaul (POH) and special repairs of Broad Gauge (BG) Diesel-Electric Locomotives.
2. POH and special repairs of BG Diesel-Hydraulic Locomotives.
3. Rehabilitation of BOX Wagons.
4. NPOH repairs of BOX Wagons.
5. Repairs of wheels for Diesel locomotives, Wagons and Steam locomotives.
6. Repairs of laminated bearing springs.
7. Repairs of UIC bogies.
8. Repairs and POH of rail cranes.
9. Repairs and overhaul of road vehicles including road cranes.
10. Repairs of Jamalpur Jacks.
11. Repairs of machine tools.

*Items manufactured:*

1. Brake blocks.
2. Cast Iron components.
3. Steel castings.
4. Carriage and Wagon Components.
5. Diesel locomotive components.
6. Engineering items such as MCI inserts, tie tamping tools.
7. Jamalpur Jacks.
8. Tower Wagons.
9. Diesel cranes including breakdown cranes.
10. Fabrication items for tower cranes and diesel cranes.
11. Assembly of wheel sets.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Transportation of Coal**

1952. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is not being transported smoothly due to non-availability of wagons for Maharashtra for the last few years;

(b) if so, the wagons demanded and supplied for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The movement of coal to Maharashtra is satisfactory.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Konkan Railway Bonds**

1953. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI DHARMANNA MON-DAYYA SADUL:  
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

**Railway Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to mobilise money by issuing tax free Public Bonds for financing the Konkan Railway Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to issue such bonds for the rail projects on other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details of such projects and the names of the States wherein these projects are likely to be launched; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to mobilise money from other sources for the early completion of all the rail projects ?

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

(b) A public issue of 10.5% tax free bonds totalling Rs.320 crores is in the market now with the closing date of 28.12.93.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance while approving the financing scheme of the Konkan Railway Corporation, have stipulated that there will be no more such schemes in the 8th Five Year Plan.

1954. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh for laying new Railway lines in the State;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the names of the railway projects proposed to be started during the Eighth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon Project-wise; and

(e) the action taken for the timely completion of these Projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In the first two years of the 8th Five Year Plan the new projects started in Uttar Pradesh with the estimated cost are as under:-

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost
1	Allahabad-Varanasi gauge Conversion	Rs. 83.65 crs.
2	Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad (Mankapur-Katra gauge conversion, Katra-Falzarabad new line)	Rs. 24.62 crs.

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost
3	Burhwal-Sitapur gauge conversion	Rs. 47.00 crs.

The work to be taken up in the remaining years of the 8th Five Year Plan have not yet been decided.

(e) Of the above projects Burhwal-Sitapur gauge conversion has been completed. Of Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad, the work on the gauge conversion portion from Mankapur to Katra has also been completed while Allahabad-Varanasi gauge conversion is in progress. The sub section from Varanasi to Madhosingh has been opened to BG traffic and the remainder of the section from Madhosingh to Allahabad would be completed within this financial year for which all material and funds required have been provided to the railway

[English]

#### **Conversion of Hassan Mangalore Line**

1955 SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gauge conversion work of Hassan-Mangalore and Mysore-Hassan Arasikere metre gauge lines into broad gauge is likely to be taken up during the year 1994-95; and

(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) The proposal of gauge

conversion of Arasikere-Hassan-Mangalore (236 Kms) MG to BG line has been referred to Planning Commission for approval. Further action for taking up the work will be taken after the approval is received. There is no proposal for conversion of Mysore-Hassan section at present.

#### **Conversion of Madras-Quilon Lines**

1956. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to convert railway lines between Madras-Quilon and Virudhu-Nagar-Quilon into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the estimated cost to be involved therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) It has been decided to convert Madras-Quilon via Tirunelveli-Tenkasi in the first phase of Project Unigauge. Virudunagar-Tenkasi portion of Virudunagar-Quilon section will be considered in the next phase alongwith remaining MG/NG lines.

(b) Work is in progress between Madras-Dindigul. Dindigul-Madurai-Tirunelveli has been converted to BG and Tirunelveli-Quilon will be taken up in the coming years as per availability of resources.

(c) The approximate total cost of the entire project is Rs.400.00 crores.

(d) The work will be opened in phases as under:—

1993-94 — Madras-Tambaram

1995-96 — Dindigul-Trichy

1996-97 — Trichy-Villupuram

1997-98 — Villupuram-Tambaram

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

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

#### Contracts by IRCON

1958. SHRI VISHWANATH  
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state:

Target date for Tirunelveli-Tenkasi-  
Quilon will be decided when the work is  
actually taken up.

#### Howrah Railway Station

1957. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether every trains have to  
wait for a long time for want of platforms  
at Howrah Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be  
taken to construct Railway Station at  
Howrah and to ensure that trains could  
enter Howrah Station without halting at  
outer signal ?

(a) whether the Indian Railway  
Construction Company (IRCON) is doing  
Construction works abroad on contract  
basis;

(b) if so, the names of the countries  
where its construction works are going on  
at present and the details thereof; and

(c) the total construction cost of the  
contracts secured in foreign countries ?

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

(b) and (c) A *Statement* is attached.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of the on-going construction projects abroad being executed by the Indian Railway  
Construction Company Limited*

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of Country	Description of the Project	Value
1	2	3	4
1.	Saudi Arabia	Design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of heavy machinery equipment for a major maintenance workshop at Dammam, Saudi Arabia.	13.65

1	2	3	4
2.	<b>Bangladesh</b>	i) Road Improvement Work Contract 1 including Construction and Rehabilitation of Bridges and Culverts between Daudkhandi and Chandina Bypass from Chainage 0.00 Km. to 28.60 Km.	47.92
		ii) Road Rehabilitation & Maintenance Project North West Bangladesh (Phase II) Contract 2/3C.	23.04
3.	<b>Malaysia</b>	i) Track Rehabilitation of 327 Kms. track from station Paloh to Singapore and Slim River to Seremban.	199.2
		ii) Turnkey Doubling Project between Rawang to Seremban.	168.00
		iii) Construction of Bridges from Rawang to Kajang in Malaysia "Package-B".	17.89
		iv) Design, Construction, completion and commissioning of railway bridges, overhead road bridges, underpass and tunnel from Station Kajang to Seremban in Malaysia "Package-C".	49.02
		v) Design, Construction, completion, commissioning and maintenance of Second Track and Rehabilitation of Port Klang Line including Spur Line to Subang and Sentul in Malaysia "Package-A".	171.97
4.	<b>Nepal</b>	i) Reconstruction of the East-West Highway Section Belbari to Chuharwa Km 78 + 000. to Km. 218 + 000.	27.14
		ii) Design, manufacture, testing supply, construction, installation of 132 KV Transmission Line between Duhabi and Bantabari in Nepal.	3.26
5.	<b>Indonesia</b>	i) Senen Flyover Project, Jakarta, Indonesia.	18.68

1	2	3	4
		ii) Matraman Flyover Project, Jakarta; Indonesia.	11.98
6.	Turkey	Sincan-Ankara Additional lines Electrification in Turkey.	30.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>781.57</b>

[English]

### Improvement of Guntur Station

1959. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for the improvement of Guntur Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to modernise Guntur Railway Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c) Improvements/modernisation of stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are taken up when so warranted by the traffic requirements subject to availability of funds. Accordingly, works of provision of a pressure filter for carriage watering and cover over platform costing Rs.15.00 lakh and Rs. 3.10 lakh respectively have been taken up at Guntur.

[Translation]

### Computerised Reservation in Madhya Pradesh

1960. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide computerised reservation facility at some railway stations in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the details of the railway stations in Madhya Pradesh which have already been provided with computerised reservation facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b) It is proposed to introduce the computerised reservation facility at Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Raipur stations in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The stations in Madhya Pradesh where computerisation of passenger reservation has already been introduced are Bhopal, Habibganj, Gwalior and Indore.

[English]

### Madras Rapid Transport System

1961. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Rapid Transport System railway line is likely to be completed as scheduled; and

(b) If not, the reasons for the delay in completing the project ?

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

(b) Non-availability of adequate funds and the land not being handed over by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

### Conservation of Rain Water

1962. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive project is being worked out with Israel's assistance to contain the desert and conserve rain water in Araval; ranges of Thar desert;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on this project is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock*

12.00 hrs.

*(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock)*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumar to speak now.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order at this point of time.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA : Sir, let me express my concern how the House is being disturbed for the last one week. Kindly give me one minute, please.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Nitish Kumar to speak now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bihar Government is incurring heavy loss in development sector due to the policies adopted by the Union Government. Earlier the State Government were empowered to recover cess on coal, but after a verdict given by the Supreme Court in 1991 in which it was stated that such practice was illegal, the State Government have stopped to recover cess on coal. The Supreme Court had even decided that the State Government should pay back the cess amount. Later a cut off date 4.4.91 was fixed for the same by the Central Government through an Ordinance and a law was enacted in this regard. It was decided that the State Government would not be required to pay back the cess amount recovered till that date. So, the Bihar Government has full right on the cess amount recovered till the cut off date. But an amount of Rs. 279 crores is

still due from Coal India Limited and even after repeated requests it is not paying the said amount. An interest of Rs. 80 crore has accumulated on that amount. It is having an adverse effect on the development projects there. Secondly, the rate of royalty fixed at present is giving a loss of Rs.150 crore per annum to the Bihar Government. This is adversely affecting the internal resources and as a result thereof, the magnitude of the projects are getting reduced. At present, the rate of royalty on coal is fixed on the basis of weight, instead of price. According to law, the rate of royalty can be revised after every three years, but the rate of coal is being increased every year.

Sir, at the rate of royalty being fixed on the basis of prices of coal, it would have been increased with the increase in price of coal every year.

So, the Government of the States producing coal have demanded that the royalty should be ad Valorem. The rate of royalty fixed for crude petroleum is very high. One ton of crude oil will generate the same quantum of energy as two tonnes of coal will generate. So, the rate of royalty on coal should be half of the royalty fixed on crude oil but at present, only Rs.83/- per ton royalty is being given on coal. This should be raised upto Rs.263 per ton, so that the State Government can compensate its loss. But the royalty is neither fixed on the basis of crude oil nor on the price of coal and this is adversely affecting the projects of the State Government. The amounts of the dues of NTPC on State Electricity Boards are adjusted from the assistance given by the Centre. These amounts are due since 1985-86. When this Government came to power, the amount of due was more than Rs. 102 crores. With the decrease in royalty, the amount of dues continuously

increasing. Earlier, only 32 percent royalty per year had to be paid, but now, it has been increased by two-third and it is being paid by the State Electricity Board. But in view of the decreased rate of royalty, the State Government is not able to pay back the due amount of the State Electricity Board. I would like to request the Government that the amount of assistance should not be adjusted against the amount of dues to be paid to the NTPC, because in this way, the plan budget is being cut down by Rs. 56 crores every year, the magnitude of the schemes is being reduced and development projects are coming to a halt. So, I would request you to direct the Union Government that Bihar should be given the due cess amount with interest, royalty should be fixed on the basis of price of coal and the due amount of NTPC should not be adjusted against the central assistance.

Besides, I would also like to request that the Central Government should direct its undertakings such as HCL, Hindustan Petroleum and BPCL etc. to pay the due amount of Rs. 42 crores to the State Electricity Board at the earliest and adjustment of amounts should be stopped. In view of the financial condition of the State, special attention should be paid in this regard. There is too much resentment in the State due to this problem and I would like to warn the Union Government through you that as most of the coal mines are in Bihar, the coal supply can be affected if the State is not given the amount of cess and the dues. Therefore, the Union Govt. should change its policy so that hindrance may not come in the way of development of country and the problem may be solved in time. While paying attention towards the request of the State Government, it should be given its due right.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): I support it. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is not only concerned with Bihar, but other coal producing States such as West Bengal and Orissa are also concerned with it. These States are being neglected and a discriminatory policy is being adopted in respect of them. In this regard, I would like to submit that the royalty on coal should be fixed either on the basis of prices of coal or on the basis of royalty on crude petroleum. On 1.4.1993, the royalty on crude oil was fixed for Rs. 528 per ton accordingly, the royalty on coal should be fixed for Rs. 264 per ton. But actually the royalty given on coal is Rs. 83 per ton. The main reason behind this is that petroleum producing states like Assam, Gujarat etc. are ruled by the Congress Party, whereas Coal producing States are ruled by other parties. Extreme injustice is being done with these States and I would like to submit that such discrimination will not go for long.

Such discriminatory policy should not be adopted with the State Governments. The problem of Bihar has become more complicated because it is affected with drought. Secondly it does not get royalty on the basis of coal price or in the ratio of percentage of energy generated through crude oil. The development work in Bihar will come to a standstill and there will be an increase in poverty and backwardness. This will create an atmosphere of discontent and anger in the State and may give way to a

wide-spread agitation. The Union Government should take this issue seriously and should not judge the states on different parameters. It should not adopt a discriminatory policy towards Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. At present, an amount of Rs. 290 crore is yet to be paid to the Bihar State. The due amount can be paid by increasing the rate of royalty, which can be fixed on the basis of price of coal or in the ratio of percentage of energy generated through crude oil.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is an issue which should not be allowed to remain unsolved because it has been raised again and again. Shri Lenka also will agree with us. I am sure, coming from Orissa. Things are being defetred by tinkering with some decisions here and there. This is an issue which is bound to recur again and again. If the States feel that their legitimate dues are not being paid, obviously this does not help in national integration either. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that this is a matter which should be looked into at the earliest with a desire to solving it.

SHRI SRİKANTA JENA (Cuttack): In the last session also this issue was raised and the Minister of Coal assured the House that they are going to sort out this problem. Till now this issue has not been sorted out. In spite of the repeated requests of the State Governments of Orissa, Bihar, and West Bengal, the Central Government is totally silent over this matter. The State Government are facing acute financial problems because they are not getting royalty and the cess

has been struck down by the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Central Government should immediately settle this issue or else there will be a serious situation in those States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue has been raised several times in the House and you should direct the Government in this regard. It is regretted that no development has been undertaken in the most backward State of the country i.e. Bihar and there is same situation in Orissa and West Bengal. The biggest reason behind our financial crisis is that we are not getting our legitimate dues and this has been already told by our friends Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. We wish to demand three things from the Government. The dues should be paid, the rate of royalty should be increased and a procedure should be worked out. If the Government will hesitate in doing these things, the allegation that the Government is doing discrimination with Non-Congress Governments will be proved automatically. We are not threatening the Government as a political party, but if it is not taken seriously, the people of Bihar will not tolerate such discrimination. The Government should form a policy categorically and if necessary, should take special steps for the backward States... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is regretted that the backward States like Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal and Non-Congress Government States are being totally neglected. As these are coal producing States, their main source of income is royalty. But there is too much

discrimination in this regard. Before 1971, only 5 percent royalty was being given on coal whereas 30 per cent royalty is being given on crude oil in Assam. This dual policy was being adopted for a long time and wherever there are non-Congress Governments, discrimination is being done with them. My earlier friends have already said about it in details. I would only like to submit to the Government that it should pay the royalty at the earliest and the rate of royalty should be fixed on the basis of price of coal. The Government should immediately give a statement in this regard.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): It is right that a demand is being made here to increase royalty, and cess. But the provision under the Coal Act is not implemented by the State Government. The Hon. Members here are saying to utilise those funds in the development projects of the States. I would like to inform the House that according to the Coal Act, the amount earned through cess and royalty should be utilised in the development of that region. But it is in my knowledge that for the last three years not a single rupee earned from cess and royalty had been spent for the development of that region. Only the employees in Bihar are being paid their salaries from that money. In the mines area, ten thousand vehicles run on a single road and the nearby villages are getting polluted. Nothing has been done either to improve environment or to develop the roads. Neither drinking water has been made available there, nor any arrangement has been made for irrigation in the region. I challenge that not a single rupee from royalty and cess has been spent there. Unless the State Government implements the Coal Act and gives full account of expenditure incurred on development there, no funds should be

[Shri Suraj Mandal]

released to it by the Centre. The funds should be utilised for the development of that region.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever Shri Suraj Mandal was saying just now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to reply to this debate. You may come to the point.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: I would like to submit that in the present situation of Bihar, no progress is being made in regard to coal. Recently, in this session. The Hon. Prime Minister and other Ministers had made several announcements regarding Bihar. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had also made similar announcements, but they were not implemented. If the Bihar Government wants to start any project, it needs funds. But the Union Government adopts a dual policy with Bihar due to which the State cannot make any progress. So, I would request the Government that the rate of royalty should be fixed on the basis of price of coal every year, otherwise no development work can be started in Bihar. There is much resentment among the people there and it appears that the people will be forced to come out on the roads.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Chhotta Nagpur region in Bihar should also be developed. But it is not the question of progress of Chhota Nagpur only but of the whole Bihar

because the entire area of Bihar is backward. Due to the policy adopted by Government regarding royalty and cess, the development has not taken place in the entire Bihar. The points just raised by several hon'ble Members are correct. Because the Bihar Government is facing financial constraints due to the policies of the Central Government. The Government has not paid any attention to it despite repeated assurances. It should be paid immediate attention. Bihar, Bengal and Orissa should be immediately given their due shares.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any response from the Government side?

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): Sir, you may kindly appreciate that I am not in a position to respond in an elaborate manner on the different issues which have been raised by the hon. Members. But at this point of time, I would like to make it absolutely clear that one of the charges which the hon. Members had tried to level was that the Congress Government at the Centre had not been given an equal treatment to the Non-Congress Governments in the States. *(Interruptions)* This is absolutely baseless and such a message should not go to the country in any circumstances.

As far as the other issues, which the hon. Members have raised, are concerned, I would definitely take it up with the concerned Ministers and bring it to their notice. And if we feel, the hon.

Ministers can get in touch with the Members and discuss the matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sudhir Giri on shortage of currency notes in the country.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only the statement of Mr. Sudhir Giri will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: He has told that the Minister will talk to you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should talk to the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not directing anybody to make a statement. If he wants to make a statement, he can.

MR. SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I rise to raise a very harassing situation arising out of the shortage of currency of one, two, five and ten-rupee denominations. Soiled and torn up currency notes are in circulation in the country. People are being compelled to use those currency notes. Sometimes it is very difficult to get those spoiled notes bartered. So, they have to come to the Reserve Bank counter. At the Reserve Bank counter, there is a lot of delay. The poor people and some other people, who are compelled to come to the Reserve Bank counter, are seriously harassed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to issue an adequate

number of currency notes to relieve the people of such difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this is a very important matter. I would request the Government to appraise the House of the actual situation which prevails.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the journalists and other employees working with newspapers of our country have been demanding for the last three years that a new wage board be constituted. The journalists had gone on one day strike in Delhi over this issue but the Government is turning a deaf ear to it. I would urge upon the Minister of labour to give a statement for setting up a new wage board. The newspapers are the media of our democracy and if they again observe strike everybody is going to be hit. I am sure that even the Government would not like our newspapers to come to a halt.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to give direction to the Government to come out with a statement and form a new wage board for the journalists and other employees of newspapers of the country. And the board should submit its report within a fixed period and Government should work for its implementations.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, it has been published in today's newspapers that the Chairman of SEBI has issued an order for banning forward trading. My objection is that it has been issued very late as the boom in the Bombay stock market since

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

July last till yesterday has nothing to do with the economic development of the country. The present situation that prevailed in 1991-92 which led to Security Scam. The difference being that the last time it involved Indian people but now foreigners are also involved. I won't go into the details whether the money entering India in the name of foreign institutional investment should come or not but the source of the large amount of money being utilised in Bombay stock market must be investigated. Whatever information we have gathered it seems that some of that amount is being used in the speculative purchase and sale. This speculation has escalated to such unprecedented height it was 2098 in BSE on 19th July but it went up to 3459 yesterday an increase of 68% and this has happened at such a juncture when a statement was given by the Finance Minister yesterday only. I would read out a portion of that.

[English]

"In his pre-budget discussion with the captains of Indian industry here, that is, New Delhi, on Monday, Dr. Singh pointed out:

While the basic response of industry and trade the measures taken by the Government to improve industrial environment has been very positive; the process of recovery from the industrial recession that set in 1991-92 has been slow and remains a cause of serious and common concern."

[Translation]

If there is recession in the country then how the 68 percent rise has taken place till yesterday even before the end of July? The bulls are again in but with new names. I, therefore, would not only like to draw the attention of the Government as I did last time towards this but also make four demands.

The Government should place a statement before the House or apprise the country regarding the sale and purchase of shares of different companies during the last 3-4 months. I am saying it because I have information that the shares which are being sold and purchased belong to those companies in which foreigners have invested their money under new economic policy. Where the shareholding was 26-40 percent it has been raised to 51 percent and the foreign buyers have acquired one-third or one-fourth shares. These days a trick is being played to remit the profit abroad by selling the shares to the foreigners in the name of foreign institutional investment. We would like to have full details from the Government.

Secondly, I would like to know the number of shares for which spot delivery, immediate delivery was made and to what extent the sale/purchase of shares is being made for forward-trading?

Thirdly, how many such shares are sold every day and were transferred in the names of buyers?

Fourthly, I would like to know the amount of foreign currency entered into the stock market in the name of foreign institutional investment or otherwise during the last 6 months?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say that finally neither the speculator of the stock market would be ruined by it, nor those who are manipulating money to the tune of Rs. 5 thousand crores or Rs. 10 thousand crores but it is the common man whose life would be shattered as it happened last year. The common man has lost Rs. 50 thousand crores. Several people have lost their life and many others have committed suicide. We should not overlook this fact. Whenever the people feel that there is a way to get easy money, they welcome it. The same thing is happening today and the people of the country must be apprised of this fact. I therefore, would like the hon'ble Minister of Finance to come out with a specific statement to the House in this case.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: As per our agreement, half an hour is over. I think we should now go to the next item.

12.31  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notifications Under Sugar Cess Act, 1982 and Food Corporation Act, 1964**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 585(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated to 30th July, 1993

regarding exemption of duty of excise on sugar exported out of India with immediate effect under subsection (3) of section 6 of the Sugar Cess Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/93]

- (2) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Death-cum-Retirement, Retirement Gratuity) (First Amendment) Regulation, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. EP. 39-3083 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1993 under subsection (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4725/93]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board Anand, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Develop-

ment Board, Anand, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4726/93]

- (2) A copy of the Milk and Milk Product (Third Amendment) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 639(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1993 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4727/93]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4728/93]

**Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1993**

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1993 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4729-93]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along-

with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4730/93]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90, alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4731/93]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons, for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4732/93]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for 1991-92 etc.**

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): 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 Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4733/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4734/94]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT4735/93]

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT4736/93]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4737/93]

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do it tomorrow. We can take it up tomorrow.

12.32  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Thayil John Anjalose and Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MR. SPEAKER: I take objection to the Madam coming to the Well. Madam, you are a Chairman. You are responsible for the conduct of the House. Please go back.

12.33 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and Shri Thayil John Anjalose went back to their seats.*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): Anjalose, please sit down. He will allow you to raise it tomorrow.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:  
Sir, This is a very important matter. People in my state are facing acute power crisis. Today, there is a *bandh*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up tomorrow. Please sit down.

12.34 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Thayil John Anjalose came and sat on the floor near the Table.*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to take it up today. Please go back to your seat. I am not going to tolerate such conduct. You please go back.

12.34  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Thayil John Anjalose went back to his seat.*

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:  
Sir, I request you to please give me two minutes' time. Today, there is a *bandh* in my constituency. Our State is facing acute power shortage.

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand that power supply is not a subject matter of the Central Government.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No please, I am not allowing you. You cannot go on like this.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV  
(Patna): We have been trying for the last many days to rise the problems of our area but members belonging to our party are not being allowed to do so.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have been giving a notice for the last four days but I am not being allowed to speak here. Is it democracy? I fail to understand what is happening here. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If you shout like this, I will refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring his matter to the Privileges Committee for investigation and action. You cannot hold the House to ransom. This is not a Gram Panchayat.

*(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring his matter to the Privileges Committee for investigation and action.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: I have given a notice also. Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: You simply give a notice! I am not bound by your notice. I am just not bound to accept your notice. I have already said that this matter could be taken by tomorrow. You yourselves have decided to take up the matters up to half an hour. This was the decision taken by the House. How could you forget that? There are other important matters also.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur)—*Rose*

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I take strong objection to your getting up! You are expected to conduct the Business of the House. When I say that I will take up the matter tomorrow, you should sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that if it is important I will take it up tomorrow. You cannot force me like this all the time. I have to conduct the business of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Somnathji, I will go by your advice. I will take it up tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring his matter to the Privileges Committee for breach of conduct in the House. The

Privileges Committee will go into it and will inform me as to what action should be taken against him.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, he had given a notice to raise certain important matter and he was just requesting you to call his name.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him express his apology.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is a new Member. He should understand the rules. All the time he is standing up and shouting like this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, he had no intentions to misbehave with the Chair. He was simply requesting you to call his name.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say what he has to say.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no such intention. I have been giving notice for the last seven days. You had told me to sit quietly and assured that an opportunity will be given later. During the whole of session I have not been given an opportunity to speak even once. If I will not draw the attention the House towards the problems of my area who else would do it? I would like to speak on very important problems of my area.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound by your notice. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please act according to the advice of your senior Member.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhe-pura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party I apologise to you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him express his regret.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I express my regret.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, This matter is not going to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we should all try to respect the decision which has been taken and ordinarily we should finish our Zero Hour business within half-an-hour. But, there are occasions when it becomes very important to extend it by some more time. Malini Bhattacharyaji is a responsible Member of the House. She is very much upset because for the last four days she has been trying to raise a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that issue?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is regarding the complete stoppage of some of the wagon manufacturing units in

West Bengal. Thousands of workers are losing their jobs because of this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Railways Minister discussed this point during the Question Hour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Similarly, Shri Anjalose's point is also very important. Today there is a 'bandh' in his constituency. You please allow him to speak.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Sir, the people of Kerala are agitated over the non-implementation of the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project and Alleppey district is observing a 'bandh' over this today.

Even after many tall promises on the part of the Centre and State Governments, the project has not become a reality and nothing concrete has been done so far to implement it. I strongly protest over the attitude of the Government and would request the Minister to categorically assure the House that the project would be implemented through NTPC.

The power project which would have helped the State to overcome its power crisis is in a jeopardy due to the callous approach of the Centre. The Central Government should have taken prompt steps to mobilise funds from abroad as it has done in the case of many other projects.

I would call upon the Government to categorically state on the floor of the House that the project would be implemented by NTPC without any delay.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, what is the Government's response? It is a very serious problem.

12.38 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**Fifty-Fifth Report**

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I beg to present the Fifty-Fifth report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken on Seventh Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on Trade Development Authority.

12.38  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
RAILWAYS**

**Third Report and Minutes**

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on "Gauge Conversion on Indian Railways" and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.39 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
COMMERCE**

**(i) Third Report**

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Third Report of the Department-

related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Draft Dunkel Proposals.

**(ii) Evidence**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Draft Dunkel Proposals.

12.40 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

**All India Council for Technical  
Education**

[English]

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): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Section 3(4)(j) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on 11 May, 1996, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 3(4)(j) of the All India Council for

Technical Education Act, 1987, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on 11 May, 1996, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

12.41 hrs.

- (i) **Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of Rajasthan for providing relief to the farmers affected by waterlogging in Suratgarh Tehsil of Sriganganagar district**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, fifteen villages of Suratgarh Tehsil of Sriganganagar district have been affected by water-logging. The houses in these villages are on the brink of collapse and about one lakh acre of the most fertile land, in these villages has become infertile. For the last fifteen years hardly any crop is being produced there. The farmers have become landless. Neither any compensation nor any alternative land has been allotted to these farmers.

In order to check the water logging in the area, the Central Government had sent a team of experts twice or thrice.

They made some recommendations but these have not been implemented so far.

Therefore, we request the Central Government to provide funds for granting compensation of land to farmers. In addition to this, the Government should instruct the Rajasthan Government to transfer lands in order to provide relief to the farmers.

- (ii) **Need to provide Funds for Execution of Potteru Irrigation Project**

*[English]*

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): A great discontentment has arisen in the minds of the people of undivided Koraput district due to the inordinate delay in the execution of Potteru irrigation project. The project is located in a predominantly tribal populated backward area in the State of Orissa.

Though two decades have passed since the project was started by Government yet it has not been completed. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 14.81 crore. Due to cost escalation, the cost has now increased almost seven times. The main barrage has been constructed along with a portion of the two main canals at a cost of Rs. 80.90 crore. But with the Centre refusing to release funds, the work has come to a grinding halt since December, 1986. Potteru is one of the cheapest irrigation projects considering the fact that on completion, it would irrigate 61,031 hectares during Kharif and 48,850 hectares during Rabi seasons in the newly created Malkangiri district.

According to an estimate, Rs. 42 crore is required to complete the project.

[Shri K. Pradhani]

But the entire work has been stopped on one pretext or the other. Planning Commission and the Central Water Commission have already cleared it.

As the project is located in a backward area and it is beneficial to a large number of people and also it is economical, I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to expedite fund allocation for Potteru project.

**(iii) Need to ensure that Raw Material Division of the Steel Authority of India Limited attached to Rourkela Steel Plant is not closed**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): It is learnt that there is a move to close down the head office of the raw material division of the Steel Authority of India attached to Rourkela Steel Plant. The Calcutta office has already taken away some of the mines from the jurisdiction of the Rourkela Raw Material Division and the plants are to acquire some more mines leading to the closure of Rourkela Division Office. If this continues, I am afraid the first victim will be the Rourkela Steel Plant. While most of the mines were located in Orissa and adjoining areas, there was no justification in opening raw material division office at Calcutta. There was opposition to this move of the Steel Authority of India Limited from different quarters including the State Government of Orissa.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and do justice to the people of that area.

**(iv) Need to restore and preserve the ancient historical monuments and sculptures of Jajpur in Orissa**

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Jajpur being the ancient capital of the Orissa State, is famous for its ancient monuments and sculptures. Most of its temples are very old and historically important. A large number of tourists from different parts of India and abroad visit these holy shrines. But, sufficient care has not been taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India, for their maintenance as a result of many such old places of pilgrimage are virtually in a state of collapse. Particularly famous temples of Jajpur, Trilochaneswar, Varahanath, Jagannath Temple and the famous Subha Stamba are a few examples, many of these old sculptures are in a broken state and are lying here and there.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take adequate steps for restoration and preservation of these ancient historical monuments and temples.

**(v) Need to make arrangements for diagnosis of Cancer in its initial stage**

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cancer is spreading fast in the country. There is no such arrangement to identify this dreadful disease in its primary stage.

There is a need to make arrangements for its diagnosis at its initial stage as is done in foreign countries. For

this purpose peiodical check up should be made compulsory for the whole population of the country and proper arrangements should be made for such check ups at the divisional level.

Therefore, we request the Central Government to take necessary steps in this connection.

- (vi) **Need to set up a National Park-cum-Zoo in and around Nasik**

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Maharashtra State is having vast areas of forest land with different varieties of animals. Nasik district in Maharashtra is one of the most important centres for business, agricultural, industrial, as well as pilgrimage. Every day large number of people visit Nasik in connection with their business activities as well as pilgrimage. There is a genuine need to set up local National Park-cum-Zoo in and around Nasik. This will be of great use to public in Nasik as well as to those visiting for different places.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Environment and Forests to set up a National Park cum Zoo in and around Nasik at an early date.

12.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE MER-  
CHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE - *Contd.*

AND

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL

**As passed by Rajya Sabha**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up item Nos. 11 and 12 together, Statutory Resolution and Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Basudeb Acharia, you had promised— I was hearing from the Chamber — that you would complete in five minutes' time.

[Translation]

Yesterday the Bill was allotted one hour out of which Shri Basudeb Acharia spoke for half an hour

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yesterday, What I was emphasising was that there is no necessity for the amendment of the four sections for which the hon. Minister has come forward with the Bill to replace the Ordinance. I was also dealing with the capacity utilisation of our Shipyards.

There was also a proposal for the diversification of the Hindustan Shipyard— about which also I mentioned —

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

and for obtaining new work orders. The hon. Minister had visited the Hindustan Shipyard on 28th November, 1993 and all the unions came joined together and submitted a memorandum to him. An assurance was given that the diversification of the Shipyard would be taken up and the idle capacity which was lying there would be fully utilised. The same problem is there with the Cochin Shipyard. There are thousands of workers who have been remaining idle for months together without any work.

The facilities enjoyed by the workmen like canteen, medical treatment etc. are being gradually withdrawn in Hindustan Shipyard Limited. Already 1200 workers have opted for voluntary retirement. Rest of the workmen are not even provided with adequate work though there are a number of work orders at hand.

There is another problem of Maritime Engineering training. The hon. Minister knows it very-well because we met some time back. There is a prestigious Institute in Calcutta, DMET. A Committee was constituted by the Government of India to examine the Maritime Engineers training and that Committee has recommended for setting up of an autonomous Maritime University. This is a prestigious University.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not covered by the Bill. You are going to the University and all those things. You have already taken half-an-hour.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** This is a prestigious Institute at Calcutta. This should not be made autonomous. This should be run by the Central Government. I feel that there is no necessity for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act

of 1958. Thus, I oppose the promulgation of an ordinance and I request the hon. Minister that this ordinance should be allowed to lapse.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As a result of the liberalization process and de-regulation which was undertaken in the last two and a half years, some very spectacular results have been achieved in the Shipping Industry. The Shipping industry earned record foreign exchange of Rs. 2,698 crores in 1991-92 and further Rs. 3,176 crores in 1992-93. The Shipping industry also earned record net operational profit of Rs. 1,557 crores in 1991-92 and this too increased to Rs. 1,808 crores in 1992-93. As a result of the liberalization process, Indian companies were able to purchase 29 ships in one year, i.e. 1992-93. By these acquisitions the number of ships in the Indian fleet reached a figure of 440 ships, totalling 6.28 million GRT as on 31.3.1993. The Government owned Shipping Corporation of India has declared profits successively of Rs. 55 crores in 1990-91, Rs. 109 crores in 1991-92, and the highest ever profit of Rs. 143 crores in 1992-93.

The Shipping Corporation has paid dividends totalling Rs. 70 crores in the last three financial years.

Due to our efforts to liberalise ship-repair facilities in India and to give a new orientation to our two major Shipyards, I

am happy to inform the House that the Cochin Shipyard declared a cash profit of Rs. 7 crores in 1991-92 and further increased it to Rs. 19 crores in 1992-93. We have also finalised private sector projects in ship-repair industry which will involve an investment of almost Rs. 100 crores in Goa and Calcutta. Clearly the results of liberalization and deregulation have been positive to the shipping industry. Recently, the Government has also cleared a package for the revival of the Indian shipyards. However, even in this liberalised atmosphere, the cost of financing Indian shipping is considered rather high by the shipping industry in India. The shipping industry has, therefore, logically had to look at international resources of making investments in ships.

In this they have encountered certain difficulties and reluctance on the part of foreign institutions, even though the rates of interest offered by the foreign institutions have been much more attractive than those offered by Indian financial institutions. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 was enacted about 34 years ago and was amended from time to time in the light of the experience gained in its implementation and to give effect to the provision of International Conventions which were ratified by India. The basic objective of the Government is that the country should become self-sufficient in the carriage of its overseas trade, our share in which has remained stagnant at around thirty-six percent over a period of last three years. The development of Shipping involves massive expenditure in foreign exchange as the country has to import vessels. The Indian companies have, therefore, to seek loans abroad in order to acquire ships but they have been

encountering serious difficulties in the matter of raising funds from international market and financial institutions on account of certain provisions relating to registration, transfer of ship and rights of mortgagees which were perceived as impediments to the enforcement of the rights of the lenders in the case of loan default and foreclosure of mortgage.

Therefore, certain provisions of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 were urgently required to be amended for facilitating the implementation of the policies of liberalisation of economy and relaxation of Government control. These related primarily to registration, transfer of ships, foreclosure of mortgages and power of the Central Government to fix shipping rates.

The Shipping Industry has been requesting for the aforesaid amendments of the Act on a priority basis and any delay in the amendment of these sections, was expected to further jeopardise the interests of the Indian Shipowners. Shipping is an international business, subject to frequent fluctuations. World wide it has been passing through a relatively recessionary phase. The prices of ships have gone down in the international market and Indian shipowners, who are critically dependent on foreign loans, do not want to miss the present opportunities to buy good vessels when foreign currency borrowing rates are low. Foreign financial institutions and banks are willing and are in a position to advance loans to Indian buyers provided the perceived impediments in Sections 21, 432 and 51 are removed.

The Act conferred powers on the Central Government, vide Section 412 to fix, in the prescribed manner, the rates at

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

which any Indian ship may be hired and the rates which may be charged for the carriage of passengers or cargo by any ship engaged in the coastal trade in India. The fixation or revision of freight rates and passenger fares was a time consuming exercise. The shipping companies also felt that Government control on freight rates for certain cargoes and the inordinate delay in fixing these rates lead to a situation where freight rates almost invariably lag behind the cost of operation. Coastal shipping operations becomes unviable and the development of tonnage catering to coastal shipping is inhibited.

It was, therefore, considered desirable that the amendments are carried out immediately by promulgating an Ordinance. Accordingly, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 was promulgated by the President on 27th October, 1993.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 34 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 27th October, 1993."

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I am on a point of order, Sir, I have introduced a Private Member's Bill...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule are you referring to?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: I am referring to Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Earlier I have introduced a similar Bill, that is, Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1993. So, I like to seek your guidance as to what will be the fate of that Bill after the introduction of the Bill by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not know which is the Bill and what kind of provisions are there. If you read rule 67, it says "notice of an identical Bill".

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It is identical, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is identical or not, I shall have to see it.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It is quite identical, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to convince myself whether it is identical or not. I can give the ruling on your point of order after going through your Bill.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

13.00 hrs.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

Government has introduced this Bill through an ordinance. Is the Government least bothered about the implications of the ordinance? Why was this Bill not introduced during the last session? I support the spirit of the Bill. The shipping industry in our country has not been able to fulfil the demands of our country and other countries, due to which a large number of problems have arisen. One of the reasons, was that the Government did not pay any heed to propagate the shipping industry in India. Therefore we had to purchase ships mainly from foreign countries though all the facilities required for the manufacturing of ships are available in Bombay, Cochin and Calcutta. So much so that the Cochin factory has been running in loss, but we were forced to place orders to other countries, particularly to South Korea who earned a considerable profit. But why the shipyards in our country run in loss— is difficult to be understood. In the total tonnage of the world, India contributes only 0.5 percent though we have a large coastal line here. But what have we been doing for the last so many years? Why the things to this effect have been taking place? Did the Government pay no attention to this factor in the Bill? Why we have not been able to make a contribution we ought to have. Minerals and steel are being exported from our country to Japan, but as per the agreement these things are not to be taken in an Indian ship. I fail to understand the reasons. Is there no coordination between the shipping department and the Commerce Ministry? Has this point been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister? If so, the details thereof and the measures taken to avoid such things in future. It is an industry which requires a large amount of capital, whereas we do not have capital in that proportion. On what conditions capital is

being borrowed from abroad? The hon. Minister stated that capital is not there in Indian market, that is why foreign investors are being given priority. What are the norms to be applied in this regard? What are their conditions? Who will have ownership rights? Will the companies be registered in India or in Liberia or Caribbean Island which are famous for ship building. In that condition we will neither have any control on them nor we will be able to protect them. How many of the Indians will be employed, and what will be the fate of those rendered unemployed as a result of this decision. Our shipping company in Cochin has to make negotiations through Singapore. However, the facility to this effect is very much there in Madras. Why is it so, the hon. Minister may please clarify this. Indian ships — whether they are in Bombay, Cochin, Calcutta or Tuticorin — they have to contact only through Singapore though the facility is there in Madras. The Government propose to provide this facility to a foreign company. A lot of foreign exchange would be spent in this. A few days ago a Seaman Training Institute was established at Madras, but due to unknown reasons it was closed. There is no systematic procedure for the recruitment of seamen in ships. Neither the company has any authority to this effect nor the Government does it, who will do it then?

Even those ships which have technical faults, are also issued certificate of worthiness. The result is that such ships are drowned. A few days ago, a ship named Saraswati was drowned. Enquiry was ordered into it. I would like to know whether the report of that investigation has been submitted to the Director General of shipping. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any action on it. Would the

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

Government take the Parliament into confidence?

The training institute of this country is named as 'Rajendra'. It has earned a great reputation in the world but still there is scope for improvement. Special attention has not been paid to this aspect sometimes many people remain unemployed after training. But there is good scope these days, specially in officer's category. Government should provide facilities to this institute on the scale of institutes in London and Sweden, so that our people are able to compete with them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to conclude I would say that if large scale foreign investment is done in this industry and as a result the Government and the Parliament loses control over it, it would put a question mark on the naval security of this country. I would like to know whether Government has paid attention to this aspect?

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this piece of legislation which is introduced by the hon. Minister. These amendments are to facilitate the implementation of the policies of liberalisation in the field of merchant shipping. These amendments are mainly aimed firstly, to liberalise the provision regarding the mortgaging and secondly, for fixing of shipping rates etc.

Our shipping industry is making a very good profit which is raised from Rs.1,100 crores to Rs. 3,400 crores in the

last year. There is a decline in the prices of ships in the international market. So, the shippers wanted to purchase more ships to take advantage of this position in the international market. This, of course, requires a lot of foreign exchange which is not at all available in our country. And a lot of international financial organisations are ready to give that foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chennithala, that is explained in the Statement of the Minister.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, I am just starting my speech now. So, we are able to get more financial support from the international financial agencies at four to seven percent of interest which in India is available at 24 percent.

Now we must contemplate building more ships. That is the most important thing. The capacity of our shipyards is to be utilised properly. Our shipyards have a lot of idle capacity. So, our endeavour should be to properly organise our shipyards so that we are able to build ships in our own country and we can utilise this capacity.

I understand that during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, India is going to buy 32 ships from South Korea. How much of foreign exchange will be going out from our country? The only way is to strengthen our shipyard and build more ships so that we can avert this purchase of ships from the other countries. Therefore, the Government must give preference and concessions to the Indian ships.

What we find is that not only the private parties but even the public undertakings also prefer foreign vessels.

That is the most important thing which we have to take care of. We have to see whether they are maintaining the international standards of the quality of the ship or not. Even the private parties prefer foreign ships because the foreign vessels are maintaining international standards. When we are building ships, we must take care of the quality and see whether they are maintaining international standards or not. Otherwise, nobody is going to buy our ships.

The Cochin Shipyard is in a very bad shape. We represented the matter to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has taken certain necessary steps to strengthen the Cochin Shipyard and, therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister. But at one point of time, the Cochin Shipyard was going to be completely closed down. But enough potential is there and it is one of the prestigious shipyards which we have. Its past record is very excellent. But unfortunately due to the negligence on the part of the Government as well as the Officers who were posted there, that shipyard is running on loss. Certain measures were taken by the Government.

I request the hon. Minister to take more steps so that the Cochin yard can be strengthened. This prestigious shipyard which has got very good and excellent past record, can function very well.

In the Cochin Shipyard, the workers of all the unions irrespective of Parties represented that certain corrective measures should be taken. The Government should take adequate steps to streamline the activities of the shipyard. I do not want to go into the details of that.

Certain things are going on there which cannot be appreciated. All the unions represented this matter to the hon. Minister. I hope that the hon. Minister will look into it and necessary steps would be taken so that the Cochin Shipyard can be strengthened and we are able to build our own ships in the country.

My last point is about the fitness certificate. One of the ships of Kerala Government has been lost in the sea. Proper care has to be taken before a fitness certificate is given. We have to see whether the ship is worthy enough to sail or not. If it is not worthy to sail, it should be abandoned. The Shipping Corporation of India should take care of the quality and fitness so that this can be more profitable and we can utilise our own capacity to build more ships.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, I have no reservation but to support the measure. But, at the outset, I must say that what has been said in this Bill and what the hon. Minister has stated just now while moving the Bill does not satisfy the requirements of what we need specially for the development of shipping in the country.

Sir, it is said and it is a fact that nearly 94 percent of India's Foreign trade in terms of volume moves by sea. The role of Indian Shipping is vital in the promotion of exports, in facilitating imports, earning freight in foreign exchange on the export trade and restricting foreign exchange outgo by carrying increased share of import trade. But when we examine this point of view, I must say that our share of earning during the last few years was hovering around 36 percent. But recently from 1990-91

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

onwards, it has come down to 30 percent. So, in this context, when we analyse the performance of our earnings, so far as our foreign trade is concerned, it is not up to the mark. It is stated that if our earnings are around 50 percent then, it is good for the industry as well as for the country. Further, the Indian Shipping tonnage as a percentage of world tonnage is barely 1:49. So, in this context, I would like to say that among the Asian countries, India stands sixth in terms of shipping tonnage. the national shipping tonnage per 1000 m.t. of trade carried was 62.7 GRT in 1990 against the world average of 106.7 GRT. So, I would just like to mention that no doubt we have a vast opportunity and facility for earning foreign exchange in terms of increasing our tonnage. But whatever the Government has done in the past has not yet yielded results. The target has not been met. Whatever the hon. Minister tried to do just now, will not suffice. It will not achieve the goal of this country.

Sir, I am a Member of the National Shipping Board. We have discussed many times the problem of this industry time and again. The ship repairing facilities need to be augmented speedily. It is not merely to save the foreign exchange in connection with repairs in foreign countries but also to earn foreign exchange. We have, in fact, 11 dry docks in this country at present. But they are not used to maximum at present. When we compare this with the other neighbouring countries, their utilisation is up to the international standards. They have earned more foreign exchange in their countries in spite of having a few dry docks. As far as our coastal shipping is concerned, it needs to be augmented because we have got 5500 sq. kms. of coastal line. Unless we develop it, unless we look to

the interests of the coastal shipping, I think the country will lose heavily in terms of foreign exchange. Similarly, so far as India's performance in respect of ship building is concerned, at present it is not satisfactory. India today owns only 463 ships as against Japan which owns 7444 and Greece which owns 3308.

Our ship building activity as well as acquisition of ships, at present, is not satisfactory. I want that we should acquire more ships. Further, the Government should give more concessions to shipping industry so that they can go all out to increase our tonnage and our foreign earnings.

Many demands have been made by the shipping industry as well as our Indian National Ship building Association. It is correct that the Government has come forward with the amendments. As I have pointed out, earlier also, a similar kind of Bill was introduced to focus on this aspect. I am happy that the Government has come forward with amendments. I think, this measure is only a half-hearted measure. This is not comprehensive. So, the Government should look into the problems of this industry because it is the main industry which can earn foreign exchange and we have the shortage of foreign exchange at present. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I stand to support the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1993. An hon. Member on the other side has stated that he takes objection to the promulgation of the Ordinance. According to the New Industrial Policy announced by the Government of India in July, 1991, shipbuilding industry has been delicensed except for the construction of war ships which has been reserved for the public sector. Various concessions are now

given for the shipbuilding industry for the construction of ships, floating crafts, fishing trollers etc. We are now capable of meeting our requirements in the construction of medium and small statecrafts. However, some of the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 stood in the way of ensuring the implementation of this new type of policy. An Ordinance had to be promulgated in the interest of the country. I see no objection to this. This Bill has been brought forward as a substitute to the Ordinance.

There are two main aspects of this. The main object of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 was to equip our Indian mercantile marine to have our due share in the sea trade. But unfortunately, during the last three decades, our share has become low compared to the foreign ships. Their share is 65 percent and ours is only 35 percent. We have to do something to see that the Indian mercantile marine is equipped in a way so as to enable it to face new challenges. But I am sorry to say that all the amendments that are brought forward now, are only to attract foreign capital. I do admit that attraction of foreign exchange is there to help the Indian owners. We are not selling out the country as some of the Members on the other side have said.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave that point to the Minister to reply. You make your own point.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am talking on the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, But you need not repeat the point.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The other side is about the indigenous manufacture of our ships. Simply to say that foreign exchange is available with the private sector is not correct. There are four shipyards in the public sector. Only Cochin Shipyard has been started as a public sector undertaking by the Government of India. Others have been acquired as sick units at some point of time. The hon. Minister said in his statement that Cochin Shipyard has shown some profit during the last two years. I do agree. But the real picture is that there are two aspects of that—shipbuilding and ship repairs.

The shipbuilding has been running on a colossal loss from 1986 onwards and the total loss as on 1991-92 alone comes to Rs. 1750 crore, whereas in the ship repairs we have shown a huge profit during the last several years. In 1991-92 the total profit is Rs. 1331 crore. So the profit that has been shown is less than the loss caused by the shipbuilding. The shipbuilding at Cochin Shipyard and all the other three shipyards are now running in loss of crores of rupees.

What have we to do to overcome that? Several studies have been made. There are various recommendations. There is under capacity utilisation. Cochin shipyard is now utilising only between 25 percent and 30 percent of its overall capacity. Then there is power shortage and over manpower. The method of pricing is also not correct. We have to compete with the international market. So we fix the price in such a way that we have to compete with this. That means the pricing that is fixed is not after taking

[Shri A. Charles]

into consideration the actual cost of production. Even the actual cost of production is not fixed as the price. It is much lower. Something has to be done to see that the problems of shipbuilding industry of the four public sector undertakings are removed. Unless that is done, in future the mercantile performance will not be achieved.

I request that the Government may take stock of this situation and see that the major four public sector undertakings engaged in shipbuilding may be streamlined and all efforts be made to make them profitable undertakings.

With these suggestions I support the Bill. The amendments 21 to 51 are suggested keeping in view the main purport of the Bill. So I support them.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill and I will just make a couple of points. My first point is that I oppose this Bill because I consider this Bill to be the double of the amendment that is being brought to the Air Corporations Act. Just as the amendment to the Air Corporations Act is meant to open up our skies to foreign depredation, similarly this Bill also is going to open up our seas to foreign invasion, I would say, by foreign ship companies.

So far as the private companies that have the run of the Indian waters is concerned, I would like to point out that the kind of responsibility that had been expected of them, we have not found them always showing. For instance I can mention the accident which took place off the Bay of Biscay aboard the Shipping Corporation Vessel Vishva Mohini in which a large number of people were killed. The kind of irresponsibility that this

Government has shown is that it has shut its eyes. There has been no proper enquiry made as to why the accident happened.

I think there was a time when the struggle for independence was going on, the National Shipping Corporations had been behind this struggle for independence. But now we find that the laws are being changed in such a way that this role of the indigenous Shipping Corporations, the National Shipping Corporations is also being minimised.

I would like to conclude my speech with one point on which I have been having discussions with the hon. Minister for some time now. This related to the training of the officers and other workers who go on board our ships.

There are a number of marine training institutions under the supervision of the Government which have had a very prestigious history. We have found in the past few years that these marine institutions are also about to follow the same way as that of other public sector enterprises of institutions. We would have thought that education and training is one area which the Government would have kept out of its so called policy of liberalisation which means a total commercialisation. Now, we find that the Government had set up a committee and this committee did not take into account the opinions of the maritime institutes, the training institutes, the employees, the workers and the staff, at all. Through this committee called, 'comet', now the Government has come to a decision that they are going to wash their hands off these maritime training institutions; and instead they are going to set up a fully autonomous maritime university which will be financed by the shipping industry

We have no objection to the shipping industry being involved in paying for the services that it get from the training institutes. But, what we find is this. The proposal had been that a minimum of Rs. 10/- per tonne on the total tonnage carried by the Indian ships may be charged from the ship owners in order to meet the share of the shipping industry, in the proposed maritime university. This would have been the kind of levy on the ship owners for the betterment of these training institutions. But, instead of accepting this recommendation or this proposal, on the other hand, completely the Government is about to give over these training institutions into private hands. This is something that we cannot agree with because we feel that the quality of training would be completely changed. It would be quite impossible for ordinary boys of our country, ordinary students of our country to go into these training institutions once they have been handed over to shipping industry. This, I think, is something which is going to create a definite deterioration in the kind of personnel that is produced from these training institutes.

Therefore, we totally oppose this proposal to privatise maritime training and this is very much in line with the kind of position that the Government is taking to the entire shipping industry. This entire mercantile shipping is being changed in this way. The so called liberalisation can only lead to de-industrialisation; it can only lead to a total destruction of this special training facilities that we have built up. It is not just the Government which has built this up; it has been built up with the efforts of the nation. Now, these institutions are being handed over to private shipping industry which I think, is going to destroy these training institutes altogether and the prestigious institutions

are going to be completely closed to common, ordinary, middle class and poor boys and girls.

With these words, I totally oppose this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA  
(Midanpore): May I just take a minute?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sorry, I did not give my name earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: No problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I just wish to speak a couple of sentences in order to lend my voice to those hon. Members who are opposing this Bill.

The whole object of any new amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act should be to instill confidence that we will be able to increase our share in the trade—foreign trade particularly— which our ships are called upon to carry. The Statement of Objects and Reasons here shows that during the last few years, our share has been going down. It was always abysmal — some 35 percent. The rest is all carried in foreign bottoms. Now, it has gone down to 30 percent. But the hon. Minister has not said anything as to what is the basic reason for this except to say that the Indian companies have not got the foreign exchange with which they can acquire more ships. Therefore, the easy solution sought to be found is that, number one, the foreign company should be allowed to invest in this industry and to buy ships, if they want to.

Secondly, there is no incentive given as to how our ships would be given

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

larger share of cargo to carry. It is very important time when we are pressing for more exports in the interest of our balance of trade. But there is nothing in this Bill to indicate how we will move slowly, at least step-by-step, towards that goal.

He has not said anything here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons about our own shipbuilding industry which many Members on that side also have mentioned. There is nothing to indicate any chance of improving the conditions of our own indigenous shipbuilding.

What they have done in this Bill is that whatever little amount of Government control or regulation there was up to now over this industry, that is completely removed in order to satisfy the demands made by foreign investors and the foreign funding agencies. They want all regulations and controls of the Government of India to be removed. Then only, they will give loans or they will be prepared to come and acquire ships.

I saw just now the provision. For a company or a cooperative society, to own Indian ships, there were some minimum conditions up to now. One was about the holding of a minimum share capital of the company, having a minimum number of directors who are citizens of India. The requirement is that the chairman of the board of directors and the managing director, if any, of the company, are citizens of India. All this is being omitted now. He need not be a citizen of the country at all. You are giving an open invitation to foreign companies, with their own chairmen of the boards, their own managing directors and all that, to come

over and take over the whole industry and run it. So, what is going to be the fate of our companies, especially of the Shipping Corporation of India, I do not know.

But certainly, this is not a Bill which is looking towards further development of what is really still an infant industry in this country. The whole idea is to open up to the foreigners, allow them to come in, and no regulation of shipping freights or fares, if anything, is to be done by the Government. So, it is a complete counterpart, if I may say so, of this whole present policy of the Government of liberalisation in the name of liberalisation of privatisation and of opening up the whole market to foreign investors and funding agencies from abroad.

So, I oppose the Bill. I do not think it is in our national interest at all. He may kindly explain to the House how this Bill would promote the interests of this country in developing its own self-reliant shipping industry gradually.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE  
TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):  
Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who took part and gave some valuable suggestions. There is no doubt that at least in the last two years, my purpose has been to see that I reduce the Government controls and the bureaucratic controls which have been happening in our Ministry. It has actually been controlling the growth of industries. The results show that we have practically doubled the capacity of training institution. We have practically doubled our profits. In the Indian fleet also, practically 26 to 30 ships have been increased.

So, the whole exercise of bringing out this change is this that there is a recession in the international market. Cheaper ships are available. Ships are available at the rate of 4 percent to 6 percent interest outside whereas when you go to Indian banks for financing of the ships, you pay something like 12 percent to 18 percent. The amount of money which is required practically is Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores per ship which is just not available in the Indian banks. So, one of the things which had been coming in is that there are foreign companies, not necessarily multinational companies but the Indian companies or any company, which will have to register in office and fly the Indian flag. It is open even now. It is not that by bringing them, our Indian companies will be closed. Even if I do not bring them, there are foreign companies, they can still open an office and if they want to fly the Indian flag, they can fly but when it comes to taking finance, it is just not possible to take it from Indian banks at the rate of interest which is required. And most of the ships are brought in foreign exchange; engines and spare parts are bought in foreign exchange and you would know our position in foreign exchange and with the kind of interest which we have to pay our banks, it is just not possible. I am very happy that Mr. Indrajit Gupta has mentioned that Indian shareholders have to be there. Here, I must tell you that these were imposed at the time when the Government was lending upto 90 percent of the price of the ship as a loan to some Indian ship owners. Now the Government has stopped it completely; it does not give a pie and it does not stand a guarantee also. So, what will the Indian ship owners do? It is just not possible for them to go in for buying ships with the mone that is available from SCI, I would like to inform this because there is a completely wrong concept or thinking that we are ordering

ships to the foreign companies and are not bothered about it. The ships which are built and available in India are with a capacity of 80,000 GRT but the ships which we order outside are the ones where either the designs are not available here or the ships are above 100,000 GRT or 150,000 GRT. So, these are the ships which we go in for. Otherwise, you would be happy to know about the position of the last two years in Hindustan Shipyard and Cochin Shipyard. They were going down. But I would like to inform Mr. Charles that it is not that the Cochin Shipyard has made a loss of Rs. 1800 crores in one year. The total loss is upto Rs. 180 crores and now, we have made a profit of Rs.19 crores last year... (Interruptions)... I want to just tell you this thing after you had intervened and some of the Members from the other side had also intervened. I would like to say that because of the pricing of the ships which were not at par with international prices, it was very difficult for us to build ships. Now, the Cabinet has approved the pricing of the ships which is now done by the international price system. The public sector yards will participate in an open tender and we permitted to match the lowest bid. Therefore, they are entitled for 30 percent extra price over the above price; 20 percent being payable by the Government and ten percent by the ship owners. Now, loans at the concessional rate of 9 percent to the extent of 80 percent of the cost of the ship may be given to the shipping companies placing orders with the Indian yards and fixing the prices in terms of dollars and not yen which was there earlier. I would like to inform you that on the basis of that, orders are not being placed in the Indian Shipyard, which you will be happy to know, except where the size of the ship is bigger than the capacity of our own shipyards. We have given to Hindustan Shipyard repair of M.V.Akbar, third ship for Andamans

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

and three ships for Shipping Corporation of India and similarly, CSL has been given Tanker Ship No.009 for Shipping Corporation of India and dredger for Calcutta Port Trust at a cost of Rs. 43 crores. Of course, on ship repair, Cochin Shipyard achieved a record turnover of Rs.77 crores in 1992-93 and Hindustan Shipyard achieved a turnover of Rs. 20 crores. This has given a new orientation to the Indian shipyards. I would also like to inform that Government has brought a new policy about the revival of Indian shipyards. HSL holds the order for three ships for SCI, order for third ship for Andamans and order for repair of M.V. Akbar and CSL has the order for Tanker 009 for SCI, order of dredger for CPT at a cost of Rs. 43 crores and Tug for Tuticorin Port Trust. Financial restructuring of the shipyards is also being undertaken. A package to bring all Indian shipyards at par with foreign shipyards has been approved by the Cabinet.

Indian owners have been asked to place compulsory orders for ships on Indian Shipyards for every three ships procured from abroad.

All craft for major ports costing above Rs. 10 crore have to be ordered on Indian Shipyards. In fact, a dredger for Calcutta Port Trust and a Tug for Tuticorin costing Rs. 43 crore and Rs. 16 crore respectively have been ordered on Cochin Shipyard Limited.

So, we have a very rosy picture in future as far as our shipyards are concerned. Under no circumstances, would we allow any ships which could be bought in India to be ordered from outside unless the required designs are not available or the required capacity is more than what we can build in our own country.

One of the very serious things which is reported is that seamen are not being recruited from Calcutta. I would like to inform you that as per the Nanda Committee constituted in 1981, the ratio of employment of seamen from Bombay and Calcutta should be between 70 and 30. I have figures in respect of the number of registered seamen and number of jobs available in Bombay and Calcutta. I would also like to inform you that the shipping companies registered at Calcutta are required to get their seamen from Calcutta and the shipping companies in Bombay from their Bombay office. To ensure this, the D.G.Shipping already issued instructions. I would like to inform you about one aspect which indeed is very sad. We have been having a chronic labour problem in Calcutta. While the number of jobs available in the Seventies was about 18,000 in Calcutta, today it is just 1890! And this is because of the labour problems. Perhaps their demands are not met. The shippers have shifted their offices to Bombay.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The number of jobs is reduced.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, no. That is not the issue. The shipping companies have closed their offices in Calcutta and shifted to Bombay.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Reference to labour problems should not be made.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Labour problem is everywhere.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You must know why I am referring to it. The shipping lines are not touching Calcutta. Why are they touching Bombay? Why are

they touching Nava Sheva? Why are they touching Madras? Why are they touching Cochin? And why are they not going to Calcutta? I may tell here that we are doing everything possible to help and improve Calcutta. We are making it a tea centre. We are privatizing jetties so that private people would come. We have also revised the fares so that people must come in and use the port. We are trying our level best to see that people should come to Calcutta.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I may point out to the hon. Minister that traffic has improved through the Calcutta Port trust in the last few years but jobs have not been increased.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Here the problem is that the shipping offices are closed down and they are not willing to open them. They are opening their offices in all parts of the country except Calcutta because they feel that they are to face problems. We are trying to give our best assurance to them that we will create proper atmosphere and we are asking that they must come and open up their offices. I think they also do not have a closed mind on this aspect. They are changing their thinking on this aspect slowly and they are responding to us favourably.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are you trying to remove Indian citizens from the top management of these offices?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We are not removing. Nobody wants to come and give you money. Who wants to come and invest in ships which cannot be mortgaged or in ships which give 6

percent of interest on the money? About Rs. 100 crore is required for one ship. Can any Indian Bank give loan on 6 percent interest? Nobody is prepared to give the money. If you want to give loan, the money is not coming. If you want to mortgage a ship you require a direction of the High Court and do you know how long a High Court takes to give a direction? So, nobody is interested.

These steps are not taken just to please any multinational company. These will also help our Indians. For the last two years no Indian has purchased a ship. There has been a stagnation. When I relaxed the rules and regulations, suddenly you could see a lot of activities in this field. An hon. Member mentioned that the trade has gone down to 30 percent. It is not so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is your own statement, not mine.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is about 36 percent and we hope that with these new ships which we have purchased, our trade will increase.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Merely having more ships does not mean more trade.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, it is because Indians are going to ply ships on Indian flags. One must have a competition to improve the position. You just cannot hope that a protected market will be given to them. They are all capable people. One can say this looking at the kind of profit that they are giving or looking at the cargo that they are handling. All the ports have started doing well. Our export is going up. The only setback— if you call it a setback— is that our imports have come

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

down. It is also a very good sign. I would just say that we are at the take-off stage. All these facilities are not being given to encourage the multinational companies or foreign companies. Our own industry is insisting that since money is not available within our country, the banks are not prepared to give us money at 6 percent rate of interest, SICCI does not have that kind of money with it, we can take the money from international market where thousands and thousands of crore are available. After the disintegration of Russia, hundreds of ships were available in the market at one-third of the original price but they wanted the money to be paid in foreign exchange. You will be surprised to know that one or two companies wanted to increase their fleet by buying ships from Russia or some other foreign country. Russia had purchased ships from Korea but after her disintegration these ships came up in the market and they were sold at one-third of its original price because nobody was prepared to use those ships. Some of our Indian friends were lucky to have tied up with them and their ships are now coming back to India. I hope they have already been taken up in the oil companies.

I have already told you that we are not placing orders for the ships which can be built in India. We are insisting on the import of ships only if we do not have that design or there is a difference in the price. The Cabinet had already given me the clearance. We can now compete in the international market. I am happy to say that some of the big companies from Poland, Singapore, Korea and Japan have started negotiations with us. They want to have a collaboration with India so that the parts of the ship can be built here by using some of the foreign components. I hope that a time will come when we will

be able to build ships in our country for export purposes.

There is no ship by the name of 'Saraswati', which one hon. Member mentioned. The Vishwa Mohini ship, which you have mentioned, belongs to the Shipping Corporation of India. I can give my views on it only after I receive a report on it.

But, there is no foreign company, which has anything to do with this ship. It is our own ship.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Then, there should have been an inquiry. In case of Vishwa Mohini, nothing of that kind had happened.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, it is not like that. An inquiry is on. I will give you the Report.

Sir, as far as training is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Members that we have doubled the capacity of the training institutions and we have also modernised them. We have, for the first time, got a simulator in India for training the people in shipping. The fee charged for training on the basis of tonnage was found to be too much; it was very difficult to calculate; and that is why we have left that to be calculated on the basis of the number of persons trained who will be paying to us. I think that is bringing good results.

So, in the last two years, we have doubled the capacity. Now, we are going in for giving training because it is a very big source of earning foreign exchange. As soon as the people are trained, the foreign companies will start rushing to take them. It is because the Indian seamen are one of the best in the world today. That is why the foreign companies

are paying for their training and then they are taking them away.

Some hon. Members were mentioning about radio communication or something of that kind. I would like to inform them that all the communications are now done through satellites. So, it is not true that they are connected with the satellites of other countries.

I think I have practically said all the things.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I want to ask him a few questions. Sir, I made a very pointed reference to the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training and the hon. Minister's answer has been not at all satisfactory. I would like to ask him that when the institutions are given over to private shipping industries and when they are going to manage these training institutions, there is a possibility of great enhancement of fees. So, what would be the likelihood of poorer sections of our students getting entry into these institutions? So long as they were in Government hands, the possibility was there. This is one question.

And the other question is about the protection. What protection would the employees and the staff of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training have when the management is changed over to an autonomous institution? It is because nothing has been mentioned regarding that in the recommendations of the Government.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I think, the training institution at Calcutta is still under DG, Shipping. We have not given this to the private party. I would be happy if the private people come. But whatever

the hon. Member has said that we will keep in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Will there be capitation fees also to be given by the students?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I do not think there will be capitation fees. We will take care of the apprehensions of the hon. Member. We will also see that these things don't happen.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: There was a letter from the hon. Minister to hon. Shri Dipen Ghosh.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I will safeguard your interest.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Now, we are depending on private parties from abroad. Because, we have no money to invest for the shipping companies.

Why can't we also take this money from the public as the Railways have done? We can take money from the public and invest it in our own shipping yards. Why can't we resort to that method? We can also take this money from the financial institutions. But, we are not doing it. We want money from abroad although we have money in our own country. You take the example of Cochin Shipyards.

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained that. Foreign exchange is not available.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: No. We have our own money. If you invite the people, they will help you. The Konkan Railway project has proved that.

MR. SPEAKER: If he had been there, he would have done it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: If Indian people are prepared to give me six percent interest, I will not take even a pie from outside. But, you give me a guarantee that people would like to invest their money at 6 percent interest. *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: You give more interest. Then more money will come. You can provide employment to lakhs of workers.

14.00 hrs.

Actually, it is now resulting in a loss because only one ship is given. If five ships are given to the Cochin Shipyard at a time it will be profitable. If you give only one ship it will not be a profitable one.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I think it should make you feel very happy that as far as the orders are concerned, we are at a very comfortable position after the Cabinet has given its approval to the new pricing policy of the ships.

I would like to inform you also that we are not ordering any ships outside the country which we cannot build, and I had just now announced a long list giving the kind of orders placed on the Hindustan Shipyard and the Cochin Shipyard. The Cochin Shipyard and very many new companies are coming who would like to tie up. The Dutch people, the Polish people, the Singapore people, the Korean people and the Australians, all are coming slowly and slowly because they suddenly find that the new policy of the pricing of the ships is at par with that of the foreign

companies. They would like to use our cheap labour also that we start building up.

This is the first stage. Rather, it is a positive step. If I were to take a step which is negative, then you could tell me what you are telling me. But if it is a positive step and I am creating employment. There was a time when we were to lose about 12,000 to 13,000 people in Cochin. Today that prospect is not there. Look at these Members of Parliament who are all feeling very happy. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and others came and told me that those workers were going to lose the jobs as there were no jobs for them. Today, after two years you should be the happiest people as they are getting jobs and orders.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Only repair work is being done there.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: That means you did not listen to me. I had given a list of orders for the new ships.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, would you like to withdraw the Resolution?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 34 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 27th October, 1993."

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 (No. 34 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 27th October, 1993."

*The Lok Sabha Divided:*

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DIVISION NO. 3]

[14.09 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Mahto, Shri Shailendra
Anjalose, Shri Thayil John	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.	Manjay Lal, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini	Murthy, Shri M.V.S.
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,	Rai, Shri Lall Babu
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Rajesh Kumar, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
*Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Giri, Shri Sudhir	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Girija Devi, Shrimati	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal	Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Mahto, Shri Rajkishore	Zainal Abedin, Shri

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\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

**NOES**

Ahamed, Shri E.	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Pradhani, Shri K.
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.	Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
Birbal, Shri	Rathva, Shri N.J.
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Charles, Shri A.	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anantrao	Singh, Shri Arjun
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Singh, Shri S.B.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Singla, Shri Sant Ram
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.
Jangbir Singh, Shri	Thangka Balu, Shri K.V.
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Topno, Kumari Frida
Khanna, Shri Rajesh	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Khshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Narayanan, Shri P.G.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Wasnik, Shri Mukul

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

**Ayes :** 38

**Noes :** 44

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Jitendra Nath Das.

NOES: Prof. M. Kamson, Shri P.P. Kaliaperumal, Shri Gurcharan Singh Galib and Shri Indrajit Gupta.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 8*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.:"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan may speak.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand why we require a tie-up for our shipyards?

Why should we not get it done by our own public sector undertakings, taking the money from the public? We can rebuild it and a lot of possibilities are there. Why are we not using them? This is privatisation in a big way. The Dunkel draft has come and you are accepting it. It is going to harm our own shipping industry in the country. Why should we not have our own shipyards without any tie-up? That is what I fail to understand. We can mobilise money. The Konkan Railway has shown that. Why are we not doing it? So many possibilities are there.

So much possibility is there. Our workers also are very good and very efficient and they are doing the work very well. Then why can't we do it ourselves instead of trying it up?

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill because we do feel that it will hand over the shipping industry into the hands of foreign capitalists. The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill told how the shipping industry has been making progress and earning profit for the last several years. Then he submitted that the amendments proposed to be made in 3 sections were unavoidable because the multinational companies had laid a condition that unless such amendments were made, they would not invest money in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have always been complaining that the Government has been taking several measures under the pressure of foreign companies. This time again they are lending the sovereignty of the country at stake just for the sake of inviting foreign investment. Therefore, I oppose it.

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE  
TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):**

Sir, foreign capitalists have not laid this condition, rather our shipping companies have proposed for this because they can get investment from abroad at cheaper rates of interest. The finance may be provided by a foreign company or the Government, but it is a fact that if we go for an assistance of Rs. 100/-crore or Rs. 200/-crore from Indian Banks then they charge 12 to 18 percent interest. Not only foreign companies but foreign banks also provide loans at 6, 7 or 8 percent interest. That is why shipping companies seek permission from the Government of India to get loans from abroad.

Secondly, we do have the capability of manufacturing ships having capacity of 80,000 dead weight tonnes, whereas we require ships having capacity of about 150,000 dead weight tonnes, for which we invite tenders from the foreign companies. I do feel that we should tie-up with foreign assistance to manufacture the ships having the required capacity or even some part of it with this investment. What-

ever, we may manufacture indigenously we should do and whatever they can they should. At present the entire ship is manufactured abroad, some of its part are manufactured in Korea, in Japan or in Singapore and in this way we can save our foreign exchange.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be passed." Let the Lobbies be cleared."

MR. SPEAKER: Now the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**DIVISION NO. 4]**

**[14.20 hrs.**

**AYES**

Ahamed, Shri E.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dennis, Shri N.

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Jangbir Singh, Shri

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Kamson, Prof. M.	Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Sajjan Kumar, Shri
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Khanna, Shri Rajesh	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Kurein, Prof. P.J.	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Singh, Shri S.B.
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Narayanan, Shri P.G.	Singla, Shri Sant Ram
Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Thangka Balu, Shri K.V.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Topno, Kumari Frida
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Pradhani, Shri K.	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Rathva, Shri N.J.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Wasnik, Shri Mukul.
Reddy, Shri A. Venkata	

#### NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Fernandes, Shri George
Anjalose, Shri Thayil John	Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz	Giri, Shri Sudhir
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.	Girija Devi, Shrimati
Barman, Shri Palas	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf	Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Mahto, Shri Rajkishore	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Maik, Shri Purna Chandra	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Manjay Lal, Shri	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Sur, Shri Mnoranjan
Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri
Murmu, Shri Rup Chand	Tej Narayan Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Prakash, Shri Shashi	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Rai, Shri Lall Babu	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Rajesh Kumar, Shri	Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

**Ayes: 57**

**Noes: 48**

*The motion was adopted.*

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE  
PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
ORDINANCE; AND PROTECTION  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS BILL

**14.20 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the clock.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Item Nos. 13 and 14.

**15.35 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past fifteen of the clock.*

Shri Lokanath Choudhury — Absent.

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar — Absent.

Shri Shankersinh Vaghela — Absent.

\*The following members also recorded their Votes.

**Ayes:** Shri Oscar Fernandes

**Noes:** Shri Bir Singh Mahato and Dr. Falyazul Azam.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee will now speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 (No. 30 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 28th September, 1993."

I know that this Statutory Resolution was taken up for the reason that when this Ordinance was promulgated, I have heard, that our hon. Minister for Home Affairs told the leaders of the other Parties that if we do not pass this Ordinance immediately, Pakistan will take advantage of the situation. The fact remains that the Ordinance was passed. Even then, Pakistan is creating trouble as earlier. If we study the situation, we will doubtlessly know that we will not gain anything just by this Ordinance. This is the first thing to know.

Secondly, a Standing Committee went into it and this is the second version of the Bill. But this subject is very important. Actually it requires a full debate. It is good that it was discussed in the Standing Committee. Even apart from the Standing Committee, Members have experience of various human rights violations. Naturally this requires a very wide discussion. Therefore, promulgation of an Ordinance has not helped us in any way.

Now, I come to the Bill itself. Since it is not my job to speak on the Bill, I will not take a long time. That is not my habit either. I will just put some questions to the hon. Minister.

After going through the Bill, I found that this Commission is more or less like our other Commissions— like the National Women's Commission, National Commission for Minorities etc.—except where there are special points with regard to human rights. I have certain doubts here with regard to the composition of the Commission. The composition of the Commission is somewhat broad. But if we take it into account we find that the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; one member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court; one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court; two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge or, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights. Then comes the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women.

The next Clause 4 (1) tells us whose agreement must there for appointment. There, we find that apart from the Prime Minister, the Speaker, the Home Minister, there is also the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People; Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States; the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States. All these people are there. It is good that you are consulting the Opposition— at least the Leader of the Opposition whichever may be the Opposition in future. But I would like to know one thing. If there is no agreement among them, on what basis will the decision be made? Is it by voting or by consensus? What will be the procedure? This is very important. As I have said already, though the composition of the Commissioners somewhat broad yet it

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

not get any indication of what you have decided.

seems to me that all the others are likely to be nearer the Treasury Benches. The Leader of the Opposition will be the only person who will not be or may not be in agreement with the Treasury Benches. This is the composition. I am dealing with the aspect of whose assent is necessary to determine the composition. Consent is necessary. Among them, you will see the Leader of the Opposition. It seems that the rest of it will be more or less nearer the Treasury Benches or directly of the Treasury Benches etc. If there is a difference of opinion, will it be decided by vote or by consensus? It is very important with regard to the Human Rights Commission. It may not be that important with respect to the other Commissions. But for the Human Rights Commission, it is very important. What have you thought about it? You have not spelt out anything here.

With regard to the Armed Forces which is a very sensitive subject I find that there is no mention of the court-martial that is there in the Army itself. what will be the relationship with that court-martial system with this Commission? Through the Government, it may refer back, it may not pursue. But where does the court-martial system come into it? For the discipline of the Army, that is an important point. Undoubtedly, while we are very much interested in human rights, we also want that the terrorists should be seriously taken care of.

Sometimes that requires a lot of patience and also sometimes it is overdone. Therefore, this is one question on which I understand, there was a lot of discussion in the Standing Committee. I do not know about it. At least here, I do

Thirdly, excuse me if I am uncharitable to some of my colleagues about a decision of the National Commission for Women. But that does not mean any disrespect to the entire Commission. For example, the National Commission on Women the other day decided that if there are more than two children, then the woman employee will get leave but will not have the benefit of payment. Are women only responsible for producing children? It is the men who often force them to produce children. How is it that such a resolution could be carried like this? While I am all for family planning, we know about family planning, but this is not what should be done. It should have been dealt with on par or not dealt with at all—either this or that. But nothing was done. Therefore, it will depend very much again on the constitution of the Commission. I am sure that the Chairperson and some other Members of the Commission are to some extent, influenced by the Government's functioning. Here also, the same thing may happen. It will be very dangerous for the question of human rights about which there are enough violations in the country and we do not know what will happen in the country tomorrow because the situation in the country is very very volatile. Therefore, I think, the selection of the personnel must be such that one can really deal with this subject impartially and seriously. I do not understand from these two clauses together, that is, clauses three and four, how exactly that will be guaranteed. This is my query.

As far as rest of the things are concerned, I will not go into it because the important motion before us is to move the Statutory Resolution. And for giving the

reasons for moving the Resolution, these are some of the queries from my side. Our members will be participating in the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration.

Over the past few years there has been growing concern on issues relating to Human Rights, the world over. In India, we have a strong and elaborate constitutional and legal framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of the individual in their widest form. The chapters of the Constitution guaranteeing Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy, and the legal and statutory provision flowing from them substantially cover virtually the whole gamut of human rights reflected in the various International Covenants which have been the subject of growing discussion in the recent past.

We have a strong and independent judiciary, which has all along acted to protect the rights, liberty and dignity of the individual. Special provisions have also been made in the law and the institutions established for taking measures to protect the rights and strengthen the status of the most vulnerable sections of the society.

There is a dynamic democratic Parliamentary system, a free, vigilant and vibrant Press, and a host of non-governmental organisations, which together act as a powerful watchdog mechanism to enforce accountability of the governmental agencies.

Factors such as population growth, economic development, increasing awareness and the rapid spread of mass communications, have brought new stresses and pressures of the obtaining systems. They have also affected the nature of crime and violence in the society. The phenomenon of terrorism has grown into a major challenge to the system and a threat to the peace and stability of the society at large. All this has made the task of the law enforcement agencies, and the system as a whole progressively more complex, difficult, and challenging.

Despite the constitutional and legal safeguards, complaints of deprivation and infractions of human rights continue to be voiced. It must be appreciated that no system, however elaborate, can be ideal and there are bound to be weaknesses and shortcomings. The problem is made more complex by the factors which I have just referred to. It is Government's effort to continuously review all shortcomings and take effective measures to rectify them and further strengthen the system.

A Chief Minister's Conference on Human Rights was convened in September, 1992. This Conference welcomed and endorsed the proposal to set up a National Human Rights Commission. A Committee under my Chairmanship, comprising the Union

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

Ministers of Human Resource Development, Welfare, and Law and the Chief Minister of five States, cutting across party lines, was set up to look into the proposal. At the instance of this Committee, it was decided to have wide ranging discussions on the subject with eminent persons, representing a cross section of society such as jurists, lawyers, journalists, academicians, administrators, human rights activists and other public personalities. Four Seminars, one each in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad, were organised through the concerned State Governments. Another Seminar was organised under the auspices of the Bar Council of India. The Union Home Secretary had detailed discussions with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the State Government. I discussed the proposal with leaders of the political parties in Parliament. Thereafter, the proposal was discussed by the Committee, which I referred to earlier. After this elaborate exercise, the Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993 was prepared and introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14.5.1993.

The Bill had evoked widespread interest and reactions. When the Bill was listed for consideration in the last session a number of motions were moved by Hon'ble Members seeking inter-alia time to elicit opinion, and to refer the Bill to a Committee. The Hon'ble Speaker decided to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Report of the Standing Committee is before the House. The Committee held a large number of meetings in some of which officials of my Ministry were also asked to be present. During these meetings and discussions

the main issues which apparently required reconsideration were identified.

In the meanwhile, keeping in view various developments on the global scene, Government felt that time was of the essence and that it would be in the national interest to speedily bring to fruition the year long exercise to set up the National Human Rights Commission. Accordingly, after giving due consideration to the various suggestions that had been received and incorporating several changes to the original Bill, the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance 1993, was promulgated on 28 September, 1993.

I am gratified to note the observation of the Standing Committee in its report that "almost all the amendments suggested by it on the various clauses of the Bill had been incorporated in the Ordinance". I need hardly stress that even while the Government considered it necessary to promulgate an ordinance, specific regard was given to the views that had been expressed about the Bill. The Committee has made some suggestions regarding the disciplinary and trial procedures of some of the paramilitary forces. We will examine these separately.

The main reservations that had been voiced in the context of Human Rights Commission Bill, 1993 pertained to the composition of the Commission which was considered to be excessively bureaucratic; the perceived inadequacy of its powers; the inclusion of terrorist activities within its inquiry jurisdiction; the special provisions pertaining to the armed forces; and the absence of provision to ensure the independence of the State Commissions in their composition, manner of constitution and functioning.

We have substantially tried to address all these concerns in the present Bill.

While we had good reason to provide for an element of administrative experience on the Commission, in view of the feeling that such a provision could affect the credibility of the Commission, the Government has modified the provisions and now a majority of the Members shall be persons with a Judicial background.

On the issue of effectiveness of the Commission, the main points raised related to the provision of an independent investigative agency to the Commission and that its finding should be binding rather than recommendatory. Right from the beginning, the Commission had been conceived as a fact finding body, and there appeared to be general consensus, even in the preparatory Committee, that there should be no duplication with existing structure and the Judiciary. The Commission is not conceived as a stand alone institution but as a body which, through its multiple function, including inquiry into specific cases, can bring about a much sharper focus on and awareness about human rights; promote the better enforcement of existing safeguards and bring in greater accountability into the system. Even so, a number of provisions have been made in the Bill to enhance the effectiveness of the Commission, viz its power to publish its reports immediately; reduction in the time period within which the concerned Government will report to the Commission; its ability to approach the higher judiciary for writs and order on its findings; and the power to intervene in on-going judicial proceedings. There are now additional provisions to enable the constitution of Special Investigation

Teams, setting up of Human Rights Courts and appointment of Special Prosecutors.

As for the issue of terrorism, it has been the considered view of Government that such acts of organised violence constitute a gross violation of human rights and a serious obstacle in their enjoyment. This view is now being also widely accepted at the global level. We have, however, taken note of the view that the Commission could have constraints in actually inquiring into such acts. The provision in this regard have, therefore, been suitably modified and terrorist acts have been removed from the inquiry jurisdiction of the Commission.

A concern had been voiced about the provision of the original Bill in respect of the procedure of inquiry vis-a-vis the Armed Forces. This had been done in consideration of the extremely complex and vexatious environment in which they function when involved in internal security duties and, more importantly, in view of the fact that they are governed by statutes which lay down specific procedures for inquiries, trials and disciplinary action which are in many ways more speedy and effective than ordinary civil inquiry and trial procedures. We have, nevertheless, introduced modifications in the present Bill with a view to bringing in greater accountability and transparency, in a manner that would not adversely affect the morale of these Forces. Provision has now been made whereby the Central Government will have to inform the Commission of the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission within a stipulated period; and the Commission shall publish its report and also provide a copy of the same to the petitioner or his/her representative. We

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

feel that these are effective measures and should adequately address the concerns that have been voiced.

As for the State Commissions, specific provision have now been made regarding their composition, manner of selection and terms of service of the Members and the powers and functions of these Commissions.

The provision with respect to power of the Commission to visit jails has also been modified to do away with the requirement for prior approval of the State Government.

It would be seen that Government has made a sincere effort to address all major reservations which had been viewed in regard to this important Bill. At the same time it has to be realised that we are seeking to establish a new type of Institution, of which there is no experience within the country and relatively little elsewhere in the world. In any case the circumstances prevailing in different countries and consequently the focus of the issues to be addressed through such institutions vary widely; and there can be no single model which can be universally applied.

16.00 hrs.

The perceptions about such an institution would also vary among groups representing different activities and interests. In India, we are setting up the Commission as an institution which will have to co-exist with a host of others which are already concerned with different aspects of human rights protection and promotion. In my view, when the Commission has functioned for sometime,

we shall have better appreciation of the changes, if any, which require to be made in the future. For the present, I urge this august House to give its fullest consideration to the Bill so that the Ordinance that has already been promulgated can be converted into an Act of the Parliament.

With these remarks, Mr. Speaker Sir, I command the Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 (No. 30 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 28th September, 1993."

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments to the consideration motion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA  
(Madhubani): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1994." (13)

[SHRI P.C.CHACKO *in the Chair*]

16.02 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to say that this Bill is not very effective. The reasons are various. On the basis of my own past experiences, I would like to say that the background of the Bill and the circumstances in which it has been introduced and the intention of the Govt. in bringing this Bill are not very clear and that is why I do not have any expectations from this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the weakness lies in the statement of the Objects and Reasons. The hon. Minister has stated that India has also signed International covenant on civil and political rights and International covenant on economic and political rights, accepted by UNO in 1966. If I remember correctly India accorded approval in 1975. I think the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 is a document which deals at length with the entire gamut of Human Rights. The two covenants to which our hon. Minister is making reference limits itself to the economic, social, cultural, civil and political clauses but it does not end here. Now, the Government says that it is not introducing this Bill on the basis of these covenants. The main characteristics of these covenants are already enshrined in constitution. I fail to understand what was the need of this Bill. Now it is a half-hearted effort. If all these factors have already been included in the constitution there must be some loopholes or shortcomings which have forced the Government to bring about this Bill. The Government is not prepared to admit the reasons behind the introduction of this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that a lot of concern is being

expressed regarding human rights in the country and in the world. I would not like to comment on the way this Human Rights are being used to comment on other countries because this is being done elsewhere also. Everyone is aware regarding America's concern for human rights. I do not think that America understands the basic reason for violation of human rights in other parts of the world. It is least bothered about taking steps to set things right. As for example America is not aware of human rights violation in Burma. Aang Sang Su Kyi is in jail for the last five years. Eighty percent of the people of her party have been elected in the elections but she is in jail. But America is not concerned at all. America; does not feel concern for Iraq. It launches a bomb attack on that country whenever America wishes. It has no concern for the human rights of the innocent women and children there. Even in this country America is least concerned about the impact of the GATT agreement and the exploitation to which we would be subjected to. America has no concern for the human-rights of people of India. It uses the baton of human rights violation as a political game. The Government does not seem to have enough courage to check the onslaught of this disinformation. Last year on June 26, an American Senator Burton got a legislation passed in the Senate in America which banned the financial aid to India on the grounds that there is human rights violation in this country. Our Ambassador Shri Abid Hussain tried his best to mobilise opinion against this move but in vain.

There is another institution, Asia watch. It is not a Government institution. But it is collecting information as to what is happening in the world. Amnesty International provides information

regarding the violation of human rights in every nook and corner of the world. All these agencies want that the question of human-rights in India should be discussed and wherever people are found guilty of violation of human-rights they should be punished. A campaign has been launched by them but even then the Government has not taken any effective steps against these campaigns. I feel concerned because if we do not accept honestly the basic reasons and truths behind the introduction of this Bill, we would reach half conclusion that is why my submission is that I do not see anything effective in this Bill.

SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. In the CCTV outside the chamber the name of Shri Nitish Kumar is being displayed as the chairman. It should be rectified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be corrected.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Minister has mentioned the issues under the purview of the commission in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would not read all the salient features for example the mode of selection of its members and the style of its functioning etc. But sub-para three is very significant as it says:—

[English]

"The Commission will be a fact finding body with power to conduct inquiry into complaints of violation of human-rights."

That is all. A commission has been set up to simply enquire into such incidents. Is it a fact finding body alone? If there is firing somewhere four M.P's go through to ascertain the facts. They prepare the report and pass it on to the newspapers. The commission has been named as 'National Human Rights Commission' but in a single sentence the Government has exposed the status of the commission to the world. This is only a fact finding commission. It would enquire into the complaints being lodged before it and if violation of human-rights is being observed anywhere it would enquire into it. Is that all? If it is so then there is no need for it. According to the Government there are provisions enshrined in the Constitution also. It has been said that this commission would not enquire into the cases pending before the SC/ST Commission, National Commission on Women or the Minorities Commission. If this commission would not have any jurisdiction to enquire into the cases of Women's Commission, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and it is deemed as a fact finding body then what is the use of this commission? What are we going to show to the world. The committee set up by the UNO-United Nations Human Rights Committee had submitted.

[English]

"The human rights embodied in the aforesaid covenant stand substantial protected by the Constitution."

[Translation]

Whatever has been submitted by the Government of India had not been accepted by it and

[English]

"ICCPR's provisions did not seem to be applied in India and that a number of provisions and special laws currently in force contravene important rights provided in the covenant."

[Translation]

This is the point of view prescribed by the Committee. It has said that Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, Terrorism and Disruptive Activities Act and National Security Act, Safety Act in Jammu and Kashmir all these violate the human rights and because these are being enforced by the Government it is the culprit. If the Government is not able to defend then who in the world would accept this fact that a legislation is being enacted in this country for safeguarding the human rights.

The hon. Minister has stated that this commission would enquire into the cases of human-rights violation in places where terrorism is prevalent like in Jammu and Kashmir. I would not like to comment on this at present. But the Government is spreading terror.

The two words State violence are there in our country which have been used continuously for the last 46 years by our people. Then what is the remedy of this State violence and the law attached to it, to which I have mentioned just now.

The discussion does not stop here. Just now you have mentioned armed forces of the union, it means that at present Military, Navy and Air Force do not mean armed forces. Previously the word military was use for the armed forces of the union and it consisted of all

the three forces Military, Navy and Air Force. Now not to talk of the Border Security Force even the Railway Protection Force is not given recognition because it is also considered as an armed force of the union since you have made an amendment in law to this effect. The Para-military forces like the Central Reserve Police force and other forces in India are being kept out of the scope of the law. Then the atrocities committed by the Government and the sufferers of such atrocities.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I am on a point of order. In the Agenda, the names of 21 Members have been shown against the Statutory Resolution. May I know whether the hon. Member is speaking on this resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI A. CHARLES: In that case, at this stage such an extensive speech is not allowed under the rule because the Members will also get another opportunity to participate in the discussion. If all the 21 Members speak like this then I am afraid it will take three or four days to complete this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is noting the time. The hon. Member has moved an amendment. The Chair is noting how much time the Member is taking. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Armed Forces have been committing atrocities on the people. It is far from the fact, if someone says that the

[Shri George Fernandes]

[English]

military and para-military of our country, are performing their duties in a non-violent way. Atrocities are committed and atrocities are being committed in Kashmir. Howsoever hard we may try to hide these facts but the fact is that atrocities are being committed in Punjab, Kashmir and in each State of North-East. The Armed Force Special Power Act empowers to this extent that if a person is shot dead by a soldier and if this Armed Force Special Power Act is in force then the enquiry will not be conducted as to how and why the person was killed. It is presumed that his death was ordained so all the things should be stopped there.

(b) After the receipt of the report, it may either not proceed with the complaint....

[Translation]

Injustice was done, atrocities were committed and the people were killed. Women were raped and various other kinds of crimes were committed.

[English]

"It may either not proceed with the complaint....

[Translation]

Sir, this law pinches me. Whatsoever has been written here regarding Armed Forces, it has been mentioned that:

You cannot do anything on that complaint and there is no need at all to do anything on it.

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act while dealing with complaints of violation of human rights by members of the armed forces, the Commission shall adopt the following procedure, namely:

[English]

"or as the case may be make its recommendations to the Government.

[Translation]

(a) It will either on its own motion or on receipt of petitions seek a report from the Central Government;

Things comes to an end when you can not put forth your recommendations on the report of the Government. If the Commission has on right to summon the witnesses and to hold an enquiry, then this chain of Government atrocities will continue in this country. If there are no provision in this law to provide justice to the aggrieved ones then the Commission will be just helpless in doing so.

[Translation]

Then you can just ask for the report from the Government regarding the incidents in Sopore, Baramula, the incidents of day before yesterday in Anant nag, or in any village of Punjab or in the North East.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the statement of the hon. Home Minister, this commission would prepare a report on the

activities of the militants as well as the places where police resorted to lathi charge. The rights of this commission would be confined to the preparation and submission of the report if police has set fire to the hut of a poor person or committed any wrong and the victim can go within a year to the court to file its complaints. Therefore, I firmly say that we hold the military and the security forces of the country in high esteem but it does not mean that we should regard them so even if they do something wrong. There is a peculiar logic prevails in our country that if someone points out the facts then they would be demoralised. This word is being misused in our country. Someone shoots somebody and if they shout afterwards and if we say that this crime has been committed, the person concerned gets demoralised. It is a very surprising logic. We have not levelled charges against all and sundry. We are not saying anything wrong against the whole military or the Border Security Force. Let me remind you that America had fought a big war in Vietnam. During that war, the American soldiers had committed grave atrocities in a village. They had burnt alive the people by throwing Napam bombs. The name of the village was Mayli. America had made it public. It was not covered under files or on the pretext of setting up a committee to enquire into that America did not try to suppress this issue. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Home Minister through you that the remedy of the short-comings should be found. There is no need at all to lend our ears to America or any other country. But what can we expect from this commission, which cannot even conduct an enquiry into the atrocities on the down-trodden and the poor of our society. Those who have power, commit atrocities on the people.

Through whom this commission will conduct an enquiry? If we set aside the

Para-military, Military and Armed Forces only the police remains with the Government to commit atrocities. The law says that your police will conduct the enquiry. A provision has been made that this enquiry squad will be headed by the Director General of Police. It means that the sub-inspector or inspector cannot dare go against his seniors. He will have to keep in his mind the point of his next promotion and he would find ways to save his skin from the ire of his senior officers. Do you think that this law which is going to be constituted to cover up all these things will not be understood by the people.

Since long, there have been hundreds of organisations working to protect the human rights in India. The hon. Home Minister should also go through the History of such organisations. May be, you are not aware that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the National President of the All India Civil Liberties Union during 1935-36 and 37. The safeguarding of human rights was not only a part of our freedom struggle but our freedom fighters used to raise their voices throughout the world, where such atrocities were being committed. Today, I do not know if such things happen in North Block. Four Officers will sit in the Home Ministry to decide how the human rights are violated in our country. These four bureaucrats will decide in this regard. By empowering these people you talk about protecting the human rights of the people of our country. How, it is possible? Therefore, through you, I urge upon the hon. Home Minister not to insist on passing this Bill/Ordinance in this form. The Government had sent this Bill to a Parliamentary Committee, the report of which I have seen but many things are not clear in it. I am not surprised. I say so because I presume that the Congress

[Shri George Fernandes]

party has nothing to do with the human rights. May be, my thinking is like that of a militant since you had accepted the dictatorship in 1975-77. Things can undergo a change if the past has been forgotten and a new direction has been given but I do not expect anything from these people.

I have got experience of it also, and I remember that in 1980 the police opened fire with machine gun at Adivasis in Indiravalli, in which about 100 people were died. The matter was investigated, not by a Government agency but by PUCL. The hon. Prime Minister was present in the House at that time and we were in the opposition. The matter was discussed and I read out the facts from the report. All the hon. Members were astonished as to how all those facts were collected. At that time I had said that it was the report of PUCL whose Chairman was a retired judge. This gave rise to a hue and cry in the House and it was suggested that the matter should be left there because it was futile to discuss it anymore. The Congress party was not at all concerned about it.

I remember one more incident. The Prime Minister of Britain Mrs. Margaret Thatcher came to India. She held talks with the Prime Minister. Next day when the hon. Prime Minister arrived here, something was spoken by the members of the Congress party during Zero Hour. At that time the Prime Minister rose and said that she knew what was the demand of the hon. Member. During those days Bibisendz, a citizen of Ireland, had started fast unto death following the path of Mahatma Gandhi. Our Prime Minister requested Mrs. Margaret Thatcher to take essential measures to save the life of

Bibisendz which was welcomed by the House. Since I was in opposition of the Congress party, I stood with an intention to say something against it, but I could not say more than that I welcomed whatever the hon. Prime Minister had done. At this juncture there was clapping. I was glad but the very next moment I said just as the hon. Prime Minister requested Mrs. Margaret Thatcher to save the life of Bibisendz I would request the Prime Minister to save the life of Shri Nagbhushan Patnaik. At this the Prime Minister stood up and said.

[English]

"These are two different matters."

[Translation]

At this I said:

[English]

"I think, we were discussing human life."

[Translation]

She was concerned with the life of Bibisendz and not with the life of Shri Nagbhushan?

[English]

"These are two different matters."

[Translation]

This sentence is there in the record of the Parliamentary proceedings and it is an incident that took place inside the House. I am not referring to it with an intention to hit the feelings of anybody.

We would like the Government to take concrete measures to protect the human rights in this country. It is within the power of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, and he can do great things through it. The Government can enact law in this regard and worthy citizens like retired High Court judges even of 70-75 years old would be ready to sacrifice their pension facilities etc. to fight for the sake of human rights. Today, it would not be proper to mention the names of persons to this effect but there are persons like Justice Bhagwati who, despite working as the Chief Justice of India, took measures to protect human rights which we can never forget. It was Sunday when I went to his house. It took just five minutes to ring to the concerned Officers in Hyderabad, telegrams were also sent wherever required and the life of Sitaramayya was saved in Kondpalli. I did not intend to mention only the name of Sitaramayya in this House, I just wanted to prove that still there are people in this country who are concerned about human rights.

If the Bill introduced in the House is to be given proper direction, certain amendments will have to be made in it. This would include giving adequate rights to all the sections of society either it is a higher Government Officer or an Army Officer, giving adequate rights to the investigating agency and giving punishment to the persons found guilty on the basis of their report and giving due consideration to human rights. At the same time TADA and NSA should also be enforced strictly, under which I can also be put behind the bars. Under TADA, people of Trade Unions to those of minorities, and from children of 8-10 years to old people of 80-82 years may be imprisoned. I have got this much knowledge and whenever the hon. Minister of Home Affairs want, I may give

an evidence in which the Government of Gujarat imprisoned a land lord under TADA when the land dispute went against the Government. The situation cannot improve as long as such laws of land are enforced in the country, justice is not provided and if provided, it would be very expensive. I do have great objection for this sentence:

[English]

"Government has been reviewing the existing laws, procedures and system of administration and transparency in them and devising more efficient and effective methods of dealing with the situation."

[Translation]

I do not know what laws have been enacted during the last two years in House. I do not know what reforms have been made outside nor do I know whether justice has been made easier for the poor people. However, as long as the Government fail to solve these problems, I do not think that it would be possible to give a new direction to the people, neither their rights would be protected nor those who do injustice would be punished. I have no hope that people in the world would consider it as a law of human rights, or even those who have been fighting for human rights would follow it.

Therefore I would like the Government to make an amendment into this Bill and introduce it in the House only when the shortcomings are removed, so that we may take a unanimous decision on such a unique and important matter. Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I conclude.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Just now Shri George Fernandes has referred to the culture and history of India we are proud of. Our history and culture as well as all the saints and great persons have always taught us to move on the path of humanity. My opinion is that we can consider India as the birth place of human rights, rather every aspect of our history is an evidence to it. That is why 'Gurvani' says that all human beings are equal.

[English]

There is no difference between a person and a person. That is what we have learnt from our forefathers.

[Translation]

That is what we have learnt from our history. In a country like ours propagation of human rights means following the path shown by our history.

I have gone through this Bill very carefully. Not only provisions for the protection of human rights have been made in it, but provisions for setting up National Commission at Centre and also at State level for this purpose has been made in it. Nobody has objection if the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed as the Chairman or Chairperson while the former judges are appointed as the Members of this Commission. In this manner senior most members of judiciary in State are taken. It is perhaps the first instance that such a provision has been made in the Bill according to which selection procedure will be adopted and the Committee will also be defined. It will consist of the hon. Prime Minister at State level, the hon.

Speaker, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the leaders of opposition are also to be included. My submission is that the commission having such eminent citizens as the Members would be a body in which all will have faith. I feel that it is very essential to generate confidence and faith with regard to human rights.

Just now, Shri George Fernandes implicated that the Bill does not propagate human rights nor inspire humanity. I feel that the way this commission has been constituted it will certainly inspire every section of people particularly the poor and the minorities who have been suppressed so far in the country. There are commissions for the poor and minorities and also for women. Women are also the hon. Chairperson of such commissions. People belonging to backward classes will also be the members. In this manner it is such a composite commission through which confidence will be generated in people. It would provide justice. All will have faith in it. I would like to congratulate the Government and the Minister of Home Affairs for that. They have generated confidence in people by introducing this Bill. The Human Rights Commission which is proposed to be constituted now will be of great benefit to people and people will have full faith in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one more reason for the constitution of this Commission is that we have observed that there is a practice in Punjab that 2-3 persons join together to form the so called Human Rights Commission and speak highly about human rights. But neither they have any proper organisation nor public support or following. There was a man, I would not like to mention his name-who propagated human rights in Punjab and he felt that he was quite popular but when

elections were held in Jalandhar in which I was also one of the contestants, he was defeated, because the Human Rights organisation run by him was bogus. However, there has been a constant increase in the number of such organisations in Punjab. These organisations condemn even the good works done in the country. They create rift between the people of different communities working together which gives rise to communalism. If national commission is constituted nobody will bother about such people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Commission proposed to be constituted will be at national level and its powers have also been defined. Under this Act adequate powers have been given to the Commission. It will have the authority to do suo-moto and a petition can also be filed there. It will have adequate resources. So far as the statement made by Shri George Fernandes is concerned in which he has stated that Inspector General of Police would not be entitled to enquire the matters in this regard. Now I am unable to understand what else will we have faith in if not in the police. When will we realise that they are capable of doing work properly. After all they are the citizens of our country and we do know them, we have seen their performance. Now again I would give an instance from Punjab. Hundreds of police officers and other employees died in encounters with terrorists, they sacrificed their lives. If we tell them that we do not have faith in them and that they cannot enquire things, how will they feel. I would like to ask what type of people would you like for holding the enquiry and what will be the proper way to investigate things. Therefore, we must have faith in our own police department.

There will be a senior officer of Secretary level in it having extensive powers through the Bill. The Commission would also deal with the matters relating to conventions held at international level, agreements made with other countries and also whether the international covenants are implemented or not. I feel this is very necessary. Of course this would create duplicacy in High Court and Supreme Court, however slowly and gradually their work will be defined. They will have their powers and will be able to resolve the problems of people by concentrating their attention on pending cases. They will also be able to give due consideration to the rights of people and see where human rights are violated. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to section 12 at page 6. It states that:

[English]

"Review the factors, including acts of terrorism, that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;"

[Translation]

What will the Commission do in this regard? Terrorists possess most sophisticated weapons like AK-47 etc. which are not even available in our country, but they get these weapons and training from the foreign countries not to engage in looting or dacoity but to disintegrate the country. In such a prevailing situation what will the Commission be able to do? The disturbed areas should come under their purview. We all are aware with the difficulties the police face when they apprehend the terrorists who were accused of killing

[Shri Umrao Singh]

people in thousands and had an award of Rs. 40-50 lakh.

People carrying A-47 are not apprehended by police in a cordial manner. Skirmishes are sure to take place at this point. If such a situation arises, this commission will visit the place and it will obstruct the functioning of our armed forces and police. It has been said here that

[English]

Terrorism itself is against human rights.

[Translation]

Agreed that terrorism curbs human rights and it is correct we have seen in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. We shudder at hearing how all those innocent unarmed people were forced to get down from buses and killed. The terrorists abduct kids and demand lakhs of rupees as ransom. Everybody condemns when women are defiled; gurudwaras and masjids and graveyards are misused. Who is responsible for violation of human rights? The persons who save and safeguard human lives must be rewarded. And this Act should make one more thing clear that the members of all the organisations declared out-law or illegal by the law will not be able to approach this commission because these have already become illegal and their actions are against the country and tend to divide the country into many parts. I believe that these unlawful organisations have no human rights because they lost their human rights, when they took arms against the country.

I must say that this commission should not be made applicable to disturbed areas also and the people having links/relations with members of banned unlawful organisation should not be allowed to come here to lend a charge that injustice has been done to them and our administration should check its activities.

I am most surprised to hear people saying that human rights are being curbed in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. People say it many times which only goes to show that they have never been to Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir recently. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azadji was just present here. He kept coming to us and assured us. But our several friends, such leaders who are falsely propogating that human rights are being violated in Punjab. They do not seem to have visited Punjab to see how the people of Punjab have spent last 10 years in slavery.

People used to be ordered to shut their shops and they would shut them. They were ordered not to switch on the lights at night and all the villages and cities would, as a result, plunge into darkness. They would be ordered to keep indoors with their dogs chained inside. This kind of atmosphere was there in the Punjab for the last 7-8 years. Today, Punjab is peaceful due to the unwanted and concerted efforts of our Police, our Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Raoji, and our Chief Minister. The people of Punjab and the whole country congratulate them for it.

But it is distressful to see that at the so-called Human Rights conference held in Viena some people displayed banners demanding Prosecution of Mr. Beant Singh, Why? What was his fault? He restored peace in Punjab and saved our

country from being disintegrated in parts. I believe that Punjab has been saved and the country has been saved. If today the Punjab survives, tomorrow Jammu & Kashmir will also survive. What our Embassies, our Ambassadors or our Ministry of External Affairs do and why we remain tight lipped when such kind of slogans rant the air.

You may not be aware how we are putting up in Punjab, how much pressurised we are, how our families live under pressure, how dangerously our children live, how do they venture to go out to attend their schools, and how the children of Police personnel attend schools. This is something which one cannot perceive while sitting here in Delhi or elsewhere. I would like to tell the Members of this House through you that foreign countries supply arms to those terrorist stricken disturbed areas and I believe talking of human rights there would tantamount to treachery and that is not going to salvage our country.

It is correct that they have human rights but the human rights of those are being curbed who are being killed, abducted, confined, on whom excesses are being committed, who are being crushed. With these words, I commend and support this Bill.

17.00 hrs.

I think that our neighbour countries will never be placed and they can again create such sanguine situation in the country. I, therefore, would like to say that they should either be dealt with iron hand so as to prevent them from indulging in any anti-social activity or something should be done to avoid the situation coming to such a pass.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next Member, I would like to point out that the time allotted for this subject is three hours and we have already consumed half of the time allotted for this.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): This is a very important Bill. We want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This being a very important subject, the Chair does not want to interrupt you in the midst of your speech. At the same time, please bear the time-limit in mind.

Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to speak now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is meant to create a Human Rights Commission in the country which is long overdue. I welcome this Bill insofar as it starts a new chapter in the annals of our democracy. But I also believe that this Bill is deficient in many areas. I accept the fact that the original Draft that was circulated to us had been sent to the Standing Committee and it had been modified a lot which is evident from the composition of this Commission itself. While in the original Draft, the composition was very much bureaucracy-oriented and it would never have created any enthusiasm in the minds of the people and the question of the credibility of this Commission would very much have been there but in the Standing Committee, this matter was discussed thoroughly and changes were suggested. I am happy that certain changes have been accommodated also. But there are certain other areas where some other improvements could also

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

have been effected which has not been done. I will come to them after some time.

Sir, I must also express my dissatisfaction at the fact that this Commission was created through an Ordinance while this Bill was being discussed by the Standing Committee. What was the hurry in doing so? Was it to satisfy some foreign powers? Or, is the Human Rights Commission to be there in the country for our own requirements? This is the vital question that comes to our mind. A Human Rights Commission is not a cosmetic thing; a Human Rights Commission is not an ad hoc thing but it is the reflection of the fact that we, as a civilised society, want to guarantee the rights of the people; we as a civilised State, want to ensure that the arms of the State do not injure the people, the community in a wrong way, in an uncivilised manner. So, this is our own need. So far, we thought that we have guarantees in the Constitution. We thought that we have chapters on civil rights, fundamental rights and we have chapters on rights for the citizens. We also thought that these are adequate to protect the human rights in this country. We have a very strong and independent Judiciary. They also play a very important role in safeguarding the human rights in this country. We have a very strong and independent-minded Press in the country which also plays a very important role to highlight the issues on human rights in this country. And, above all, we have this pluralistic Parliamentary Democracy which is also a very important guarantee for the human rights of the people of our country. But despite this, it is also a fact that day-by-day, violation of human rights takes place in our country. We have many

good laws which can equal with the good laws of the other countries.

They can measure up to the standard that is suggested internationally. But again we have laws which are black laws which hangs our head in shame before the International Community, some of which have been referred to by Shri George Fernandes. How can we in a very bright way talk about TADA, NSA or MISA or the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act? Why are these types of acts necessary for our country to run our democracy? We have to very deeply think about it. Why should there be laws to have detention, detention without trial? These types of laws are there. They are anathema to democracy. We have to very deeply think about all this. Despite all this, I find that the need for an independent Human Rights Commission is very much felt in this country. Many people expressed their opinion and we are ultimately going in for that. Our opinion is that the human rights question has international features. We cannot ignore the issues of human rights by saying that this is matter internal to a particular country. There are certain things which are universal. How can as a neighbour of Burma, we remain even silent in this country where the verdict of the people is being violated by the Military Junta in that country and that courageous lady is behind the bars\_Aung San Suukyi? I do not know what the international community is doing. What are we doing? We may not suggest that there should be a military intervention from the United Nations or from the neighbouring country. But there may be certain other measures taken. Is our democracy complete if in my neighbourhood, people cannot enjoy their rightful decisions, their rightful expression. These are the things that are to be taken

up. So in Burma if the Military Junta says, "how we rule our country is our own internal matter", and by that flagrantly violate human rights then I am not ready to concede to that assertion. There are certain things which are common to the humanity which are common internationally. But again there are dangers. There are interested parties, interested forces, acting internationally, those who want to use this human rights question as a tool to interfere into internal matters of other country.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So we have to really draw a line, a demarcation line, thereby we will be doing good for ourselves if we are alert to ensure human rights for our own people. If we create institutions in our own country whereby the guarantees will be really transparent, it will be understood by people at large. This kind of thing is very important. Now criticisms are being made about the Committee that is there to select the panel for this Commission. Suggestions have been made that it is all right that the Prime Minister will be there, the Home Minister will be there, the Speaker, the Deputy-Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition will be there. But the people who are concerned about this have raised the point that there should have been a member from a non-governmental organisation, there should have been a member from the bar. I find force in this argument. Now what is important is to ensure credibility of this Commission, credibility of that panel which is going to give the names for this Commission. This is a very important thing. We have to take note of the right kind of suggestions that have been made by the people outside.

Now the question that comes is that it is not only a law and order question when we think about the Human Rights. Human Rights is not only a police question, not only an army question. Human Rights is a broader question. Now the powers that are given here, we find only are confined to law and order situation. Apart from that everyday we find human rights violations taking place in this country in the form of people not getting jobs, not getting right kind of education, not getting right kind of health care, not getting right kind of housing. People are evicted. They do not have the land. If they set up their hutments somewhere, they are viced the next day. I would like to know whether this Commission will have right to study these aspects also. These are very important things. Human right is not only a law and order question. I just refer to a gist of the features of the United Nations Human Rights Charter.

In this list we find right to life, right to liberty, right to security of person, right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, right to protection of laws, right to privacy, right to asylum, right to nationality, etc. In our country we have made many people nationalityless. In Assam we have that kind of a situation and we resented that in this House. Anywhere if this happens, it is wrong. Then there are right to family, right to property, right to election and participation in the governance, right to social security, right to work, right to enjoy arts and leisure, right to living standard, right to health, right to education, right to a share in the scientific progress and its benefits, right to peaceful assembly, right to participate in the cultural life in the community, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom from

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

arbitrary arrest, detention, freedom of movement and resistance. In many areas these are violated. Let me take the last one — freedom of movement and resistance; that is also being violated. If people from one part of this country come to another part, they are targetted. They are told that they are foreigners and they are being humiliated and tortured. In the name of religion people are killed. In the name of caste people are killed. We have Scheduled Caste Commission, Minorities Commission, Women Commission and all that. We all understand that. But they are looking after a particular aspect of a particular people. We have to see the overall aspect of human rights. So it is very necessary that we have this kind of a Commission which will go into all this.

It is not only question that a particular political party engineer communal riots in this country and thereby human rights are violated. Then the Government has to be answerable. How can these forces go around in this country?

About northeast, we are listening to so many things. People had gone over to terrorism. It is true that the way the terrorist in Punjab and Kashmir or in any other part are killing people, they are also committing the human rights violation. We have to condemn them. The way they kill the innocent people shows that they have no respect for human rights. We have been telling this to international agencies that you just cannot condemn a Government. But in these countries of the third world terrorists are also a big danger. That has also become a big issue. Terrorists also are destroying the human rights of the people. But how can

we explain the situation where in a particular area in Kashmir or in particular area in Punjab terrorists are killing people and armed forces also go and kill the people? Should this happen? This should not happen. I have no accountability for the terrorists. But I have an accountability for our armed forces, for our police. When the question was raised that armed forces must be kept outside the purview of the Commission, we said no, this should not happen. If you do it, then there is no need for the Human Rights Commission. In our Standing Committee also we discussed that this Commission should have a right to investigate, to ask for facts, to enquire into the allegations. It is not that somebody writes to them and they refer that to the Government, then the Government makes a report and on that something is suggested. No. They should have the full right to investigate.

We agreed in the Standing Committee for one thing. The armed forces have a peculiar, a particular, a specific process of awarding punishment by court-martial. It is not necessary to bring them to the normal process of law in the normal courts. Their punishment or anything that is to be given to them should be done by their own process. That should be reported to this Commission also. But on investigation there is no bar. I do not know this. That is not clear. Mr. Home Minister, you must make it clear. Also, if in the category of armed forces certain wings of the paramilitary forces are taken and if they do not have the court-martial system, then you should introduce it there also, so that if they want to enjoy this specific provision, they should have the system of court marshal also.

So I find that this Commission will be helped by the investigating agencies of

the Government. That is good. This Commission cannot have separate and independent armed forces, police and investigating agencies. One thing which I feel deficient in this Bill is this. They must have some kind of an information gathering cadre system. They must do that. Independent of anybody else, their cadre can go, their research assistants can go, they can collect the information, come back, make a report, and if necessary, ask a report from the Government and then make this public. This is very important.

Another thing is this. Many a time, the reports are prepared and sent to the Government, the Government delays in taking action and make an action taken report. We said that, "you may separate these two". If the report is ready, make it public. If the action is taken by the Government and action taken report is given, then, you make that also public. There is no harm. This way, if we can give more teeth to this Commission, if more credibility is given to this Commission, that will help us. There is no wrong in saying that we are alert in ensuring the human rights of our people. We are going to take to task those errant people of our armed forces or law enforcing agencies who go out of their way to do harm to the people and when that is finished then that will never demoralise the armed forces. That will never do that. But, that will enhance the credibility of our armed forces also. We know that in very difficult circumstances, they are working in Kashmir and in the border areas. We all have high regard for our armed forces. But, there may be certain people who are not behaving in a proper manner that is demanded by the norms of the armed forces. Nobody is there and should be there to protect this kind of misdeeds. If they are pulled up, that will never

demoralise them; but, that will infuse more discipline in those forces. That will give a good name to this country also.

So, while recognising the fact that a lot more can be done, more important can be done, this Commission, when starts functioning, will overcome all the deficiencies, they will assert themselves, knowing that Indian community and the international community are standing by their side and they have nothing to fear; with a courageous attitude, they will move forward to assert and to examine the human rights situation in this country and overcome all the deficiencies thereby grow stronger and really start a new chapter in the parliamentary democratic system of our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words on this most unique Bill.

This Bill, brought forward by the hon. Home Minister is unique in so many ways, especially seen against the social background and the social milieu. So, I welcome this Bill. I not only welcome and support this Bill, but also I am very glad that such an excellent Bill has been brought forward before this House.

Sir, as I mentioned, the background and the social milieu against which this Bill is shaped is very significant. We have already accepted the international covenant of social and political rights. We have also accepted we are supporting and we are fully involved in the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

[Shri Pala K.M. Mathew]

As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, these rights are protected in our Constitution. Though these rights are protected in our Constitution, a new social situation is emerging all over the world. There are high-speed social changes that are taking place and very speedy social trends are also there. As a great writer Alvin Toffler has pointed out, we are not only presented with the impact of the social changes in the present, but we are also faced with the shocks of the social changes of the future.

Social changes and new trends are emerging at a fast speed. Therefore, there have to be so many safeguards and protections for human rights. It was found necessary, against this background, that there should be a provision for better protection of human rights. That is the background against which this Bill has been brought forward.

As the hon. Home Minister has mentioned, throughout the last so many months or perhaps a year, we have been hearing the views of representatives of the people, social leaders, opinion-makers and media. Again, this has been referred to the Standing Committee which had a threadbare discussion on the subject and submitted its report. On the basis of all these studies, the Home Minister has brought forward the Bill. Even at this late hour, he has accepted certain amendments also. Therefore, I think, this is wholly acceptable. In this Bill, the Commission is basically a fact-finding body. It is a watchdog with enough powers to conduct an inquiry etc.

There is also a provision for human rights court for speedy trial and all that.

This provides for an inquiry into the violation of human rights. Not only the violation but even the negligence is punishable. It has also powers to intervene in the proceedings of the court, visit jails, deal with acts of terrorism, take steps for effective implementation, research, etc.

In this, there is one thing which deserves a special mention, that is, to promote awareness about the safeguards available through publicity. This is a field where there should be a very effective work that has to be done by the Government and also by the non-governmental agencies.

Creating awareness among the people, especially educating the masses about the concept of human rights, is a very important thing. An overwhelming majority of our population is struggling to earn two square meals a day. Illiteracy and poverty are massively prevalent in the society. So, it is right and most appropriate that there is a programme to create awareness among the masses regarding the safeguards available to them. Human rights have attained universal recognition. It is a measure towards country's claim to be civilised. Therefore, this section is very important.

Because of the constraints of time, I do not want to go into the details of the Bill because these have been discussed earlier by my hon. friends. I would like to make a few suggestion which may kindly be noted by the hon. Home Minister. We know that in Europe, Africa and America, there are regional mechanisms for this. Therefore, India should take an initiative in having an Asian Convention on Human Rights.

It should not only take the initiative but India should also lead it. Secondly, we must see that these commissions and their measures would not derogate from the obligation to implement without reservation the existing national and international instruments and should not preclude the rights of the individuals and non-governmental organisation to petition against human rights abuses in any other more effective and higher mechanisms. Thirdly, there should be no overlapping between various mechanisms. There should be proper coordination and integration between the various agencies so that it could be very effective. I would also like to point out that redressal made through these courts should be more accessible and less costly. We know how costly it is to go to the courts and get redressal. There should be safeguards for absolute integrity and independence of the human rights courts and so also we should try to eliminate procedural and institutional delays. I am mentioning only the points due to lack of time. We must see that the best judicial expertise and experience are engaged to help the victims. There should be effective power and persons of integrity and commitment should only be appointed not only in the commission but in other agencies also which are expected to help the commission. We should be very careful not to circumscribe or limit the investigatory and adjudicatory powers of the commissions and the human rights courts. Lastly, I would suggest that we should make use of this opportunity for expanding the frontiers of human rights in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to this subject is three hours out of which we have taken almost two hours; only one hour is left more and there are ten Members to speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, this is a very important Bill. Ten hours should have been given to this Bill and we also want to participate in the debate tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir why have you left CPI half way?

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjari): Sir, while participating in the discussion on this very important Bill, on the one hand, I welcome this as a right step in the right direction and on the other hand, I would like to point out some of the deficiencies which I could just see in the Bill. If this Bill is passed into a law, then this would be a landmark in the history of this Parliament. By bringing such a legislation, Government of India have really done a very good job not only in the national interest but in the international interest of our country. Whether one would agree with it or not, it is an undisputed fact that in the international fora, India has been accused for gross violation of human rights.

They are, in particular, pointing out instances in Punjab earlier and now in Jammu and Kashmir. It is not simply a case of custodial deaths that have been taking place in every country. But it is the gross violation of human rights and this has really tarnished the image that India has in the international fora. This country's creed is *Ahimsa* or non-violence, a theory propounded by the Father of our Nation and accepted by many of the countries in the world. Even in the United States of America, Martin

[Shri E. Ahamed]

Luther King had taken Mahatma Gandhi's creed of *Ahimsa* as his source of inspiration. But quite unfortunately, a country whose ethos is *Ahimsa* has been a victim of these allegations, especially by some interested countries. Many of the Indians living in other countries keep on asking us to do something to save them at least from this sort of propaganda.

But there is one thing to be noted. India is the largest democracy in the world. Even the international media who report about these alleged human rights violation are getting the information from our national media. That itself shows that in India there is freedom of expression and freedom of faith. Because of this freedom that our media enjoy, whatever happening in this country is being published in other parts of the world. And ultimately it is going against us! We just cannot close our eyes to the reality and we have to take note of not only national interest, but also India's name and image in the international field. Under these circumstances, I feel that this is a very welcome feature and a right step in right direction. This will no doubt be a landmark Act in the annals of Indian Legislation.

Here I would like to mention just one point. As rightly pointed out by Shri George Fernandes, I am very sorry to find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Commission would be a mere fact finding body. If you describe it as a fact finding body, the very importance of this body will be lost. In the preamble it is said that this Commission is for the protection of human rights. I may also quote para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Having regard to the changing social realities and the emerging

trends in the nature of crime and violence, Government has been reviewing the existing laws, procedures and system of administration and transparency in them, and devising more efficient and effective methods of dealing with the situation."

With these objects and reasons, why should we call it only a fact finding body? It is not a mere fact finding body. If the purpose of the Government is to term it only as a fact finding body, this could have been brought under the purview of the Commission of Inquiry Act. Anything can be done under the Commission of Inquiry Act as a fact finding body. But this is more than a fact finding body. If there is any deficiency in the very constitution of this body or in the functioning of the Human Rights Commission, we are to make necessary amendments to make it more effective and for that purpose we will have to review whether the very purpose and credibility as well as the ability to function effectively can be served with these provisions? Will the provisions of this Act suffice?

Sir, I am of the view that we are to make certain amendments with respect to the functioning of the Commission. The function of the Commission is only to inquire into and ask the respective Governments to take action against offenders. As many of my hon. friends have pointed out here, I am of the view that the Commission must be given sufficient power of initiate proceedings against the offenders. Unless such power is given to the Commission the Commission will be only a fact finding body, as rightly or wrongly interpreted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Therefore, I have already given notice of some of the amendments. I hope the

Home Minister will examine and take them in the right spirit to make necessary changes.

The Committee to select the Members of the Commission consists of Six Members, Prime Minister, Home Minister, hon. Speaker, hon. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Leaders of Opposition of this House and the other House. I am of the firm view that the Chief Justice of India should be a Member of the Committee which is to be constituted for selecting the Members of the Commission. The Chief Justice of India should be a central figure in this Committee. Respective State Committees to select State Commissions should also have representation of respective Chief Justices in the Committee. So, we can include the Chief Justices of the States also, in State Selection Committees.

The Commission is empowered to inquire into violation of human rights in the armed forces. My friend, Shri Fernandes referred to certain things which happened in our country. It is true, whichever regime we had, in all the regimes there was gross abuse of human rights and the violators went scot-free.

For example, what happened in Assam in 1982? What happened in Meerut during the time of late lamented Rajiv Gandhi's regime? What happened again in places like Gujarat? Shri Fernandes also referred to Hyderabad incident. I would like to ask him what was the record of the Government of which he was a Member. When Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, what happened in Jammu and Kashmir? After the death of Maulvi Farooq about 85 people were killed by security forces in the streets. It has been continuing. Did the Government at that time make any move? The then

Governer, Shri Jagmohan — I am sorry to mention the name of a Member of the other House— simply kept quiet. Even my friend, Shri Fernandes was a Minister in that Government. It did not stop then and there. What happened in the Hazratbal case? What purpose was served in opening fire against the innocent people? Does our Civil Law say that nobody shall go to a mosque for offering prayer; or a temple for worship or to a Church for his daily prayer? The Government have ordered magisterial inquiry in this regard. When Scores of people died in the police firing the Government did not even think it proper to conduct a judicial inquiry. At that time I happened to be in a foreign country representing my country. I could not show my face to the other delegates.

This is still happening. Therefore, we have to take necessary steps. This Commission will be in a position not only to make necessary investigation or inquiry but also they will proceed against the delinquent officers or whoever is responsible.

We must respect the discipline of the armed forces. We must respect the law which governs their discipline. But armed forces include, as was pointed out in this House itself, not only Army, Navy and Air Force but also CRPF, Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Bihar Military Police or the Provincial Armed Constabulary. Because they are also dealing with the law and order situation. When they deal with the law and order situation, then, there may be chances of gross human rights violation. So, some Commission is necessary to go into these violations. When there is a statutory Commission after this law is passed—that Commission should be given sufficient power to go into this.

[Shri E. Ahamed]

mentioned about this. He said:

Therefore, if we exclude it, it may not be correct. In this respect, I may just quote what Mr. Sorabjee, the former Attorney General has given before the Standing Committee on this Bill. He said:

"There is no doubt that many things about their actions may be exaggerated. But if you say that the Commission is not going to have a look at any of the violations reported of the security forces, then one of the important concerns is not met. It is true that if there are wrong allegations or exaggerated allegations, it can have a demoralising effect on them. But what happens when there is a case of utmost cruelty and you do not want to take it up. If you do not include the armed forces, you will give an impression that you are just wanting to keep them outside the purview of the Commission. It will be in the interest of the armed forces, if the complaints of alleged human rights' violation against them are also inquired into by this high-powered Commission which will go into them with a sense of objectivity, understanding, the position of the armed forces had come to a conclusion. When the Commission concludes that there is no violation of human rights, it will increase the stature of the army and it will enhance their image."

This is what Mr. Sorabjee had deposed before the Parliamentary Committee.

Then, Sir, I find another one by Justice Mr. Sachar. He had also

"The Court says the action will be taken with regard to the armed forces. To a lay person, armed forces normally means the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. Now, armed forces includes, the BSF and the CRPF also. The BSF Act and the CRPF Act define them as armed forces. By such exclusion, what are you going to give to the Commission— only to inquire into some lathi-charges by the policemen and nothing else. You can inquire into charges against the BSF and the CRPF. You know the situation in Punjab, in Kashmir, in North-east or anywhere else. So, if the Commission is only to inquire into some violations by the police, it is a mockery because the major part of these violations are taking place precisely by these institutions and if they are not subject to a review by the Commission, it is a complete mockery."

Therefore, Sir, inquiring into the alleged violation of human rights by the armed forces should also be brought within the purview of the Commission.

Another suggestion I would like to make here is this. I hope, the Home Minister will give due consideration to this. Now the definition and other Clauses have given powers to the Commission to take action against those who commit human right's violations.

It also includes those who did not take steps to prevent the commission of human rights violations. Here, I would say that we should also include the conspirators for such violation of human rights because we always find conspiracy

is there for violation of human rights and whoever may be the conspirators should also be brought before law. Then only we will be able to get to the bottom of the problem.

With such amendments I have given notice and due paucity of time I do not want to go into it in detail. But I welcome this Bill. This is the right time for it. This will definitely boost the image of our country in the comity of the nations.

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his able initiative to set-up a Human Rights Commission in this country thereby effectively silence the self-styled votaries of human rights activities in different parts of the country.

I would like to give only some points, without taking more time of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Since law and order is a subject matter of the States, it is heartening to know that the issue was deliberated upon in the Chief Ministers' Conference and other fora also. However, there are certain areas where the provision of the Bill should have been more explicit.

For example, the composition of the Commission should have included at least some public spirited individuals or voluntary agencies working in the field. There should have been regional offices of the Commission and it is heartening to know that the States also will have State

level commissions to enforce the observance of human rights.

There should have been an advisory committee to guide and oversee the functions of the Commission. The Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of the High Courts should be ex-officio members of the Commissions at the national and State levels respectively.

Under Clause 2 of the Bill, instead of providing for the regular employment of police and other technical persons, the Commission should seek the services of experts in various fields on deputation to meet the needs of the situation from time to time.

Under Clause 13 of the Bill, the powers of the Commission should have included public interest litigation, which affects the large interests of the community.

Under Clause 20(1) there should have been a provision for laying the annual report of the Commission on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

The Central Commission should have the powers to transfer the cases from the State Commissions, if it is reasonably satisfied. Where the rights involving the States are concerned, the matter should be adjudicated by the Central Commission.

The duration of one year for inquiry into violations of human rights should be extended to maximum of two years under Clause 36(2) of the proposed Bill.

Immunities should be provided to bureaucrats to appear before the Commission for tendering evidence

[Shri Sarat Pattanayak]

during the proceedings and the confidentiality of the name or the complainant should be maintained.

Under Clause 17 the Commission should have powers to initiate *suo motu* proceedings after any violation has come to its knowledge either through a person or a petition.

I conclude by saying that I support the proposed Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. The Human Rights Protection Bill has been introduced in this House and hon. Members have expressed their views on it. I do not know whether the rights provided in this Bill are meant for implementation or for the sake of mockery only. First the Human Rights should be analysed and defined. It should be made clear as to what rights are included in the Human Rights Protection Bill. Today, the police arrest innocent people under the Goonda Act. Is it any human right? I, therefore, request that the Government should not conceal anything from Lok Sabha.

Human Rights are not protected in a capitalistic society. Human rights are bound to be violated to remain in power. If somebody raises voice against the Government, the ruling party suppresses it through black laws. Therefore, until these black laws exist the Bill which has been introduced, will be of no use. As it has been told about the police force on

page no.1, s.no.19, Clause1 "if the police violates human rights, we will ask its report from the State Government or the Central Government and then we will give our intent". The Central Government will give report in your favour. Therefore, it is of no use.

There are severely oppressed people in the locality of a Jamak village in my constituency Jahanabad. Two brothers had come back after doing their day's labour and they had slept outside at night. The police of Jahanaad shot both of them while they were sleeping and nothing had happened. Therefore, it is useless to talk about human rights.

Is education included in human right? If it is included then what right does the Government have to deprive them of their right to education? There are so many villages in my constituency which do not have the facility for education. Against whom the law suit will be filed? There are hundreds of such villages in my area where the people are very backward. There are villages having population 500 to 1000 each but there is no school there. Even during the Congress Government, no school was opened there. Now there is the Janta Dal Government and still there is no school. I have raised this issue time and again. Is it not an issue of violation of human rights? While replying the debate, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should reply to this also. He will promptly tell that education is subject under the State List. But it is duty of the Central Government to review it. Why the Government does not open Central School there? The State Government has virtually made the people animals by not providing education to them. Does the Central Government also intend to do so?

Here dispute is created in the name of forward and backward castes. A Harijan became the Chief Minister there but there was no improvement. I have been raising this issue all the times but of no use. Is it not the issue of the violation of human rights? We who have come to this august House, should tell honestly whether we do not violate human rights? Even today the poor are debarred from their franchise. Is it not the fact that a male voter in place of a female one and the female voter in place of male voter cast their vote. By virtue of this alone we have been able to become the Member of Parliament. The people in rural areas are not allowed to cast their votes. There is no school. Where should they appeal in this regard? The Government has done nothing to look into the matter and yet it boasts of human rights? The Government is signing the Dunkel proposals. Is it not the violation of human rights? Today, about 50 to 60 thousand those workers are being retrenched in Bihar, who have been working there for 15 or 20 years. Is it not the violation of human rights? Who will look into it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if this Commission is not given power, it means the government is deceiving the people. How can the Commission headed by a Chief Justice of India function without having any right? The Government is then merely putting financial burden on the country. It seems that one of the lawyers argues that it is genuine while the other emphasises that it is not genuine. One appreciates the step taken by the Government while the other argues that it is meaningless. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what does this imply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was arrested under the Goonda Act during the regime of Dr. Jagannath Mishra in Bihar, I have been elected thrice a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and also a Member of Lok Sabha. I have been the Pradhan of the Panchayat there five times consecutively then how did I become goonda for which I was arrested under the Goonda Act? Here the question is that if I speak against the Government I become a goonda. I, therefore, would like to ask the Minister of Home Affairs whether he will make this Commission powerful or not. The issue of violation of human rights should be applicable to all—whether they are police or the Government. It will exert pressure, that there is an organisation more powerful than Lok Sabha which will not spare anyone. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Home Minister.

This is a very important subject which is now being discussed in the length and breadth of this world. Definitely, I can say that this is a turning point in the parliamentary history of our great nation. The United States of America and U.K. were critical to the situation which is prevailing in our country. These are the two nations which are criticising India on this very human rights issue.

The German Parliament discussed this issue. I was told that they are coming out with the report. We have good trade

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

relations with the countries of the European community and they are also insisting and pointing out the infringement of the human rights in our country.

The human rights movement has two dimensions. One is the dimension of Justice and the second is the dimension of publicity... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just a minute, Mr. Ramesh. Shri Mukul Wasnik is to lay the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.00 hrs

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Thirty-fifth Report

*[English]*

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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that we sit for a short while, at least for 5-10 minutes, so that Ramesh is able to finish his speech?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He can continue tomorrow, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is that tomorrow the time will be very short and if only 2-3 minutes are given to each Member, that does not look nice. Many Members will even be denied of an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, this is a very important subject which we are discussing. So, we must be given enough time to speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, may I request all the hon. Members who would like to participate that they can complete their speeches today so that I am able to reply tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a very good suggestion I think. What is your response to that suggestion?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): No, Sir, not today. No violation of human rights.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 15 to 17 names in the list before me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzaffarpur): It cannot be completed today under any circumstances....

*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tomorrow we can adjust the time, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Tomorrow also we shall find the same problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:  
Rameshji, can you complete your speech  
within five minutes?

again on Wednesday, the 15th Decem-  
ber, 1993 at 11 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
No, Sir.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday, the 15th  
December, 1993/Agrahayana 24, 1915  
(Saka)*

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K.,  
now the House stands adjourned to meet

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