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Tuesday, August 09,1994
Sravana 18, 1916 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 9, 1994/Sravana 18,
1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

REFERENCES RE: 52ND ANNIVERSARY OF QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT AND 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF DROPPING OF ATOMIC BOMBS ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI CITIES OF JAPAN

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the grateful nation observes today the fifty-second anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement.'

On this day, the leaders of the freedom struggle gave a clarion call to the men and the women, the young and the old, the rich and the poor from all parts of the country, to struggle unto the last, to put an end to the rule of the foreigners and to usher in the freedom for the country. Mahatma Gandhi asked them to do or die for the freedom.

The people of the country responded to

the call of their leaders and urges in their hearts for freedom in a most splendid and brave manner, without caring for themselves, in any way, with readiness to sacrifice all that was near and dear to them consciously and boldly.

The determination shown and the sacrifices done by the freedom fighters ultimately resulted in the dawn of freedom on the horizon of India.

But for their struggle, sacrifices and determination, we would have not enjoyed the bliss and the glory of the freedom.

We would like to remember all the freedom fighters, and pay our respectful homage to the hallowed memory of the patriots.

On 6th of August, on Hiroshima and on 9th of August, on Nagasaki, atom bombs were dropped killing thousands and maiming millions, depicting to the world how dangerous could be the wars and insensible use of the modern weapons and unbridled ambitions on human beings and nations.

The dangers of the nuclear weapons and modern devices of war, now have multiplied. If the nuclear arsenal that exists in the world is not reduced and eliminated, the human race cannot become free from

*fear of devastating destructions. The principles that can be adopted to reduce and eliminate nuclear arsenals, and other conventional weapons of mass-destruction, and of dangerous nature should be universal, non-discriminatory and reassuring of justice, equality and prosperity and peace for all peoples of the world. With the end of the cold-war, the warmth of peace and affection for all everywhere should prevail, leading to a new world order, the realisation of the fraternity of humanity. The tragedy caused by the atom bombs should make us all, more compassionate, just, and affectionate, and wise to make proper decisions in these respects.

We should not forget what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We should remember the tragedy to avoid the tragedies in the future. We need act bravely and wisely for peace. We need keep struggling to make this world non-violent and peaceful. We should support all the efforts in these directions and oppose all the efforts to the contrary with all the might and will at our disposal.

Well, I would now leave it to you.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, we are very grateful to you for having recalled one of the most climatic moments in the history of modern India when the last phase of the battle for freedom was started on this day with the Quit India Resolution being adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

The freedom of India and the struggle for the same was not, as Gandhiji put it, merely the transformation of one set of rulers for another. In fact, the Freedom

Movement of India spearheaded the historical forces which struggled for freedom, liberty and the end of colonialism and oppression by all colonial powers throughout the world. And, it is, therefore, that the dawn of freedom in India heralded, as it were, the dawn of freedom in the subjugated parts of the world. The martyrs who laid down their lives in this epic struggle are already venerated and worshipped throughout the country. This day, in fact, marks the moment at which our freedom fighters took the pledge of 'do or die' which only a very dedicated band of people can do. Gandhiji led this Movement in its most trying phases to achieve ultimately the freedom of this country.

At this moment, I remember the famous lines of a great poet and I would like to conclude with it. He says:

"Eternal spirit of the chainless mind
Brightest in dungeons liberty thou art
For there thy habitation is the heart
The heart which love of thee alone
can bind
And when thy sons to fetters are
consigned
Freedom finds wings in this four
winds."

Freedom has found wings in the four winds. But as you have justly said, this freedom needs eternal vigilance because that is ultimately the price of liberty.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, your views were so meaningful that one cannot disagree with them. This day reminds us the goal for which many of our youth became martyrs. Our political leaders also sacrificed their lives in their struggle. A time comes in

one's life when one has to think where one has taken a birth, to which motherland does one belong to and what is the status, direction and condition of that land. When we realised that subjugation is an evil and when our martyrs' heart rended with the sound of shackles put on the feet of Mother India, they adopted a goal and gave a call for martyrdom. While remembering that objective we have to think now that what should we do and in what manner we should salute them. Time and again, such occasions come in one's life when one has to set a goal for oneself. In my view, the foremost goal is:

"Janani Janm Bhumishcha Swargadapi Gariyasee". This motherland enjoys a unique status and its glory even surpasses the glory of paradise. Before the freedom, prestige and dignity of the motherland everything becomes insignificant. It is for these reasons that our youth sacrificed their lives. When I realise the feelings in their hearts and determination to sacrifice, I salute those innumerable martyrs and freedom fighters. They never thought whether they would achieve their goal or not and they never thought of making some achievements for themselves. They knew it very well that death-cells and gallows were waiting for them. But even after that they resolved to sacrifice their lives so that their coming generations, their brethren, the countrymen and the motherland could live in freedom. Therefore, they sacrificed their lives. We are nothing before them. When someone asked Bhagat Singh what would he gain or achieve from all that he was doing as he was young and handsome and had a good future ahead of him, he recited the following couplet:

Na De Lalach Mujhe, Vatan Par
 Marne Ka, Desh Ki Aan Meri
 Abroo Bachati Hai,
 Vatan Par Marna To Hai Farz Apna;
 Arey Suna Hai Kahin

Shahidi Bhi Bechi Jati Hai".

Martyrdom is neither sold nor purchased. It is one's determination that inspires one to die like a moth. Our martyrs had kindled a light, which later on became a flame and now it has assumed the proportion of a sun. Now the question is that how much strength do we possess to keep that flame burning and not allow it to die out. There is a saying in Punjab. "Falana Bara Sokha Hai, Par Dhimkana Bara Okha Hai". It is easy to apply collyrium but one may blacken his face with it and the other may become beautiful. However, it is difficult to maintain that beauty. Today, the freedom of the nation is a trust in our hands. Those martyrs have left this trust in our hands and we cannot imagine to lose it in any way. We will have to think that what is our goal. If due to our selfishness any harm is done to our motherland, where we have born and which has given us food and climate to grow and prosper, then we are not the true sons of our motherland. Keeping all these things in view, we have to remember those freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives for us and our progeny. We have to keep that trust intact and it should be our goal and it should be our determination. If we stagger in our determination, it will be the worst thing on our part. I would like the countrymen to understand the significance of 9th August. Let us think what does it teach us. We have to march ahead by following these teachings. We bow our heads in indifference to the memory of those martyrs and great leaders. Every Indian remembers them. None can forget the sacrifice of Bapu, Jawahar Lal Nehru and innumerable freedom fighters and martyrs. We have a duty towards them. We wish that their memory is never fade away from our minds and we continue to preserve the trust handed over to us and let it flourish.

With these words, I support your views

and thank you.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have reminded us about the importance of these two dates. However, it will be an unending process to talk about it. It was on 9th August, the Quit India Movement was launched. Many leaders and brave men sacrificed their lives in this movement. I pay my homage to all those martyrs.

Sir, on this occasion, I would like to draw your kind attention as well as the attention of the House towards an important thing. In the very first paragraph of our Constitution it is written: "India is Bharat". Whereas, it should have been "Bharat is India". I would submit that it should be given a serious thought.

Sir, Gandhiji had launched Salt Movement from Champaran and he had marched upto Delhi. At that time, 50 per cent of the people living in different villages of the country had accompanied him. These people were the freedom fighters of the country. Some of these freedom fighters are still alive. Their applications for freedom fighter's pension are pending with the Government. I request that on this occasion, these applications should be disposed of.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): We are grateful to you for having reminded the nation the importance of today, the 9th of August. It played a historic role in the freedom struggle of this country. It was the sacrifice, the sense of dedication that our great leaders had shown during the freedom struggle that has enabled us now to be in a position to enjoy the real independence of this Republic. As you rightly pointed out and also endorsed by the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun

Singh, eternal vigilance is of utmost importance in independent India. We will be able to achieve this eternal vigilance only by having the unity of hearts. The unity and integrity of this nation is of paramount importance for any Indian. The unity of hearts could be achieved only by communal harmony, the real harmony of the hearts for which Gandhiji had lived and sacrificed his life. I remember the great sacrifices made by the freedom fighters under the venerable leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel. Those leaders, by their own sacrifice, taught us to have the commitment to the cause of the country. So it is time for every Indian to pledge himself that our total commitment will be to the cause of the nation.

Sir, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, I take this opportunity to pay homage to the great freedom fighters who fought under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. May God bless us to uphold the ethos of India for years to come. Thank you.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Quit India Movement is the cornerstone in the history of freedom struggle. The call given by Mahatma Gandhi was responded well by one and all. Many people, irrespective of their age, laid down their lives for the cause of freedom. Their lives and their dedication will be remembered for ever.

Sir, on behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I pay my tribute and pay homage to the martyrs of freedom struggle.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): We are very much grateful to you for having recapitulated in this House the sense of dedication and sacrifice of our martyrs on the 9th of August, during the Quit

India Movement.

Sir, the only thing I want to say is this. Our great poet Kalidas told:

[*Translation*]

'Astutrasyatn Dishī Devatma
Himalayanam Nagadhiraja
Poorva Purtoyanidhi vagahya
Sthitah prithiviyam Eve Mandandam.'

[*English*]

This is our India and India is great. It is the epitome of the whole world.

Sir, there were so many martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for getting our motherland freed. We have to recapitulate their lives and their sense of dedication. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose once told that it is the greatest curse for a man to be a slave. We have been freed from the curse and he also told that it is the greatest crime for a man to compromise with the wrongs and injustices. Indians have not made compromises with wrongs and injustices. They have not taken the curse of working under foreign rule. That is why, hundreds and hundreds of martyrs have sacrificed their lives and now we are enjoying the freedom of their sacrifice and their dedication. So, we are now recapitulating and we are now remembering their sincere sacrifices.

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi told one thing. We should learn that and we should prepare ourselves for that sort of a sacrifice and for that sort of a dedication. He told that it is not too late to mend matters provided we forsake selfishness, adopt selflessness, abandon fear, not to be hypocrites and become honest, upright, moral and truthful. We should be preparing ourselves for bearing any sort of

tyranny, oppression and difficulty for our country. We should also be preparing ourselves to give our lives, to dedicate our lives and to do that sort of a sacrifice. That is all, I want to say.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Hon. Speaker, Sir, let me also join to pay tribute to the Freedom Fighters as an erstwhile freedom fighter myself. As the last phase of the freedom movement, Mahatma Gandhiji announced Quit India Movement in 1942. Many people from all walks of life have taken part in the Freedom Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Both the educated and the uneducated men took part in the freedom struggle. Students, labourers and agricultural workers were paying heed to the call given by Gandhiji. Gandhiji gave the clarion call on 8th August, 1942 at Bombay and he emphasized the need to intensify the agitations and impressed upon the people that that was the time to do or die. Lakhs and lakhs of people came forward to participate in the struggle and to fill the prisons. All of them accepted the leadership provided by Mahatma Gandhi. He led them all in the right path. Lakhs of people were put in prisons. Thousands of them were beaten up brutally. Hundreds of them fell victim to the British bullets. I know personally several people who were languishing in prisons for months and years together.

Despite this, Mahatma Gandhiji was of strong conviction that we would win Freedom only through Non-violence. There were demands to resort to armed struggle. But Gandhiji insisted upon Ahimsa and did not accept violent means. Gandhiji said "Freedom is our Birth Right and we will win Freedom." He also said that it is only through the means of Ahimsa we will achieve our goal. He said there cannot be any alterna-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered is Tamil.

tive to Ahimsa. So, people led by Gandhiji took Ahimsa as their only weapon in their fight for freedom. Mahatma Gandhiji was compassionate even towards those who opposed the struggle for freedom. Even those who said that freedom should not be given to our Country were made Members of our Constituent Assembly with voting rights. For about four months from the first week of August, in 1942, British regime let loose an orgy of violence against the Satyagrahis led by Gandhiji.

I would like to recall certain incident during this occasion. One of our great leaders Subhash Chandra Bose started then a very big liberation campaign in Asia. When he commenced the struggle, two of his INA men were sent to Madras from Japan. They were arrested while landing on the Madras shores. British regime had put them in Madras Central Prison. I happened to be a prisoner in the same jail as a freedom fighter. I have met them inside the prison as we were in opposite blocks. I remember their names too. One was Raman Nair and the other was Kumara Thevar. They were court martialled and were sentenced to death. They were to be hanged to death. When we had met them in the prison, they said that they would give away their lives for the cause of freedom. When they were to be hanged the next day they said, "We are going to die now. But our country will get freedom one day. We will not live to distribute sweets to all the freedom fighters. So, please give us sweets. If you give sweets now we can distribute it to all the freedom fighters today itself. Because we are going to die tomorrow." They were taken to gaols and were hanged to death the next day. Though I was in the same prison I could not see for myself their breathing their last breath. But I learnt that they did not pray to God but prayed to 'Bharat Mata' chanting the slogans 'Vande Mataram'. Till their last

they were repeating 'Vande Mataram' and gave their life for the country. Thus people from all walks of life have taken part in our freedom struggle in various capacities. They lent their ears to the appeal from Mahatma Gandhi and had undergone all kinds and forms of hardships to win our freedom.

It is laudable that this august House has chosen to pay rich tributes to the selfless freedom fighters. As a freedom fighter, I appreciate the gesture and thank you again for the opportunity given to speak on this occasion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, immediately after entering the House, you talked about the importance of 6th and 9th August. 9th August has its own significance because on this day Bapuji had given a call for "Quit India Movement". It resulted in the independence of our country. Now, we have to be cautious about preserving our freedom. Our country is a harbinger of peace in the whole world. Sir, you also talked about dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima which resulted in heavy loss of human life. Even today, its after-effects can be seen on the coming generations. We are a peace-loving country. Therefore, it was natural for you to mention the importance of these events.

Gandhiji showed us the path of independence and led various movements in the country. In these movements, many of our leaders and youth sacrificed their lives. The other countries of the world, particularly of Africa, also followed the same path. Thus, about 200 countries of the world attained independence. It was not an insignificant thing because they also attained independence by fighting against colonialism with determination and sacrificed their lives. To-

day, these countries are working for the upliftment of the poor and alleviating poverty in their own countries. The path shown by Gandhiji led to independence of this nation and it brought a significant change. Before independence, our voice was not heard but today we are responsible for running our own Government. These responsibilities have some shortcomings which are required to be removed. These can be removed by a man of character. The leaders who showed us this path, had a clean character. The leaders who showed us this path, had a clean character. We have to preserve that freedom and march ahead. We have to set a precedent for the whole world.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have said that a blind arms race is going on among different countries of the world but these arms should not get any importance for maintaining peace in the world. It is upto some extent justified for a big country to deploy forces on the border. These big countries, if wish, can do so by any country. But it is not proper to stockpile arms for the peace of the world. I support this view that the stockpiles of such arms should be destroyed so that we can bring the dawn of peace on this earth. In this endeavour, all nations should come forward while keeping their dignity intact.

While paying homage to these martyrs, I salute them for sacrificing their lives to free mother India.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have moved two important resolutions in this House. 9th August is a revolution day, which is written in golden letters in the pages of our history. This day reminds us not only our rights but duties also. Our freedom-fighters achieved freedom for the country with dedication and sacrifice, we also have some responsibility

to protect and preserve that freedom. This is the greatest need of the hour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware that whatever is happening today is not conducive to preserving our freedom and strengthening our democracy. As has been said —

[English]

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty". But eternal vigilance on whose part? Well, it ought to be on the part of each and everyone.

[Translation]

There is need to be vigilant for every individual. It is the responsibility of all, be it an individual, society or a political party, to bear this thing in mind. Our country's independence should not be harmed in any way, neither by the wrong acts of an individual, nor by the wrong acts of a political party nor of the people engaged in illegal activities. If today we lose our independence, we do not have leaders like Mahatma Gandhi or Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru with us to regain it. There is no Maulana Abul Kalam Azad among us who would attain independence for us. We do not have great leaders like them. Today we have only petty leaders for whom it would not be easy to regain independence for the country. Therefore, our responsibility is to protect and nourish this gift of freedom bestowed on us by our great leaders and we should always work keeping this thing in our mind.

As you have said regarding the holocaust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is the duty of every country of the world to work unitedly for establishing peace in the world so that such horrible incident may not recur on earth. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave the

principles of Panchsheel and the entire world accepted them. It is a great contribution of India to the world which has been accepted universally. It is a responsibility of all of us to follow those ideals and that is a need of the hour too. Therefore, I think you have presented a very good Resolution before the House which would make us aware of our responsibilities.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, not me alone, but the entire House is grateful to you for bringing a matter which is close to the heart to every Indian. Today you have given a formal shape to that tradition which has been enshrined in following couplet:

Shahidon Ki Chitaaon Par Jutenge Har
Baras Mele,
Vatan Par Mitane Walon Ka Yahi Baki
Nishan Hoga.

Sir, you have given practical shape to the couplet of a poet or a martyr for which the entire nation is grateful to you.

A number of freedom fighters had shed their blood for our motherland. They kept the traditions alive set by Tantiya Tope, Mangal Pandey and Jhansi Ki Rani. Some people were not even aware of Kala Pani or Andaman Nicobar but even then they went there and continued their freedom struggle from there thousands of miles away from the country in the face of countless hardships and tortures. Today we are remembering those freedom fighters.

Today the question is not of just remembering them, but to protect country's freedom attained by them after making great sacrifices. We want that in every moment of democracy, which we are enjoying, we should always remember the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters. With these words I

also join you in remembering them.

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): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 52 years ago on this day, our Father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi gave the following slogan through a poet:

'Dekh Binda Ke Pare Range Chaman
Joshe Bahar,
Aur Raks Karana Hai To Phir Panv Ki
Janjir Na Dekh.

This slogan was adopted by all the people - young and old, men and women and they dedicated themselves to the cause of nation. The imperialist forces were forced to leave the country within five years and after that we got independence and since then country has made a lot of progress. On this memorable day, it is our duty to remember all those martyres, and salute them. Today we should take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the development, peace and prosperity of our country. I think this day is also important for us from this point of view.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is an important day for us. It is a good thing that today our colleagues and you have remembered freedom fighters. I also remember Mahatma Gandhi and all other freedom fighters. Whatever sacrifices the freedom fighters have made for the country are well known to all of us.

The new generation of today has to think about their duties. We, all are aware of our rights but we should remain equally aware of our duties. We have to protect independence of our country. Unity and

integrity of the country has to be maintained. It is our duty to take our country on the path of development.

I feel that our freedom fighters came forward to make sacrifices for the independence of our country without having any pecuniary consideration or of any other facilities they might get after attaining independence. In my Nandarbar area, the students came forward to face bullets of Britishers and became martyres. Such was the generation of that time: The new generation should also set such ideals for them.

Today is the 9th August, the day of revolution and on this occasion I remember and pay tributes to the revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives for the country

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. RAJAGOPALAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to you for reminding us of two important events, one event relating to the freedom of the country and paying tributes to our forefathers who led the freedom struggle.

Ninth August is the red-letter day when the Father of the Nation gave a call to the British to leave the country. Many have left us and many stalwarts are still with us. I am sure those who are still with us will continue to inspire us.

Sir, I remember, as a very young boy, that those were the days when people used to be arrested; when people used to be taken to the prisons. During those days, the Government were not able to manage them because there was so much of an enthusiasm and so much of a response. In spite of the Government having control over the prisons, they used to convert the school

buildings into prisons by giving holidays to the school children. Even that was not enough to arrest the people and take them to the prisons. The Government did not even have enough vehicles to carry the people to the prisons and the people who were left behind used to get disappointed that they had not been taken. That was the feeling. That was a feeling of rejoice. If one got arrested or one was taken to the prison, he used to feel that he was a hero.

He has done something for the country. That was the feeling that everyone who had the privilege to participate in that great movement had.

My friend has rightly said that everyone was having that feeling. I remember the time when the police used to carry people and leave them in the forests. When the youths used to march back to the towns, the entire villages treated them as freedom fighters. People from the length and breadth of the country were involved; farmers, industrial workers, students, old people, youths, men and women were involved. That was what exactly made the British to realise and leave India and give us this freedom within about five years' time.

Now, when we remember and pay them tributes, it also, as has been rightly pointed out by Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, reminds us of our responsibility, whatever our forefathers had given us, towards freedom, the Constitution and democracy to see that what we are enjoying today should be preserved and handed over to the next generation.

Similarly, you also reminded us about our responsibility towards mankind by reminding about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the effects of nuclear weapons. On this occasion, as we remember Mahatma Gandhi, I

Quit India Movement

would also like to go on record that we must remember the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who, as a young leader, was able to influence the great nations, as one among them, to abandon nuclear weapons, the competition about missiles and his contribution. For this, we should remember the great contribution of our Comrade Gorbachev, the great leader of the USSR, who also equally played a very key role in bringing relief to the mankind by throwing all the missiles and nuclear weapons into the Ocean.

I am sure, with all the tension in the world, the mankind and the Leaders of all the nations will certainly look to the responsibility that every nation and its leader has towards the mankind to protect what the nature has given. It is not only for us but for the future generation, for the posterity.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this historic day of 9th August, 1942, Gandhiji gave us a call "Do or die". That call even reached the remotest corner of the country.

In response to that not only leaders but many persons and workers sacrificed their lives for the sake of our country.

Leading processions by holding the National Flag, the participants in the movement advanced even though they knew that they were being shot by the police. They shouted, "*Vande Matram*" and laid down their lives for their Motherland.

Sir, in the spirit of 'We sacrifice our today, we give our today for your tomorrow,' so many persons in India, patriots, laid their lives.

On this day, I would like to join you to pay homage to the leaders and also to those people whose names are not recorded, whose names are not sung by the ballads.

With these few words, I once again join with all the Members to pay homage to those who laid their lives for this country. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: We are happy that the Members born and brought up in different social conditions and different parts of the country have spontaneously expressed the feelings of reverence in their hearts for the freedom fighters and emotions on this topic for an unprecedentedly long time. That is the sign of unity and strength vouched by the sacrifices and martyrdom of the freedom fighters, which we should always bear in our hearts.

May I now request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a short while in memory of the leaders, freedom fighters and the victims of the atomic holocaust?

11.51 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.53 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Questions.

Q.No.221

Shri Subrata Mukherjee

Not present

Q.No.222

Shri S.M. Laljan Basha

Not present

Q.No.223	Shri Dattatraya Bandaru	Not present
Q.No.224	Shri Chitta Basu	Not present
Q.No.225	Shri Prem Chand Ram	Not present
Q.No.226	Shri D. Venkateswara Rao	Not present
Q.No.227	Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	Not present
Q.No.228	Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu	Not present
Q.No.229	Shri Harikewal Prasad	Not present
Q.No.230	Shri Kashiram Rana	Not present
Q.No.231	Shri Balraj Passi	Not present
Q.No.232	Dr. Sakshiji	Not present
Q.No.233	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Not present
Q.No.234	Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy	Not present
Q.No.235	Shri Harin Pathak	Not present

[*Translation*]

Wildlife Protection

*236. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Government for the protection of wildlife during the last three years State-wise;

(b) the amount grant actually released during 1993-94 State-wise;

(c) the amount of grant likely to be given

during 1994-95; and

(d) the achievements made in protecting wildlife during the last three years?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The amount of grants sanctioned and released by Government of India, for conservation of wildlife during the last three years under the schemes of, Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Eco-development in and around protected areas, Project Elephant, Project Tiger, Central Zoo Authority, control

of poaching, Rhino conservation in Assam, Wetland Conservation, Mangroves, and Biosphere reserves in the year 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are Rs. 23.62 crores, 25.16 crores, and 36.09 crores respectively. State-

ment-I showing the State-wise breakup is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). A statement II is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT-I

Grants Sanctioned and Released to the States for Wildlife Conservation under C.S. Scheme during the last three years

State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	94.621	87.346	142.6
Arunachal Pradesh	43.857	88.54	83.643
Assam	273.51	144.256	161.281
Bihar	80.409	134.127	87.9
Goa	16.7	18.5	22.285
Gujarat	59.75	49.164	55.502
Haryana	33.4	14.03	13.25
Himachal Pradesh	131.18	160.775	103.892
Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	11.959	28.625
Karnataka	176.075	234.285	379.226

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Kerala	200.029	123.535	193.212
Madhya Pradesh	228.12	262.322	482.868
Maharashtra	81.1	121.032	100.977
Manipur	25.25	25.0	19.45
Meghalaya	28.16	34.56	318.72
Mizoram	26.77	25.44	17.842
Nagaland	2.5	2.43	2.62
Orissa	135.3	111.998	194.95
Punjab	28.97	24.737	37.351
Rajasthan	184.75	184.229	256.388
Sikkim	38.43	93.622	40.2
Tamil Nadu	87.013	124.64	209.455
Tripura	24.66	45.15	9.75

State	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Uttar Pradesh	152.005	164.585	238.338
West Bengal	209.92	235.212	386.314
A & N Island	Nil	Nil	11.3
Chandigarh	Nil	2.0	11.375
Daman Diu	Nil	3.1	Nil
Total	2362.479	2516.547	3609.314

* The grant for the year 1993-94 answers part (b) of the Question.

Note: Decrease in allocation in 1993-94 in some of States is due to the following:

- Transfer of some centrally sponsored schemes to State Plans.
- Unspent amount spilling over from previous year.
- Launching of a new externally aided projects for provisions are made into State Plans.
- Launching of a new externally aided projects for previous are made into State Plans.

STATEMENT-II

The Budget provision for 1994-95 in the above schemes is as follows

S.No.	Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	1150
2.	Eco-development in and around protected areas	680
3.	Project Elephant	500
4.	Project Tiger	770
5.	Central Zoo Authority	300
6.	Wetland Conservation	150
7.	Mangroves	150
8.	Bio-sphere	300

However, the schemes of 'Control of Poaching and illegal trade in wildlife' and 'Conservation of Rhino in Assam' have been transferred to States alongwith resources on the recommendation of the National Development Council from 1992-93. The achievements of Wildlife protection are reflected by the fact that the Habitat has improved, there is increase in the Forest cover, the number of National Parks and sanctuaries have also increased to presently 75 National Parks and sanctuaries have also increased to presently 75 National Parks and 428 Wildlife Sanctuaries covering a total area of over 1.40 lakh Sq. kms. The population of animals like Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Brow antlered deer, Nilgiri tahr, Rhino, Blue bull, Black buck etc., has also shown increase over the years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of rare wild animal and plant species which are on the verge of extinction and the steps being taken by the Government for their conservation. As species like white tiger are on the verge of extinction, will the hon. Minister please to state the exact increase registered in the population of white tigers.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Population growth and developmental pressure on National Parks and sanctuaries are the two main reasons which are exerting pressure on our wildlife. We have formulated several schemes to face this challenge. I have mentioned some of those schemes for which the Centre has given assistance to some States. Other schemes are-

[*English*]

improving management capacity, habitat development, integration and Natural Education Interpretation and Research.

[*Translation*]

Besides that there are several other scheme to associate the general public with National Parks and Sanctuaries and with entire flora and fauna conservation movement.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: A large number of wild animals are being killed clandestinely. I would like to know the number of such cases of poaching came into the notice of the Government? Smuggler like Veerappan has been creating nuisance in Karnataka for the last two-three years. He is killing elephants on a large scale but till now he has not been

arrested. For wildlife protection National sanctuaries should be set up on a large scale. Many such proposals might have been received by the Government from various States so I would like to know as to how many such proposals have been received and how many of them are pending with the Government? One such proposal for setting up a sanctuary in Kinwat of Nanded district in Maharashtra was submitted about 10 years ago but till now no approval has been given to it. How many such proposals are pending with the Government and what actions are being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We receive many such proposals and consider them within our own limits. As regards the example given by the hon. Member, I would make available requisite information to him. As far as tiger conservation is concerned, poaching is going on. Some schemes have been formulated by the Government for this purpose also and action will be taken on them.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: What actions are being taken to check the poaching of wild animals on a large scale?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The poaching has been creating nuisance for the last three years because South East Asian countries are using tiger bones in medicines. The problem is that the population of tigers in our country has increased but tiger habitat has not been increased. As I have said that there is pressure on it. For this purpose we have set up a Project Tiger Crisis Cell also. We have had talk with other countries to check smuggling and have suggested some preventive measures. We have been taking action on it, but it is true as has been said by the hon. Member that there has been increase in poaching for the last 3-4 years.

Some seizures have also been made. The number of seizures made during last two years are much more than the seizures made earlier. It is a new type of problem and action is being taken in this regard.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit that it is essential to protect animals like Elephant, Tiger etc. The peacock is our national bird which is found particularly in many parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In my constituency Jhabua a disease has spread among peacocks as a result of which many peacocks have died. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any scheme to protect the peacock which is a national bird. If not, will he formulate a scheme for them because it is a very elegant bird and is found in rural areas. So I would like to know the schemes the hon. Minister have to save this beautiful bird?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I thank the hon. Member for giving information about the disease which has affected peacocks in his district. In view of the seriousness of the problem preventive measure will be taken and if necessary a scheme will also be formulated for the purpose.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. The Minister will not reply to it.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Chilka is a vast and a major hide out for birds; but the Government has not yet given any priority to develop this project. Because of the participation of the private entrepreneurs for pisciculture and other things the ecological balance is being disturbed. In view of the presence of many birds from different parts of the world Chilka Lake has its own importance.

I would like to ask whether the Government will restrict the participation of private entrepreneurs and give more grants to develop it into a sophisticated wild life and bird sanctuary.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Issue Price of Wheat and Rice

*221. **SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that steep increase in the issue prices of rice and wheat sold through the PDS is going to directly hit the food deficit States;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering some special price system for these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Central issue prices (ex-FCI godowns) of rice and wheat are increased by the Government from time to time to partially absorb increases in Minimum Support Prices of paddy and wheat and the handling cost of Food Corporation of India so as to keep the food subsidy within reasonable limit. These prices are uniformly applicable all over the country.

The prices of rice and wheat supplied through Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) and ITDP blocks are kept at a lower rate keeping in view the requirements of the vulnerable sections of the society.

Allocation for Research Institutes

*222 SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds to States for their institutions which carry out agricultural research;

(b) if so, the total fund provided/granted during 1993-94 and 1994-95, State-wise; and

(c) the broad details of the policy formulated in this regard?

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

(b) The total funds provided/granted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the States during 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given in the attached statement.

(c) The policy for providing research funds is as follows:-

- (i) Grant-in-aid to the extent of 75% towards All India Coordinated Research Projects operating in State Agricultural Universities is provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The remaining 25% share is borne by the State Governments.
- (ii) 100% grant under National Agril. Research Project (Phase-II) is provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the first 5 years for the development of research infrastructure in the States. Subsequently the cost is borne by the States.
- (iii) 100% of research grant for projects through the A.P. Cess Fund for the duration of these projects is provided.
- (iv) Developmental grants are provided to Agricultural Universities under VIIIth Plan scheme.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE

*Grants/Allocation under
Agricultural Research to Different States*

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>States</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH	570.09	626.65
ASSAM	309.19	123.46
BIHAR	389.38	292.09
GUJARAT	448.46	301.47

<i>States</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
HARYANA	861 82	507.05
HIMACHAL PRADESH	481 75	209 35
JAMMU & KASHMIR	146 73	171.21
KARNATAKA	493 94	516 89
KERALA	558 08	218 76
MADHYA PRADESH	682 78	489 02
MAHARASHTRA	890 79	638 08
ORISSA	942 56	200 21
PUNJAB	633 62	432 09
RAJASTHAN	949 68	696 19
TAMIL NADU	497 97	461 72
UTTAR PRADESH	597 79	683 66
WEST BENGAL	266 80	254 28

Train Accidents

*223 SHRI DATTATRAYA
 BANDARU
 SHRI DHARMABHIKASHAM

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently two fatal train accidents took place one after another in Nalgunda and Mehboob Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, due to the same reasons,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons died in the two accidents and whether any compensation has been given to the survivors/victims of the above accidents, and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir On 2 5 94, 7424 Narayanadn-Tirupathy Express dashed against a tractor-trailer at an unmanned level crossing No 11 on Bibinagar-Nadikude section of

Secunderabad Division of South Central Railway in another similar accident on 5.5.94, 7208 Tungabhadra Express, while on run in Mahbubnagar-Secunderabad section of Hyderabad Division of South Central Railway dashed against a jeep at unmanned level crossing No 39. The first accident resulted in deaths of 32 occupants of the tractor-trailer, whereas 7 others sustained grievous injuries. In the second accident, 13 occupants of the jeep lost their lives and 4 sustained grievous injuries. Both the accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings and both were caused due to 'negligence of road vehicle drivers' in not observing provisions as per Section 131 of the Motor Vehicle Act 1988 and also Section 161 of Indian Railways Act, 1989 while negotiating the unmanned level crossings.

No compensation is admissible as per extant rules. However, an amount of Rs 1,29,000 has been paid ex-gratia to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured in these accidents.

(d) The following steps are being taken to prevent such accidents at unmanned level crossings -

- (i) Intensive educative campaigns, through mass media including T V and Radio, targeted at road vehicle drivers on the precautions to be taken at level crossings.
- (ii) Joint ambush checks in coordination with the civil authorities to nab the errant road vehicle drivers under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Indian Railway Act, 1989.
- (iii) Involving village Panchayats and other agencies in rural

and semi-urban areas in public awareness programmes

- (iv) Monitoring and ensuring provision of whistle boards, speed breakers and road signs and white painted gate posts at the approaches of level crossings.
- (v) Ensuring adequate visibility for road users and train drivers.
- (vi) Provision of Rs 25 crores in 1994-95 railway budget for manning 500 unmanned level crossings.
- (vii) A decision has been taken not to open any new unmanned level crossing.
- (viii) A decision has also been taken not to demand any existing manned level crossing despite a fall in traffic.

Terms of Trade

*224 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether various Government Committees on agriculture have stressed the need for correcting the terms of trade as they have been loaded against agriculture

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Various Committees have suggested for correcting the terms of trade in favour of agriculture. The suggestions have been

noted by the Government.

Since 1980, CACP has been considering the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors while recommending the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). A Task-force has been set up to look into the problems relating to terms of trade in its entirety. Also, the impact of adverse terms of trade is sought to be mitigated by enhancing MSPs and by increasing productivity in the agriculture sector.

[*Translation*]

Fisheries Training

*225. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to establish fisheries training centres in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance, if any, provided by the Government to each State for this purpose during each of the last three years; and

(d) the other facilities proposed to be given for practical training in fisheries to young students?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Freshwater Aquaculture and Brackishwater Aquaculture, Rs. 5.00 lakhs under each of these is available for the establishment of one training centre in each state. During 1993-94, assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each was provided to Assam, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme of Freshwater Aquaculture and during 1991-92 to Maharashtra, Goa, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and in 1993-94 to Gujarat under the Scheme of Brackishwater Aquaculture respectively.

(ii) Under the World Bank assisted Shrimp and Fish culture project, an assistance Rs. 25.0 lakhs and Rs. 21.10 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94 for the establishment of one training centre each at Digha hatcheries in West Bengal and Chandrabhaga hatcheries in Orissa respectively.

(iii) Under the Central Sector Scheme on "Fisheries Training and Extension" approved in June, 1994, Central assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is available to the States for setting-up/upgradation of two training centres each. No Central assistance has been released under this scheme so far, to the states in the absence of proposals from them.

(d) Various Institutions like Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, etc. provide practical training to students who undergo various courses. Hostel facilities are also provided. Expenses of students sponsored by the States are generally borne by the concerned State Governments.

[*English*]

Interactive Voice Response System

*226. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to introduce interactive voice response system in the Northern Railway as a part of the upgradation of the entire computerised reservation network; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this has helped in improving the efficiency of the Railways and also meeting the demands of the public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken so far. However, some trials have been conducted by the Northern Railway at the main computerised passenger reservation complex in New Delhi for introducing the Interactive Voice Response System. Further trials are proposed to be conducted. The evaluation of the results of the trials will indicate the possible extent of improvement in efficiency and of answering the reservation-related enquiries of the travelling public.

Eco-Friendly Fuel

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

(a) whether a German firm is planning to set up a Project in India to produce eco-friendly fuel, providing cheap energy;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Technology and the Jawaharlal Nehru University are likely to be associated with the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken any initiative in setting up such a Project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). There is a joint research proposal called "Non-edible Vegetable Oil as a Decentralized Renewable Energy Resource with Multiple Ecological Grasis - Effects". It is not a proposal for setting up a project, but a joint research proposal submitted to the Commission of the European Community for funding by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi in association with Environment Concept Limited, Germany and Quinta da Figuerinha, Portugal.

(c) The objectives of the proposal are to acquire comprehensive and integrated knowledge about the use of decentralised technology chain concerning cultivation and production of native oil plants on partially eroded soil (Wastelands), production of vegetable oils, utilisation of these oils as fuel in small size stationary utility engines and cooking stoves and gaining social and economic benefits thereof.

(d) and (e). The Government has initiated a number of steps in consonance with its policy for abatement of pollution to promote the use of eco-friendly fuels like lead-free petrol, petrol & diesel blended with ethanol, compressed natural gas and energy from biomass.

(f) Does not arise.

Issue Prices of Foodgrains

*228. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to fix the issue prices of foodgrains supplied through Public Distribution System;

(b) whether under the present system the issue price is fixed in relation to the procurement price of foodgrains;

(c) whether various State Governments have urged the Union Government to reduce the issue price of foodgrains; and

(d) the steps proposed to reduce the prices of foodgrains in the P.D.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Central issue prices of rice and wheat (*ex-FCI* godowns) are fixed by the Government taking into account Minimum Support Prices/Procurement Prices of paddy and wheat and acquisition and handling cost of the grains incurred by FCI. The distribution cost and carrying cost are not taken into account and Central Government bears a huge food subsidy on this account.

(c) and (d). Representations from few State Governments and social organisations and individuals have been received.

Issue of rice and wheat by Food Corporation of India at CIPs so fixed carries a huge food subsidy burden on the Government and to contain the food subsidy budget, it is not possible to reduce the CIPs. The end retail prices are fixed by the State Governments themselves.

[*Translation*]

Casual Labourers

*229. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for the regularisation of casual labourers in Railways;

(b) the number of casual labourers waiting for regularisation in Railways, zone-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The casual labour are regularised in their turn based on the number of days put in by them subject to availability of vacancies in regular establishment and the suitability of individuals.

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

(c) In order to provide an opportunity to casual labour to be absorbed in regular establishment, for the last two decades, virtually all vacancies in Group 'D' barring certain exceptions, are filled up by screening and absorption of casual labour and substitutes.

Further, the areas of work of regular nature in which casual labour were being utilised were identified and decasualised and approximately 90,000 posts were sanctioned between 1988 and 1993 under decasualisation schemes. By this the pace of absorption has been greatly accelerated.

With the above efforts, the strength of casual labour has reduced from 2.3 lakhs approx. at the end of 1981-82 to 0.86 lakhs approx. at the end of 1992-93.

[English]

Vanaspati Industry

*230 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vanaspati industries functioning at present, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them that have closed down; and

(c) the measures contemplated by the Government to revive the closed units and to make the vanaspati industry economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Some of the measures taken by the Government to improve the situation are fiscal incentives for use of certain specified oils in the manufacture of vanaspati, reduction in the excise duty on vanaspati by Rs. 400 per M.T. in 1993-94 budget, concessional rate of custom duty on certain equipments considered necessary for modernisation and cost reduction, permitting use of imported palmolein in the manufacture of vanaspati etc. Measures for further improving the functioning of vanaspati industry are reviewed periodically and appropriate decisions are taken as and when considered necessary.

STATEMENT

Statewise position regarding No. of Vanaspati Units installed, No. of Vanaspati Units functioning and producing Vanaspati, No. of Vanaspati Units producing Refined Oils, Bakery Shortening and Industrial Hard Oils (but not Vanaspati) and No. of Vanaspati Units closed

(As on 31st May, 1994)

State Units	No. of Vanaspati Units func- installed	No. of Vanaspati Units producing tioning and producing Vanaspati	No. of Vanaspati Refined Oils, Bakery Shortening and Industrial Hard Oils (But not Vanaspati)	No. of Vanaspati Units closed
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	8	7	-	1
2. Bihar	4	1	-	3
3. Gujarat	11	9	-	2
4. Haryana	7	5	-	2
5. Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	-	2
6. Karnataka	6	1	2	3

State Units	No. of Vanaspatti Units func- installed	No. of Vanaspatti Units producing and producing Vanaspatti	No. of Vanaspatti Refined Oils, Bakery Shortening and Industrial Hard Oils (But not Vanaspatti)	No. of Vanaspatti Units closed
	2	3	4	5
7. Madhya Pradesh	7	6	-	1
8. Maharashtra	17	10	1	6
9. Punjab	20	19	-	1
10. Rajasthan	9	5	-	4
11. Tamil Nadu	8	6	1	1
12. Uttar Pradesh	19	12	1	6
13. West Bengal	6	4	-	2
14. Delhi	2	2	-	-
15. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-

State Units	No. of Vanaspatti Units func- installed	No. of Vanaspatti Units producing and producing Vanaspatti	No. of Vanaspatti Refined Oils, Bakery Shortening and Industrial Hard Oils (But not Vanaspatti)	No. of Vanaspatti Units closed
	2	3	4	5
16. Kerala	2	-	1	1
17. Assam	1	1	-	-
18. Orissa	2	2	-	-
19. Sikkim	1	1	-	-
20. Manipur	1	1	-	-
Total:	138	97	6	35
Capacity:	(21.14 Lakh MT)	(16.11 Lakh MT)	(0.41 Lakh MT)	(4.62 Lakh MT)

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Insecticides

*231 SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding non-availability of insecticides to the farmers in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of insecticides to farmers?

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

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

(e) The major steps taken by the Government are given below:

- (i) Union Department of Agriculture and Cooperation assesses the pesticides requirement with the States/UTs before Kharif and Rabi season every

year. This helps in advance planning of production and import of pesticides.

- (ii) Pesticides are made available to the farmers through a wide network of 1,20,118 distribution points operated by the States Deptt. of Agriculture (5858), Cooperatives/Agro Industries (28948) and the Private trade (85312).

[English]

Theft of Coal from Wagons

*232. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of theft of coal from wagons in the country, particularly wagons being sent to the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into such cases during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The details regarding theft of coal from wagons in transit and action taken against the culprits after investigation for the last three financial years are given below:

Rlys.	Period	Cases Reported	VALUE		ARREST			
			Stolen	Recovered	O.S.	R.E.	RPF	Total
C.R	1991-92	954	86,402	86,402	1016	67	-	1083
	1992-93	954	47,642	47,642	653	58	-	711
	1993-94	329	26,380	26,380	356	40	-	396
E.R	1991-92	479	3,71,115	3,76,635	464	38	-	502
	1992-93	402	7,24,354	7,97,556	334	5	-	339
	1993-94	435	8,15,384	9,12,382	368	4	-	372
N.R	1991-92	220	5,03,470	12,552	180	47	-	227
	1992-93	190	6,89,047	19,111	135	33	-	168
	1993-94	130	4,78,022	14,665	87	24	-	111
N.E	1991-92	164	2,986	11,747	196	31	2	229
	1992-93	146	17,009	11,718	158	27	-	185
	1993-94	101	8,008	10,938	104	35	-	139

Rlys.	Period	Cases Reported	VALUE		ARREST			
			Stolen	Recovered	O.S	R.E	RPF	Total
	1991-92	31	7,053	2,453	29	6	-	35
N.F	1992-93	27	4,384	2,984	26	2	-	28
	1993-94	5	750	890	5	-	-	5
	1991-92	1	1,000	1,000	5	-	-	5
S.R	1992-93	5	24,245	24,245	9	-	-	9
	1993-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1991-92	96	44,620	44,620	134	4	-	138
S.C	1992-93	75	25,47,451	1,96,295	117	7	1	124
	1993-94	75	6,06,965	6,09,965	136	-	-	138
	1991-92	79	1,87,479	1,87,479	137	9	-	146
S.E	1992-93	75	25,47,451	1,96,295	101	10	1	112
	1993-94	75	6,06,965	6,09,965	52	-	-	52
	1991-92	1051	12,31,757	44,968	1004	18	-	1022
W.R	1992-93	481	94,508	36,777	574	29	-	603
	1993-94	338	77,444	53,544	479	13	-	492

Admission in Professional Colleges

*233. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether guidelines have been issued by the All India Council of Technical Education, Medical Council of India and University Grants Commission for implementation of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 4, 1993 regarding admission of students under the quota of fifty percent 'free' seats and the remaining fifty per cent on 'payment' basis in the privately managed professional colleges in the various States;

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the broad details of the petitions filed by some of the State Governments which are pending in the High Courts/Supreme Court on this issue and the grounds raised in these petitions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Regulations have been issued on 26/05/94 in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement of 4.2.93 for regulating admissions and fees in private professional unaided technical institutions. According to the Regulations, 50% seats will be free seats and the remaining 50% seats will be payment seats. The admissions will be based purely on merit. The tuition and other fees to be charged by a professional

college will be determined by the State Level Committees.

(c) The UGC Regulations are at an advanced stage of consideration and will be issued shortly. The guidelines regulating admissions and fees in private professional medical colleges are under active consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in consultation with other Ministries.

(d) As per the information available, no such cases are pending in the High Courts/Supreme Court.

Educational Survey

*234. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI SULTAN SALALUDDIIN
OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the facilities of the National Informatics Centre are being used for a major educational survey to assess the availability of schooling facilities at different stages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue from such an educational survey; and

(d) the proposed follow-up action after the survey?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Sixth All India Educational Survey (AIES) is a joint endeavour of the NCERT, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the State/UT Governments. The computer systems of the NIC at

district and State headquarters are connected by a Satellite-based communication network called NICNET. The computer and NICNET facilities of the NIC are being used in the Sixth AIES for efficient processing and tabulation of data and dissemination of information. In addition to assess the present position of educational facilities at various school stages and bring out the survey report in time, the Sixth AIES aims to build up a database of school education at the district and State headquarters to facilitate annual updating necessary for planning and implementation of quantitative and qualitative improvement in variegated areas of school education at micro and macro levels by the Central and State/UT Governments.

Environmental Audit

*235. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental audit scheme which was launched last year has not been fully implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enforce the mandatory environmental audit for industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Till July 31st, 1994, four thousand twenty seven Environmental Statements have been received by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards from various industries in different States. Statement-I is attached.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Statement-II is attached.

STATEMENT-I

(a) Status of Compliance of Submission of Environmental Statement as on 31st July, 1994

S. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Environmental Statements Submitted
1.	Assam	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Bihar	193
5.	Gujarat	290
6.	Goa	19
7.	Haryana	94

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Environmental Statements Submitted</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-
10.	Karnataka	288
11.	Kerala	63
12.	Maharashtra	1203
13.	Madhya Pradesh	219
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	6
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	136
19.	Punjab	78
20.	Rajasthan	236
21.	Tamil Nadu	185
22.	Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	404
24.	West Bengal	250
25.	Delhi	10
26.	Pondicherry	4
27.	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	193

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Environmental Statements Submitted</i>
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
29.	Chandigarh	8
30.	Lakshadweep	-

STATEMENT-II

The measures adopted for effective implementation of the requirement for preparation of an Environmental Statement include the following

- (i) A gazette notification making the submission of an Environmental Statement mandatory has been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per this notification all the units who seek consent either under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or authorisation under the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 are required to submit Environmental Statements for the financial year ending 31st March or before 30th September every year beginning 1993 to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.
- (ii) Guidelines for preparing and submitting Environmental Statements have been prepared.
- (iii) Sector specific modular environmental audit report in re-

spect of heavily polluting sectors have been prepared to serve as a model to the user industry.

- (iv) Training programme/workshops have been organised for personnel in Central and State Pollution Control Boards and in industries.
- (v) Software for computerisation of the data in Environmental Statements for inter-firm comparison and for better waste management practices and decision making has been developed.

[Translation]

Noise Pollution

*237. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have conducted any survey during the last year in regard to noise pollution at various places/cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the cities where pollution has been found more than the prescribed

limit; and

(c) the measures being adopted by the Government to check noise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has conducted surveys on the ambient noise levels at residential, commercial, industrial and other selected areas of Delhi, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Vadodara, Lucknow, Indore and Greater Calcutta during last year. Barring industrial areas in Vadodara and Indore and some residential areas during night-time in Indore, the average noise levels recorded in all these cities exceed the prescribed standard.

(c) The measures being adopted by the Government to check Noise Pollution are as follows:

Noise Pollution has been included in the Amended Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1987. Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different categories of areas (residential, commercial, industrial and other selected areas) have been notified under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986. Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage itself. Noise limits for automobiles were to be met by December, 1992, while those for appliances and equipment had to be met by 1993.

Code for practices of controlling noise at source other than industries and automobiles have been evolved by Central Pollution Control Board. These include Public Address System, Air craft operations, railways operations, construction activities and bursting of crackers. This has been communicated to all the State Governments with a request to advise the concerned Departments of the States to implement these codes of practices under the relevant local acts.

Government has taken up environmental awareness campaign through Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations to impart knowledge about environmental obligations through formal and non-formal education.

Regulating the movement of heavy vehicles and segregating industries from residential areas.

Central Universities

*238. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether some States have two Central Universities while others do not have a single one;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to do away with this imbalance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The Central Universities are set up in response to specific educational and Centre-State considerations. They are not set up State-wise.

Production of Mushroom

*239 SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) the target of production fixed for the current year;

(c) the steps being taken to improve its production; and

(d) the details of basic facilities being

provided by the Government to farmers for its production, particularly in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Since, mushroom growing is in the unorganised sector, authentic statistics for its production are not available. Estimated production figures for 1992-93 for major mushroom growing States is given in the Statement.

(b) No targets have been fixed for mushroom production.

(c) and (d). The Government of India is implementing a Centrally sponsored Scheme for Mushroom Cultivation with a total outlay of Rs. 10 crores in 21 States/UTs during the VIII Plan. In addition, National Horticulture Board provides soft loan facilities for integrated units involved in Production and marketing of mushrooms.

Under the Central Sector Scheme, assistance is provided for establishment of 29 Spawn Production Units, 30 Pasteurised Compost Units in these States and training of farmers.

For the State of Haryana, two Spawn Production Units and two Pasteurised Compost Units have been sanctioned. In addition, 2400 farmers of the State are proposed to be trained in various aspects of mushroom production and processing.

STATEMENT

State-wise Estimated Production of Mushrooms

Sl. No.	States	1992-93 (M.T.)	Projected for 1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	500
2.	Bihar	5	10
3.	Delhi	500	600
4.	Gujarat	10	15
5.	Haryana	1650	3000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2000	3500
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	300	500
8.	Karnataka	500	600
9.	Kerala	300	700
10.	Madhya Pradesh	200	1200
11.	Maharashtra	250	500

Sl. No.	States	1992-93 (M.T.)	Projected for 1994-95
12.	Orissa	50	600
13.	Punjab	1200	4200
14.	Rajasthan	5	10
15.	Tamil Nadu	1200	4500
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2500	3500
17.	West Bengal	50	1200
18.	Others	500	1000
Total		11520	26135

[English]

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

*240. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines regarding appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Universities framed by the Ramlal Parikh Committee have been implemented by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission had appointed, in September, 1991, a Committee under the convenorship of Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, to examine the procedure of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Central/State Universities and Vice-Chancellors/Directors of institutions deemed to be universities. The recommendations made by this Committee in this regard have been forwarded by the UGC to the State Governments/Vice-Chancellors for appropriate action. So far as the Central Universities are concerned, the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the appointment of Vice-Chancellors are under examination.

Coastal Areas

2256. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently classified the Coastal Areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The coastal areas of the country have been classified into four categories for regulating development activities, vice gazette notification S.O. No. 114(E) dated 20.2.1991. Details of the classification are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

The classification of the coastal stretches into four categories is as follows

Category-1 (CRZ-I)

- (i) Areas that are ecologically sensitive and important such as national parks/main parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats, mangroves, corals/coral reefs, areas close to breeding and spawning grounds of fish and other marine life, areas of out-standing natural beauty historical/heritage areas, areas rich in genetic diversity, areas likely to be inundated due to rise in sea level consequent upon global

warming and such other areas as may be declared by the Central Government or the concerned authorities at the State/Union Territory level from time to time.

- (ii) Area between the Low Tide Line and the High Tide Line.

Category-2 (CRZ-II)

The areas that have already been developed upto or close to the shore-line. For this purpose, "developed area" is referred to as that area within the municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which is already substantially built up and which has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains.

Category-3 (CRZ-III)

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those which do not belong to either Category-I or II. These will include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and under-developed) and also areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which are not substantially built up.

Category-4 (CRZ-IV)

Coastal stretches in the Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep and small islands except those designated as CRZ-I, CRZ-II or CRZ-III.

[Translation]

Water Testing Laboratory

2257. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for clearance from Uttar Pradesh for setting up of water testing laboratories in each district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such proposals have also been received from other States; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Union Government have not received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh for setting up of water testing laboratories in each district. However, Uttar Pradesh is one of the States taken up under Phase-I of the Industrial Pollution Control Project, assisted by World Bank. Under this project equipment is made available to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board for the strengthening of the Central and Regional Laboratories of Uttar Pradesh. These laboratories, in turn, monitor the water quality of the industrial effluents discharged by the units in their respective jurisdiction.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, equipments are being provided to eight States, i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat under Phase-I and Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and

Rajasthan under Phase-II of the Industrial Pollution Control Project, assisted by the World Bank, for the strengthening of Central and Regional laboratories of the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

[English]

Food Items for Pantry Cars

2258. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the procedure to procure the food items for pantry cars for the Rajdhani Express trains and other Mail and Express trains; item-wise;

(b) the authority charged with the responsibility for it;

(c) wherefrom these items are being procured, at what rates and in what quantities;

(d) the types of biscuits, wafers etc. presently being served by the pantry cars to the railway passengers and wherefrom are these being procured and on what terms and conditions and rates;

(e) the reasons for not purchasing these items from the Kendriya Bhandar; and

(f) the steps taken to purchase these items from the Kendriya Bhandar only?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Procedure for procurement of food items and raw materials required for pantry cars in Mail/

Express trains including Rajdhani Expresses has been laid down by each Zonal Railway keeping in view local conditions, market rates, demand etc. Accordingly, Catering Officers of the Commercial Department of Zonal Railways are responsible for purchase of various items from standard/Government sources such as, Super Bazars, Kendriya Bhandars, Mother Dairy, Cooperative Stores, etc. or through tender system. The proprietary and confectionery items including biscuits and wafers are purchased either directly from manufacturers or through their authorised agents.

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

[Translation]

Reservation Quota in Rajdhani Express

2259. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to increase reservation quota in each class and chair-cars in Rajdhani Express running from New Delhi to Howrah and Guwahati, Patna to New Delhi and New Delhi to Patna; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the above demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2305/2306 New Delhi-Patna-Howrah

and 2423/2424 New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express trains are primarily meant to cater to the through traffic. However, a quota of few berths/seats has been allotted at intermediate stations where the stoppages of these trains have been provided. Due to full utilisation of quotas at the existing quota holding stations, there is no proposal to alter the quotas for the present.

[English]

Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation

2260. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has any proposal to merge the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation (HVOC), a public sector undertaking with other public sector units;

(b) the accumulated loss suffered by the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation;

(c) the steps taken to revamp this undertaking;

(d) whether the Government have another proposal to give the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation on lease to private parties; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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). A number of alternatives including merger of Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. (HVOC) with other public sector undertakings are under consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken.

HVOC has been incurring losses since 1991-92 as indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss (Rs. in crores)</i>
1991-92	4.56
1992-93	3.53
1993-94 (provisional)	10.00

[Translation]

Small Scale Industries

2261. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Industries are not complying with the pollution controlling rules in a proper way;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any

scheme to provide clean technology and necessary technical support to the Small Scale Industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance provided under the scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH: (a) It is true that a large number of small scale units are not complying with pollution control rules. They are unable to comply with the prescribed standards of emissions and effluents mainly because of financial constraints, lack of appropriate technical know-how for pollution control and because many of them are located in congested areas, where sufficient space is not available for setting up pollution control facilities.

(b) Government has initiated measures to promote clean technologies, and methods of waste reuse and recycling, among small scale units. A project has been sponsored by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to the National Productivity Council for the preparation of sector-wise general

guideline manuals for waste minimisation in small scale industries. A training and awareness programme in control and prevention of pollution in small scale industries for the personnel of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has been sponsored by the Ministry in which the officers of the SIDO were trained, who in turn were expected to give training to small scale industries personnel through out the country.

(c) and (d). Government has a scheme to provide assistance for setting up of CETP in clusters of small scale units, under the World Bank assisted Industrial Pollution Control Project. Under this scheme 50% or Rs. 1 crore, which ever is less, is provided by the State and Central Governments as grant, 30% of the project cost is provided as soft loan through Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the remaining 20% as promoters' contribution. Under the same World Bank Project, assistance is provided for setting up of demonstration and pilot plants in the areas of waste reuse, waste minimisation and clean technology.

(e) The list of CETPs in different States, assisted under World Bank Industrial Pollution Control Project are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>
1.	Tarapur	Maharashtra
2.	Thane	Maharashtra
3.	Amravati	Maharashtra
4.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
5.	GIDC-Vapi	Gujarat

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>
6.	GIDC-Panoli	Gujarat
7.	Sarigam (PECS)	Gujarat
8.	GIDC-Sarigam	Gujarat
9.	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu
10.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
11.	Ayyampet	Tamil Nadu
12.	TALCO-Ranipet	Tamil Nadu
13.	Vaniyambadi	Tamil
14.	Ranipet-SIDCO	Tamil Nadu
15.	Karur	Tamil Nadu
16.	Pali	Rajasthan
17.	Jeedimetla	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Pattancheru	Andhra Pradesh

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**Research and Development of CLW
and DLW**

2262. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned any fund for research and development at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Diesel Locomotive Works; and

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. Design and Development Centres have been sanctioned for Diesel Locomotive Works and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(b) The projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.16 crores for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan and Rs.

2.86 crores for Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

Replacement of Diesel Locos

2263. SHRI RAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Railways have a plan to replace the present WDM diesel Locos:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether replacement will be through import or manufacturing in India through technology transfer;

(d) the names of the country from which import or technology transfer is being sought; and

(e) the total amount to be involved therein?

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

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

Bhavanapadu Minor Fishery Harbour

2264. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the wrong technical layout of Bhavanapadu minor fishery harbour and fishermen not able to utilise these harbour facilities;

(b) whether the Government have proposed to constitute a Committee to investigate the technical lapses and to fix the responsibility on the erring officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) The construction of the harbour is not yet completed in all respects. The optimum use of the harbour facilities is possible only after completion of the construction.

(b) to (d). A Committee was constituted to make recommendations for early completion of the project.

(e) State Government have been advised to submit fresh cost estimates after taking into account the recommendations of the Committee.

Shramik Vidyalaya

2265. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Shramik Vidyalaya at Haldia, West Bengal;

(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). Expansion of the scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth during

VIIIth plan period has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee. New criteria have been evolved to ensure even distribution of Shramik Vidyapeeths throughout the country. According to this, Haldia (West Bengal) is not entitled to a Shramik Vidyapeeth during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

SC/ST In Railway

2266. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and representation therein of SC/ST/OBC as on 31-12-93 in various cadres in Indian Railways and Railway Protection Force;

(b) the cadre-wise position of backlog of

vacancies reserved for SC/ST; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the backlog of these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to clear the backlog existing as on 1-4-93. As a result thereof, shortfall has been cleared to a large extent. The backlog of Group 'C' posts will be cleared through direct recruitment which is in progress in various stages and Group 'D' backlog is being cleared from the screening of the Casual labourers and also giving compassionate appointments.

STATEMENT

Details about representation of SC/ST employees as on 31-12-1993 are given below

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
'A'	7417	1039	372
'B'	6077	1106	279
'C'	875211	137287	45830
'D'			
(i) Sweepers	128917	49202	10026
(ii) Others	601843	117434	38135
Total (i) + (ii)	730760	166636	48161

Prior to 8-9-93, no record was maintained of employees other than SC/ST.

Therefore, the required information is not available.

Details about backlog in recruitment grade as on 31-3-1994 are given below

Group	SC	ST
'A'	6	6
'B'	1	1
'C'	692	1160
'D'	1089	1311

Brain Drain

2267. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers and doctors migrated to U.S.A. during the last three years after completing their training and education in India; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to dissuade the professionals to emigrate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Some Engineers and Doctors do migrate to U.S.A. after completing their training and education in India; however, no such statistical data is maintained. In order to attract the professionals back to the country, the Government have taken steps which include increase in Science and Technology outlays, creation of new Scientific Departments/Organisations, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to Science and Technology Institutions etc.

Acquisition of Land at Nemom

2268. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 36 acres of land was acquired at Nemom near Trivandrum for the proposed Coach Repairing Yard;

(b) if so, when the land was acquired;

(c) whether construction of the yard has been started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Afforestation Programme

2269. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saplings planted during the last three years under the social forestry and afforestation programme due to submerging of forests on account of construction of dams;

(b) the number of surviving plants out of them as on date;

(c) the reasons for premature death of other plants; and

(d) the action taken against the negligent employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). In lieu of areas diverted for submergence on accounts of construction of dams, 1287.58 lakhs plants were planted during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 under compensatory afforestation. Out of which 924.71 lakhs plants (about 72%) survived which is a satisfactory average rate.

The factors responsible for mortality are failure of rains, prolonged drought conditions, biotic interference, natural calamities and heavy termite attack.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Physical Education in Schools

2270. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government to improve the standard of physical education in schools of their States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have

accepted the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education regarding physical education in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Advisory Board of Education set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting to suggest ways and means to integrate Physical Education and Sports with the learning process.

The Committee has recommended the introduction of Physical Education and Sports in schools as a compulsory subject. It has recommended that at least 40 minutes every day can be assigned to Physical Education. All teachers should be provided Physical Education training through pre-service and in-service education courses. These courses should be conducted through District Institutes of Educational Training & B.Ed. colleges.

The Government has accepted the recommendations and requested the State Governments to incorporate these recommendations in the school curriculum.

(e) Does not arise.

Killing of Peacocks

2271. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry in regard to killing of peacocks in Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(b) If so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the number of officers found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Madhya Pradesh Government had reported about three cases of unnatural death of peacock in 1991. In the first case that took place in Nazirabad (Bairasia) in Rajgarh Distt. on 25.1.1991, where 15 peacocks were found killed, two accused were awarded a punishment of detention till rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 300/- each. In other two cases which took place on 17.4.1991 at Mirzapur (Talen) and 23.4.1991 at Rosala, where 150 and 4 peacocks respectively were killed, the cases were investigated by the police. The dead birds were sent to Bisra Forensic laboratory, Sagar for ascertaining the causes of their death which was reported to be due to eating of poisonous pesticide. The case was closed by the Superintendent of Police as the accused in the above case were untraceable.

(c) In this case no official was found guilty.

[English]

Closure of Railway Electrification Unit

2272. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Railway electrification unit facing closure" which appeared in "Indian Express" Published from Baroda dated April 28, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the future of about 500 employees of all categories working there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned electrification works being executed by Baroda Railway Electrification Organisation are being completed and there are no new sanctioned works in the Western Railway area.

(c) Employees who have given their willingness to serve in other electrification projects will be considered for transfer to the extent vacancies are available in those projects. Others will be repatriated to the open line Railway where from they were temporarily drafted to work in the Railway Electrification Project.

Pisciculture Units

2273. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pisciculture units pro-

posed to be established during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of pisciculture units established till date, location-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish pisciculture units in Sindhu Durg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be established; and

(e) the details of training plan of these units?

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) Targets for development of aquaculture are fixed in terms of area and not in terms of number of units. It is proposed to bring 2 lakhs hectares under freshwater aquaculture and 8000 hectares under brackishwater aquaculture during the Eighth Plan period.

(b) Information is provided in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). One Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agency, each in the districts of Sindhu Durg and Ratnagiri for promotion of brackishwater aquaculture has already been sanctioned during the year 1990-91 and about 56 hectares in Sindhu Durg and about 13 hectares in Ratnagiri districts have already been brought under brackishwater aquaculture, through these agencies.

(e) Under Freshwater Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) for promotion of freshwater aquaculture and Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) for promotion of brackishwater aquaculture, there are provisions for training of fish farmers, while stipend to FFDA farmers is paid at the rate of Rs. 25/- per head per day for a training period of 2 months. In addition, the FFDA farmers are paid a lump-sum amount of Rs. 40/- towards conveyance charges for field tries and the BFDA farmers are paid Rs. 140/- as lump-sum amount for the same purpose.

STATEMENT

DETAILS ON AREA COVERED BY FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (FDAS) AND BRACKISHWATER FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (BFDAS) STATE-WISE ETC.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area covered in ha. under	FFDAs	BFDAs
1.	Andhra Pradesh		13417	350
2.	Atunachal Pradesh		115	-
3.	Assam		2710	-
4.	Bihar		21858	-
5.	Goa		N.A.	44
6.	Gujarat		30099	310
7.	Haryana		15565	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh		244	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		1555	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area covered in ha. under	
		FFDAs	BFDAs
10.	Karnataka	18915	225
11.	Kerala	3668	442
12.	Maharashtra	9001	107
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50639	-
14.	Manipur	1617	-
15.	Meghalaya	25	-
16.	Mizoram	106	-
17.	Nagaland	1163	-
18.	Orissa	37667	9700
19.	Punjab	11121	-
20.	Rajasthan	3829	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area covered in ha. under	
		FFDAs	BFDAs
21.	Sikkim	52	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	11246	166
23.	Tripura	3297	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63694	-
25.	West Bengal	93272	728
26.	Pondicherry	65	-
27.	A. & N. Islands	-	N.A.
Total:		394940	12072

N.A. : Not available

**Appointment of Lien Inspector,
Vigilance**

2274. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made provision of the post of Lien Inspector, Vigilance under the Vigilance Organisation of the Indian Railways;

(b) the number of such posts created/sanctioned under the above Organisation;

(c) if so, the number of such posts available under each headquarter of the Indian Railways;

(d) if not, the justification for the appointment of Lien Inspector, Vigilance under the Vigilance Organisation, Eastern Railway;

(e) the number of such posts filled so far under the Eastern Railway, Vigilance Organisation; and

(f) the number of employees posted as Lien Inspector, Vigilance after the creation of this post?

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

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

(d) No one has been posted as Lien Inspector, Vigilance under the Vigilance Organisation, Eastern Railway. However, for co-ordination and liaison with CBI's Enforcement Branch, local police and other Departments, one of the posts of Vigilance Inspectors of Eastern Railway, Vigilance Organisation has been earmarked as Liaison Inspector.

(e) and (f). One Liaison Inspector.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Payment of Subsidy

2275. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether alleged irregularities being committed in payment of subsidy on fertilisers in certain State have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of the States against whom complaints have been received;

(c) whether the Union Government have collected facts in regard to authenticity of these complaints;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have again decided to provide subsidy directly to the fertilisers producing units;

(f) if so, whether such system was discontinued in the recent past; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). Irregularities in distribution of fertiliser subsidy were reported in the State of Bihar. Govt. of India has requested the State Govt. to investigate the complaints. State Government is yet to submit final report to the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

(e) to (g). Urea continues to be under Statutory price control and there is no change in the administration of subsidy of urea. The phosphatic and potassic fertilisers were decontrolled in August, 1992. A scheme of concession on decontrolled fertilisers was started from Rabi 1992-93 to offset the price increase. It was implemented during 1993-94 and is continued during 1994-95. Under this scheme during the first two years concession was routed through State Governments for being paid to fertiliser manufacturers after supply/distribution of fertilisers in different State by manufacturers. Some of the States did not make payment to the manufacturers even after the fertilisers were supplied/distributed in their States. To ensure that fertiliser supply is not discontinued owing to non-payment of concession on the quantities supplied/distributed, Govt. of India has decided to make payments to the manufacturers during 1994-95 for the fertilisers supplied/distributed. State Governments are required to decide the price, quantities and ensure the quality of fertilisers to be supplied to their farmers by different manufacturers/ importers in case of MOP.

Prices of Fertilizers

2276. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of various kinds of fertilizers have been increased during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of these fertilizers and the extent of increase made in their prices;

(c) the effect of such increase in the prices of fertilizers on the farmers, agriculture and production of crops; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check this unremunerative effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government increased prices of Urea (46% N), Anhydrous Ammonia and Zincated Urea with effect from 10.6.94. The increase was 20%.

(c) and (d). Effect of this increase has not come to the notice as yet. Rather it is expected that there will be no adverse effect on the consumption of these fertilisers. With good rains and better support prices for food grains, consumption of fertilizers is expected to be better during current year than last year.

[English]

Buddhist Archaeological Remnants

2277. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Buddhist Archaeological remnants were found at Jajjuru Village, Verulapadu Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these copings have been stolen; and

(d) if so, the steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Originally five limestone coping slabs were found, out of which four were broken into two pieces each. Subsequently, two more coping slabs have been found, out of which one is broken into pieces. Besides, two casing slabs of a stupa have also been found.

(c) Out of nine pieces which were originally found at the site, four have been stolen (one intact coping, two pieces of another coping and one-half of the third coping slab).

(d) The village Administrative Officer Jajjuru lodged a formal complaint of the theft with Mandal Revenue Officer, Veerula Padu Mandal. Though the site is not Centrally protected, the Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Sub-Circle, Vijayawada and Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Hyderabad Circle subsequently lodged complaints of the theft with the police authorities and the district authorities of Krishna District, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Besides, the Custom Department at the International Exit-points in the country as well as Central Bureau of Investigation have been alerted.

Cotton Cultivation

2278. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grow cotton in the non-traditional areas; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan to be drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal as yet to grow cotton in

non-traditional areas. However, demonstrations are being organised through Intensive Cotton Development Programme in Rice-Fallow areas.

Widening of National Highway No. 5

2279. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Orissa proposed to fell down scores of trees for widening the National Highway No. 5;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any clearance has been taken from the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have received representations from the environmentalists in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The matter was taken up with the State Government who have informed that extensive or indiscriminate felling of trees was not done; rather utmost care was taken to minimise the same.

(c) and (d). Government of Orissa have not submitted any proposal to this Ministry for clearance. They have informed that the trees were standing on revenue land. Felling of such trees does not require clearance, from the forestry angle, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Passenger Amenities

2280. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds budgeted for improvement of passenger amenities have not been fully spent during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The surrender of funds in the last five years had been due to unforeseen circumstances like delay in availability of site, failure of contractors, non-availability of material, climatic factors etc.

However, in 1993-94, all out efforts were made to ensure that there were no surrenders under the Plan Head 'Passengers and Other Railway Users' Amenities and as a result of the same the allocation under the Plan Head was fully utilised.

{Translation}

Sugar Mill

2281. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Sugar Mill at Mankhas village in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Union Government since long;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(c) whether there is any such provision under which distance of 2.5 km. between setting up of sugar mills can be reduced in view of dense cultivation of sugarcane;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have taken a decision regarding setting up a sugar mill at Mankhas village in the State;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (f). 5 proposals had been received through the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry for the establishment of a new sugar factory at Mankhas, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recommended the setting up of a new sugar mill at the aforesaid location.

All these proposals were considered by the Screening Committee at its meeting held on 1.9.93. The recommendations/comments of the Ministry of Food have been sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee.

As per the licensing policy guidelines announced by Government vide Press Note No. 16 (1991 Series) dated 8.11.91, the distance criterion of 25 Kms. could, however, be relaxed to 15 Kms. in special cases

where cane availability so justifies.

[*English*]

Massive Plantation Programme

2282. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for massive plantation programme in the twin cities of Hyderabad for 1994-95;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the total amount involved therein and the amount so far spent thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In order to develop a green belt around the urban area, the 'Hyderabad Green Belt Project' has been launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has also sanctioned a scheme called, 'Make Colonies Green'.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH) has also programmed to plant 4 lakhs trees in various parts of the city during the year 1994-95.

(b) The main features of the Schemes mentioned in Part (a) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). The total project cost of the Hyderabad Green Belt Project is about Rs. 996 lakhs including a financial assistance of Rs. 751 lakhs from the Royal Government of the Netherlands. The project has commenced in the current financial year i.e. 1994-95 and its duration is 5 years. In the Twin City Area, under this programme during 1994-95, 33,000 seedlings will be planted by the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA). So far an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been spent by HUDA.

Plantation of 3.50 lakhs trees by the MCH will be completed by September, 1994 and 50,000 trees under 'Make Colonies Green' scheme will be planted by December, 1994. So far, the MCH has spent an amount of Rs. 22 lakhs on these schemes.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2282 due for answer on 9.8.94

I. Main features of the Hyderabad Green Belt project:

The objective of the Scheme is to green areas of the Twin Cities of Hyderabad. The project is to be implemented by the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority and the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department, in cooperation with the Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board and local NGOs. The duration of the Project is for 5 years i.e. 1994-99.

The total cost of the Project is Rs. 996 lakhs including financial assistance of Rs. 751 lakhs from the Royal Government of Netherlands.

II. Tree Plantation by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has programmed to plant 4 lakh trees in various parts of the city during the year 1994-95. These trees will be planted on avenues, colonies, parks, play grounds, educational institutions, religious places, government buildings, hospitals, etc. About 50,000 saplings will be distributed free of cost by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

III. Make Colonies Green Scheme:

The State Government has sanctioned a Scheme called "Make Colonies Green" scheme under which a tree together with a steel tree guards costing Rs. 320/- each will be supplied to Resident Associations at a subsidised rate of Rs. 20/-. 50,000 trees will be planted under the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1994-95.

Extension of Poorna-Nizamabad Line

2283. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to extend the broad gauge line from Poorna to Nizamabad and lay a new line from Nizamabad to Peddapally;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to come into existence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gauge conversion of Purna to

Mudkhed is targetted for completion in 95-96. Construction of new line from Nizamabad to Peddapally is targetted for completion in the 9th plan period. Gauge conversion of Mudkhed-Nizamabad-Bolarum-Secunderabad is also likely to be completed in the 9th plan. The Broad gauge line from Purna to Nizamabad is thus likely to come into existence during the 9th plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dalliraj-Hata-Jagdalpur Railway Line

2284. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the first phase of Dalliraj-Hata-Jagdalpur railway line in the budget for 1994-95;

(b) whether Bhilai Steel Plant (SAIL) has agreed to give 175 crores of rupees as their share to meet the expenditure to be incurred in the first phase;

(c) if so, whether this amount would be utilized for acquiring land and to draw alignments on both sides; and

(d) the date on which this work is likely to start and the time to be taken in acquiring land and in drawing lines on both sides?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The work has not yet been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). M/s SAIL have offered to bear the actual cost of construction between Dallirajhara-Rowghat (95 kms) including increase in the cost if any on account of inflation. In addition they have agreed to pay

a lumpsum of Rs. 50 crores towards the cost of construction of Rowghat-Jagdapur line. The offer would be availed for construction of the line including land acquisition after the work has been sanctioned.

(d) The work would be sanctioned after Planning Commission's approval for taking up the same is received and work is actually approved by Parliament.

[English]

Special Cell on Tiger

2285. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any special cell to obtain information on various aspects of conservation of tiger; and

(b) if so, the constitution and the function thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Tiger Crisis Cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Environment and Forests, having six wildlife experts as Members and the Director, Project Tiger as Member Secretary. The Members will collect and collate all the information available about the status of the Tiger and the threat faced by it, suggest measures to be taken for proper management of the Tiger, not only in the protected areas, but also in any area where this species occurs. They will also monitor the implementation of the suggestions made and report about the findings to the Chairman.

[Translation]

Misuse of Railway Coupons

2286. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the railway coupons meant for the Members of Legislative Assembly (M.L.As.) are being sold in open market in the Country;

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

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). No case of sale of Rail Travel Coupons in open market has come to notice. However, four passengers have been detected on Central Railway travelling on the coupons of MLAs/MLCs belonging to U.P. Suitable action was taken against them. Misuse of Railway coupons has also been reported to Secretary, Vidhan Sabha, Lucknow.

[English]

Chittoni-Bagaha Rail Project

2287. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chittooni-Bagaha Rail Project was approved in 1974-75 with an estimated cost of Rs. 168 crores;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 128 crores has already been spent on it;

(c) the percentage of work completed and the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The latest sanctioned cost of the project, which was approved in 1974-75 at a cost of Rs. 6.74 crores, is Rs. 164.09 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 80 per cent. There is no delay insofar as construction of railway bridge is concerned.

(d) By 1995-96, except for road bridge superstructure.

[Translation]

Linking of Kodarma-Hazaribagh by Rail

2288. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to conduct a survey from Kodarma to Hazaribagh to connect Hazaribagh district and circle headquarters (Bihar) with Railway line;

(b) whether the survey work has started;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to connect Hazaribagh by rail during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a survey for a new line from Ranchi to Gaya via Hazaribagh has been taken up.

(c) By 31.3.95.

(d) This will depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

[English]

Palace-on-Wheels Service

2289. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Railways in running "Palace on Wheels" service in Rajasthan; and

(b) the actual profits vis-a-vis the expenditure on the above service to the Railways during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) and (b). Details of expenditure incurred on the operation of Palace on Wheels including its maintenance and the profit earned therefrom by Railways are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1992-93	302.59	195.01
1993-94	363.58	117.04

Site Museum in North Eastern States

2290. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no site museum of ASI in the North-eastern States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such museum in the above States; and

(d) 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) There is no site museum of ASI in the North-Eastern States.

(b) Site museums are set up by the ASI at important archaeological sites from where antiquities including loose sculptures and carved architectural materials of outstanding historical artistic and archaeological importance are either found during excavations or are collected from the surface. Since no such site in north-eastern States has so far yielded antiquities of outstanding importance, the ASI did not set up any site museum in these States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Gorakhpur-Gonda Line

2291. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for conversion of Gorakhpur-Gonda metre gauge line of North-Eastern Railway in Uttar Pradesh into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be undertaken;

(c) whether he had also assured the local people to include this work in the first phase of the Action Plan; and

(d) the time by which the first phase is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is planned to be completed in 9th Plan subject to availability of resources.

(c) The work is included in the first phase of the Action Plan.

(d) During the 8th & 9th Five Year Plans.

Tree Plantation Activities

2292. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have established a department for monitoring various tree plantation activities along with compensatory afforestation work;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the survival rate of trees planted during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Country-wide progress of afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20 Point Programme is monitored by the National Afforestation and Eco Development Board in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation in Government of India. The National Afforestation and Eco Development Board also conducts sample checks in the selected districts of the country through independent agencies and experts. The compensatory afforestation works are monitored through the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Externally Aid-

ed Projects are monitored by the donor agencies also.

The State Governments as well as the Administration of the Union Territories have their own arrangements to monitor the afforestation and tree planting activities at State/ Union Territory level.

(b) The studies and assessments of the afforestation activities carried out by the independent agencies in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have revealed that, while there are location-wise and species-wise variations, the overall survival rate varies from 55% to 80%. The detailed district/Taluk-wise information in respect of afforestation/tree planting activities undertaken during 1991-92 have been compiled and computerised reports for 30 States and UTs have been placed in the Library of Parliament. A sample check of the plantation works undertaken during 1991-92 was taken up in 48 randomly selected districts of the country. The results of the sample check are given in the Statement I. Sample check of the afforestation/tree planting activities undertaken during the year 1992-93 in the randomly selected 50 districts is in progress. The districts so selected for the sample check are given in the Statement-II.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Results of Survival Rate studies conducted through Independent Experts/Agencies in respect of Plantation carried out during 1991-92

S. No.	Name of District	Average Survival Percentage*
1	2	3
1	West Tripura	70.6 %

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Average Survival Percentage*</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2	West Kamang	80.3 %
3	West Khasi Hills	65.8 %
4	Mehsana	70.0 % & above
5	Koraput	85.0 % - 90.0 %
6	Mandi	78.34 %
7	Alwar	88.22 %
8	Sangrur	86.4 %
9	Jalaun	82.85 %
10	Bareilly	74.25 %
11	Sarguja	75.48 %
12	Jorhat	40.0 % - 50.0 %
13	Mokakchung	80.0 % - 90.0 %
14	Manipur	70.0 % - 80.0 %
15	Bahraich	85.2 %
16	Chandrapur	64.5 %
17	Chhindwara	61.3 %
18	Kapurthala	91.7 %
19	Midnapur	49.2 %
20	Nadia	79.6 %

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Average Survival Percentage*</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21	Sambalpur	81.4 %
22	South Sikkim	50.6 %
23	Medak	62.8 %
24	Goa	68.0 %
25	Idduki	71.78 %
26	Kasargod	84.83 %
27	Jalgaon	77.71 %
28	Thanjavur	81.2 %
29	East Godavari	68.28 %
30	Kathua	62.17 %
31	Kolar	70 % - 90 %
32	Bastar	82.07 %
33	Pauri Garhwal	77.72 %
34	Jamnagar	70.0 % & above
35	Barmer	72.0 %
36	Mandsaur	51.43 %
37	Churu	72 % to 87 %
38	Dungarpur	65 % to 85 %
39	Bhiwani	60 % to 98 %

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Average Survival Percentage*</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
40	Nellore	82.7 %
41	Nilgiris	70 % to 90 %
42	Gulbarga	22 %
43	Mangalore (South Kaannara)	87 %
44	Dharampuri	69 %

* - Subject to speciewise/locationwise variations.

STATEMENT I-II*List of 50 Identified Districts proposed for Sample Checking through Experts/Independent Agencies during 1992-93*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of Districts</i>	<i>Total No. of Districts</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah Khammam Mahbubnagar	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1
3.	Assam	Kabi Anglong	1
4.	Bihar	West Champaran Singhbhum	2
5.	Gujarat	Bharuch Junagadh	2
6.	Haryana	Ambala Rohtak	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba Sirmaur	2

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Total No. of Districts
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	1
9.	Karnataka	Belgaum Bellary Shimoga	3
10.	Kerala	Quillon Trichur	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur Hoshangabad Shahdol Shivpuri	4
12.	Maharashtra	Amravati Bhandra Dhule Kolhapur	4

SSI No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Total No. of Districts
13.	Manipur	Manipur West	1
14.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1
15.	Mizoram	Aizawl	1
16.	Nagaland	Kohima	1
17.	Orissa	Phulbani Dhenkanal Sundergarh	3
18.	Punjab	Bhatinda Hoshiarpur	2
19.	Rajasthan	Bikaner Udaipur Baran	3
20.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	1

SSI. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts	Total No. of Districts
21.	Tamil Nadu	North Arcot SaIem Periyar	3
22.	Tripura	North Tripura	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Mirzapur Pithoregarh Uttar Kashi	4
24.	West Bengal	Jalpeigari Purulia	2
		Total	50

[English]

**Direct Train from Silchar to
Dibrugarh**

2293. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations to introduce direct train from Silchar to Dibrugarh and vice-versa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examined but not found feasible at present.

Extension of Railway Line

2294. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the double railway line from Muradnagar to Saharanpur;

(b) if so, the estimated cost incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). It is proposed to take up a survey for doubling of

Muradnagar-Meerut City section. Further consideration of the project would be possible only after the survey report becomes available.

Cultivation of Nutmeg

2295. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivation of Nutmeg has been affected by crash in price; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to save the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No specific report has been received regarding nutmeg cultivation having been affected as a result of the crash in price of the crop.

(b) During VIIIth Plan, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Spices. Under this scheme, farmers are being helped by providing subsidy for good quality nutmeg grafts and establishment of nutmeg demonstration plots in farmers' field to popularise the scientific cultivation practices by providing required inputs.

Government of India is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme to help the farmers in the event of crash in prices to ensure remunerative prices. For this, State Government is required to send detailed proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme along with its willingness to share 50% of the losses, if any, on this operation and meeting working capital requirement of State designated agency.

[Translation]

Contract System in F.C.I

2296. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 334 on July 26, 1994 and state:

(a) whether contract system is still continuing in the godowns of F.C.I.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to do away with this practice completely in the godowns of Food Corporation of India?

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

(b) and (c). Ministry of Labour, the appropriate authority under Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970 for prohibiting employment of Contract Labour in FCI, has so far notified 193 centres of FCI prohibiting employment of Contract Labour therein. The Contract Labour System has already been abolished in 78 of them. The remaining centres do not qualify for departmentalisation/abolition of contract labour system and have been referred back to the Ministry of Labour for denotification.

The work load in most of the depots of FCI varies from day to day and month to month in view of seasonal/intermittent nature of the operations. The contract system is therefore continuing under law in many of the FCI godowns, as it enables the FCI to have operational flexibility.

[English]

Adulteration in Tobacco

2297. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding adulteration of some harmful chemicals in tobacco being produced in U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No complaint regarding adulteration of some harmful chemicals in tobacco has been received in this Ministry so far.

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

[Translation]

Regularisation of Pharmacists

2298. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of temporary pharmacists working for a long period in the Divisional Hospital North Eastern Railway, Varanasi, have not been regularised so far;

(b) whether these pharmacists were awarded Group cash award for distinguished service and have also passed 'In service Training for Pharmacists' special course;

(c) if so, the time by which these pharmacists are likely to be regularised; and

(b) whether any Central monitoring is being done towards this Central assistance;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) if so, the details of utilization thereof;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) whether the concerned States have made any progress to improve the quality of water so far;

[English]

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

Ganga Action Plan

(f) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

2299. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of financial assistance to States under Ganga Action Plan for the last three years are as under:

(a) the financial assistance provided to some States during each of the last three years under the Ganga Action Plan;

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	UP	Bihar	West Bengal
1993-94	2440	442	1548
1992-93	2289	779	2148
1991-92	1845	340	2596

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The progress of work and expenditure incurred thereon is regularly monitored by Steering Committee

of the Central Ganga Authority. Details of expenditure incurred in the last three years by the State Governments are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	UP	Bihar	West Bengal
1993-94	1999	369	1758
1992-93	2340	583	2662
1991-92	2046	404	2549

(d) to (f). An evaluation of the Ganga Action Plan works was carried out by the Experts drawn from the Universities of Roorkee, Patna, Jadavpur and Motilal Nehru Engineering College, Allahabad. The evaluation revealed that the water quality of river Ganga has improved as a result of the implementation of various schemes under Ganga Action Plan in all the three States namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal except at Kanpur where interception and diversion works have been undertaken to cover only about one-half of the total pollution load of the town. The remaining works in Kanpur are proposed to be undertaken in the second phase of Ganga Action Plan.

Upgradation of Badarpur Railway Junction, Assam

2300. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badarpur Railway junction in Karimganj District, Assam will be upgraded as Railway Division;

(b) whether there is a provision in the Railway Budget for 1994-95 for such upgradation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Since there is presently no proposal to set up a Divisional Railway headquarters at Badarpur, no provision exists for this work in the Railway Budget for 1994-95. The matter relating to the creation/reorganisation of Divisions is, however, under study and examination.

[*Translation*]

Overbridge at Sakoti

2301. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct an overbridge at Sakoti Railway crossing of Meerut district; and

(b) if so, the time by which the above overbridge is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Rail Track

2302. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to commission a third rail track between Rajkot to Bombay via Ahmedabad-Baroda and Surat during the Eighth Five Year Plan due to heavy traffic on this route;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the budgetary allocation made to commission this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A survey has been taken up. Further consideration of the project would be possible once the survey is completed and the report is available.

Allotment of New Wagons

2303. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present system of new wagons allotment followed for different Zonal Railways;

(b) the allotment of new wagons made to each Zone during 1992-93, 1993-94 up to June 1994;

(c) whether the full demand of all zones has been met;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the full demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) New wagons are allotted to different Zonal Railways taking into account the requirement for lifting and movement of the goods traffic as per target and their existing ownership of wagons.

(b) Allotment of wagons Zone-wise during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 (upto June 1994) is as under:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (upto June 94)
Central	2907.5	717.5	1413.5
Eastern	898.5	635	2442.5
Northern	315	35	-
N.E.	180	-	-
N.F.	3535	1353	-
Southern	182	-	-
S.C.	4145	2772.5	1785
S.E.	19534	7892.5	1025
Western	500	-	-

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Hindi Training Centres in Gujarat

2304. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Min-

ister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Hindi Training Centres in Gujarat in the near future;

(b) if so, when and the details of the

places where such centres will be set up; 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). Facility exists in Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad for imparting training to Hindi Teachers. All teachers, including those in Gujarat, can also avail of the facility of Hindi Shikshan Parangat correspondence course run by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. The Department of Official Language, Government of India also arranges compulsory Hindi Training to Government employees/enterprises and employees of the Autonomous bodies through their Training Centres in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Bhavnagar-Para.

National Fisheries Genetic Processing Bureau

2305. SHRI RAM, PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fisheries Genetic processing Bureau has been set up in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the work done by the Bureau so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to shift it to the other place;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of expenditure to be incurred on shifting of Bureau;

(f) whether the Government have received objection from any quarter against the decision; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and 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. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) The National Bureau of Fish Genetic resources was initially set up at Allahabad and later established at Lucknow.

(b) The Bureau has worked on techniques for cryopreservation of fish milt, genetic characterisation of important fish species, Androgenesis and sex reversal. Cataloging of fish germ-plasm and listing of endangered fish species have also been undertaken.

(c) The Bureau has been shifted to Lucknow.

(d) The site at Lucknow is more suitable organisationally and technically.

(e) Details of expenditure incurred on shifting the Bureau are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

1. Packing and transportation of equipment	2.50
2. Insurance of equipment	0.50

3.	Transfer T.A. advance to staff	2.27
4.	Miscellaneous expenditure	0.34
Total:		5.61

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Certain staff members of the Bureau and representatives of political parties have represented against the decision. Some Fishermen leaders have filed a Writ Petition in the Allahabad High Court.

In view of the technical and organisational superiority of the site at Lucknow, the Council decided to shift the Bureau from Allahabad to Lucknow in the interest of Fisheries Research.

[English]

Fishing Harbours in Kerala

2306. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated for the construction of Mopla Bay Cannanore and Chombal fishing harbours, Calicut has been fully utilised by the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons 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) to (c). The fishing harbours at Mopla Bay, (district Cannanore) and Chombal, (district

Calicut) were sanctioned in January'92 at an estimated cost of Rs. 564 lakhs and Rs. 556 lakhs respectively. The estimated completion period of both the projects is four years from the date of sanction. Upto 31-3-1994, Rs. 53.07 lakhs and Rs. 86.13 lakhs have been utilised for these projects respectively.

Coaches on N.F. Railway

2307. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record is maintained by Northeast Frontier Railway regarding number of coaches in each class;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of coaches hired from other Zonal Railways;

(d) whether some of the coaches are being used even after the expiry of their lives;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the security measures taken for passenger using these coaches?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The typewise holding of passenger carrying vehicles (PCVs) on N.F. Railway as on 1.8.94 is as under:

<i>Type</i>	<i>B.G.</i>	<i>M.G.</i>	<i>Total</i>
AC 2 Tier sleeper	28	10	38
AC Chair car	2	-	2
First class	42	31	73
2/3 Tier IInd sleeper	240	201	441
GS/Day coaches	215	322	537
SLR	85	155	240
Postal	2	23	25
Total	614	742	1356

(c) There is no system of hiring of coaches among the Railways.

(d) and (e). The coaches are condemned on age-cum-condition basis. Only those coaches are allowed in service which are safe to run and have stipulated amenities. Some of the coaches are being used beyond their codal life as they are still fit for service. 4 BG (0.6%) and 40 MG (5.5% of PCVs to the total holding) coaches are in service beyond the codal life as on 1.8.94.

(f) Coaches are regularly examined during primary and secondary maintenance, in addition to periodical overhaul in workshops, to keep them fit for passenger traffic.

Free Rail Passes

2308. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Free Railway passes

and PTOs in all classes issued to its employees for the past three years, Zone-wise;

(b) whether this data is not shown in the Annual Report on yearly basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The work of issuing passes/PTOs to the large number of serving/retired Railway employees belonging to various categories is decentralised for the facility of Railway employees, serving/residing in all parts of the country. Such passes are issued by various field units on all-Indian Railways, Production Units and other Railway Establishments spread throughout the country. No consolidated record is thus maintained at one place of the total number of passes/PTOs issued or their actual utilisation by the employees of different Railway Units. It has not, therefore, been found feasible to show the data in the Annual Reports.

Assistance from F.A.O.

2309. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY
SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWISI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.O. has expressed any views in regard to impact of GATT Treaty on food supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government have strictly considered over the FAO report;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has agreed to provide special assistance to the poor nations; and

(f) if so, the details of the assistance likely to be made available to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in its document entitled: Uruguay Round Agreement - A Preliminary Assessment - has expressed the view that agricultural trade liberalization and reduction in export subsidies may lead to higher world prices for food. Production is however expected to increase in the low cost non-subsidizing countries to the extent that the higher world market prices of agricultural commodities are passed on to the producers of these countries. The reduction of agricultural output in developed countries as a whole, would also help to stimulate agricultural activity in the developing countries.

(c) and (d). The FAO document was issued prior to the conclusion of the GATT negotiations at Marrakesh and is in the nature of a preliminary assessment only. As the FAO still continues to review the process of the impact of the Agreement, the document has not been considered by the Government.

(e) and (f). The FAO can extend assistance to member countries for formulation of policies, developing policy alternatives, mobilisation of food aid, technical assistance to raise agricultural productivity, etc., on request.

India being an important member of the FAO also qualifies for such assistance, if the need arises.

Funds for Anti-Locust

2310. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has allocated 3 crore rupees to set up anti-locust infrastructure to combat the menace with the help of privately chartered planes and Vayudoot Services; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) The Government has allocated Rs. 3.0 crores during VIIIth Plan (1992-97) for strengthening the anti-locust infrastructure to combat the menace. During 1993-94 locust incursion the services of the Vayudoot and privately chartered helicopters were utilized.

(b) The question does not arise.

Neral-Matheran Railway Service

2311. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to frequent shutdown of Neral-Matheran Railway Service, tourists have to face great inconvenience;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to replace the old diesel engines on this line with new diesel engines to ensure regular railway service on this line;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides closing down the section during the monsoon season, cancellation has also been done on account of overaged condition of the locos & their non-availability.

(c) and (d). Action has been initiated to procure new locos.

(e) Does not arise.

Indian Education Service

2312. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to intro-

duce Indian Educational Service throughout the Country on the lines of Civil Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have invited views of State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARISELJA): (a) to (d). The Programme of Action (POA) 1992 provides for the establishment of Indian Education Service (IES) as an essential step towards promoting a national perspective on management of Education. It further provides that basic principles, functions on procedures of recruitment of this service should be decided in consultation with the State Governments. Accordingly States have been requested to furnish their detailed comments on the constitution of IES. So far comments of Goa and Karnataka have only been received.

Direct Train from Bokaro to Howrah

2313. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct express train from Bokaro to Howrah via Purulia-Adra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on Consumer Awareness

2314. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) whether a seminar on Consumer Awareness was organised recently by the Indian Federation of Consumer Organisations:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made in the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of the Government 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) and (b). Indian Federation of Consumer Organisations organised a Seminar on Consumer Awareness on 15th July, 1994 in New Delhi. The main suggestions made in the seminar are to include consumer education in schools; to set up more District Fora in Delhi; to provide facilities to consumer organisations to take consumer movement in the villages, etc.

(c) Government welcome these suggestions.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

2315. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure being incurred per student by the Government in Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) whether with a view to keep the expenditure within a reasonable limit, the Government propose to review the existing fees structure and expenditure?

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 the Jawaharlal Nehru University, per capita student expenditure of the University during the year 1993-94 works out to Rs. 45,592.

(b) JNU had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. R. Rajaraman to examine the recommendations of the Punnayya Committee. The Rajaraman Committee has examined in considerable detail the financial and academic norms including possible avenues of income generation, fee structure, expenditure norms etc. The report of the Rajaraman Committee is under consideration of JNU.

Forests Development in Tamil Nadu

2316. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project started with Central as well as foreign assistance for the development of forests in Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years;

(b) the achievements made so far in this regard; and

(c) the assistance provided under each

project during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) (a) to (c). The details of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored ongoing project schemes, for the development of forests in Tamil Nadu, for the last three years are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project Phase-II was taken up in the State with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in 1988-89. The total cost of the Project was Rs. 854 million and the project period was 5 years. The Project period has since been extended upto 1994-95. Yearwise progress of the project is given in the Statement-II attached

STATEMENT-I

Financial: Rupees in lakhs.
Physical: In hectares

S.No.	Schemes	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment	C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment	C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Fuelwood & Fodder Projects Scheme	85.03	4,604	67.28	2,828	75.08	2,805
2.	Minor Forest Produce Scheme	26.18	520	26.23	635	24.31	710
3.	Seed Development	6.00	-	-	-	8.00	-
4.	Aerial Seeding Scheme	118.50	18,000	119.82	18,500	20.00	10,000
5.	Integrated Afforestation & Eco Development Project Scheme	63.79	N.A.	10.00	378	6.45	366

S.No	Schemes	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment	C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment	C.A. Relea- sed	Physical Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Grants in Aid	4.94	-	13.38	-	8.93	-
7.	Wildlife Preservation	65.093	-	92.59	-	134.095	-
8.	Modern Forest Fire Control Methods in India	-	-	5.00	-	8.00	-
9.	Eco-development around important Protected areas	5.02	-	-	-	4.76	-
10.	Project Tiger	5.99	-	29.63	-	40.86	-

S.No.	Schemes	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		C.A. Released	Physical Achievement	C.A. Released	Physical Achievement	C.A. Released	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	*Drought Prone (Ministry of Rural Development)	328.50	-	328.50	-	492.75	-

Abbreviations used

C.A. - Central Assistance.

N.A. - Not Available.

Out of the total financial outlay, 25% of the funds are earmarked for afforestation/tree planting activities.

STATEMENT-II

1. PROJECT TITLE:

Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project-Phase-II.

2. AID AGENCY:

SIDA

3. PROJECT COST:

	1	2
	RS. MILLION	SEK. MILLION
- Total Cost	854.00	379.56*
- Local Contribution	256.20	113.87*
- External Contribution	597.80	313.00*

* Provisionally calculated @ 1 SEK = Rs. 2.25

4. PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL TARGETS BY AFFORESTATION ACTIVITIES:

Afforestation Activities	Physical (ha.) (ha.)	Target M.SDL	Financial Targets (Rs. Million)
- Community Wastelands Development Plantation	56,300	-	145.50
- Recreational Forestry & Strip Planting	-	1.00	-
- Interface Forestry Programme (I.F.P)	4,080	-	25.80
- Agro Forestry in dry Lands	-	35.00	80.20
Total	60,380	36.00	251.50

5. FINANCIAL PROGRESS:

Years	Financial Rs. Million		
	*APD Target	State Outlay	Actual Spent
- 1988-89	148.00	140.51	127.35
- 1989-90	161.60	126.62	160.00
- 1990-91	170.70	184.48	194.69
- 1991-92	181.60	195.50	195.37
- 1992-93	192.10	250.00	240.01
- 1993-94		255.04	250.83

* Appraised Project Document

6. PHYSICAL PROGRESS:

Years	APD Target			Achievement		
	HA.	M.SDL	KM	HA.	M.SDL	KM
1988-89	15,260	5.50	750	13,677	-	779
1989-90	14,160	6.50	600	14,713	5.7	603
1990-91	13,740	7.00	300	14,174	5.5	305
1991-92	16,600	8.00	-	17,366	8.03	-
1992-93	18,100	-	-	18,799	-	-
1993-94	14,250	14.40	-	14,586	17.19	-

Regularisation of Forest Land

2317. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought any clarification from the State Governments, particularly from Maharashtra and Gujarat regarding regularisation of forests land in States;

(b) if so, the details of the clarifications furnished by the State Governments and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the total forest land, in hectares regularised by Government so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments have made available any alternative land for the forest lands regularised in such manner; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Essential details which were lacking have been sought from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat in respect of formal proposals received from these States under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for regularisation of encroachments on forest land.

(b) A reply has been received from Gujarat State Government on 3rd August, 1994 which is under examination. The details requested have not been received from other State Governments.

(c) Since enactment of Forest (Conser-

vation) Act, 1980 formal approvals for diversion of 1.03,000 hectares of forest land in Madhya Pradesh, 1367 hectares in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and approvals in principle for diversion of 28,588 hectares in Kerala and 13,419 hectares in Arunachal Pradesh have been accorded for regularisation of encroachments taken place in forest land prior to 25th October, 1980.

(d) and (e). All these proposals have been approved stipulating compensatory afforestation over equivalent non-forest land or degraded forest land twice in extent to the forest land being diverted.

"Pollution by Oil Refineries"

2318. DR K. V. RAMANUJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding pollution caused by the oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A detailed survey of the refineries in India was conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board to assess the pollution caused by the refineries and treatment systems for pollution control. Based on such survey, a Comprehensive Industry Document was prepared. After evaluating the pollution characteristics of refineries and the control measures, the Minimum National Standards for prescribing permissible limits of pollutants were laid down, both in respect of waste

water and air pollution.

State Pollution Control Boards have been monitoring the refineries in their jurisdiction to find out the load of compliance of the Minimum National Standards (MINAS) prescribed by the Government and the status is as follows:

Out of the 12 refineries in the country, 9 have installed required pollution control systems. The refineries which have not installed the required pollution control systems are:

- 1) Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi.
- 2) Indian Oil Corporation, Haldia.
- 3) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Visakhapatnam.

(c) The status in regard to these defaulting units was reviewed in a meeting of Chairman & Member Secretaries of the State Pollution Control Boards held on August 2-3, 1994. According to the State Pollution Control Boards, all the defaulting units are in the process of installing the pollution control systems.

Railway Lines between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar

2319. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend Ghaziabad and Muradnagar double railway line from Muradnagar to Meerut Cantt. and also electrify it;

(b) if so, the estimated amount allocated therefor;

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

taken up for execution; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). It is proposed to take up a survey for doubling of Muradnagar-Meerut City section. Further consideration of the project would be possible only after the survey report becomes available.

At present, there are no plans to electrify this section due to low traffic density, resource crunch and relative importance vis-a-vis other sections.

Cashewnut Production

2320. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Research Centre for Cashew (NRCC) has any proposals to double the cashewnut production in future and also the export of cashewnut; 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) No, Sir. The National Research Centre for Cashew is engaged in research for developing varieties and technologies which can help in increasing the productivity and production of Cashew. 29 high yielding varieties and grafting technique developed for large scale production of grafts will help to increase the production. The subject of exports is not handled by the National Research Centre for Cashew.

(b) Does not arise.

Audit Report of Super Bazar

2321. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA
PATIL:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

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

(a) whether the Audit Report in respect
of the Co-operative Stores (Super Bazar)
for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 has since
been submitted;

(b) whether some irregularities and
shortcomings have come to the notice of the
Government;

(c) if so, the amount involved in the
recket and action taken thereon;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether audit for the year 1993-94
has been completed;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) to (d). The Auditors, in their Report
for 1991-92, had mentioned a case in which
liability to pay was disowned by a party to
which goods worth Rs. 11.78 lakhs were
sold on credit. The case had already come
to the notice of the authorities of Super
Bazar before it was pointed out by the
auditors and the concerned official of Super
Bazar had been suspended. The matter

was handed over to the Crime Branch of the
Delhi Police for investigation and the case
has since been committed to Court.

(e) The accounts for the year 1993-94
are under audit and the Auditors Report is
likely to be received shortly.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) There is no delay. The audit is
expected to be completed as per the sched-
ule programme.

Bhitarakanika Wildlife Sanctuary

2322. SHRI RABI RAY:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn
to a report in 'The Times of India' New Delhi
dated 27.6.94 about the state of affairs in the
Bhitarakanika Wildlife Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
reaction thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Gov-
ernment has seen the report.

(b) and (c). Information in this regard
has been called for from the Government of
Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foodgrains at Subsidised Rate

2323. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-

BUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to give a grant to supply foodgrains to the poor people on subsidised rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government 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 (c). No, Sir. However, the Government of Orissa has requested for reduction in the Central Issue Prices of rice meant for distribution in the areas covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System.

Face Lifting of Mysore Railway Station

2324. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of face lifting of Mysore City Railway Station has been taken up during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spend during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Face lifting of Mysore Railway Station has been recently sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 14.90 lakh with an allocation of Rs. 2 lakh for the current year. Although preparatory work in

this regard has been taken up, no expenditure has so far been incurred.

[*Translation*]

Development of Character in Schools

2325. DR S P YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for developing good character at national level by making it a part of school/college education; 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) and (b). Character development is a holistic concept giving stress on certain fundamental values to be inculcated. Compulsory character education presupposes that consciousness of these essential values should permeate the whole curriculum and programme of activities in the school. The cultivation of social and moral values has been dealt with as a major concern in the National Policy on Education, 1986 and the National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education - A Framework brought out by the NCERT. An attempt has been made to integrate the various elements of value education in the guidelines and syllabi prepared by the NCERT for all stages of school education.

2. The NCERT revised its own textbooks on the basis of these guidelines during 1989-1992 integrating the various elements of value education. The NCERT's syllabi and textbooks have been adopted or

adapted by the State Governments in varying degrees. Moreover, for strengthening value and culture education in school and non-formal education sectors, the Government of India has introduced a Central-Sector (Plan) Scheme in 1993-94 for providing assistance to government and voluntary agencies to conduct innovative programmes.

3. At the university level, the University Grants Commission has issued guidelines for restructuring of courses at the first degree level which inter-alia, provide for foundation courses. The foundation courses amongst others provide for the study of growth of character education.

[English]

Tehri Dam

2326. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to stated:

(a) whether the standing Environmental Appraisal Committee has drawn attention of the Government to the geological, seismic, social and ecological hazards of the Tehri Dam;

(b) if so, the conditions imposed at the time of giving environmental clearance to the project; and

(c) whether these conditions have been met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tehri Dam Project was accord-

ed environmental clearance subject to conditions, which include the following:

- The Project Authorities must get the safety aspects and the design of the Dam approved by the High Level Expert Committee constituted for the purpose;
- Catchment Area Treatment Plans shall be prepared;
- A plan for command area development will be prepared;
- A study will be done on the flora and fauna going under submergence;
- A disaster management plan will be worked out.

(c) The progress with respect to the compliance of Stipulated conditions is as follows:

- The safety aspects of the dam have been examined and approved by the Government;
- The broad Catchment Area Treatment Plan has been submitted, while the comprehensive plan is awaited;
- Studies with respect to flora and fauna have been completed. An action plan for fisheries has been formulated;
- The Command Area Development Plan and the Disaster Management Plan have been prepared and the project proponents have initiated action for seeking approval.

Conversion of N.G. to B.G.

2327. MAJOR D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration for conversion of narrow gauge line in Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be materialised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pathankot-Joginder Nagar is a mountainous railway line having steep gradients, sharp curves, tunnels and viaducts which are not suitable for BG. Conversion of the NG line to BG on this section is thus not technically feasible.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Railway Line

2328. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to electrify Kanpur-Jhansi Railway section;

(b) if so, the time by which this section is likely to be electrified;

(c) whether funds have been provided to commence this work during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. At present there are no plans to electrify this section.

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

[*English*]

Milk Co-operatives Union in Goa

2329. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI R SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has been operating and financing Goa's apex milk co-operatives for the past so many years under the Operation Flood Phase-III Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of co-operatives under the apex milk union, the quantity of milk procured, distributed and financial viability etc.;

(c) whether the Government of Goa has recently allowed a Bombay based private dairy product company to set up an export oriented dairy unit in the State;

(d) if so, whether the NDDB has not been favourable to the aforesaid decision of the Government of Goa and requested the State Government to review it;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government of Goa thereto?

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

(b) There is only one apex milk union in Goa called Goa Distt. Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd. There are 145 Cooperatives under the apex milk union. The Milk Union on an average procured 22,500 litres of milk per day and marketed a round 43,000 litres of milk per day during 1993-94. The union is financially viable and has made a net profit of Rs. 4.30 lakh during 1992-93.

(c) to (f). The Government of Goa had granted permission to M/s IDEAL Vitamin Food Product Ltd., Bombay for setting up a Dairy Plant at Ponda, Goa for manufacturing 'dairy milk'. The NDDDB had not favoured to the aforesaid decision of Government of Goa and had requested the State Government to review the decision, since it would be detrimental to the interest of milk producers of Goa. The High Powered Committee has decided to withdraw the permission granted to private company to set up dairy unit in Goa.

Historical Lodge in Shimla

2330. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that historical viceregal lodge in Shimla is in thick of controversy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the lodge is not being maintained properly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b). A public interest Writ Petition has been filed and is pending in the Supreme Court in which it has been inter alia, prayed that the Government should be directed not to change the purpose for which the Viceregal Lodge in Shimla is currently being used.

(c) to (e). Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, has informed that the building is maintained properly. However, the main Rashtrapati Nivas Building has developed some structural cracks due to settlement of foundation which requires restoration and preservation. The Institute has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) for the preservation, conservation and restoration of Rashtrapati Nivas.

[*Translation*]

Fisheries in Moti Jheel

2331. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved a scheme costing 36 lakh rupees to clean and undertake fisheries at Moti jheel located in East Champaran district of Bihar State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not starting work under this scheme; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is

likely to be implemented?

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 World Bank has approved a scheme costing Rs. 18.8 lakhs to clean and undertake fisheries in Moti jheel located in East Champaran district of Bihar State.

(b) and (c). The items of work under the scheme comprise (i) Deweeding, (ii) Construction of two nos. Sluice Gates, (iii) Earth work for water control and (iv) Earth works on protection dykes.

The preliminary work leading to award of contract has been completed and the work is expected to start after the monsoon.

Supply of Wagons

2332. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for the supply of wagons to fulfil the requirements of various economic sectors of the State;

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

(c) the steps taken to fulfil this demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No request from Government of Madhya Pradesh has been received. However, representations from Commissioner, Raipur Division and Collector, Raipur District were received in February/March 1994 by South Eastern Railway, regarding supply of wag-

ons for movement of foodgrains to South.

(c) Loading of foodgrains on FCI account during February to April 1994 was less than demand due to storage problems of FCI at destination points. All these demands have been met with in the subsequent months.

[English]

Teachers in Engineering Colleges

2333. SHRIK. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include teachers' representatives in the Board of Governors of Regional Engineering Colleges for the ventilation of grievances of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Regional Engineering College, Calicut has implemented the Union Government's direction in respect of promotion of teachers; 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). As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, Board of Governors of each Regional Engineering College includes two representatives of the faculty.

(c) and (d). Selection and promotion of teachers and their pay scales in Regional Engineering Colleges are governed by the recommendation of All India Council for

Technical Education and as approved by the Government. Regional Engineering College, Calicut has implemented the directive of the Government issued vide letter No. F. 6-1/88 T. 5 dated 28.2.89.

Strike by FCI Employees

2334. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in some F.C.I. Godowns in Kerala are on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Workers in 8 depots of Kerala have struck work at the behest of FCI Workers Union demanding direct payment by FCI despite the fact that these depots had been functioning under the labour Cooperative Society System which ensures that there is no exploitation of the workers possible under the contract labour system.

Though the FCI management had discussed their demand, they are adamant and have not abandoned the demand. Since the issue has wider ramifications, the whole matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Food. Govt./FCI management has, therefore, appealed to the Union not to precipitate the matter in the interest of the food economy of the country.

Bhopal-Ramganj Mandi Railway Line

2335. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out for Bhopal-Ramganj Mandi railway line; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government are likely to give its approval?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic survey conducted in '92 for a new BG line between Bhopal and Ramganj Mandi revealed that the cost of the 262 kms line will be Rs. 249.77 crores with a negative rate of return. In view of the unremunerative nature of the line, the work could not be considered for being taken up.

National Transport Policy Committee

2336. SHRI ANKUSHRAORAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the modal shares of freight traffic suggested by the National Transport Policy Committee for moving through rail and road network;

(b) the actual trends of modal share being moved by rail and road today;

(c) whether there is a decline in the share of freight traffic by Railways; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The National Transport Policy Committee in its report projected that Railways modal share of freight would be 72% by the year 2000 AD and 28% for Road network.

(b) Regular compilation of rail and road

shares in total freight movement is not done. Last time these were compiled by the Steering Committee on Perspective Planning for Transport Development set up by Planning Commission which submitted its report in 1988, according to which Railway's share during the year 1970-71 was 69.0%, in 1980-81 was 61.9% and in 1986-87 it was 51.5%. However, Economic Survey 1993-94 assesses the Railway's share of freight traffic to be around 40%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Transport is a derived demand. Railways are best suited for long distance bulk movement of traffic which is generally offered by Core Sector industries. Less than projected level of traffic offering from Core Sector combined with reduced average lead have to a large extent been responsible for negative growth in the Railway's modal share.

Decontrol of Sugar Prices

2337. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) has recently submitted a Memorandum to the Government regarding complete decontrol of sugar prices on a long-term basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating inter-alia the grounds on the basis of which the aforesaid demand has been made by the ISMA; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Indian Sugar Mills Association vide their representation dated 29.7.1994 submitted to Government recently have requested for decontrol of sugar mainly on the following grounds:

- (i) Decontrol will induce competition leading to greater efficiency and lower cost.
 - (ii) Decontrol would lead to higher production thus increasing Government revenue and generating surplus for export.
 - (iii) Vulnerable sections of the society can be given sugar at lesser prices through direct subsidy.
 - (iv) If incentives for new sugar factories are at all to be provided, this can be done by allowing new units an appropriate remission in excise duty on sugar.
 - (v) Decontrol of sugar prices would help resurrect the sugar economy in a manner that the country will not face sugar shortage in future.
 - (vi) Decontrol will ensure a level playing field for all the three sweeteners, viz., sugar, khandsari & gur.
 - (vii) The policy of economic liberalisation should be extended to the sugar sector as controls have become highly counter-productive.
- (c) For the present, Government do not have any proposal for decontrol of sugar.

Bureau of Industrial Standards

2338. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3959 on April 19, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on BIS has given its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other plans have also been drawn up by the BIS to minimise marketing of inferior quality products in view of the large number of complaints of violation of quality control orders on consumer goods; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). The BIS Standing Committee on Enforcement had its first meeting in May, 1994 and made the following recommendations:

- (i) BIS should launch publicity drives so that concepts and requirements of quality and standards and legal provisions thereon become widely known all over the country.
- (ii) Recognized consumer organizations in the country should be encouraged to initiate action relating to enforcement.
- (iii) Lacunae in the existing statutory provisions on enforcement of quality standards should be plugged.

(c) and (d). BIS is taking all possible measures to minimise the misuse of ISI mark. State Governments have been requested to ensure effective enforcement of Quality Control Orders. Regular enforcement drives are carried out and raids conducted, with the help of State authorities, to check misuse of ISI mark. Violation of ISI mark is investigated and prosecutions launched wherever feasible. Consumers, traders and the manufacturers are educated on quality standards and statutory provisions through mass contact programmes.

[Translation]

Import of Oilseeds

2339. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking recourse to import oilseeds in order to meet the requirement of the country;

(b) if so, the details of oilseed imported during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of the countries from which oilseeds have been imported along with 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) to (c). No Sir. The Government has not taken recourse to import oilseeds for extraction of edible oils to meet the domestic demand during the past three years.

[English]

Godavari Bridge

2340. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present stage of progress of Godavari Bridge;
- (b) the time by which it is likely to be completed;
- (c) whether the progress is halted for want of funds; and
- (d) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) About 66% work completed.

- (b) March '96.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

14 Slogans

2341. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware the Railway Administration have prepared 14 slogans with the help of Indian Health Organisation to propagate usage of condom (NIRODH) to arrest AIDS, which are being announced on the Railway Stations through public addressing system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, Government is aware that the slogans are vulgar and very bad in taste

and that these are being used by the local road romeos to tease the young women on the streets and corners;

(d) if so, whether the Government will consider to direct the Railway Administration to stop the use of these slogans; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consult some of the women's organisations in addition to Indian Health Organisation before such slogans are approved and made use of?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Doubling of Railway Line between Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram

2342. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land for the doubling of Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram line has been acquired;

(b) if not, reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which land acquisition is expected to be completed?

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

(b) Constraint of resources.

(c) 31.3.95.

Additional Coach in Vikramshila-Magadh Express

2343. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the passenger load from Bihar Sharif, Nalanda, Pavapuri and Rajgir to Delhi is gradually increasing;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to attach additional coach in Vikramshila-Magadh Express at Bakhityar Junction of the Eastern Railway to facilitate these passengers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) The traffic from Bihar Sharif, Nalanda, Pavapuri and Rajgir towards Delhi does not justify attachment of extra coach by Vikramshila-Magadh Express.

Railway Station in Bhopal Division

2344. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities available at Budni, Obaidulla Ganj, Vidisha, Ganj-Basoda, Kurwai railway stations under Bhopal division of the Central Railway are being suitably utilised;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities available there and the position of the work of levelling the platforms at the said stations; and

(c) the time by which the levelling and repair work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Facilities like suitable platforms, water supply and seating arrangements, booking and waiting facilities, commensurate with the volume of traffic handled, have been provided at all these stations. Platform surfaces at these stations are in a satisfactory condition. However, work of raising of platform at Obaidulla Ganj is in progress and the same is targeted for completion by March, 1995.

World Environment Fund

2345. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have obtained any funds from the World Environment Fund in 1993-94 and during current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent India has been benefitted for having instituted increasing limitations and following guidelines as per international agreements with regard to environment;

(d) whether these funds have been channelled to India for restricting use of CFCs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) of June, 1992 deliberated, among other issues, on the ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to

developing countries, for sustainable development programmes. The Global Environment Facility (GEE), to be managed jointly by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was recommended as one possibility. During the pilot phase of the GEE which operated from July, 1991 onwards, projects to the extent of approximately \$44.5 million were sanctioned. The details of the approved projects are given in the Statement-I attached.

(c) India has participated actively in the international debate on the environment and has ratified several major agreements and Conventions including the Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Conservation of Biodiversity and the Montreal Protocol on the phase out of ozone depleting substances. It is recognised that partic-

ipation in international Conventions places certain obligations on the country, and which promote sustainable development both locally and globally. Participation in international agreements also entitles India to receiving both financial and technical assistance. It also serves to establish the point that while developing countries such as India are necessarily concerned with efforts to reduce poverty and to provide basic necessities to the population, we are also committed to the cause of environmental protection at the global level.

(d) and (e). So far, an amount of approximately \$11.5 million has been approved on 30 activities including 16 investment projects, for regulating the CFCs in India. These have been sanctioned by the Multilateral Fund of Montreal Protocol and include technical assistance as well as investment projects. The details of the approved projects are given in the Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-1

Project Name	Department	Implementing Agency	Theme	Size
1. Alternate Energy Project	MNES	World Bank	Global Warming	\$30 million
2. Optimising Development of Small Hydel Resources in the Hilly Regions of India	MNES	UNDP	Global Warming	\$7.5 million
3. Development of High Rate Bio-methanation Processes as a means of reducing GHG Emissions	MNES	UNDP	Global Warming	\$5.4 million
4. Cost of Effective Options for Limiting GHG Emissions	MoEF	World Bank	Global Warming	Technical assistance of \$1.5 million
			approved Final Project Document under preparation	

Abbreviations used:

MNES - Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources.

MoEF - Ministry of Environment and Forests.

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme.

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Feasibility study for the recovery and recycling of refrigerants (category: General)	Ozone Cell (MOEF)	UNIDO	NIL	1,760,000	55,000	March 1994	June 1994	Ongoing
2.	Substitution of CFC-11 mente refrigerant by HCPC-123 in	-do-	World Bank	36	18,144,000	567,000	-	-	Yet to com for finalisation

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency (Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through)	Nature of the project (Theme)* (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid (Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned))	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	centrifugal chillers (M/s Blue Star Ltd.)								of agreements for flow of funds
3.	Conversion of compressor manufacture from CFC 12 to HFC-134 a design (M/s Shriram Industrial Enterprises Ltd.)	-do-	-do-	18	21,920,000	685,000			-do-

3.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency (Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through)	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Project formulation for the mence conversion of electronic cleaning processes from CFC-113/alcohol blended and 1,1,1-trichloroethane to non-CFC cleaning (Category: General)	Ozone Cell (MOEF)	UNIDO	Nil	2,368,000	74,000	.	.	Likely to com soon

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency	Nature of the project (Theme)	Size of aid	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Assistance in project preparation in all sectors (Category: General)	-do-	UNDP	Nil	3,200,00	100,00	Apr 1993	Sept 1994	Ongoing
6.	Institutional strengthening (Category: General)	-do-	-do-	Nil	13,779,200	430,600	Apr. 1993	March 1996	Ongoing
7.	Country programme preparation (Category: General)	-do-	-do-	Nil	6,400,000	200,000	-do-	Nov. 1993	Over

(both should be mentioned)

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency (Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through)	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Preparation of investment projects (Category)	-do-	World Bank	Nil	5,600,000	175,000	Apr. 1993	Oct. 1993	Over
9.	Project formulation for phasement sing out ODS in the unorganized sector (Category:General)	Ozone Cell (MCEF)	UNIDO	Nil	1,760,000	55,000			Yet to com for selection of local consultant by DC, SSI & UNIDO

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Survey of ODS use-do- in the small-scale (including tiny) and informal sectors, data base generation and ODS transition management planning (Category:General)		UNDP	Nil	3,840,000	120,000	-	-	Likely to commence soon
11.	User sector pre- investment studies (Category: General)		World Bank	Nil	a) 3,200,000 b) 12,800,000	100,000 100,000	Nov 1993	Apr. 1994	Over

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency	Nature of the project	Size of aid	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Aero Pharma Aerosol Con- version. (M/s Aero Pharma Pvt. Ltd.)	-do-	-do-	36	2,000,640	62,520	-	-	Yet to commence for finalization of agreements for flow of funds
13.	Modification of CFC 12 mobile Air conditioning manufacturing for NFC 134a (M/s Subros Limited)	-do-	-do-	84	54,720,000	1,710,000	-	-	-do-

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Application development for the conversion of CFC-II/Polyol systems to low/non-ODS formulation (M/s Manali Petro-chemical Ltd.)	-do-	-do-	488	22,400,000	700,000	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Application Development for the conversion of CFC-II/Polyol	Ozone cell (MCEF)	World Bank	705	18,741,888	585,684			Yet to commence for finalisation of agreements

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10,
	system to low/non-ODS formulations. (M/s US Petro-projects)								for flow of funds
16.	Conversion of compressor designs for refrigerators and appliances from CFC-12 to HFC-134a. (M/s Kirloskar Copeland Ltd.)	-do-	-do-	125	17,532,800	547,900			-do-

S No	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of commencement	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Phase-out of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PU/E for thermoware (M/s Eagle Flask Industries Ltd)	-do-	UNDP	20	11,680,000	365,000	-	-	-do-
18	Phase out of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of extruded polyethylene foam sheet (M/s Camphor & Allied's Products Limited)	-do-	-do-	120	8,960,000	280,000	-	-	-do-

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Phase-out of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF for panels (M/s Sunpra Ltd.)	Ozone Cell (MOEF)	UNDP	20	13,248,000	414,000			Yet to commence for finalisation of agreements for flow of funds
20.	Project preparation assistance (Category:General)	-do-	UNDP	Nil	3,200,000	100,000			Yet to commence as earlier funds are not fully exhausted

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Preparation of investment projects for India ODS 1 (Category:General)	-do-	World Bank	Nil	2,266,784	70,837			
22.	Training of the financial intermediary on Multi-lateral fund and World Bank project processing procedures (Category:General)	-do-	-do-	Nil	19,200,000	600,000	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Ongoing

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency (Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through)	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid (Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned))	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Redesigning and development of CFC	-do-	46	1,696,000	240,500				Yet to commence for finalization of agreements for flow of funds
	12 Open-type compressors for use with NCFE-22 refrigerant (M/s Freeze King Industries Pvt. Ltd.)								
24.	Phase out of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of PU foams (M/s U. Foam Pvt Ltd)	-do-	UNDP	35	10,496,000	328,000			-do-

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Transfer of Alternative Technology Cell for Halon fire protection Systems and Technical Assistance (MOEF)		UNEP	Nil	9,888,000	309,000	-	-	Yet to commence for finalization of agreements for flow of funds
26.	Phase out of CFC in manufacture of phenolic foam and foam products (M/s Bakeite Nylam Ltd.)	-do-	UNDP	58	11,744,000	367,000			-do-

S No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts or any other)	Funding agency (Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through)	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out)	Size of aid Indian Rs (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Conversion of electronic cleaning processes from ODS solvents to vet-media blastic and aqueous' cleaning (M/s ITI-Mankapur)	-do-	UNIDO	66.4	19,525,120	610,160			-do-
28	Conversion of process for manufacture of disposable syringes from ED/CFC-12 to EO/CO2 sterilisation	-do-	World Bank	50	15,392,000	481,000			-do-

S.No.	Name of the project	Implementing Agency (Department/ Division/State Govts. or any other)	Funding agency Multi-lateral fund on the Montreal Protocol through	Nature of the project (Theme) (Quantity of ODS to be phased out	Size of aid Indian Rs. (both should be mentioned)	Foreign Currency US \$	Date of comment	Date to be completed	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	and direct siliconisation (M/s Hindustan Syringes) and Medical Devices)								
29.	Replacement of CFC-II Blowing-agent in polyurethane (PU) foam systems with low and Non-ODs materials (M/s Expanded Incorporation)	-do-		456	16,068,160	502,130			-do-
30.	Strategy and Action program for the Cell elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of foams. (Category:General)	Ozone		UNDP	Nil	6,400,000	200,000		- Yet to commence for finalization of agreements for flow of funds
				2363.4	11,435,511				

Wagon Orders

2346. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought Prime Minister's intervention in regard to the shortfall in orders for wagons which have adversely effected the movement of products in their States; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to make available sufficient wagons for those States?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed the Prime Minister requesting for intervention in the matter of placement of wagon orders. But there has been no reference about adverse effect on movement of products/commodities.

(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has been appraised of the current scenario of wagon procurement. Wagon availability is sufficient to meet the traffic demands.

Intach Publication on Tehri Dam

2347. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has brought out a publication regarding the possible seismic effects of Tehri Dam;

(b) whether the Government have taken note of the expert views collated therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The book brought out by INTACH entitled "Earthquake Hazard and Large Dams in the Himalayas" is a compilation of views expressed by eminent scientists on issues relating to seismicity and safety of dams in the Himalayan region. The safety aspects of Tehri Dam project were considered by a High Level Committee constituted by the Government and their report of July, 1994 reveals that the design of the dam has been subjected to peak ground acceleration of 0.5g and found satisfactory.

Railway Track Site

2348. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation and Citizens Committee have been requesting the Railway Board to hand over the railway track site via Satya Narayan Puram to enable it to develop it into a 80 feet wide road connecting National Highway No. 5 and National Highway No. 9;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest response of the Railway Board to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request involves removal of 3 kilometres of railway track and relinquishment of railway land measuring 10.25 hectare to the Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada for formation of road.

(c) The request can be agreed to if the Municipal Corporation agrees to bear the cost of removal of the track and construction of a third line parallel to the existing Waltair-Vijayawada main line and hands over to the Railway an equivalent area of land in exchange.

Jajpur-Keonjhar and Talcher Line

2349. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered survey work for a rail link between Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and Talcher in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Traffic Survey has been taken up.

(c) Within the financial year 94-95.

Levy Sugar

2350. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to change the present system of 60:40 free sale and levy sugar as per levy allotment orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make available sufficient stock of sugar for sale through Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to change the ratio of 60:40 of free sale to levy sugar as the present system is functioning satisfactorily.

(d) Arrangements have been made to import the required quantity of levy sugar through STC/MMTC to ensure that Public Distribution System supplies are maintained at the present level.

Howrah Railway Station

2351. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway did not comply with the direction for pollution control at the Howrah Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the remedial and penal measures taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The matter relating to setting up of pollution control measures by Howrah Railway Station is being reviewed by the Honourable Supreme Court in Public Interest Litigation Petition No. 3727 of 1985-M.C. Mehta Versus Union of India. Earlier, for not complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for pollution control at Howrah Rail-

way Station, the Court ordered its closure. During the subsequent hearing, on the suggestions of the Hon'ble Judges, the railway authorities gave an assurance that they would make temporary arrangements for treating effluents in the first phase and subsequently set-up a permanent Effluent Treatment Plant. On 29th July 1994. Howrah Railway Station authorities informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that they have given a contract during July 1994 for construction of 3.5 mld Effluent Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 1.97 crores which is likely to be completed in 18 months time.

[Translation]

Production of Paddy

2352. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of paddy during the last three years year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any fall has been registered in its production, particularly in Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the excess production was utilized during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The total production of rice during the last three years i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The production of rice during 1993-94 is estimated to be higher than that in earlier two years in the country and also in the Bihar State.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The excess production during 1993-94 was utilized to build-up buffer-stock through higher procurement under Minimum Support Price operation.

STATEWISE ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION OF RICE

State	Production (Thousand Tonnes)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	9249.4	8557.4	8785
Assam	3197.2	3299.7	3337
Bihar	4753.2	3569.1	6221
Gujarat	690.6	829.6	839
Haryana	1812.0	1869.0	2050
Jammu & Kashmir	550.1	550.1	790
Karnataka	2826.1	2967.5	2921
Kerala	1060.3	1084.8	1080
Madhya Pradesh	5248.5	5431.8	5822
Maharashtra	2100.2	2363.8	2476
Orissa	6659.7	5387.7	6601

State	Production (Thousand Tonnes)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Punjab	6755.0	7002.0	7213
Rajasthan	119.5	174.8	143
Tamilnadu	6596.3	6563.6	6228
Tripura	474.5	438.2	-
Uttar Pradesh	9411.4	9615.4	10109
West Bengal	11954.2	11732.9	11750
Others	1065.4	1173.4	1670
ALL INDIA	74677.6	72610.8	78035

[English]

Dividend to Central Exchequer

2353. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have refused to pay dividend to the Central Exchequer on the ground that its dues worth Rs. 600 crores may first be reimbursed by the Central Power Stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Ministry of Finance in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to settle the matter amicably?

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

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

Eco-Friendly Refrigeration System

2354. MAJ. GEN. (RETD).
BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has built an indigenous vapour absorption refrigeration system which is environment friendly and energy conserving;

(b) whether the Government have tak-

en any initiative in development of such a system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (d). The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras is working on three different concepts of Vapour Absorption Refrigeration System, all of which are environment friendly. These systems also have energy conservation potential in that they can be operated with industrial waste heat and Solar Energy. Out of these three systems, two have the Government's support by way of funding/sponsorship.

[Translation]

Super Fast Mail/Express Trains

2355. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more emphasis is being given on running super fast mail/express trains in the country;

(b) the comparative figures of these two types of trains as per the present position;

(c) whether there is more demand for super fast mail/express trains than Rajdhani Express as these trains meet the requirement of more passengers; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have formulated any other scheme in regard to these trains?

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

(b) As on 1-7-1994, there were 50 pairs of Superfast trains (excluding Rajdhani/ Shatabdis) against a very large number of all categories of trains.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No other scheme has been formulated.

SC/ST Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2356. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana;

(b) the action taken to fill up these vacancies and the latest position in this regard; and

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

[English]

Super Bazar

2357. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the suppliers of washing soaps in the Super Bazar had increased the rates of their products on the imposition of duty in 1994-95 Budget and withdrawn the same later on;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether neither the products of some of these suppliers were taxed nor did some of them pay any excise duty to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for increasing the rates;

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such suppliers;

(f) whether discrimination is being made between the suppliers of washing soaps and detergents in the placement of supply orders on them;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the details of the supply orders placed on each of these suppliers by the Super Bazar during the last three years, month-wise and product-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). Super Bazar has reported that in the first week of March, 1994 all the three suppliers of washing soaps 555 (Gora Mal Hari Ram), Bobby (Khanna Soap Factory) & 255 (Moti Soap Factory) demanded 10% increase in the price because of imposition of Excise Duty. Later on in May, 1994, Moti Soap Factory and Khanna Soap Factory withdrew the price increase due to Excise Duty but M/s Gora Mal Hari

Ram did not withdraw the Excise Duty as stated by them that they were still in the power sector and paying the Excise Duty.

(c) to (e). In order to ascertain the facts, clarification has been sought by the Super Bazar from the manufacturers.

(f) and (g). Super Bazar has reported that no discrimination is being done by them.

(h) The efforts required to complete the details month-wise and product-wise in the last three years will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. Besides, these are matters of commercial confidentiality.

[*Translation*]

Length of Double Track

2358. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of double track in kms. laid down during the last three years;

(b) the target fixed in this regard for the year 1994-95; and

(c) the estimated cost to be incurred on this work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 693 kms.

(b) 300 kms.

(c) Rs. 150 crores in 1994-95.

Central Pollution Control Board

2359. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has incurred losses due to performing works other than controlling pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The reported loss mentioned in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C.&A.G.) for the year ended 31.3.1992 (No. 2 of 1993) (Scientific Departments), in respect of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was incurred in the procurement of two transformers required for providing regular and stable electricity supply in the CPCB building which also houses laboratories, with highly sensitive equipment. The report of C.&A.G. stated that CPCB had to procure two transformers at the risk and cost of the electric contractor. The difference between cost paid (Rs. 4.54 lakhs) and tender cost (Rs. 2.58 lakhs) was recoverable from the electrical contractor. However, the Arbitrators had disallowed the claims since the correct clause was not enforced by Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board has filed a suit against this Award and the matter is pending for decision in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

[*English*]

Regularisation of Khalasis

2360. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Northern Railway, ser...

es of a number of Khalasis who have been working since 1976 and have also been screened by the Delhi Division for absorption on regular post, have still not been regularised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when their services are likely to be regularised;

(c) whether the verdict of the CAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi in favour of these Khalasis delivered on April 13, 1993 has still not been implemented by the concerned Railway Administration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Late Running of North-East and Puri Express

2361. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the North-East and Puri Express run in time during the months of June and July, 1994; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the efforts made to ensure timely running of these trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) During the months of June and July, 1994 North-East Express ran right time on 4 days in the Up direction and 17 days in the Down direction. During the same period Puri Express (4

days a week) ran right time on 6 days in the Up direction and 20 days in the Down direction.

(b) The reasons for delay are Agitations, Alarm Chain Pullings and other miscreant activities, accidents, bad weather, Equipment failures, Engineering restrictions etc. To improve punctuality, all possible steps including intensive chasing and round-the-clock monitoring of the running of the Mail/Express trains are taken to eliminate all the detentions within the control of the Railways.

Free Rail Passes to Retired Railway Employees

2362. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for issuing passes to the retired railway employees;

(b) the number of passes admissible under the rules to such employees who have rendered less than 20 years of service at the time of retirement;

(c) whether such passes are being issued to the widows of the railway employees who had retired after 1987;

(d) whether the proposal for issuing passes to the widows on their retirement is under consideration of the Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Nil.

(c) to (e). Widows of those Railway employees who were/are in service on or after 12.3.87 are eligible for passes under the scheme of grant of passes to widows. The question of grant of passes to widows of those Railway employees who had retired prior to 12.3.87 is subjudice before Su-

preme Court.

Widows, who are Railway employees, are, however, eligible on their retirement for post-retirement Complimentary Passes, subject to fulfillment of the conditions laid down in the Rules.

STATEMENT

Railway employees on their superannuation/retirement as the case may be are granted Post-retirement Complimentary Passes, on the following scale

<i>Category of Railway Employee</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>No. of sets</i>
Group 'A' & 'B'	a) With Railway service of 20 years or more but less than 25 years	2 sets per year
	b) With minimum Railway service of 25 years	3 sets per year
Group 'C'	a) With Railway service of 20 years or more but less than 25 years	1 set per year
	b) With minimum Railway service of 25 years	2 sets per year
Group 'D'	a) <u>Retired prior to 1.7.93</u> With minimum Railway service of 25 years	1 set in per year
	b) <u>Retired on or after 1.7.93</u> With minimum Railway service of 25 years	1 set every year

[English]

Railway Projects in Orissa

2363. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Development Projects in Orissa have been shelved and the money allotted for these projects transferred to other States;

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

(c) whether shelving of these projects is

likely to increase escalation in cost of these projects. and

(d) the amounts already spent on the ongoing Railway Projects in the State?

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

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

(d) The details of new railway line and doubling projects presently under execution in Orissa and the amount spent so far on them is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost	Amount spent upto 3/94	Funds allo- caed in 94-95
NEW LINES					
1.	Koraput-Rayagada	164	419.20	387.94	17.00
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur	172	220.00	99.66	35.11
3.	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh	54	100.00	0.50	2.00
4.	Daitari-Banspani	147	242.55	11.50	23.00
5.	Khurda Road- Bolangir	289	353.38	—	1.00

.No.	• Name of the Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost	Amount spent upto 3/94	Funds allo- caed in 94-95
DOUBLINGS					
6.	Ambodala-Bissam Cuttack & Therubali- Gumada	100	84.20	78.05	4.17
7.	Joranda Road- Hindol Road	28	25.09	22.46	2.63
8.	Talcher-Hindol Road	32	27.61	19.91	6.71
9.	Rajatgarh-Nergundi	26	37.64	—	2.00

National Award on Consumer Protection

2364. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to give 'National Youth Award for Consumer Protection';

(b) if so, the criteria on the basis of which this award is given; and

(c) the persons awarded during 1993-94?

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

(b) Under the scheme of the award, the youths including Women in the age group of 15-35 years who have done outstanding work in the field of consumer protection are eligible for the award.

(c) The Central Government has invited proposals for the year 1993 from eligible youths upto 15th August, 1994. As such, no youth has been selected for this Award, so far.

Environment Agreement with Austria

2365. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently signed an agreement with Austria pertaining to environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Austria to the Government under the Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). During the visit of Ms. Maria Rauch-Kallat, the Federal Minister for Environment, Youth and Family Affairs of Austria, to India, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Austria for Cooperation in the field of Environment was signed on January 13, 1994. The text of the MoU is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The MoU does not deal directly with provision of assistance, but rather sets out enabling clauses to facilitate practical collaboration in the field of environmental policy and exchange of ideas and experiences in environment related areas.

STATEMENT

Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs, of the Republic of Austria

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the Republic of India, and the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs of the Republic of Austria (hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties),

Affirming the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between

their respective countries;

Determined to undertake efforts and endeavours for protection of the environment and to improve environmental quality;

Desiring to strengthen collaboration between the two countries in areas of mutual interest in the field of environment and towards this end to exchange information, ideas, skills and techniques;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Cooperation under this Memorandum of Understanding shall include:

1. Exchange of experience in designing national policies aiming at the implementation of the process of sustainable development.
2. Organisation of support for scientific and technological cooperation relevant to the environment.
3. Cooperation in development of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.
4. Exchange of relevant data and information.
5. Cooperation in relevant international fora.

Article II

Within the framework of Article I, the cooperation shall particularly focus on the

following areas:

1. Air pollution;
2. Waste management, technical and financial aspects;
3. Vehicle exhaust emissions;
4. Nature protection, particularly mountain areas;
5. Energy efficiency and alternative source of energy; and
6. Any other area mutually agreed between the Parties.

Article III

A "Joint Working Group" shall be established to coordinate the work being undertaken under this Memorandum of Understanding and to evaluate its results.

The Joint Working Group shall consist of an equal number of representatives from the two countries and shall meet alternately at Delhi and Vienna.

Article IV

Each Party shall provide for the costs, in accordance with its own financial and budgetary processes and subject to the availability of funds, of discharging its responsibilities under this Memorandum of Understanding.

Article V

This Memorandum of Understanding shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the respective laws and regulations of the two countries.

Article VI

1. This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force from the date of its signing by both the Parties.
2. This Memorandum of Understanding may be modified, extended or terminated by mutual agreement of the Parties.
3. The termination of this Memorandum of Understanding shall not affect the completion of the activities already underway.

Done at New Delhi on the 13th day of January, 1994 in two originals each in the Hindi, English and German languages, all the texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

On behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the Republic of India	On behalf of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs Federal Republic of Austria
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(KAMALNATH) (MARIARAUCH-KALLAT)

Minister for Environment and Forest	The Federal Minister of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs
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DMU in Adra-Midnapur Section

2366. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diesel Multiple units are being introduced in Adra-Midnapur section; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Not at present. However, this section has been identified for introduction of such service in due course.

Clearance to Tourism Projects

2367. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some tourism development projects of Orissa are pending with his Ministry for environmental as well as forest clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A proposal for diversion of 901.25 ha. of forest land for development of a Special Tourism Area on the Sea Beach between Puri and Konark in Puri district of Orissa was received from the State Government of Orissa. After site inspection and detailed examination of the proposal, the State Government has been requested to prepare a revised proposal after carefully assessing the likely effects on the environment including on flora and fauna in the area. The revised proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is awaited from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2368. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any roster has been maintained in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for filling up the posts of SC/ST/OBC; and

(b) 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. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has informed that instructions of Government regarding roster for filling up of the posts of SC/ST/BC have been communicated to all the Regional Offices for strict compliance and all appointments will be made as per this revised roster.

(b) Does not arise.

Trains on Central and Western Railways

2369. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether running schedule of trains on suburban section of Central and Western Railways was disrupted during July, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken to regularise those trains; and

(d) the amount spent for improvement of signalling system on this region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Train

services on suburban sections of Central and Western Railways were disrupted on some occasions due to accidents, heavy rains, agitations etc.

(c) All feasible efforts within the control of the Railways are being made to maintain the scheduled services.

(d) Rs. 9.41 crores upto 31.3.1994.

Festival of India

2370. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government has failed to provide the promised help and publicity for the success of Festival of India organised in China;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the total cost planned and the additional amount spent due to lack of support by the Chinese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). There were some differences of perception as to the exact nature of help needed in the implementation of the Protocol for the Festival of India, which however, in no way affected the success of the Festival.

(c) Does not arise.

Oilpalm Cultivation

2371. DR. K V R CHOWDARY:
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area covered under oilpalm cultivation during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total production of oilpalm during the above period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the target fixed for production of oilpalm during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The State-wise additional area covered under Oil Palm cultivation during the last three years is given below:

		<i>Area Covered (Ha.)</i>		
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290	956	2998
2.	Karnataka	-	425	500
3.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1671
4.	Gujarat	-	-	40
5.	Goa	-	118	187
Total:		290	1499	5396

(b) The production of Palm Oil during the above period is given below:

		<i>Crude Palm Oil Production (MT)</i>		
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
1.	Kerala	2323	2232	2949
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	562	1266	1525 (P)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	186
4.	Karnataka	-	-	29
Total:		2885	3498	4689 (P)

(c) No, Sir. Since Oil Palm has a gestation period of around 4 years, the plantations at (a) have not yet started yielding.

[*Translation*]

Gauge Conversion

2372. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the construction work of broadgauge line from Muzaffarpur to Raxaul is not going on as per schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the time by which this scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It is going on as per schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By 31.3.1995.

Upper Indravati Project, Orissa

[*English*]

2373. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether catchment area treatment and compensatory afforestation of Upper Indravati Project in Orissa had not been scientifically prepared and no environmental management programme for this project was drawn up;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has ac-

corded clearance to this project; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The project was approved from environmental angle in January, 1979 subject to implementation of certain safeguards including Catchment Area Treatment, Compensatory Afforestation, Rehabilitation of Outstees and an Environmental Management Programme.

Originally the Catchment Area Treatment Plan and Afforestation Programme was prepared by the Soil Conservation and Forest Departments respectively in the State Government for its implementation. The Remote Sensing Application Centre in Orissa has taken up the survey of the Catchment Area so as to determine the progress in the programmes.

A Project level Environmental Management Committee was also constituted by the State Government in November 1990, to monitor the implementation of the environmental safeguards.

International Mathematics Olympiad

2374. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold the International Mathematics Olympiad in 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the objectives behind the said event;

(c) the names of the participating countries and the expenditure likely to be in-

curred on this event;

(d) whether students participating in this event will be benefited in any way; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) International Mathematical Olympiad is held annually to test the Mathematical skills of students in the final years of schooling. Development of science and technology requires nurturing of talent in the field of mathematics-International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) is one of the important methods of achieving this objective.

(c) The invitations for participation in the IMO-96 shall be extended to all countries which have previously participated. The details of expenditure likely to be incurred on this event are being worked out by the National Board for Higher Mathematics, an autonomous organisation under the Department of Atomic Energy.

(d) and (e). The enthusiasm generated through the intensely competitive selection process and the satisfactory performance at the International level is bound to stimulate greater striving for achievement of excellence in mathematics on the part of the gifted students.

Broad Gauge Line from Lumding to Dibrugarh

2375. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the completion of the broad gauge line from Lumding to Dibrugarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 3.45% as on 30.6.94. Ballast collection and earthwork is in progress; tenders for the works are in process.

(b) The work is already in progress and would be completed in a phased manner as under:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Year of Conversion</i>
Lumding-Dimapur (69 kms.)	1994-95
Dimapur-Furkating (70 kms.)	1995-96
Furkating-Mariani (38 kms.)	1995-96
Furkating-Mariani (86 kms.) (Loop)	1 9 9 7 - 9 8
Mariani-Tinsukia-Lekhapani (155 kms.)	1 9 9 6 - 9 7
Tinsukia-Dibrugarh (48 kms.)	1996-97

Hiring of Property by Food Corporation of India

2376. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7079 on May 10, 1994 and state:

(a) whether FCI has since vacated the hired houses in East of Kailash, New Delhi and shifted over Rajendra Palace and Twin Tower at Laxmi Nagar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Food Corporation of India proposes to vacate the above premises?

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

(b) and (c). The space available with the Food Corporation of India at Rajendra Palace is already occupied by its Zonal Office (North). The space booked with SCOPE in Twin Tower Complex at Laxmi Nagar has not yet become available. The hired accommodation at East of Kailash will be vacated by the Food Corporation of India when its own space at Gurgaon becomes available.

Gauge Conversion

2377. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress in conversion of Rewari-Bhatinda rail line and the time by which the entire route is likely to be converted;

(b) whether the Government propose to restore train services in the converted sec-

tion of the Rewari-Bhatinda route;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any inter division dispute between Ferozepur, Ambala and Bikaner Division has hampered restoration of train services on the said route; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The work has been completed.

(b) to (d). 2 pairs of Broad Gauge trains between Bhatinda and Hisar have already been introduced. It is also proposed to introduce 2 pairs of trains between Rewari & Hisar. Besides, 4085/4086 Bhiwani Express is also proposed to be extended to Sirsa.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Ozone Fund Operations

2378. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether an independent evaluation of the Ozone Fund's operations, taking into consideration the relevant clauses of the Agenda-21 signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was initiated in Nairobi last month;

(b) if so, the procedures used to define the technologies required to replace ozone-depleting substances, that are eligible for

funds and to what extent under the Montreal Protocol;

(c) the composition of the international panel to guide the review;

(d) the agency through which the evaluation is likely to be done; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the Fund is not dominated by the commercial concerns of a few industrialised countries and moving away from its original goal of saving the ozone layer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Fourth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided in Copenhagen in 1992 that, by 1995, an evaluation and review of the Financial Mechanism established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol be done taking into account chapters 9, 33 and 34, and all other relevant chapters of Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided in Bangkok, in 1993, to request the Open Ended Working Group of the Parties to prepare, at its Tenth Meeting, the terms of reference and modalities for a report for this evaluation and review.

The Tenth Meeting of the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Parties held in Nairobi in July, 1994. The OEWG did finalize the terms and reference and the modalities for the report.

(b) The First Meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol had, among others, set up a panel for Technical Assessment.

This Panel assesses use of alternative technologies to replace the Oxone Depleting Substances and updates its report annually. Its report is discussed by the OEWG which places its recommendations before the next Meeting of the Parties. The Meeting of the Parties takes appropriate decisions on such recommendations.

(c) The OEWG, in its Tenth Meeting, decided to set up a Steering Panel of six experts to guide the review. Three experts were identified from the developed countries and three from the developing countries. The countries represented in this panel are Canada, France, USA, India, Mauritius and Mexico. Each of the countries nominated an expert. The names of experts were endorsed by the OEWG.

(d) The OEWG decided that the Ozone Secretariat shall initiate the procedure for selection of qualified consultant(s). On the basis of submitted bids, the Ozone Sectt. shall prepare a short list of qualified bidders. Criteria for evaluating the bids were also decided by the OEWG. The consultant(s) will be finally selected by the Steering Panel. The selection of the consultant(s) is in process and a final decision is expected in a few weeks time.

(e) In the meeting of the Parties, and its various Committees, Panels etc., decisions are usually taken by consensus. It is expected that the members will take stands on different issues on objective considerations consistent with the objectives of the Protocol. Review of the Financial Mechanism is another safeguard to ensure objectivity in implementing the Protocol.

Preservation of Environment

2379. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of that large parts of the hillocks and hills in many mountain ranges are being destroyed for town developments and industrial purposes, thus harming the ecological and environmental equilibrium in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the destruction of the mountain ranges and the preservation of the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Conservation of mountain ranges from ecological point of view is receiving attention of the Government as reflected in the National Conservation Strategy, formulated in 1992. Measures taken to conserve the mountain ranges include:

Issuing of guidelines for carrying out different activities;

Issuing of notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for governing developmental activities in some critical areas such as Doon Valley and certain portion of Aravalli Range;

Enforcement of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

Afforestation of denuded hills; and

Assisting Gobind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development for developing strategies, technologies and knowledge for

ecologically sound development of the Himalayan region.

Over-Bridge on Vijayawada Railway Line

2380. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the construction of road over-bridge in place of level crossing at Ajit Singh Nagar near Vijayawada on Vijayawada-Aluru railway line;

(b) the estimated amount incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure upto the end of March '94 is Rs. 12.41 lakhs (approximately).

(c) Railway will take up physical construction work on bridge across Railway tracks after finalisation of pre-requisite formalities and commencement of work on the approaches by the State Government.

Neem Trees

2381. SHRI S M LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate an incentive scheme to encourage the plantation of neem trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether majority of agricultural sci-

entists have also expressed their views in regard to benefits of neem trees to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the products of Indian neem trees are being patented overseas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

(e) No such information is available.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Onions

2382. PROF. UNMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of onions and the total area under cultivation during 1993-94 in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is an excellent scope for export for onions and onion-seed from our country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to relax policy regulations to allow export of onions and onion-seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) State-wise estimates on area and production of onion for 1993-94 are not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of onion is free. Onion seed is classified in Part II, 159 under Restricted Items Sl. No. 20 where export is permitted under licence on case to case basis.

Catering Contracts

2383. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for allotment of catering contracts to sell tea and snacks from milk selling stalls at railway platforms;

(b) whether the Government have accorded approval in such cases in the Northern Railway;

(c) if so, whether due to revised policy of the Government the sale of milk selling at stalls is on decline; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to compensate the losses?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Sale of tea and limited snack items is permitted from the Milk Bars, if there is justification for making these items available to passengers from large number of outlets at the same station within the space allotted and subject to the Milk Bar continuing to sell the milk items.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Unloading of Coal Wagons[*Translation*]

2384. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the spreading of pollution on large scale due to unloading of coal wagons at Shivpur Railway Station in Varanasi district (U.P.); and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to check pollution at this station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Parties have been advised to unload the coal carefully so that less dust is raised and also sprinkle water to keep the pollution level low. Besides massive tree plantation is being undertaken in the area during the current monsoon season to check the pollution.

Transfer of Regional Office

2385. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired 9,295 Sq. feet area in March, 1989 with a view to transfer their regional office from Bhubaneswar to Calcutta and to accommodate its other subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have suffered a loss of Rs. 5.57 lakhs as a result of keeping the possession for one and a half year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for postponing the proposal of shifting the regional office from Bhubaneswar to Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The details of accommodation hired at Calcutta for Ministry's Offices are as under:

	<i>Area in Square feet</i>
(i) Forest Survey of India	4638
(ii) Chief Conservator of Forests	3531
(iii) Ganga Project Directorate	1126
Total	9295

(c) The rental liability of Rs. 5.23 lakhs accrued for keeping possession from 13th June, 1989 to 8th August, 1990.

(d) Due to administrative expediency, it was decided to retain the office at Bhubaneswar.

[English]

[Translation]

Teachings of Religions in Schools

2386. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether some guidelines have been issued from time to time to the States for including the teachings of various religions and faiths in the curriculum of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard for the promotion of religious co-existence?

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 has identified a number of core curricular areas to be integrated into curriculum at all stages of education. These include India's common cultural heritage of which developing knowledge and understanding of various religions and an appreciation of India's religious diversity are important components. The syllabi and the textbooks prepared by the NCERT for various stages of school education, include the study of the beliefs and practices of various religions. The NCERT's syllabi and textbooks have been made available to the educational authorities of States/UTs for adoption and adaptation.

Production of Cotton

2387. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of India in the world in respect of production of cotton;

(b) whether average rate of cotton production in the country is quite pitiable;

(c) whether this average rate has increased in the recent past;

(d) if so, the average rate during 1990 and 1994 till date; and

(e) the extent to which the average rate is scheduled to be increased by the end of the year 2000 A.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to F.A.O. Production Year Book 1992 India ranks third in the world in respect of production of cotton.

(b) The average rate of cotton production per hectare in the country is quite low as compared to world average.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The average yield per hectare of cotton increased from 225 Kgs. in 1990-91 to 266 Kgs. in 1993-94. It is too early to indicate the yield of cotton during 1994-95 as sowing of this crop is yet to complete in all the States.

(e) The average yield of cotton in the country is expected to be increased from the present level by about 20 per cent by the Year 2000 A.D.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such industries and their categories?

[English]

Pollution Control Studies

2388. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has proposed to carry out in depth pollution control studies in ninety industries falling under seventeen categories; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the Central Pollution Control Board had proposed to carry out indepth pollution control studies in ninety industries falling under the identified categories of heavily polluting industries for the purpose of preparing environmental audit reports. They have already completed the studies for 81 industries in the 17 categories and 9 industries in other categories. Category-wise details of the studies carried out by them are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

The details of industries in each category for which in-depth studies have been carried out are given below

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Industries</i>
01.	Aluminium Smelter	04
02.	Caustic Soda	04
03.	Cement	10
04.	Copper Smelter	03
05.	Distillery	05
06.	Dyes and Dye Intermediates	05
07.	Fertilizer	08
08.	Integrated Iron and Steel	01
09.	Tanneries	05
10.	Pesticide	05

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Industries</i>
11.	Petrochemical	01
12.	Pharmaceutical	05
13.	Pulp and Paper	05
14.	Oil Refinery	03
15.	Sugar	07
16.	Thermal Power Plants	09
17.	Zinc Smelter	01
18.	Other categories	09
Total:		90

University in Konkan Area

2389. SHRIDHARMANNAMONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open university for ocean development and fisheries in backward Konkan area of Maharashtra;

(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 such proposal is under consideration of the Department of Education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, states that, in view of the need to effect all round improvement in the institutions, the main emphasis in the near future, will be on the consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions.

Research Wing

2390. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway's own research wing is not capable of developing a technology suitable for diesel traction in the 21st century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any modernisation of the wing is in the anvil?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Diesel locomotive technology embraces different areas namely - Diesel engine, transmission, auxiliaries, bogies, brake system, controls etc. In the next century, diesel traction is likely to undergo substantial technological changes. Microprocessor-based Control Systems, SMART sensor, 3-phase Drive etc. will find large-scale use in diesel locomotives. Development of state-of-art technology ab-initio in all these facets involves considerable gestation period, financial inputs and sophisticated infrastructural facilities. While efforts would continue to develop appropriate technologies in relevant fields, it may be necessary to supplement the indigenous efforts with induction of technologies from abroad.

(c) Modernisation of research facilities in a continuous activity at Research Designs & Standards Organisation.

Overbridges in Orissa

2391. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road overbridges were under construction in Orissa;

(b) the progress made in the completion of the construction of each of those road overbridges;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction of those bridges; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 6.

(b) The progress is as under:

	<i>Details of Road over bridge</i>	<i>Progress</i>	
		<i>Railway's portion</i>	<i>State Govt's portion</i>
1.	Road Over Bridge at Bhubaneswar (Satya Nagar)	100%	Nil
2.	Road Over Bridge at Bhubaneswar (Bapuji Nagar)	85%	Nil
3.	Road Over Bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road	65%	Nil
4.	Road Over Bridge at Raygada	40%	62%

	Details of Road over bridge	Progress	
		Railway's portion	State Govt's portion
5.	Road Over bridge at Titlagarh	4%	Nil
6.	Road Over Bridge at Kesinga	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d). Progress of work on Railway portion is satisfactory. State Government has to expedite work on approaches.

Offices/Godowns of FCI

2392. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to set up offices/godowns of the Food Corporation of India in those districts of Assam where these do not exist at present;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is having its Zonal Office at Guwahati which controls Assam and NEF regions of the Corporation, which is functioning since 1989. This office can effectively over-see the foodgrains operations of the FCI through out NEF regions. Besides that, there are a number of district offices. Hence, setting up

of more offices in Assam is not considered necessary.

There are 40 godowns in the State of Assam spread all over the State with a total storage capacity of 2.87 lakh MTs. All the revenue districts of Assam are linked to these godowns which are considered sufficient to meet foodgrain requirement of the State.

Extension of Nizamuddin-Sri Ganganagar Express

2393. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for extending the benefit of recently introduced Hazrat Nizamuddin-Sri Ganganagar Express train to the travelling public of some nearby and adjoining cities of the State;

(b) if so, the details of demands made in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For bifurcation of the train at Bathinda and running one portion to Fazilka.

(c) Examined but not found feasible due to operational constraints.

Hybrid Seeds

2394. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of quality seeds, particularly of hybrid cotton seeds and paddy seeds, have abnormally risen in Andhra Pradesh during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to develop the hybrid seeds and make them available to the 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) and (b). The prices of quality seeds only in respect of hybrid cotton seed have gone up considerably whereas no such increase in prices of paddy seeds have taken place in Andhra Pradesh during the last one year. The increase in price of hybrid cotton seeds is only due to the following reasons:

- (i) greater demand in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring regions due to better yield of cotton crop last year;
- (ii) diversion of some area from tobacco and Gingelly to cotton crop.

(c) Special Research and Development Programme has been launched since December, 1989, to provide thrust to development and production of hybrid seeds. Simultaneously area under hybrid seeds is also being increased and these will ensure better availability of hybrid seeds. Simultaneously area under hybrid seeds is also being increased and these will ensure better availability of hybrid seeds to farmers at reasonable prices.

[*Translation*]

Railway Quarters

2395. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of Railway quarters are lying vacant in different Railway zones since 1987-88;

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

(c) the expenditure being incurred on House rent allowance and rent etc. every year on account of vacant quarters;

(d) the details of instruction issued by the Government to the Area Housing committees in this regard and to ensure allotment of these quarters to the deserving Railway employees; and

(e) the action taken against erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Lockout in Integrated Fisheries Project

2396. SHRI ATALBIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Integrated Fisheries Project - Kochi has declared a lockout of the Fisheries Section (floating staff) with effect from 9th June, 1994;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss suffered by the Government as a result of the lockout; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve this issue with the Indo-Norwegian Project Employees' Association?

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). A partial lockout was effected in the floating section of the Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP), Kochi by the Management with effect from 00.00 hours on 10th June, 1994 as the crew had persistently been refusing to sail the project fishing vessels for their full endurance and thereby causing huge loss to the Government.

(c) The loss during the lockout period has been assessed at Rs. 29.60 lakhs.

(d) Efforts were made through Assistant Labour Commissioner, Cochin for conciliation but in spite of repeated meetings the issue could not be resolved. Deputy Secretary of the Department was also deputed from Delhi to Cochin to assess the situation and help in negotiations. Ultimately, conse-

quent to the assurance of the workers to cooperate in efficient operation of vessels, the partial lockout at Integrated Fisheries Project was lifted by the Management with effect from 00.00 hours on 18th July, 1994. Upon lifting of the lockout, all the employees belonging to floating section reported for duty, and agreed to attend to the work allotted to them and the vessels have since left on long voyage.

Used Batteries

2397. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is exploring possibilities to introduce a provision for used batteries in the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 to check pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has found that even the lead waste imported by smelting units in Delhi was playing havoc in the area in which these factories were located not only creating health problems but also death of the live-stock;

(d) if so, the details of such units and the action taken by the Government against them; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to enforce the International Basel Convention

and ban the import of such hazardous material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The management of hazardous wastes such as lead, nickel, cadmium, mercury and other toxic constituents contained in used batteries is already included in the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, notified by this Ministry under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d). Investigations carried out by Central Pollution Control Board indicate that the secondary lead smelting units in Mundka and Nangloi villages in North-West Delhi had caused environmental pollution and health problems for people and livestock in the nearby areas. According to these investigations, the units were using both indigenous as well as imported battery scrap as raw material and had not provided pollution control measures. Closure orders have been issued for 108 such units in and around Delhi under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(e) The import of hazardous wastes are regulated under Rule 11 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989. The Central Government have requested the concerned Ministries/Departments to prevent the import of hazardous wastes at the port of entry, unless these are permitted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Government of India is a Party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of the Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been designated as the competent authority for India. All imports and exports (transboundary movement) of hazardous wastes are subject to the provisions of this

Convention and would require the consent of this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Fishing Ports

2398. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fishing ports have not been developed on Konkan sea shore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; 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). Does not arise.

[*English*]

Appointment to the Post of Lecturer

2399. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has exempted those candidates from qualifying the comprehensive (NET) examination for appointment to the post of lecturer who have got their Ph.D. degree by

December, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Universities, all over the country, higher Education Commissions and Public Service Commissions of the States would grant eligibility to such candidates for selection to the post of Lecturer;

(d) if so, whether the information in this regard has been sent by the Commission to all concerned;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any information regarding non-compliance of the Commission's decision has been received from any quarter; and

(g) 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The UGC agreed to extend the exemption granted from passing the NET examination for those candidates who had submitted their Ph.D. upto 31.12.1993.

(c) Due regard is given by the concerned agencies to the decisions of UGC.

(d) Yes, Sir. The information has been sent by the UGC to all the universities on

10.2.1993 and State Governments on 15.6.1993.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Cocoa Cultivation

2400. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which production of Cocoa and its cultivation has been increased during 1993-94 as compared to last two years;

(b) the present estimated consumption of cocoa in the country;

(c) the manner in which it is used;

(d) whether the Government propose to fix its support-price;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There has been marginal increase in production of Cocoa during 1993-94 as compared to last two years which is given as under:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Production (M.T.)</i>
1991-92	7376
1992-93	7357
1993-94	7700

(b) The estimates on consumption of Cocoa in the country is not available.

(c) Cocoa is converted into powder, butter chocolate products and consumed. Powder and butter are used in bakery preparation, ice-creams, drinking chocolates, malt preparations etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Ruling price of Cocoa is Rs. 12 to 13.50 per Kg. (wet beans) which is reasonable.

Maintenance of Coaches

2401. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on repair and maintenance of carriages and wagons including EMU Coaches has been increasing even though the maintenance of the coaches attached to various trains specially old first class coaches is very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance of the coaches during the last year in each zone and;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for proper maintenance of the coaches and wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a), (b) and (d). The increase in expenditure on maintenance of carriages and wagons including EMUs in the last two years has been just sufficient to cater for general rate of inflation.

Instructions already exist on the Railways for proper and timely attention of coaches and wagons in workshops and open line. Further to that, instructions were issued to the Railways to launch a drive to improve the condition of coaches and implementation is being monitored at the highest level on the Railways.

Wagon maintenance, particularly Overhaul in workshops and open line are being constantly monitored to improve reliability. The incidence of en-route detachments of wagons has improved by 19% in 93-94 over 1992-93.

(c) Revised Estimate for 1993-94 under demand No. 6 for coach maintenance excluding EMU's is Rs. 467.22 crores.

[*Translation*]

Passenger Facilities

2402. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations in Madhya Pradesh where facility of waiting rooms, restaurants, drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms and platforms with roofs are not available;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the number of such cases forwarded to Railway Consultative Committee;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide such facilities at these stations during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Intensive Cotton Development Programme

2403. SHRISHANTARAMPOTDUKHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when centrally sponsored "Intensive Cotton Development Programme" has come into force;

(b) the main objective of the programme;

(c) the names of States which are adopting such programme;

(d) the financial assistance provided during 1993-94 and allocated for 1994-95, State-wise;

(e) the achievement made after the enforcement of the programme as com-

pared to year before inception; and

(f) the type of training being provided to farmers to adopt the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme came into force in the year 1971-72.

(b) The main objective of the programme is to step up production of cotton to meet the domestic requirement and generate surplus for export.

(c) The names of States where the programme is in operation are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) State-wise financial assistance provided during 1993-94 and allocated during 1994-95 (75% Central share) are indicated below:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State assistance provided during 1993-94</i>	<i>Financial assistance allocated during 1994-95</i>	<i>Financial</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not released	64.836
2.	Gujarat	45.65	75.00
3.	Haryana	58.71	81.00
4.	Karnataka	24.86	65.0625
5.	Madhya Pradesh	20.33	64.1288
6.	Maharashtra	71.58	297.57

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State assistance provided during 1993-94</i>	<i>Financial assistance allocated during 1994-95</i>	<i>Financial</i>
7.	Orissa	3.48	6.1875
8.	Punjab	151.15	235.875
9.	Rajasthan	88.35	70.3875
10.	Tamil Nadu	200.06	261.975
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.73	6.1325
Total		665.90	1228.6348

(e) After the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the production of cotton has increased from 4.76 million bales of 170 kg. each in 1970-71 to 11.58 million bales in 1992-93.

(f) Trainings on improved cotton production technology are being organised in selected districts. Besides these, demonstration-cum-training in Integrated Pest Management are also being conducted.

Railway Quarters in Andhra Pradesh

2404. SHRI DATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway quarters allotted to Railway Employees in non-essential category on their turn during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh Area;

(b) the criteria adopted for allotment of Railway quarters on out of turn appointment;

(c) the number of applications for such allotment received so far;

(d) the number of employees who were allotted quarters; and

(e) the grounds on which the applications of the remaining employees were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Eco-Friendly Pesticides

2405. SHRI SHANTARAMPOTDUKHE: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to develop eco-friendly pesticides to check environment pollution; 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. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) and (b). Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad and several other institutions/Universities are engaged in Research and Development work for development of plantorigin pesticides and biocides which are eco-friendly. As a result of these research efforts neem based formulations and biocides based on *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.) and *Bacillus sphaericus* (B.s.) have been developed.

Major steps taken to encourage and popularise the use of neem based insecticides and biocides in the country are as under:

- (i) Simplification of registration procedures for promotion of neem based insecticide formulations and biocides;
- (ii) Commercialisation of neem based insecticide formulations and biocides during the period of provisional registration;
- (iii) Inclusion of neem based insecticides and biocides under the overall ambit of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Halt Station

2406. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of passenger Halt Station at Ranichak in the Panskura-Haldia Section of

South Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening of halt station at Ranichak between Silpapurabesh and Haldia stations over Panskura-Haldia section was examined, but the same was not found justified financially and operationally.

Land Under Horticulture/Foodgrains

2407. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas under foodgrains cultivation and horticulture in Andhra Pradesh separately; and

(b) the details of amenities being provided to the farmers engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The total area under cultivation of crops of foodgrains and horticulture (fruits and vegetables) in Andhra Pradesh, as per Land Use Statistics 1990-91 (Latest available), was estimated as 7762 thousand hectares and 527 thousand hectares respectively.

(b) The Government is providing various facilities and incentives under different crop production oriented programmes, like distribution of mini kits for improved seeds, subsidy on identified farm equipments, distribution of certified seeds, organisation of demonstrations and training of farmers for transfer of technology for different food and horticulture crops. Government is also providing price and market support to the producers of both group of crops.

Central Warehousing Corporation

2408. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Central Warehousing Corporation on setting up the Container Freight Station in Calcutta;

(b) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the efforts made by the Central Warehousing Corporation for obtaining/handling Cargo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The total amount spent for construction of Container Freight Station at Calcutta by Central Warehousing Corporation is Rs. 5.17 crores.

(b) The Construction of Container Freight Station, Calcutta has already been completed in March, 1994.

(c) The Central Warehousing Corporation has appointed a Handling and transport Contractor M/s. M. Elias (P) Ltd. at CFS, Calcutta w.e.f. 16.8.1993 for handling of cargo and containers. On account of labour problems, CFS could not pick up full fledged operations. It is expected that the operations at CFS Calcutta are likely to go on smoothly, as an agreement has been signed by Central Warehousing Corporation H & T Contractor with Port Shramik Janatha Panchayat on 27.6.1994.

Test for Detecting Pesticides in Milk

2409. DRR. MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDRI Bangalore have de-

veloped a new and a simple test for detecting pesticides in milk;

(b) whether the various laboratories and Regional stations of ICAR with facilities already available will provide testing facilities to the NGOs and the public on payment on no profit no loss basis;

(c) whether NDRI Bangalore and Karnal propose to set up training facilities in this regard; and

(d) whether these kits are proposed to be made available to public for testing?

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.

Ring Railway in Delhi

2410. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to launch restructured electrified ring railway service in the capital w.e.f. 15th August, 1994 to ease the growing traffic on Delhi roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether launching of the Ring Railway Service is likely to be delayed because of the disagreement between the Delhi Government and the Railways over certain issues; and

(d) if so, the details of these issues?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Arrangements have been made to increase the frequency in the morning and evening peak periods on the Southern ring (Hazrat Nizamuddin-Patel Nagar) at about 20 minutes interval. Railways are in a position to introduce the augmented service from 15th August, 1994, provided the Delhi State Government fulfills the conditions agreed to by them in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Contracts for High Quality Sugar

2411. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC and MMTC are trying to get high quality sugar against which they have already signed contracts for lower grades;

(b) whether suppliers are being coaxed to revise their contracts in an attempt to substitute finer qualities with lower grades; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against STC and MMTC on the sugar deal?

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

(c) Question does not arise.

Wilt Disease to Pepper

2412. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made to find out the reasons for the quick wilt disease caused to pepper wines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent the disease;

(c) whether any allocation has been made for prevention of quick wilt disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-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) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut (ICAR) and Pepper Research Centre Panniyur (Kerala Agril. University) are doing research on pepper wilt. *Phytophthora Capsici* is the causal agent for the disease which is a soil borne fungus. A sound management technology for quick wilt, developed at National Research Centre for Spices, has been successfully demonstrated on large area (100 ha).

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has formulated an Integrated Management Scheme for Quick wilt as a Central Sector Scheme during the VIIIth Plan.

In the current year this programme is being implemented in five major pepper growing districts in Kerala. Development Officials and farmers were trained and plant protection chemicals and sprayers are given at 50% subsidy.

(c) The allocation made for this Central Sector Scheme is Rs. 27.90 crores.

(d) The State wise allocation for this programme is as follows:

Kerala	Rs. 26.226 crore
Karnataka	Rs. 1.116
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 0.558
Total	Rs. 27.900

Claim Tribunals

2413. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where claim tribunals have been set up by the Ministry;

(b) the number of cases lying pending with these tribunals as on March 31, 1992;

(c) the number of cases filed and disposed of during 1993-94;

(d) the number of such cases filed and disposed of in the claim tribunals in Karnataka;

(e) the number of cases lying pending there for more than 3 months, 6 months and a year; and

(f) the time likely to be taken to finalise the pending claims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Railway Claims Tribunal has 19 benches at the following 17 places:

Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta (2 benches), Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Delhi (2 benches), Nagpur, Patna and Secunderabad.

(b) 63,878.

(c) Number of cases filed/
transferred

	from civil courts during 1993-94	-	14,818
	Number of cases disposed of during 1993-94	-	10,398
(d)	Number of cases filed/transferred from civil courts during 1993-94	-	149
	Number of cases disposed of during 1993-94	-	151
(e)	More than 3 months	-	58
	More than 6 months	-	43
	More than a year	-	434

(f) These cases have been pending finalisation for want of a Member (Judicial) at Railway Claims Tribunal Bench, Bangalore. Offer for appointment for the post of member (Judicial) has already been made. As soon as the Member Joins his duty, the full bench comprising of Member (Judicial) and Member (Technical) will be constituted. This will expedite the settlement of cases pending with Bangalore Bench of Railway Claims Tribunal.

Super Bazar

2414. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 233 dated July 26, 1994 regarding shortage of essential commodities in Super Bazar and state:

(a) the details of the system that has now been introduced in Super Bazar to make the system of procurement more broad based so as to ensure the supply and availability of consumer items in all branches;

(b) whether any authority has been made responsible to check the system so introduced;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal to introduce the audit of requisition indents in the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar to detect the arbitrariness in the matter of requisitioning the goods and to check the alleged corruption therein; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 make the system of procurement broad based, the Super Bazar has reported that in fortnightly tenders for supply of goods, the manufacturers, distributors and traders are all allowed to participate. Besides, advertisements are also released periodically in trade magazines such as Vyapar Bharti etc. thereby inviting wider participation in tendering.

(b) and (c). The Managing Committee of Super Bazar regularly reviews the working of Super Bazar and gives appropriate directions from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Auditors appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, audit the accounts of the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar as per the requirements of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act. The requirements of the stores are scrutinised in the godowns/Regional Distribution Centres and adjusted depending upon the stock position and the level of sales of the items.

(f) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Amul Butter

2415. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Amul Butter has been hiked twice during the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the revised price for 500 gms. and 100 gms. packs as on 1.8.1994;

(d) whether despite hike in price, Amul Butter is not now freely available for sale at the Mother Dairy Milk Depots in Delhi;

(e) if so, the reasons for its scarcity;

(f) whether there have been complaints that the sales staff of the Mother Dairy depots are indulging in black-marketing of the butter;

(g) if so, whether his Ministry made enquiries in this regard;

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

(i) the steps taken to ensure availability of Amul Butter at Mother Dairy Milk and Vegetable Depots in Delhi?

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

(b) The consumer price of Amul Butter was increased to offset the increase in input cost like power, packaging and other overheads.

(c) The maximum retail price of Amul Butter as on 1.8.94 is as under:

(i) 100 gms. pack - Rs. 9.00 per unit

(ii) 500 gms. pack - Rs. 43.50 per unit

(d) and (e). Amul Butter sales during the loan period April, 94 to July, 94 has remained higher than last year by 4%. However, the shortfall has taken place due to disappearance of other brands and increase in demand due to increase in Ghee prices leading to shift. Also it is not possible to increase production in summer months due to low milk procurement and priority re-

quired to be given to liquid milk marketing.

(f) Government has not received any such complaint.

(g) and (h). Does not arise.

(i) Higher quantities of Butter to Mother Dairy and Fruit and Vegetable Project against their average monthly off take during the previous years has been arranged.

Reservation in Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan

2416. DR SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent advertisement for recruitment of various posts in Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan, the total reservation limit has exceeded the maximum limit of fifty per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Helium Liquefier Plant at Delhi University

2417. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Helium Liquefier Plant of Model 1410 purchased by the Scientific Instrument Centre of Delhi University from a U.S. company in 1985 has not started functioning so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the delay in its functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, a Helium Liquefier Plant of Model 1410 was purchased by the Scientific Instrument Centre of the University from a US company in March, 1985. But it could not be installed immediately as the building was not ready. Later when it was installed and came into operation, it was found that the Cold Box of the machine was defective which could not be rectified in India and had to be shipped to USA in April, 1990. The machine was received back in March, 1991 but was heavily damaged in transit. Therefore, it had to be sent again to USA for repairs in January, 1993. It has been received back in May, 1993 and would be installed with the help of the US engineers who are expected to come to India in October, 1994. Delhi University is being advised to enquire into the circumstances under which the Plant could not be operationalised after its purchase in 1985.

[English]

Alleged Corruption Cases in Super Bazar

2418. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUP-

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

(a) whether any case of supply of sub-standard items by the Super Bazar has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government ensure that indents submitted by branches and godowns at Super Bazar are thoroughly scrutinized by the Audit Department;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of cases of corruption detected in the Super Bazar in the preceding three years giving the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check misappropriation of funds by the Super Bazar?

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) During the year 1992-93, Super Bazar purchased dusters which were found to be of sub-standard quality. Super Bazar has reported that departmental enquiry proceedings were initiated against the concerned officer but before completion of the enquiry the concerned officer expired. Super Bazar has informed that before introduction of any item, strict quality control measures are undertaken and random sampling at pre-sale stage is also carried out.

(c) and (d). The Cooperative Stores Ltd., Delhi, popularly known as Super Bazar, is an autonomous Cooperative Organisation, registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act and Rules and is governed by its bye-laws. The Management Committee of the Super Bazar is responsible for its proper functioning. Government, as a policy, does not interfere in the day to day working of the Store. The statutory auditors appointed by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, audit the accounts of the Store, as per the Delhi Cooperative Society Act.

(e) Super Bazar has reported that only one case of embezzlement at the Regional Distribution Centre, Patel Nagar was found during the last three years. The case was handed over to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police and after investigation, Crime Branch of Delhi Police has committed the case to the Trial Court. The official involved has since been suspended.

(f) A Vigilance Cell has been set up in Super Bazar headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer. This Vigilance Cell carried out surprise checks to ensure proper functioning of the Store.

AIDS Test of Students

2419. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have taken a decision that students will not be awarded degrees until they successfully undergo a course on prevention and control of AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to make this provision obligatory

throughout the country; and

(d) 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) to (d). According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Commission is not aware of any such decision taken by the State Governments. However, the UGC has circulated to all Universities, an Action Plan which, inter-alia, contemplates introduction of a self-study course on AIDS. The syllabi and the courses of study followed in degree courses are decided upon by universities which are statutory autonomous bodies, and not by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Prawn Breeding

2420. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has given approval of the Central Fishery Education Institute to launch a Pilot project on prawn breeding;

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

(c) whether the launching of this project has been delayed inordinately;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have achieved the desired objectives from this project; and

(f) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A research project entitled, "pilot project on prawn hatchery" was sanctioned to Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay by Department of Ocean Development vide their letter dated 21.3.86. This project was sanctioned for a period of three years at a total cost of Rs. 15,62,455.00 only.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Project was launched immediately with the receipt of the grants by the Institute on 17th October, 1987.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The stipulated objectives were achieved in regard to the development of technologies for mass scale breeding of shrimp, hatchery management, larval rearing, formulation of feed, training and extension including demonstration in the field.

Ahmednagar Fort

2421. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ahmednagar Fort under the control of Defence has been declared a monument of National importance;

(b) whether as a result of this declaration, it has been decided to shift some office of Defence departments to other places; and

(c) if so, the time by which this fort is proposed to be handed over for making it a

national monument?

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

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

[English]

Women's Hostels in Rural Areas

2422. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women's hostels constructed during each of the last three years in rural areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the benefits availed of by these rural women;

(c) whether the Government propose to approve more such hostels in the rural areas of the country during 1994-95; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATIBASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre, caters to the needs of single working women with income not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 4,500/- (consolidated) per month in Class 'A' Cities and Class 'B' & 'C' cities respectively for a maximum period of five

years. A stipulation has been made in the Scheme that there should be atleast 20 working women in the area where the proposed hostel is to be constructed. Therefore, these hostels are mainly concentrated

in urban areas where working women in the organised sector are available. However, details of the Working Women Hostels sanctioned in rural areas during the last three years are given below:

S. No.	Year	State	No. of hostels sanctioned	Sanctioned capacity	
				Working women	Child- ren
1.	1991-92	Kerala	1	165	-
2.	1992-93	Karnataka	1	94	51
		Kerala	2	216	50
3.	1993-93	-	-	-	-

(c) and (d). State/Union Territory-wise allocation of funds and number of hostels for working women is not made under the Scheme. Hostels are sanctioned on the basis of the complete proposals of the eligible organisations received through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned.

[*Translation*]

Child Prostitution

2423. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. ASIM BALA:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

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

(a) whether there are lakhs of child prostitutes in India, according to the latest report of the UNICEF;

(b) if so, whether any investigation had been made into the sexual exploitation of children and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to check this social menace particularly the child prostitutes mostly in brothels or massage parlours, being kept as slaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) No scientific statistics are available about the number of Child Prostitutes in India. However, the UNICEF publication called "Progress of Nations" (1994) quotes a Thailand based organisation as estimating the population of Child Prostitutes in India as 3 lakhs.

(b) Crime and Law and Order are State

subjects. Investigations into specific cases are under-taken by State Police and action is taken as per law.

(c) Provisions already exist in the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Indian Penal Code to prevent child prostitution. Higher penalties and punishments have been prescribed in cases relating to the prostitution of a child or a minor under the Act.

The enforcement of the Acts is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government have issued instructions from time to time to all States/U.Ts. for strict implementation of the Act. Meetings with DGPs of all States have been held in this regard. Government of India has set up a Central Advisory Committee to frame recommendations/plan of action for both legal and non-legal approaches for the rescue and rehabilitation of child prostitutes. The Committee has made a number of recommendations encompassing strict law enforcement, improved coordination in the enforcement of law, rescue, protection counselling and rehabilitation of the rescued persons, involvement of NGOs, C.B.I., B.S.F., ITBP, development of source areas, expansion of various rescue and rehabilitation programmes, review of concerned laws etc.

The recommendations of the Committee have been sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments and to the State Government for taking appropriate action.

[*English*]

Balwadis and Nariniketans

2424. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of balwadis, nariniketans established in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them, maintained by the Government and private agencies, separately;

(c) expenditure incurred on them during the last one year, State-wise and whether that expenditure is subject to audit;

(d) if so, whether any cases of misuse of funds in the above institutions were reported to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any proposal to open more balwadis and nariniketans during the current year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import Export of Sugar

2425. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI D VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which and the Country from which sugar has been imported during 1994 till date;

(b) whether sugar has also been exported and if so, the name of the Country and the price at which it has been exported;

(c) whether the price of export is less than the imported and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the foreign exchange spent in the import of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Government have allowed duty free import of sugar under Open General Licence. As such, sugar is being imported by private parties and Public Sector Undertakings, namely, STC and MMTC. The private parties are importing sugar as per their own commercial judgement and details regarding the price at which the sugar has been contracted, the country of origin of the sugar imported and foreign exchange involved in the sugar imported by them are not available.

As regards STC and MMTC, they have contracted for import of about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar at an average price (C&F) US Dollar 387 per tonne with companies based in USA, France, U.K., Hongkong, Japan, Germany etc. Their imports are in progress.

(b) and (c). According to the Export Agency, namely, Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, during 1994, till date they have exported 16,600 Metric Tonnes of sugar as

preferential quota to USA at US Dollar 435 per Metric Tonne (FOB). [Translation]

They have exported the sugar at a price higher than the price at which sugar has been imported by them during 1994.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the total foreign exchange spent in the import of sugar at this stage as imports are still in progress.

Production of Sugar

2426. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether modernisation of sugar mills will increase the production of sugar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government; and

(c) the estimated production of sugar during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government provides financial assistance to sugar factories on soft terms from the Sugar Development Fund for undertaking modernisation and rehabilitation. Further, a Mission Mode project under the Ministry of Science & Technology, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food, is being taken up to upgrade the technology in 30 selected factories to bring about cost effectiveness in production & serve as demonstration units for other factories.

(c) It is too early to give estimates of sugar production for the sugar season 1994-95 (October-September).

Sugar Mills

2427. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick sugar mills at present, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them closed down;

(c) the reasons for their closure; and

(d) the steps taken to revive these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). These provisions have been extended to cover Government companies also. BIFR has intimated that as on 30.6.94 there were 13 cases of sick sugar companies registered with them. A statement showing the State-wise list of such sick sugar companies, as furnished by BIFR, given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) All the above factories are reported working during 1993-94 season, except Salarjung Sugar Mills in Kamataka.

(c) Sickness leading to closure could be due to a variety of factors, such as inadequate cane availability, size, age and condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial competence, excessively high

cane price not commensurate with sales realisation and various other factors.

interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

(d) Sugar mills have themselves to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rates of

STATEMENT

Statement showing Statewise List of Sick Sugar Companies Registered with BIFR as on 30.6.1994

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Company</i>
	ANDHRA PRADESH
1.	Challapalli Sugar
	BIHAR
2.	Champaran Sugar
	KARNATAKA
3.	Davnagare Sugar Company
4.	Salarjung Sugar
5.	Gangawati Sugar
	MADHYA PRADESH
6.	Jiwaji Rao Sugar
	MAHARASHTRA
7.	Godavari Sugar Mills
	PUNJAB
8.	Bhagwanpura Sugar Mills
	RAJASTHAN
9.	Mewar Sugar

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Company</i>
	UTTAR PRADESH
10.	Laxmi Sugar Mills
11.	*Cawnpore Sugar Mills
12.	*Shervani Sugar Syndicate Ltd.
	WEST BENGAL
13.	Ramnuger Cane (Khitan Agro Complex)

* Under Enquiry by B.I.F.R.

Mini Sugar Mills

[*Translation*]

2428. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Mother Dairy Plants

2429. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open mini sugar mills on the lines of mini steel plants under small and rural industry;

(a) the capacity utilisation of plants belonging to Mother Dairy, Bihar during each of the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the profit earned and loss suffered by it during the above period?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There are no Mother Dairy Plants in Bihar.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

(c) The minimum economic size of a vacuum pan sugar factory is 2500 TCD. The sugar plants of capacity less than 2500 TCD are not economically viable and as such, the mini sugar plants are not being allowed to be set up as per the licensing policy guidelines.

Indian Students in USA

2430. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Indian students studying at present in United States of America;

(b) the discipline in which the maximum number of students are studying;

(c) the number of students, returned out of them who went to U.S.A. for study since 1990; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to attract such foreign educated youth to work in India for the upliftment of masses?

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

Child Malnutrition

2431. SHRI N. NANTRAO DESHMUKH:
 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
 SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:
 SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
 SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the findings contained in UNICEF's report on "Progress of Nationals" which describes the level of child malnutrition in India as one of the worst in the World;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a sorry state of affairs; and

(c) the schemes chalked out to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The UNICEF's report on "Progress on Nations 1994", which puts child malnutrition rate in India at 63%, is based on the "National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau Surveys" (NNMB) for the period 1988-90. These Surveys covered rural areas in respect 10 States only. NNMB Survey clearly highlights a significant decline in the levels of severely malnourished children in rural areas of these States from 15.0 % during 1975-79 to 8.7 % and a reduction in the moderately malnourished children from 47.5% during 1975-79 to 43.8% during 1988-90.

(c) The Government have been making concerted efforts towards reducing the levels of malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children, in India through a host of direct nutritional interventions. The nutritional interventions, inter alia, include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the Balwadi Nutrition Programme and the Scheme of Creches/Day Care Centres. Supplementary nutrition to children forms a vital input under these nutritional interventions and is aimed at improving the nutritional status through supplementary feeding. Further, the Government is implementing specific micronutrient interventions including the Prophylaxis Programme against Blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency, Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme, Goitre Control Programme, National Diarrhoeal Disorder

Control Programme, and programmes aimed at disseminating crucial nutrition and health education to the vulnerable groups with the specific aim of reducing/eliminating micronutrient deficiencies and improving the general nutritional status of vulnerable groups and in particular, pregnant and lactating mothers and the children. In addition the Government have adopted National Nutrition Policy (NPA) during 1993 which specifically contains a set of direct nutritional interventions and indirect policy instruments involving institutional and structural changes aimed at improving the levels of nutrition in India.

[*Translation*]

Food Corporation of India

2432. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to refer to the reply to unstarred question No. 6074 dated

May 3, 1994 and state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on procurement of wheat @Rs. 98.33 and distribution @Rs. 125.00 by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken more funds from the Union Government to cover the loss; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Two Statements showing (i) the details of the expenditure incurred on procurement of wheat and (ii) the distribution cost for the year 1994-95 (BE) are attached.

(b) and (c). A provision of Rs. 4,000 crores has been made for the food subsidy in the budget estimates of 1994-95.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the details of Expenditure on Procurement of Wheat during 1994-95 (BE)

(Rate Rs. per Qntl.)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>1994-95 (BE) Wheat</i>
1.	Mandi charges	16.06
2.	Mandi labour	2.79
3.	Forwarding charges	0.95
4.	Internal movement	6.81
5.	Storage charges	1.87
6.	Interest	8.57
7.	Administrative charges	4.99

(Rate Rs. per Qntl.)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>1994-95 (BE) Wheat</i>
8.	Purchase/sales tax	13.87
9.	Gunny	16.94
10.	Others	-
11.	Previous year adjustment	9.45
12.	Guarantee	0.02
13.	Drilage	0.02
14.	Carry over charges	15.99
	Total	98.33

STATEMENT-II*Statement showing the Details of Distribution Cost for the Year 1994-95 (BE)**(Rate: Rs. per Qntl.)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>1994-95 (BE) Distribution Cost</i>
1.	Freight	40.64
2.	Handling	9.48
3.	Storage charges	4.79
4.	Interest	53.47
5.	Transit Shortages	6.89
6.	Storage Shortages	1.25
7.	Administration Overheads	8.54
	Total	125.06

[*English*]

Sugar Production

2433. DR SAKSHIJI:
SHRI N. J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the potential of sugar production in States;

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

(c) the number of sugar mills proposed to be set up with the existing availability of sugarcane in the States?

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

(c) The Central Government does not

set up sugar mills in any part of the country. It, however, grants letters of intent/industrial licences in accordance with the prevailing licensing policy guidelines for setting up of new sugar factories.

[*Translation*]

Passenger Facilities

2434. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities to be provided under the scheme for expansion of facilities to the railway passengers in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95; and

(b) the details of the time bound programme formulated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A **statement** is attached.

STATEMENT

Augmentation of passenger facilities at Railway Stations is a continuous process and the same is undertaken, whenever so warranted by the increase in the volume of traffic, subject to availability of funds. Accordingly, during 1994-95, following works have been taken up, at certain major Railway Stations. In the state of Uttar Pradesh

(Cost in lakh of Rupees)

S.No.	Station	Details of Facilities	Cost	Target
1.	AGRA CANTT.	Prov. of master water cooler	5.20	1995-96
		Water heaters in base kitchen	4.13	1995-96
		Computerised pass. reservation	65.00	1995-96
2.	AGRA FORT	Improvement to lighting	2.75	1995-96
3.	ALLAHABAD	Improvement to water supply	29.65	1995-96
		Precooling/charging of coaches	38.99	1996-97
		Additional pass. facilities	19.79	1995-96
4.	GHAZIABAD	Prov-washable apron on pf 3	48.91	1995-96
5.	KANPUR	Improvement to water supply	14.68	1995-96
		Precooling-charging of coaches	20.25	1996-97

S.No.	Station	Details of Facilities	Cost	Target
6.	LUCKNOW	Repl.-washable apron on pf 3	31.08	1994-95
		Extension of platform-no. 4&5	4.33	1994-95
		Extension of platform no. 2&3	4.47	Completed
7.	MATHURA	Prov - washable apron on pf 1	21.60	1994-95
		Ext. - washable apron on pf 2&3	26.54	1995-96
		Improvement to pass amenities	110.31	1996-97
		Water heaters in base kitchen	4.13	1995-96
		110 Volt battery charging	6.28	1995-96
		Ext. - shelter on platform 3&4	8.29	1994-95
8.	MUGHALSARAI	Ext. - shelter on platform 1&2	3.68	1994-95
		Extension of platform no. 2	3.18	1995-96
		Improvement to water supply	5.80	1995-96
		Cover over pathway on pf 1-6	5.93	1994-95
		Ext. - shelter on platform 5&6	5.19	1994-95

S.No.	Station	Details of Facilities	Cost	Target
9.	VARANASI	110 Volt battery charging	9.89	1995-96
		Extension of platform no. 3-5	3.90	1994-95
		Additional retiring room	4.00	1994-95
		Repl. - washable apron on pf 3	24.72	1995-96
10.	JHANSI	Extension of platform no. 6&7	28.45	1994-95
		Computerised pass reservation	35.00	1996-97

In addition, many other works have also been taken up at various other stations in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Sub-Standard Seeds

2435. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA.
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI SATYADEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers during 1993 and 1994 till date, State-wise;

(b) the loss suffered by the farmers as a result during the above period;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the loss suffered by the farmers;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action being taken 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) While the State Government of Maharashtra received two hundred and forty-two and four complaints during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto July 1994) respectively, the State Governments of Karnataka and Gujarat have reported receipt of eight complaints from 1993-94 till date, and of fourteen complaints during 1993-94 and six during 1994 till date respectively.

Seeds Law Enforcement Agencies in various States/UTs perform quality control functions by drawing seeds samples sold by dealers from time to time and necessary

action is taken as per the provisions of legal instruments.

(b) to (e). According to the Seeds Act and The Seeds Rules, the State Governments investigate complaints and initiate proceedings for contravention of provisions of the Act or Rules wherever necessary.

[English]

Sponsoring of Football Players

2436. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have sponsored ex-present football players/officials to witness the World Cup Football Championship, 1994 in America;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the head debited to incur this expenditure; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred 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) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Spread of Education

2437. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank is assisting India in the implementation of National Education Policy; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where World Bank aided educational scheme is in operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The World Bank is extending IDA credit to two educational projects in India viz. The Technician (Polytechnic) Education Project and the Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project.

(b) List of the districts in Uttar Pradesh covered under the U.P. Basic Education Project and the Technician (Polytechnic) Education Project is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER UP BASIC EDUCATION PROJECT

Aligarh, Allahabad, Banda, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Saharanpur, Sitapur and Varanasi

DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER TECHNICIAN (POLYTECHNIC) EDUCATION PROJECT

Agra, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Etah, Mathura, Firozabad, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Kanpur, Kanpur (Dehat), Etawah, Farukhabad, Faizabad, Gonda, Behraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Pauri Garhwal, Dehradun, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal,

Uttarkashi, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Basti, Deoria, Maoh, Siddharath Nagar, Maharajganj, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalon, Lalitpur, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Lucknow, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Rai Bareilly, Sitapur, Unnao, Meerut, Hardwar, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Badayun, Shanjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad, Rampur, Bijnour, Varanasi, Balia, Gazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Padrauna, Muzaffar Nagar.

Reservation through M.Ps

2438. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for reservation forwarded by Members of Parliament during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) the number of applications rejected; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to accord priority to applications forwarded by Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Requests received from Members of Parliament and various other quarters for release of berths/seats out of Emergency Quota are given due priority taking into account factors like status of the passenger travelling, nature of urgency like Government duty, bereavement, sickness, etc. While the requests forwarded by Members of Parliament are generally complied with but at times it is not possible to accommodate all requests when the demand exceeds the availability. As a large number of requests are received and the requests are dealt with

on day-to-day basis, separate break-up of the details is not maintained.

[Translation]

Cleaning of Yamuna

2439. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to clean the river Yamuna under the Yamuna Action Plan and the approximate outlay involved therein; and

(b) how far the plan has succeeded to bring back the quality of water in the river at Delhi to grade 'C' and to regulate dumping of waste around it to prevent its seepage into the river during the monsoons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Under the Yamuna Action Plan, a total of 17 Schemes and the estimates of land acquisition in four towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.17 crore have been approved so far. The approximate outlay involved on this plan, as on date, is Rs. 378 crore.

(b) The impact of the Yamuna Action Plan on the river water quality in Delhi would become visible only after the completion of the action plan. Handling of urban solid waste is not covered under this plan.

Push-Pull Trains in Kerala

2440. PROF. K V THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to start push-pull trains in Kerala; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Demands for introducing DMU Push-Pull services on following sections in Kerala have been received:

1. Cochin/Ernakulam-Trivandrum via Alleppey.
2. Cochin/Ernakulam-Kottayam.
3. Cochin-Trichur.

Sub-Standard Pesticides

2441. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms which are manufacturing and marketing sub-standard pesticide thereby causing loss to crops; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government against them?

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). States and UTs have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the various provisions on quality control under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the rules framed thereunder. During 1992-93, concerned suppliers were awarded convictions in respect of 58 cases of sub-standard pesticides.

Railways Line between Bidar-Gulbarga

2442. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made

for laying of new railway between Bidar-Gulbarga via Hallikhed;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the same; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take up the above new line during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A survey for a new railway line from Bidar to Gulbarga has been approved as an out of turn work in 94-95.

(b) Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

(c) Further consideration of the proposal for construction of the above line would be possible only after the survey is completed and its results are available.

Railway Line between Talaguppa-Honnavar

2443. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for laying of new railway line between Talaguppa-Honnavar;

(b) the estimated cost of the above project; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take up the above new line during 1994-95?

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

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

Import of Sugar

2444. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-clearance by the importing agencies such as STC and MMTC, and FCI, huge quantities of imported sugar are lying at the various ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-clearance of the sugar; stock lying at the various ports;

(d) the estimated damage, if any caused to the Sugar stocks as a consequence thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government against the importing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information there is no undue accumulation of sugar imported by STC and MMTC at any port of the country. The Food Corporation of India is regularly despatching the sugar from ports to the consuming destinations.

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

Recruitment of O.B.C. in Railways

2445. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have recruited candidates amongst the Other Backward

Classes (OBC) so far;

in Maharashtra)

(b) if so, the details thereof Zone wise; and

ii. Jogighopa-Guwahati (142 kms. in Assam)

(c) the time by which the quota reserved for them will be filled up?

iii. Pedapally-Nizamabad (117 kms. in Andhra Pradesh)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

iv. Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (54 kms. in Orissa)

Development of Backward Areas

2446. SHRISHANTARAMPOTDUKHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(c) No such guidelines have been laid down by the Railways to identify backward areas but such projects even with low Rate of Return are taken up in consultation with and approval of the Planning Commission considering overall development plans of the backward regions.

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any projects for the development of backward areas as social obligation;

Development of Minor Ports

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

2447. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the assistance provided by the Government under the Centrally sponsored scheme for development of minor ports to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, project-wise?

(c) the details of the guidelines laid down by the Railways to identify backward areas for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

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 **Statement** is attached.

(b) Construction of the following new rail lines comes under such category:

i. Amravati-Narkher (138 kms.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Project	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
KERALA					
1.	Puthiappa	60.00	-	100.00	33.50
2.	Thangassery	65.00	80.00	50.00	117.00
3.	Vizhinjam	11.00	-	-	-
4.	Munambam	10.00	50.00	85.00	125.00
5.	Neendakara	-	18.50	-	-
6.	Mopla Bay	-	50.00	-	15.00
7.	Chombal	-	50.00	-	40.00
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Kakinada	3.10	-	-	-
2.	Nizamapatnam	7.67	-	-	-
3.	Bhavanapadu	20.00	-	-	-

Sugar Mills

2448. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:
SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA
PATIL:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in private sector, public sector and cooperative sector at present, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for opening of new sugar mills under the new economic policy of liberalisation;

(c) the number of proposals sent by each State Government for setting up of new sugar mills upto June, 1994;

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Union Government, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to

be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Statement showing the State-wise and Sector-wise number of installed sugar mills in the country is attached as **Statement-I**.

(b) The criteria for opening of new sugar mills is given in the licensing policy guidelines announced by the Government of India vide Press Note No. 16 dated 8.11.1991, a copy of which is attached as **Statement-II**.

(c) to (e). Statement-III showing the State-wise number of proposals received upto 30.6.1994 through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar mills in various States of the country and the number of proposals pending with the Ministry of Food as on 30.6.1994 is attached. As regards pending applications after their scrutiny by the Screening Committee, the recommendations of the Ministry of Food will be sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee after which letters of intent will be issued by that Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE AND SECTOR-WISE
NUMBER OF INSTALLED SUGAR MILLS IN THE COUNTRY

As on 30-6-1994

S.No.	State	Private	Public	Coop.	Total
1.	Punjab	3	3	13	19
2.	Haryana	1	-	10	11
3.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	44	35	31	110
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	3	8
6.	Gujarat	-	-	18	18
7.	Maharashtra	6	-	103	109
8.	Bihar	15	15	-	30
9.	Assam	3	1	2	6

S.No.	State	Private	Public	Coop.	Total
10.	Orissa	1	-	4	5
11.	West Bengal	1	1	-	2
12.	Nagaland	-	1	-	1
13.	Andhra Pradesh	11	8	18	37
14.	Karnataka	10	3	18	31
15.	Tamil Nadu	15	3	15	33
16.	Pondicherry	1	-	1	2
17.	Kerala	1	-	2	3
18.	Goa	-	-	1	1
19.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
20.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
ALL INDIA TOTAL		117	72	240	429

STATEMENT-II*Government of India**Ministry of Industry**Department of Industrial Development*

PRESS NOTE NO. 16

(1991 Series)

Subject: Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories for the Sugar Year 1991-92 and the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 - 1996-97)

A. The Government of India have reviewed the Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories issued vide this Ministry's Press Note No. 4 (1990 Series) dated 23.7.1990. In supersession of the aforesaid Press Note, Government have formulated the following revised guidelines:

- (1) New sugar factories will continue to be licensed for a minimum economic capacity of 2500 tonnes cane crush per day (TCD). There will not be any maximum limit on such capacity. However, in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, licensing of new sugar factories in the co-operative and public sectors would be allowed for an initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject to the condition that the units would expand their capacity to 2500 TCD within a

period of 5 Years of going into production.

- (2) Licences for new sugar factories will be issued subject to the condition that the distance between the proposed new sugar factory and an existing/already licensed sugar factory should be 25 kilometres. This distance criterion of 25 Kms. could, however, be relaxed to 15 Kms. in special case where cane availability so justifies.
- (3) The basic criterion for grant of licences for new sugar units would be their viability, mainly from the point of view of cane availability and potential for development of sugarcane.
- (4) All new licences will be issued with the stipulation that cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of sugarcane.
- (5) Other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the Co-operative Sector and the Public Sector in that order, as compared to the Private Sector. In case more than one application is received from any zone of operation, priority will be given to the application received earlier. However, in such cases also, preference will be given to the Coop. Sector, followed by the Public Sector and the Private Sector, in that order, even though the applications of the first two

sectors may be of a later date.

- (6) Priority will continue to be given to sugar factories with capacity less than 2500 TCD to expand to the aforesaid minimum economic capacity.
- (7) While granting licences for new units and expansion projects, the additional capacity to be created upto the end of the Eighth Plan, i.e. 1996-97, will be kept in view.
- (8) While granting licences for new sugar factories, industrial licences in respect of downstream units for the use of molasses i.e. industries alcohol etc. will be given readily.

B. Applications for licences will be initially screened by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Food, while considering such applications, the comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administration concerned would also be obtained. The State Govt./Union Territory Administration would be required to furnish their comments within 3 months of the receipt of communi-

cation from the Ministry of Food.

C. Applications for grant of industrial licences for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted directly to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development in Form IL alongwith the prescribed fee of Rs. 2500/-. A copy of the application may also be sent to Ministry of Food.

D. The procedure and guidelines, as given above, are brought to the notice of the entrepreneurs for their information and guidance.

(Sd/-)

(S. Bhavani)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

F. No. 10(74)/91-LP New Delhi, the 8th
November, 1991.

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving wide publicity to the contents of the above Press Note.

Principal Information Officer,
Press Information Bureau,
New Delhi.

STATEMENT-III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE NUMBER OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED UPTO 30.6.1994 FOR SETTING UP OF NEW SUGAR MILLS IN VARIOUS STATES OF THE COUNTRY AND THE NUMBER OF PROPOSALS PENDING WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AS ON 30-6-1994

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals pending
1.	Uttar Pradesh	323	49
2.	Maharashtra	237	12
3.	Gujarat	13	-
4.	Bihar	27	-
5.	Haryana	18	-
6.	Punjab	34	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	98	1
8.	Karnataka	64	4
9.	Tamil Nadu	46	5

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals pending
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20	5
11.	Rajasthan	2	-
12.	Orissa	7	-
13.	Kerala	1	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
15.	Assam	2	-
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
	Total	895	82

Fund for Child Care Services

2449. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give preference to tribal children of the backward districts under the National Children's Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b). Under the National Children's Fund assistance is given to voluntary organisations engaged in Child Welfare & development for undertaking innovative projects. Priority is given to projects specially designed to meet the needs of the children of poor families in backward areas, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

Mugal Sarai Railway Junction

2450. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any plan to introduce a new alternative route connecting Dildar Nagar, Tarighat, Gajipur, Odhiyar and Jaunpur in order to minimize the load of trains at Mugal Sarai Railways Junction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by the

Government in this regard?

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

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

[*English*]

Crop Development Board

2451. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Crop Development Boards and other Bodies under the Ministry on which farmers are nominated as non-official members for specific period to share their experience to promote development;

(b) the names of such Boards/Committees which are under reconstitution or likely to be constituted during 1994-95 and details thereof;

(c) whether working of such Boards/Advisory Committee has been assessed/evaluated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[*Translation*]

Stock of Foodgrains

2452. SHRI MOHANSINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains stock as on 1st May, 1994 which was to be distributed through the public distribution system;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains distributed through the public distribution system during April, 1994 and the extent of reduction in this quantity as compared to 1993's position; and

(c) the reasons for the constant increase in stock and constant decrease in distribution under the public distribution system?

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) Total stocks of rice and wheat with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on 1.5.1994 was 20.13 million tonnes.

(b) The total offtake of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) during April, 1994 was 8.95 lakh tonnes as compared to 9.81 lakh tonnes during April, 1993.

(c) The increase in stocks is due to the higher level of procurement following the significant increases in Minimum Support Prices of foodgrains during the past few years. The lower offtake through PDS can be attributed to the easy availability of

foodgrains in the open market at prices which are not very much higher than the end retail prices through PDS.

[English]

Development of Children and Women

2453. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought World Bank or any other aid for the development of Children and Women Welfare in the Country;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid expected to be obtained; and

(c) the details of the developmental activities proposed to be taken up with this aid?

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

(b) and (c). Details of assistance from the World Bank and other agencies under major programmes for women and child development are given in the **Statement** attached.

STATEMENT-I

REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
1. World Bank	1990-91 to 1995-96	ICDS-I in Andhra * Pradesh and Orissa	Rs. 288 crores (US \$ 96 million)
2. World Bank	1993-94 to 1999-2000	ICDS-II in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar	Rs. 582 crores (US \$ 194 million)
3. World Bank	1990-91 to 1996-97	Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP-II)	Rs. 277.62 crores (SDRs 66.1 million)
4. World Bank	1992-93 to 1993-94* (* Likely to continue in subsequent years, although	Social Safety Net.	Rs. 132 crores

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
5. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Phase II.	1.7.93 to 30.6.95 amount is not known)	I.C.D.S.	Rs. 44 crores (SEK 115 million)
6. Overseas Development Administration (ODA)	Five years	Adolescent Girls Scheme	Rs. 194.96 crores each year.
7. UNICEF	1991-95 (Master Plan of Operations-General Resources)	Child Development Women's Development Urban Basic Services Support for Community based Convergent Services Health, Education	Rs. 525 crores (US \$ 175 million)

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
8. UNICEF	1991-95 (Master Plan of Operations - Supplementary Resources)	Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Childhood Disability, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances, Information & Communication, Planning & Programme Support and Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme	Rs. 870 crores (US \$ 290 million)
9. World Bank	1992-93 to 1999-2000	Child Survival and safe motherhood programme	Rs. 643.5 crores (US \$ 214.5 million)

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
10. I.L.O.	1994-95	Elimination of child labour	Rs. 4.2 crores (US \$ 1.4 million)
11. I.L.O.	3 years (1994-95 to 1997-98)	Labour action and support programme	Rs. 2.50 crores (US \$.83 million)
12. Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD)	1994-96	Employment Generation for women	Rs. 12.76 crores (31.9 million kroner)
13. Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	1992-93	Training package for women development	Rs. 84.49 lakh

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
14. Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	1993-94	Bridging arrangements for setting up National Resource for Women	Rs. 17.70 lakhs
15. DANIDA	1995-2000	National Resource Centre for Women	Rs. 6.22 crores
16. World Food Programme (WFP)	April 1995- March 1998	Supplementary nutrition for children below 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers	151680 MT of Corn Soya Blend for 93.70 lakh beneficiaries

Name of the agency	Period for which assistance is likely to be received	Programme for which assistance to be received	Amount of likely assistance
1	2	3	4
17. CARE-India	1994-95	- do -	240169 MT of food commodities for 93.70 lakh beneficiaries. (* the assistance is being received in terms of food commodities)
18. United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1994-96	Haryana Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project	Rs. 7.92 crores (US \$ 2.63 million)

<i>Name of the agency</i>	<i>Period for which assistance is likely to be received</i>	<i>Programme for which assistance to be received</i>	<i>Amount of likely assistance</i>
1	2	3	4
19. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1989-94	Tamil Nadu Project for Women Development	Rs. 55.23 crores (SDRs 13,150,000)

[*Translation*]

Trains between Delhi-Howrah

2454. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn the trains nos. 3111 UP and 3112 down between Delhi-Howrah-Sealdah;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce any new train for Delhi in place of it or to restore the above trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Considering the availability of other services from Delhi to Calcutta and in order to meet the demand for a direct service from Rajasthan to Patna/Calcutta, 3111/3112 Delhi-Sealdah Express was cancelled on Tundla-Delhi section and a new service connecting Jaipur with Sealdah provided from July'94.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Lucknow

2455. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar

Pradesh had made available the land and other infrastructural facilities to the proposed Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University in Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether the University has become functional;

(c) whether the Government propose to entrust the responsibility of conducting Distance Education Programme on the lines of open university to any university in the States; and

(d) 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) According to the information furnished by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, the State Govt. has acquired 244 acres of land for establishing the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University at Lucknow.

(b) The Central Government has introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994 to establish the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University at Lucknow. The University will become operational after the necessary legislation for the purpose has been enacted by the Parliament.

(c) and (d). The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) had recommended, in 1987, that each State should establish an open university. This recommendation has been circulated to the State Governments for implementation. So far, 5 open universities have been set up as under:

Kota Open University, Rajasthan	-	1987
Nalanda Open University, Bihar	-	1987

Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Maharashtra	-	1989
M.P. Bhoj Open University, M.P.	-	1992
Ambedkar Open University, Gujarat	-	1994

[English]

National Co-operative Consumers Federation

2456. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Consumers Federation has not yet deposited P.F. amount already deducted from the salaries of the employees with the Commissioner, Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the date from which such amount has not been deposited;

(c) the reasons for not depositing the said amount to the Commissioner P.F.; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be deposited?

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). National Cooperative Consumers Federation has reported that they have not deposited the P.F. contributions for 4 months from March, 94 to June 94.

(c) The amount could not be deposited because of financial constraints.

(d) The contributions for March & April, 1994 are expected to be deposited by August, 94 and efforts will be made to deposit the balance contribution by September, 94.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Kabuli Gram

2457. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the area under cultivation of Kabuli gram at present, State-wise,

(b) whether the area under the cultivation of Kabuli gram has become stagnant for the past few years as a result of which the prices of Kabuli gram have been constantly rising;

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

(d) whether the Government are compelled to import Kabuli gram due to constantly rising its consumption; and

(e) if so, the details 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) There is no separate recording of area under Kabuli gram. However, the State-

wise area of gram which also includes Kabuli gram is given in **Statement** attached.

(b) and (c). Since the separate recording of area of Kabuli gram is not being recorded therefore it is not possible to indicate whether the area of Kabuli gram is stagnating for last few years. There has been increase in the price of Kabuli gram

which may be attributed to general inflationary trend and gap in demand and supply.

(d) and (e). The import of pulses is under OGL and is regulated by the internal demand and supply. The import is made to bridge the gap. The quantity imported during 1992-93 was 77012 metric tonnes for Chickpea/Kabuli gram.

STATEMENT

Gram: Advance Estimate of Area

State	AREA (THOUSAND HECTARES)		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
ANDHRA PRADESH	88.4	64.0	58.6
ASSAM	3.2	3.2	3.1
BIHAR	167.7	150.4	122.6
GUJARAT	170.2	66.8	123.4
HARYANA	649.0	305.0	387.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.4	2.8	2.1
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.7	0.6	0.6
KARNATAKA	229.5	195.7	206.2

State	AREA (THOUSAND HECTARES)		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
MADHYA PRADESH	2462.1	2137.8	2401.2
MAHARASHTRA	672.9	433.6	591.4
MEGHALAYA	0.5	0.5	0.5
NAGALAND	2.2	2.0	1.3
ORISSA	45.8	35.4	30.4
PUNJAB	60.7	24.8	27.2
RAJASTHAN	1652.7	1028.7	1449.0
TAMIL NADU	9.9	4.6	5.0
TRIPURA	0.7	0.7	0.7
UTTAR PRADESH	1275.3	1105.0	1028.8

State	AREA (THOUSAND HECTARES)		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
WEST BENGAL	25.6	17.8	20.3
D. & N. HAVELI	0.4	0.2	0.3
DELHI	0.4	0.3	0.3
ALL INDIA	7521.3	5579.9	6460.0

Neg. - Negligible

Indira Gandhi National Cultural Centre

2458. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted the land to the Indira Gandhi National Cultural Centre for constructing its premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A plot of land measuring 24.706 acres, bounded by Janpath in the West, Dr. R.P. Road in the North, Mansingh Road in the East and the Raj Path Lawns in the South, has been allotted to the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts by the Government.

(c) Physical construction work for the permanent building complex commenced in June, 1993. The construction work is in progress. It is expected that substantial construction for the permanent building complex would be accomplished in the 8th Five-Year Plan period and the balance would be completed in the 9th Five-Year Plan period.

[English]

Ban on Capitation Fee

2459. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item

captioned "SC ban on capitation fee upsets Malaysian students" appearing in "Economic Times", July 6, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the recent ban on charging of capitation fee in professional institutions consequent upon the judgement of the Supreme Court, has adversely affected not only students from Malaysia but from all foreign countries who have been managing easy admission in Indian professional institutes on payment of handsome capitation fees;

(c) if so, the country-wise number of foreign students who got admission in professional institutes during the last three years on payment of capitation fees;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any measures to ensure admission of good number of meritorious students from friendly countries including Malaysia in the Indian professional institutes to assuage their feelings; 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) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in its judgement on 4.2.1993 prescribed a Scheme for regulating admission and fees in Private Professional Unaided Institutions. According to the Scheme the admissions will be based purely on merit basis without there being any management quota. The Supreme Court in its further judgement on 5.4.1994 permitted 5% of the total intake for the given year for admitting Non-Resident Indians and foreign students. The admission to these seats will be also based on merit only. No details are available about the foreign students admission in

professional institutes on payment of capitation fees.

Establishment of Computer Science University

2460. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of first ever Computer Sciences University in India is under the active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether some Non-resident Indians have extended co-operation in establishing the proposed University;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed University is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e). Government has received a proposal for the establishment of privately funded University of Computer Sciences from an educational Trust which is reported to enjoy the support of some NRIs. The proposal is under consideration.

Fishing Harbours in Kerala

2461. SHRI THYAIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any proposal to the Union Government for the construction of Fishing Harbours in Kerala, particularly in Kayamkulam;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the cost involved in each case; and

(c) the reaction of the Union 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposal for setting up a minor fishing harbour at Ponnani at a cost of Rs. 860 lakhs had been received from Government of Kerala but it has been returned to the State Government for revising and updating the proposal in the light of the technical comments of Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore.

Proposal for setting up a minor fishing harbour at Kayamkulam at a cost of Rs. 624.60 lakhs has been received and approved.

Protection of Temples in Orissa

2462. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2863 on 21.12.93 and state:

(a) whether all revenue dates have been collected and draft preliminary notification regarding Central protection to Varahanath and Trilochaneswar temples of Jajpur

(Orissa) has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the expected time by which the final notification is likely to be issued?

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

(b) No time limit to issue final notification can be given because it is a specified process and is to be done strictly in accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

[*Translation*]

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

2463. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on Agriculture has reviewed the working of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices;

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

(c) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has formulated any standard formula for calculating the Support Prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee inter-alia recommended that the support prices for farm products be linked to parity price, determined according to the principle of parity, with base year 1970-71 = 100. The linkage ratio be reviewed from time to time depending on the demand and supply situation in respect of the commodity, the support price of which is to be fixed. If the parity concept is accepted as the basis of determination of support price, the services of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices can be dispensed with. However, if the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is to be retained, it should be made to function like a judicial tribunal, according to clearly laid down scientific criteria before which all parties - producers, consumers and traders - may have the opportunity to plead their case.

(c) and (d). The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has not formulated any standard model or formula for calculating the minimum support price. Apart from making a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity, the CACP considers various important factors like cost of production, changes in input prices, demand and supply situation, etc. while formulating its recommendations on price policy.

[*English*]

Research Project for Black Pepper

2464. PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up All India Coordinated Research Project at Konkan Region for cultivation of black pepper, nutmeg, kokum and other tree spices; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be established?

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 current financial year.

Vacant Godowns

2465. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Godowns of the Food Corporation of India/Central Warehousing Corporation are lying vacant in various States since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss suffered by the Corporations as a result thereof during 1993-94; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise the vacant capacity fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Food Corporation of India has 1469 total covered godowns with storage capacity of 209.44 lakh tonnes throughout the country, out of which only 9 owned depots with a capacity of 0.32 lakh tonnes (approximately) are lying vacant due to operational constraints including industrial relations/law and order problems.

Only two godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation one at Ballia in Uttar Pradesh having a capacity of 15000 MT and the other at Elephinston Road at Bombay having a hired capacity of 4200 MT are lying vacant since 1.4.1993 and May, 1993 respectively. As regards Central Warehouse Ballia, it was constructed for Food Corporation of India under 6 years guarantee scheme. After guarantee period was over, Food Corporation of India has been using this as and when necessary. Presently there is no stock of Food Corporation of India in this warehouse. With regard to Central Warehouse, Elephinston Road, this was hired for exclusive use of M.M.T.C. There is no utilisation of the godowns more so, the owner of the godown have gone for litigation due to which the utilisation is NIL.

(c) Central Warehousing Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 7.23 lakhs during 1993-94. Food Corporation of India's loss is negligible since these vacant godowns are owned by it.

(d) Efforts are made by Food Corporation of India to utilise the vacant capacity fully by sorting out the industrial relations and operational problems at field levels besides taking assistance from State authorities. Efforts are also made by Central Warehousing Corporation for an early decision of the Court in their favour so that the Corporation may start utilising the warehouse at Elephinston Road. Regarding the warehouse Ballia, Food Corporation of India has been requested by Central Warehousing Corporation to commence utilisation of this warehouse.

Passenger Facilities

2466. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations in Assam where facilities of waiting room, restaurant, drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms and platforms with roofs are not available;

(b) whether any such survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the number of cases forwarded to the Railway Advisory Committee;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide these facilities at those stations in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rehabilitation of Narmada Dam Oustees

2467. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four-member fact finding team set up by the Government to enquire about the programme for the rehabilitation of the Narmada Dam oustees has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A fact finding team was constituted to visit the impact area of Sardar Sarovar Project in

Narmada Basin and to report back on the compliance status of Environmental Action Plans including rehabilitation, in the wake of closure of sluices. The team has not yet completed its site visit.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Sir, during 1989-90 Shri V.P. Singh Government said that they will waive off all such loans taken by farmers which are upto, Rs. 10,000 and below but that Government could not waived off the loans and as a result thereof the farmers and labourers through out the country who had taken loans could not repay their loans and their debt increased by 2-3 times. Now you will not be able to waive off the loans in the country. Therefore, I request the Government to atleast waive off the interests on loans taken by the farmers and labourers which has increased manyfold due to the wrong policies of the Government so that they may be able to repay their loans.

12.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman & Nicobar Islands): I would like to draw the attention of the Government, particularly the Ministry of Home Affairs to the proposal to withdraw one passenger-cum-cargo vessel from the operation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for some other purpose.

I would also like to mention here that

every year the passenger ship from Andaman it taken away for other purposes. Fortunately, this year when that ship was taken for other purposes, for carrying the Haj pilgrims, an alternative arrangement was made. But that ship is still due to come. In the meantime, the Ministry of Home Affairs has again proposed to withdraw that vessel even without making any alternative arrangements. That will cause tremendous hardship to the population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I do not know why the Government is doing so because people living in such a distant and remote area are completely dependent on shipping services and at no other time the ships are taken away without making alternative arrangements. It is nothing but cruel.

I would like to request the Government the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here _ to assure the House that while making away a ship some other alternative arrangement would be made and then only would these vessels be allowed to go. Otherwise, the people would not allow the vessel to sail from Port Blair for any other purpose.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious incident which has happened in Bombay on 5 August, 1994, regarding strong gas leakage in certain parts of Bombay.

Residents from different parts of Bombay particularly from Worli to Chembur complained of gas leakage, as a strong odour pervaded the area late in the evening of 5th August, 1994, creating panic in the city of Bombay.

Fire brigade, police control and newspaper offices were flooded with phone calls from panic stricken residents of Worli, Dadar, Parel, Naigaum, Wadala, Prabhadevi and Chembur complaining of the gas smell.

People even complained of giddiness, uneasiness and nausea. The smell lingered for more than an hour.

Fire engines, ambulances and police vans were alerted but the source of the leakage was not still known.

In the background of the bomb blasts in Bombay last year and on the experience of Bhopal Gas tragedy, the panic in Bombay was very serious on that day.

The Central Pollution Control Board and the Central Bureau of Investigation should investigate the matter and find out the source of leakage of gas on that day promptly and let the public know about the source of this leakage. Prompt action may be taken to prevent recurrence of such an incident in future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS(Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware of the fact that Orissa has been badly affected by the heavy flood this year and my constituency Jajpur is worst affected by it. The main reason of it is that rivers like Brahmani, Vaitarni, Nirupa and many of their tributaries are flowing from this area. 663 villages in several blocks of Bigaharpur, Badachana, Jajpur, Kurai and Danagarhi have been continuously marooned for several days because these are low-lying areas. Upto now the Government could not provide

even food to the people living in the areas. Their is Janata Dal's Government in the State and they do not even provide relief to the people who support Congress. They are facing hunger and diseases as a result of which many people have lost their lives. But the Government says that people are dying of dysentery whereas it is happening due to hunger and diseases. There is not even a single family where any member of the family is not suffering from fever. Whenever any death occurs, be it by hunger or fever, the Government says that it happened due to dysentery and not by any other disease. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many other members to speak, so you cannot take more time.

[*English*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Only on last sentence, Sir,

I request the Central Government to come forward to help the people, particularly the tribals and the Harijans who are mainly living in these areas.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the condition of roads, specially the National Highways, in many parts of India has become so deplorable that unless very serious steps are taken, the progress of this country is going to go to dogs. In Kerala, recently the District Magistrate of Ernakulam had to take prosecution steps against the officers concerned. He had to issue a notice under section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking action against the officers for not complying with a Show Cause Notice. The pitches are so deep that if Maruti car

goes into the pitch, a truck can easily go over it without the knowledge of anyone. Such is the condition of roads. Unless immediate actions taken, I think something very serious will happen and very many accidents are also bound to take place. I do not know where the moneys allotted for all these things are going. I am not complaining against anybody, but we must ponder over this matter. A great deal of money is earmarked for development and maintenance of roads but this money is not going into that. This money is going into the hands of several others. Unless some vigilance action is taken, a very sad situation is going to arise.

Recently, a new mode of constructing roads has also been suggested, that is, rubberisation of roads. This is done by mixing two per cent of latex with bitumen tar, which makes the roads three times more durable. This will result in great saving. The scientists of London as well as USA and France, have found that rubberisation will be very good for roads, In USA., recently a legislation has been made which says that five per cent of the national roads should be rubberised. So, I think we have also to go in for this new technology.

I am just bringing it to the notice of the Government with the kind hope that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister will bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, Shri Tytler, and also to the notice of the Prime Minister and others concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 15th July, Harijan people, in Jalalpur village under

Nawabganj police-station in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh were harassed and atrocities were committed on them, for not doing labour, by S.P. Leader.....*.....and 13 houses of Harijans were torched. Eleven persons including four women were severely beaten and some of them are in serious condition in Gonda Hospital. The house of*..... was under construction. Shri Ram Sagar Passi was working in his field when some armed men came alongwith.....*..... and asked him to come for their work. When he refused to do so he was beaten severely and his condition is very critical. After some time this gang alongwith.....*..... went to Passian Tolla Mohalla and started beating the people there and injured them seriously. Not—only this some Passi girls were stripped and paraded naked as has happened in Allahabad. The names of five persons, including Vinod Singh alias Pandit Singh, Mahendra Singh Bihari and Ram Singh Bahari, have been mentioned in the report lodged by Saligram, the younger son of Ram Sagar Passi. In addition to that the names of 7-8 persons have also been mentioned in the report for manhandling and arson. Report has been lodged in the Police Station under Harijan Act but till now no culprit has been arrested because they are in power there and our Congress party is supporting their Government. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards it and would request that adequate compensation should be given to those poor passies and the persons whose names have appeared in the report should immediately be arrested. The entire matter should be inquired into. One of them is S.P.'s President and Treasurer. A report about this incident has appeared in Jansatta

dated 16th July. The Central Government should direct the State Government to take stern action against the culprits.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rai, no allegation be made against such persons who are not present in the House and who cannot defend themselves. You have named certain persons. Therefore, those names will be expunged from the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should speak on it.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: It is a matter of atrocities against the Scheduled Caste's people. It is a union matter. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should make a statement on it.

[*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 the matter which has been raised by the hon. Member Shri Ram Nihore Rai, would like to mention that this will be immediately brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister so that appropriate action can be taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sriballav Panigrahi may speak now. I request him and I request everybody else

that exactly at 12.30 p.m. we shall have to close this and, therefore, the speakers may kindly look to the convenience of subsequent speakers also.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sambhal barrage on the river Brahmani — which is the second largest river in Orissa - is a part of the Rangal multi-purpose river project. This barrage is nearing its completion. According to the original programme, among other villages, the villages of Biru, Gaham, Parabil and Ganiposi were also to be acquired since they were coming under submergence of this project. But, later on we are given to understand that since the Sambhal reservoir will not be filled up to the maximum level, these villages have been left out. They are not being acquired although there is a great demand from the people of these villages for land acquisition and also for extension of rehabilitation benefits to them.

From their experience of 1974 floods these people are apprehensive that whatever might be the assurance given by the authorities, these villages would be drowned and submerged under this project. Recently.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Panigrahi, please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, only two or three sentences are there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true. My earnest request is that some of the hon. Members are very angry.

They are telling emphatically that opportunity is not given to them. They

are very unhappy about it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will it serve any purpose?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi, it is your duty to complete in two or three sentences.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am posing a problem. If you do not allow me, how will it serve the purpose?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the question of not allowing you. You have got every right to represent your grievance on the floor of the House, but there should be a limit for that. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : If you had allowed me continuously, by this time I would have completed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In this fashion I have been conducting the House. But I came to the conclusion that there is a failure on my part.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am concluding shortly.

This year, without the reservoir having been filled up to the maximum level also, these villages have been submerged because they are on the confluence of the rivers Somakoyi and Brahmani near the Sambal barrage. There is a dispute between the Irrigation Authorities of the State Government and the local people. So, I would request the Government of India to depute some experts of the Central Water Commission to settle this dispute once and for all after making an on the spot study of the situation in the

field.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Shraavan Kumar Patel will speak. He is one Member who is always saying that those who get a chance to speak earlier, they go on speaking for two or three minutes and people like him who speak only for one minute are denied an opportunity to speak. He has very strong grouse in this regard.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been rightly said, brevity is the soul of wit. We should try to be as brief as possible. I shall try myself to be very brief.

Sir, just a few days ago, as many as 1,000 people indulged themselves in a *rail roko andolan* in Jabalpur. They delayed trains for several hours and also courted arrest. In this respect, I have sent telegrams to the hon. Railway Minister and also the hon. Prime Minister. Their main purpose for this agitation is to highlight the need for gauge conversion between Jabalpur and Gondiya. Under the declared policy of the Government, unigauge system has now been started by the Central Government and this conversion has also been included in the Action Plan. However, from one side only this gauge conversion work has started, that is, from Chandrapur to Gondiya. But from Jabalpur to Gondiya the work has not yet started. This is a very important work and it is like a lifeline to the tribal people of this region. It will also ensure employment to thousands of people and it will bring them into the national mainstream. It will also open a corridor between the South and the North and it will reduce the dis-

tance substantially. It will promote trade and commerce also. Therefore, I urge upon the Government, particularly the Railway Minister Shri Jaffer Sharief, who was present in the House a few minutes ago, to take up this work between Jabalpur and Gondiya.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, it is true that you have given a notice. I have been requesting all the speakers to cut short their submission in one or two minutes. But they are not obliging me in that respect.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I also want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, Mr. Ahamed. You are speaking every day. What about others who could not get a chance?

SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are more than a thousand skilled workers in my constituency, Thanjavur who are engaged in making artistic plates made out of bronze combined with silver which are popularly known as Thanjavur plates. Garlands are also made out of paddy, cardamom, cloves etc., which have great export potentials.

For want of proper marketing facilities, their produce are lying unsold, with the result the artisans are unemployed. I urge upon the Central Government and

the Minister of Textiles to issue directions to the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts to organize these workers into cooperatives and make arrangements for marketing of their handicraft products. By this help, the ancient art will survive in glory and the artisans will earn their livelihood.

SHRI E. AHAMED: This House has passed the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Lok Sabha passed it on 18th December and the Rajya Sabha on 22 December, 1993. Under Section 21 of this Act, the State Governments are to constitute the Human Commission at the State level. But so far, no State Government appears to have constituted State Human Rights Commission. According to the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission, retired Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Ranganath Mishra, in every State there are several hundreds of people who have been languishing in jail. According to a report published, Shri Mishra has said that Gujarat has 19,000 detenus, Punjab has 17,000, Jammu and Kashmir has 10,000, Andhra Pradesh has 8,000. Maharashtra has not even given the number of detenus. That may be much more than all these States, Even in Andhra Pradesh, according to the Chairman, National Human Rights Commission, out of 8,000 people who have been arrested as detenus only 206 have been formally taken into custody. This is a gross abuse of TADA powers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ahamed you have raised this point yesterday also regarding TADA that it is being misused.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I am only stating that the Government of India should

write to the State Governments to comply with the provisions of this Act which was passed by Parliament. It was passed in December, 1993 and seven months have elapsed. The Committee consisting of the Chief Minister. The Speaker of the Assembly, Leader of the Opposition and the Minister in the charge of the Home is to constitute to appoint members of the Commission. So, I urge upon the Government through you, Sir, to instruct the State Governments to constitute such human rights commissions as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards an important issue. Cholera and gastro have broken out in a horrible manner in Uttar Pradesh. There is not even a single district in Uttar Pradesh from East to the west and from the North to the South which is not affected by these diseases-cholera and gastro.

Crores of people are worried in Varansi, Gazipur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Nau, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Basti, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts of the North Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Two to three persons are dying in each district. There is not even a single district where 8-10 persons have not died. If we glance at the newspapers published from Uttar Pradesh specially from the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, we will find that these are full of the news pertaining to Cholera and gastro with the details of deaths and the number of those who have been hospitalised in each district. In Jalalabad town under my Parliamentary Constitu-

ency 11 persons have died within three days and around 200 persons are hospitalised at present. Dullahpur, Sadat, Saidpur and Devkali etc. Blocks are affected by these diseases have assumed serious proportions in Cholapur, Choubepur, Puari Kalan, Auran, Mudehan, Benipur and Atesua in Varansi and 2-4 or 10 persons are dying daily. People are dying in large number in Jalalpur, Kerakat, Dharmapur, Muftiganj, Gorabadshahpur in Jaunpur district and a large number of people are there in hospitals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am taking one more minute. Uttar Pradesh Government is totally inactive. The Chief Minister is involved in caste base politics.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a State matter. It is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government has nothing to do with this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not criticizing anyone. I am describing only the actual position. There are two Ministers looking after the health department in the State.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can not take the names of persons who can not defend themselves here. The names of those Ministers are expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am narrating the position prevailing there. The health services have been totally paralysed due to their personal disputes. This Parliament is not above the death of a person.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made allegations against those two Ministers.

Can they defend themselves here? There are rules which you have to follow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The health department is totally inactive. Neither Cholera vaccines nor medicines are available there. The C.M.O. is worried about it. Even the junior doctors are also worried. The Deputy Commissioners are writing repeatedly to the Health Ministry of Uttar Pradesh that deaths are taking place in their districts so send them medicines, and vaccines. But both of them are engaged in quarreling with each other. These items are not being supplied due to this reason. The Secretary of the Health Ministry of Uttar Pradesh is keeping silence over it. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government through you that the next of kins of those who have died should be given compensation of Rs. 50 thousand each by the Central Government.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK(Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in Kalahandi area in Orissa,.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Subash Chandra Nayak ji, it is a State subject.

It should be raised in the State Assembly and not here.

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
Sir, no one listens there.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is also a State subject. There is the Legislative Assembly in the State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
Sir, the State Government does not listen it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had urged the hon. Minister of Railways and the hon. Prime Minister to sanction a railway line to the development of my constituency. We have got a railway line. I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Railways for it. Sir, my submission is that the money granted for the development of education in my area under the National Literacy Mission, has not been utilised properly. Therefore, an immediate action should be taken in this regard. The 2500 Primary teachers in my constituency have been transferred at a time.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is pertaining to transfer of teachers. How can the Central Government answer this? Transfer of teachers is a State subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
Sir, it is alright, but it has happened for the first time in Orissa that 2500 teach-

ers have been transferred at one time. Why it happened in my constituency only? It has not happened in any other part of Orissa. Sir, both in my Constituency and in the constituency of Shri K.P. Singh Deo 28 persons have died due to Cholera. No treatment for Cholera is being provided there. Sir, lathi charge was made on the common people in Kalahandi and Junagarh. Sir, my submission is that an immediate action should be taken on it.

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL(Nanded): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards an important issue. I belong to Marathwara area of Maharashtra and both in my constituency, Nanded and in whole of Marathwara region there is a shortage of Urea fertilizer and due to it the price of Urea has gone up to 400-500 per bag. It is the sowing season. The farmers there are in great trouble due to the non availability of Urea. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and the hon. Agriculture Minister through you to make available Urea in sufficient quantity in Marathwara area specially in Nanded.

Sir, the second issue is also related to agriculture. The Agriculture Department had provided us a new seed, Pusa-1 of Basmati rice for sowing. I am sorry to say that we sowed this seed Pusa-1 in Nanded but now even a single plant grew and the farmers have suffered a heavy loss due to it. My submission is that an enquiry should be conducted into it and the farmers should be compensated.

12.35 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 and Railway Act, 1989

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy of the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987
(Placed in the library, See No. LT 6230/94)
- (2) A copy of the Railway Passengers (Cancellation of ticket and Refund of Fares) Amendment Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 548 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1994 under section 199 of the Railway Act, 1989.
(Placed in the library, see No. LT 6231/94)

Notification Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the table: a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 437(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the

9th June, 1994 fixing the price of various fertilisers with effect from 10th June, 1994 for selling in bags to the growers of tea, coffee or rubber plantations or to the cultivators under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. (Placed in the Library see No. LT 6232/94)

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 etc.

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:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-
 - (i) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Amendment Order, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 385(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1994.
 - (ii) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Second Amendment Order, 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1994.
 - (iii) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Third Amendment

Order. 1994 published in Notification No. S.O. 418 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1994.

- (2) A copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Advisory Committees) Amendment Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. BIS/EC/REG/1 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1994 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. (Placed in the Library, see No. LT-6233/94)

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1992-93 along with a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

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 section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1992-93, along with

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. (Placed in Library, see No. LT.6234/94)

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Open School Delhi for 1991-92 along with a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Open School, Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library, see No. LT 6235/94)

Sup. Demand for Grants (Railway)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-third Report

[English]

12.36 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.36 ½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1994-95.

(Placed in Library see. No. LT 6235A/94)

12.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1991-92

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess

Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1991-92.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6235-B/94)

12.38 hrs.

(MATTERS UNDER RULE 377)

- (i) **Need to release adequate water from river Indravati to Nowrangpur, Orissa.**

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

There is a perennial river known as Indravati flowing through the undivided Koraput District of Orissa by the side of Nowrangpur town. The drinking water for Nowrangpur comes from river Indravati. Sugarcane is grown on lakhs of acres of fertile land on banks of Indravati every year due to the silts deposited by the floods on this river. A multipurpose project is under construction on the upstream of this river to divert entire water of this river to Kalahandi District to provide irrigation facilities and generate electricity there. As a result, the river will go dry below the dam in the downstream. Government of India, had issued a licence to start a sugar factory at Nowrangpur and about 100 acres of land has already been purchased to establish a sugar factory. Subsequently after Eroposal of diversion of water of Indravati, this proposal was dropped. Many other factories based on National Aluminium Company which were initially proposed to come up on the banks of this river

are being withdrawn from the spot due to the complete diversion of water from this river from a scheduled area to a non scheduled area.

I urge upon the Government to intervene and direct the State Government of Orissa to release at least 20 per cent of the water of the dam in the downstream to safeguard the interests of residents of this area.

(ii) Need to Augment Telephone services In Nasik

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Sir, Nasik District is growing industrially and agriculturally. The need of telephone services has become the necessity in this area.

There is a need for expansion of electronic exchange. In the Nasik Electronic Exchange (E-10-B), there is huge demand for telephone connections and as many as 9000 people are in the waiting list. The building is ready and about 75 per cent equipment is available. At the same time, the work on Panchavati Electronic Exchange with a capacity of 3000 lines should also be undertaken immediately. The land for Panchavati Exchange has been acquired. The Budget provision has to be made immediately for completion of the work.

I urge upon the Government to provide adequate telephone services in Nasik and ensure proper functioning of the same.

(iii) Need to provide drinking water to the people of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh

is one of the most backward districts of our country. The living conditions of people of this area are very bad. There are about 100 villages with 21,000 families living on fishing on sea, but the minimum needs of these people are not met till date. They have to be developed in a systematic manner. They must immediately be provided with potable drinking water which is scarce in majority of the villages. Some villages can be supplied with ground water and others require potable water from sea water. Though schemes were prepared and estimates were submitted, but so far only few villages got the water through pipeline.

I urge upon the Government to implement schemes for providing potable drinking water to people of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh immediately.

(iv) Need to Provide adequate Financial Assistance from the Natural calamities fund to state government of Andhra Pradesh to Mitigate the Sufferings of people affected by drought in telengana region.

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY (Warangal): Sir, for the last three years, the Telengana Region in Andhra Pradesh was very badly affected by the unprecedented drought conditions. The districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Madak and Mahboob Nagar were the worst affected areas. Warangal district suffered, most on this account. This year also, the conditions are no better. There were no rains. As a result, the agricultural operations like paddy cultivation have come to a standstill. There is an acute shortage of fodder for the cattle which has resulted in migration of cattle to other

districts. The ground water level has come down considerably and is almost the lowest in recent years. The depletion of ground water level has resulted in drying up of open wells as well as bore-wells and this has caused acute shortage of drinking water and the problem has become unmanageable.

The ad hoc amounts sanctioned by the State Government to the district authorities are quite insufficient and inadequate to mitigate the unprecedented sufferings of the people.

I would, therefore, request that the Union Government may urgently depute a relief team to Telengana region and particularly to Warangal district to assess the havoc and damage caused by the unprecedented drought and the extent of the Central assistance needed to tackle the situation.

I would also request that the Union Government may sanction a sizeable amount (say Rs. 40 crores to Rs.50 crores) out of the Natural Calamities Fund to the Andhra Pradesh Government for providing relief measures to mitigate the sufferings of the people of the drought-affected areas of Telengana region, particularly Warangal district.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95,

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91,

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS

GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92-
CONTD.

12.48 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Prof. K.V. Thomas was on his legs. He will continue his speech.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): When we come back to the economic situation of the country, one more factor that we have to examine is the rate of inflation. Three years ago, the rate of inflation was 17.8 per cent. From that rate, today it stands at about 10.2 per cent. This double digit inflation is not something which gives us satisfaction. If we look at the change of inflation during the last three years on the basis of WPI, we will find that in April, 1991-92, it was 11.6 per cent.

Again, in 1992-93, it was 13.8 per cent, in 1993-94, it was 6.9 per cent and during the week ending 2nd July, 1994, it has come to 10.7 per cent. There are various factors which contribute to the inflation. My request to the Government is that Government have to take the strongest measures so that inflation is contained below two digits. Otherwise, there will be an increase in the price of essential commodities which will be causing undue difficulties to the daily life of the common man. Fortunately, from the last months of April to August, if you look at the prices of the essential commodities like rice, wheat, pulses and edible-oil, the prices have been more or less stabilised. But Government cannot be complacent on this. The PDS system has to be strength-

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

ened and adequate financial assistance has to be given to the State Governments for strengthening the PDS systems.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to stress one important point. On the one side, we, who want to help the farmers, are stressing and arguing that the minimum procurement price or the floor price has to be increased and on the other side, we say the price of the essential commodities has to be brought down. Both these things cannot be done simultaneously. It has to be balanced. This Government, after coming to power, for the last three years has increased the procurement price of wheat and rice twice. Naturally, the increase in the procurement price will have its effect in the market in regard to the price of wheat and rice. But it has to be a balanced action so that the farmers are helped and at the same time, the consumers do not have a big burden to bear.

One of the major steps taken by this Government is the economic liberalisation. We have got the new Industrial Policy. This Government has been stressing on the direct foreign investment. Unfortunately, during the last thirty years, the direct foreign investment in this country has been very meagre. When a country like China is getting a direct foreign investment up to the tune of US \$ 5 billions, our country is getting a foreign investment to the tune of only US \$ 100 to 200 millions. When a country like China, which has got as much market potential as India, is getting US \$ 5 billions, why in our country the foreign investment is very low? This question has to be answered.

That is why, the Government took some important decisions and as a result of those decisions, the direct foreign investment has been on an increase. In 1990, the number of proposals involving direct foreign investment was 194 and the amount involved was Rs. 128.32 crores. In 1991, the number of proposals was 289 and the amount involved was Rs. 534.11 crores. In 1992, the number of proposals was 692 and the amount involved was Rs. 3,887.54 crores and in 1993 up to November, the number of proposals was 671 and the amount involved was Rs. 7,990.62 crores. Every year, because of the new Industrial Policy, because of the new licensing policy—as we have got rid of the licensing raj—the foreign investment is on an increase. Only the direct foreign investment will help for the inflow of new industries, for the inflow of new technologies. So the actions taken by this Government are very courageous actions on industrial policy and thus new investments are coming into our country.

Coming to the public sectors, Indian public sector has got its own strength. It has contributed for the development of this country. When some of my friends are unusually afraid of the direct foreign investment, they should know that the direct foreign investment to this country is only three per cent of the total investment in this country. Major investment is done by the public sector undertakings. But in the case of the public sector undertakings also, they should have a responsibility to this nation, to this country and there cannot be public sector undertakings which are a liability to our industrial sector. In this connection, I would also like to mention that Government should

take appropriate actions at appropriate times. Even now a large number of public sector undertakings are without Chairmen. Why is this delay in taking decision to appoint chairmen to the major public sector undertakings?

Coming to the labour field, our labour is quite peaceful. One of the major decisions in the labour front is an agreement in the port sector. In all the major ports, there has been an agreement between the workers and the port authorities. And now for the next five years, we will have ports which can be run very smoothly. My request to the Government is that in the steel industry as well as in the textile industry, similar settlements have to be made immediately. And I am sure, our trade unions are so responsible that at this particular juncture, they will have positive outlook to the Government's move.

Coming back to my own State, I have got some suggestions to make. One of the major problems of my State is the shortage of power. Power shortage is a problem which the entire nation faces. But Kerala is a State where so far we have been depending only on hydro—electric power. Now, Government of India has been kind enough to help us.

The Kayamkulam Project has been cleared. Three Thermal Power Projects one in my constituency Ernakulam another in Kasargodu and the third one in Calicut have been cleared. The work has to be started immediately. We have made suggestions to Southern Gas Grid. There had been a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States at Bangalore to implement this project on a time

basis. I think Government will take appropriate action.

Sir, Kerala is a State which depends mainly on agriculture. We depend on coconut. But, unfortunately the coconut cultivators are facing a very bad situation because the price of coconut is going down. I think, the Coconut Development Board which the Government of India has constituted has to take some positive steps. But, unfortunately here also, I want to mention that the Coconut Development Board does not have Chairman for the last two and a half years. I do not know why the Government is sleeping on this. The Board has to take appropriate action.

The northern part of Kerala, Malabar's economy depends on Coffee cultivation. Last year, Government of India allowed export of 130 lakh tones of coffee. But, this year it has been restricted to 110 lakh tones. I do not know why this restrictions has been made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Though there is demand outside, export is restricted.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Last year, the export was restricted to 130 lakh tonnes. This year, our production is expected to be around 200 lakh tonnes. Our total internal consumption may be 60,000 tonnes. I do not know why restrictions are made on export when we have a variety, when there is an agricultural product, that can be exported. Why is the Government making such a restriction? In the case of agricultural products, just like in the industrial products, there should not be any restriction on export.

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Even in the case of Rubber, there is no restriction on export. In the case of coconut, there is an assurance from the Government that coconut oil can be exported. But, here there is an item 'Coffee' which is in greater demand outside is put under restriction. I do not understand in whose interest we are putting restrictions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as copra is concerned, there is no demand. Therefore, the rate has gone down.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Why should there be a restriction in the export of agricultural products? This restriction should be taken out.

Sir, one point which we stressed in this House during the debate on floods is the sea erosion. Earlier, for anti-sea erosion work, for new work, we were getting 50 per cent aid and assistance from the Central Government. For the repair of old anti-sea erosion work, of old bunds, we were getting one-third assistance. Now, the Government of India has arbitrarily withdrawn this assistance and they say it is the business of the State Government. Sir, how a State like Kerala can do this anti-sea erosion work where even one kilometer of anti-sea erosion work costs more than two to three crore of rupees. This is not possible for the State Government. I think, it is an area just like Defence of the nation to protect our frontiers. When we are pumping so much amount for the defence, why we do not put a reasonable amount on anti-sea erosion work. So, my request to the Government is that this factor should be considered.

Another point is, we have given some suggestions for the development of small and medium towns. About three-four years back we were giving some assistance. But, for the last two years there is no assistance from the Government of India for the development of small and medium towns.

13.00 hrs.

One more request is regarding the fishermen. Foreign trollers are now allowed to fish in our territorial waters. This is against the interest of the traditional fishermen. I can understand when our cooperative societies are given the trollers. But only the foreign trollers are given licence without any restriction. As a result, our fish wealth is being depleted and our fishermen are starved. When the foreign trollers are given licence, adequate restrictions have to be made.

Kerala is a State which has been exporting pepper, ginger and other spices. Unfortunately, after the USSR has been disintegrated, we find it very difficult to export these items. The Government has to find out a way, so that our pepper, ginger and other spice cultivators are helped. A similar situation is true of the coir industry also. We were exporting a lot of coir to USSR. We have to now find out other States. We are doing our best. For the coir industry, with regard to the export, the Government has to take a proper decision.

Kerala is one of the States which does not have the Central Government Health Services system. The Central Government employees are allowed to go to recognised private hospitals. But

only the civilian employees of the Cochin Naval Base are not allowed to go to recognised private hospitals which have been allowed to other Central Government employees. These civilian employees of the Cochin Naval Base do not have any facility within the Navy. They are not allowed to make use of the naval hospital in Cochin; nor are they allowed to go to the recognised private hospitals in Cochin or Calicut or Trivandrum. My request is that since we do not have a CGHS system, the civilian Defence employees in Kerala should be allowed to make use of the services of the Central Government recognised private hospitals.

Lastly I come to the Ezhimala Naval academy. There was a proposal to have a single academy for the Defence Forces--for the Army, for the Navy and for the Air Force. But, so far the Government has not taken any decision. If the Government is not going to take a decision on this, why don't you allow this Ezhimala Naval Academy to develop itself? We have given the land. We have the financial difficulties. Even then the Kerala Government has given adequate land. We have developed the roads, we have given electricity, but still the Government of India has not taken any decision to develop the Ezhimala Naval Academy. So, I request the Government to take an immediate decision to develop this Naval Academy in Ezhimala.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, out of the total of Rs. 304.4 crore demanded for this year, I find that Rs. 250 crore is demanded for agriculture and rightly so. Agriculture is a field where maximum input has to be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue after lunch break.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

1302 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till*

Fourteen of the Clock.

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled
after Lunch at Three Minutes*

past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1990-91

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1991-92-

CONTECT

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now continue with the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Shri P.C. Thomas may continue. Mr. Thomas, you were in the right side before lunch. Now, you have switched over to the left side.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I wanted to see the other side of the House. I was mentioning that the maximum amount out of the total amount for which the demand has been made is for agriculture and rightly so. This is the field where the maximum expenditure is involved. So, I think that the main aspect at present—whether it is for agriculture or for natural calamity, for which the vast funds are necessary—is regarding to flood affected areas. Now, almost the whole of India has been seriously affected by the recent flood and natural calamities. For example, Kerala is one State where flood affects many parts of the State almost every year; or, it has affected the State for the past three to four years consecutively. The fact that the Finance Commission fixes only a very meagre amount has put the State into a very difficult condition. Now, the total amount which we could get from the norms fixed by the Finance Commission is only Rs. 31 crore out of which one-fourth has to be met by the State Government. I think that though some assurances have been given saying that the flood affected areas will be given relief from the Centre, absolutely nothing has been given till today. We hope that the Finance Ministry would think seriously about this matter.

In Kerala, the loss which has occurred has been calculated to be Rs. 500 crores. The amount which has been given or which can be given as per the norms fixed is Rs. 31 crores. So, I would urge upon the Ministry at this stage to see that immediate action is taken to release adequate funds as Central assistance for the State of Kerala in this regard.

Another aspect regarding agricultural

produce of our country like coconut are to be seriously reviewed at this stage. Now, coconut is not grown in only one area of our nation. It is being grown in almost six or seven States. In Kerala, it is being grown from time immemorial. The name 'Kerala' itself is taken from 'coconut'. 'Kerum' means coconut. So, Kerala is the land of coconut. Now, it is not Kerala alone which is the land of coconut. Now, as the Chair knows—though I do not want to say like that—Karnataka is also a land of coconut now. I would also say that the number of coconut grown there, is rather more than that of Kerala now. Other States like Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Orissa are also growing coconut to a great extent. Now the farmers are put to a very difficult situation. There was a time when a coconut was earning Rs. 6. It was two or three years back. It is not earning not even Rs. 3. It has come down to Rs. 2.50 per coconut. So, no farmer would like to go on with his cultivation. When natural calamities occur, the farmer who loses coconut trees in a large lump will get from the State Government, a compensation of merely Rs. 200 per one coconut tree. This is something which, I think, is to be very seriously dealt with; and coconut has to be treated as a special case with regard to the agriculture of this country.

I would now suggest that the market intervention is also necessary and the Central Government may be pleased to come forward to help the coconut farmers of the country. There are other cultivations like nutmeg which are also of a very low income fetching type. They do not give any proper income to the cultivator and they are now in a very depressed State.

I will just touch the other aspect and that of paper industry of our country. This is one industry which is going in a very very big way. But, Hindustan Paper Corporation is one Corporation which is making huge losses. We have about six or seven units of this Hindustan Paper Corporation. But, unfortunately, apart from one or two units—one subsidiary called Hindustan Newsprint Limited and another unit in the North—I think, almost all the other units are making losses. Now, we have to ponder over it.

One of the profit making units is in my State and that is, Hindustan Newsprint Limited. I think, the Government should see that something is done for the betterment of this Unit because they are on a strike now. Probably, the only Unit which is making profit is now on a strike. Now, we have to see what the labourers, the officers and engineers are doing. They were working together for the betterment of HNL and they were making huge profits for HNL and for the nation. That should be looked into with sympathy and consideration by the Government. The main thing which they say is that unit should be given some kind of a separate entity as such. There is no Board for them. There was a Managing Board, but now, for a long time, there is no Managing Director for this HNL. This industry which is making profit is being neglected like this. The officers and the employees there, have got a lot of grievances. For example, they are transferred to other States and they are not given interim relief when it is given to some employees, officers and engineers of other similar Units.

Another aspect which I would like

to touch is Telecom. This is a Department which has sought for funds or which has sought the approval of this House regarding expenditure during the past two years. Now, they are going for privatisation. There is a great resentment against large-scale privatisation in this regard. I think, that is also something to be taken note of. We have to see that the interests of the nation are not, in any way, hampered by large multinationals which may come and all of a sudden capture this field.

Apart from that, I may also submit that the funds already being given are also to be distributed in a more equitable manner. I have to resort back to one example of my State. I know correctly that during 1992-93, for Telecom, Kerala was given Rs. 300 crore. The Kerala Circle was able to comply with the target given. They were able to do more work than the targeted one. But for the next year, when the total investment in this sector was increased to 30 per cent, the State of Kerala was to be given at least Rs. 400 crore. Correctly stating, it should have been at least Rs. 390 crore if 30 per cent increase was given. But it was unfortunate that during that year, that is, 1993-94, the State was given much less than that was given in the previous year. It came down from Rs. 300 crore to Rs. 200 crore. Only after much hue and cry, it was raised to Rs. 260 crore. For this year, we expected that last year's balance would also be given to the Kerala Circle. But for 1994-95, instead of giving something more than Rs. 500 crore, the State has been blessed with only Rs. 260 crore.

Kerala is a State where telephone

[Sh. P.V. Thomas]

connections have gone to every village. There is a great demand in each village. In each exchange having 500 to 1,000 lines, I am sure that there would be substantial demand. That demand has to be met. Anyway, we are approving expenses. For example, for 1990-91, the expenditure which was sought to be approved by this House as per demand in the telecom services alone was Rs. 103.47 crore. I think, that equitable distribution has to be met. I make a very strong plea that the State should be bestowed with more funds in this regard.

I do not propose to go into the other aspects in detail. But I think that power sector is one sector where we have to see that more funds are required. The Finance Minister has to give more funds to the power sector to see that industrialization in India is in progress. I can just quote an example from my State. That is one thing which is pretty better than the other States. In Kerala, there is one Kayankulam Super Thermal Plant. About twelve years have expired after it was given. But we have learnt that it is going to get a proper shape in the coming future. A small power plant of 420 MW is going to be started there. The total capacity that was given to this plant was 2,420 MW. If a five-storeyed building is to be built, I am sure, the basement has to be made in such a way that it will hold five storeys together. But for constructing a five-storeyed building, if we go in for construction of a first storey alone and put a structure in such a way that the basement can carry only one storey, then we are sure that the other storeys are not going to come.

That is the situation, which I think has to be brought to the notice of the Central Government. Now, if 2,420 M.W. power thermal plant called super thermal plant is given to the State of Kerala, it would benefit the whole of India. I think that the placement of the plant has to be in such a way that the aim should be to have 2,420 M.W. as an output and not to go back and have a smaller plant.

With these words, I support these Demands.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very much grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the debate on Demands for Excess Grants, 1990-91. This expenditure has already been incurred and I am, hereby, supporting these Demands for Grants to be sanctioned. About the 1991-92 Demands for Excess Grants, the expenditure of the Central Government has already been incurred. Only one Demand No. 15, was for telecommunication services and for that an excess expenditure of Rs.65 crore and odd has to be regularised. The excess was mainly due to payments made for the procurement of more cables, apparatus and plants under the regular telephone system. My only worry about this is that the Government had purchased more cables but at the same time in the field they always give the excuse that no cables are available. Due to this reason, the expansion work of electronic exchanges cannot be undertaken. Everywhere, where the electronic exchanges are to be opened, the explanation is being given to all the customers that the cable is not available and so the completion could take a longer time.

Sir, I would again request the hon. Minister for Telecommunications to kindly look into this matter. As the cables are being procured, the services must be rendered to the telephone customers in a proper way.

About the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1994-95, I would say that there are about 15 demands to the tune of Rs. 343.30 crore and the savings and recoveries or increased receipts are to the extent of Rs.86.94 crore. So, the cash outgo of Rs.256.36 crore is to be passed today and I am here to support these Demands.

The main expenditure which has been incurred is because of agriculture. In agriculture, it is mainly because of the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers with concessions given to the farmers. This is because of the scheme for selling fertilisers.

I would like to say so many things about the fertilizer. It is the motto of the Congress Party to support the farmers of this country. Unless and until the purchasing power of the farmer is increased, no economy, least of all, the Indian economy can improve. That is why in the past, the Agriculture Department had given loans for the Lift Irrigation Schemes. In Maharashtra particularly in my own district, there are many Lift Irrigation Schemes. These schemes were started in 1982, 1984 and like that. At that time, the loans sanctioned by the nationalised banks were at an interest rate of say, 7.5, 9.5, 10 per cent or something like that. There, the tenure was about 10 years, to repay that loan. At that time, there was no guarantee fee to be charged.

The tenure for the repayment of the loan was about ten years and at that time, there was no guarantee fee to be charged. But recently, say, for the last three or four years, the Government has started demanding a guarantee fee from the Farmers' Irrigation Co-operatives. If the Cooperatives do not pay the interest, that is added to the amount of premium and interest is again levied on that, with the result that it becomes a sort of double interest because there is interest on interest. That is why, the irrigation schemes are in danger. These irrigation schemes are very important as they provide water to sugarcane crop, grape gardens and all vegetable fields. I may mention some of the lift irrigation schemes in Niphad Taluk of Kothure, District Nasik such as Jai Kisan Lift Irrigation Cooperative, Chandori, Taty Saheb Boraste, Swami Samardhan Jalsinchan Cooperatively, Jalgaon, Jai Durga Jalsinchan Cooperative and so on. In all there are fourteen lift irrigation cooperative institutions. As these are very important for our crops, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that there is no double interest levied on the farmers. I would also urge that in the case of those lift irrigation schemes which were started in the years of 1982, 1983 and 1984, the present rate of interest which is about 15.5 per cent in some areas and 16.5 per cent in some other areas, should be reconsidered. Otherwise, the farmers will not be able to repay the loans and the cooperative irrigation schemes will come to an end. As the proclaimed policy of the Government is always for farmers, I request that adequate measures should be taken to help the lift irrigation schemes in my State of Maharashtra. We are giving a lot of subsidy to various other sectors. For

[Dr. Vasant Niwruitti Pawar]

example, as far as industry is concerned, we are giving a subsidy not less than eight to ten hundred crores of rupees. If similar help is provided to the farming sector and if the Government takes pains to support the farmers to the maximum extent, I will be very happy. This is my main suggestion.

I would like to mention one or two points with regard to the provision for flood relief. As per the existing provisions, if a crop standing in one hectare is damaged due to floods, a very small amount of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 is given as a seed-subsidy. This meagre amount is most insufficient and this should be revised taking the recent flood situation in our country into account.

In these grants, there is a provision of Rs. 22 crores for the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation. I appreciate this because there is an urgent need to revamp the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation and this Corporation should be given more money. I support the demand for this grant.

As regards the grants relating to the Ministry to Textiles, there is a provision of Rs. 10 crore for the sick spinning mills in Guntakal and Anantapur of Andhra Pradesh. Here I would like to mention that in my State of Maharashtra also, there are so many spinning mills which are already sick due to mismanagement and also because of the fact that the price of cotton has gone up. These sick mills should also be given a chance for revival. All the sick cooperative mills should be treated on an equal footing. In my district, there is one Thingora spinning

mill, which is in the process of becoming sick. This is creating problems both human and financial. I request the hon. Minister to take care of such sick spinning mills.

I also support the provision for the National Institute of Ocean Technology and I appreciate it very much.

I find a very novel idea in the Grants for the Ministry of Education, where there is a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakh for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation project for rehabilitating and assisting the child victims of terrorism. This is indeed very necessary because we are all aware that in the case of acts of terrorism, children cannot survive on their own and for their rehabilitation this sort of projects are greatly required. These projects should be funded adequately. I appreciate the fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has come forward to do this work.

At the same time, a grant assistance of Rs. 1.5 crore has been sanctioned to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Village Library Project and that will definitely improve the standard of the libraries in the villages and would also improve the adult literacy as well as literacy programme in the villages.

Last but not the least, there is research development in plasma technology. Out of a total grant of Rs. 50.50 crore to the Department of Science and Technology, Rs. 25 crore have been given for advance research and plasma technology. That is very necessary. Only when we have research and technology in our fields, then and then only, we will be able to survive and have quality products in future. The basic purpose of our enter-

ing into the GATT agreement has been to maintain international standards of quality of the end products. So, I support that grant also.

Sir, the last point that I would like to make is about the scholarship to the children. It has already been mentioned in the Demands for Grants. The students are given scholarship at the IVth standard, VIIth standard and so on. Only Rs. 60 per month is being given to them. Moreover it is being sanctioned late and only for nine months, whereas the scholarships are for one year. That too, this rate was decided way back in 1960. I think, this should be revised and the scholarship to the students must be enhanced so as to improve the quality and standard of education of our students.

That is all I have to say in all these things, but if you permit me I would like to add that the factory of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in my district is having a tie-up with the USSR and now it is with Ukraine. Now, for quite sometime, no order for MIG aircrafts has been placed on this factory. I am worried at this because there are about seven thousand workers there. If we do not get orders and if we do not get the required technology from Ukraine, then we will be faced with a serious human problem in that area. Recently, our Prime Minister had visited Russia and has entered into a Science and Technology agreement with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited as a Party. I hope, this will revamp our HAL unit. Now, the technology, as well as the orders for the manufacture of MIGs would be available and there would not be any human problem in this HAL factory. With these words, I sup-

port all the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1994-95.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kartikeswar Patra. The time will be for five minutes, because there are three more persons to speak and the business shall have to be completed within the stipulated time. Your cooperation is very much demanded and needed.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I rise to support this Demand for Excess Grants for the year 1994-95.

Sir, the year 1990-91 witnessed unprecedented changes, tensions and dislocations in the politics, economy and industrial sphere of our country. Now it has changed overnight. The Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao have played a vital role and have been successful in bringing about the changes in our economic policies. India has already repaid 1.4 million dollars to the IMF in 1994-95.

We have foreign exchange reserves worth 15 billion, that is Rs. 45,000 crore. We have achieved 21 per cent growth in export which is an all time high. The key to success is the sound policy framework and maintenance of competitiveness and profitability in export. In 1994-95 the agricultural export increased by 30 per cent. In 1991 the inflation rate was at its peak, that is, 17 per cent. We have a successful Public Distribution System. We have achieved self-reliance of the order that India now is not what it was previously when it was in debt trap. We now feel that India is moving towards the progressive development. We have

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

a sound Industrial Policy. Domestic investments and projects worth Rs. 280,000 crore are in the pipeline and they are at different stages of implementation. All this has resulted in the generation of 2.6 million new jobs. In addition, we have Rs.14,000 crore worth of direct foreign investment. The programme of Economic Liberalisation, which is being followed by the Prime Minister, is mainly responsible for all these changes. It was Shri Narasimha Rao's Government which decided to take up this programme.

Shri Sidheswar Prasad, a renowned economist said:

"One after the other, steps taken to liberalise have been so fast that it was difficult to believe that a soft man like Shri Rao could be so fast and so determined."

The role of Dr. Manmohan Singh is just like Chanakya of 300 B.C. I wanted to narrate here the policy of the great Chanakya but unfortunately I have been given only 5 minutes to speak. In brief I would say that he enunciated the structuring of the system in Arthashastra. His four aphorisms are: Dharma is the root of happiness, Artha is the root of Dharma, Rajya is the root of Artha and character (Indriya Jaya) is the root of Rajya. So, it is clear from this that even Chanakya has not denied Artha its proper place in the scheme of values enunciated for the nourishment on the earth. History shows that that was golden period.

We have taken the middle path of economy which means that foreign countries are taking the path where they do

not care for any deficit budget. According to Chanakya, we should go by whatever we have. That should be the motto. That is why I would say that the policy followed by the Finance Minister is fair and justified.

Sir, whenever a policy is taken by the Government, whenever a decision is taken by the Government in any country, if the people do not implement it properly, if the people do not show honesty and sincerity to it, it could not be implemented. That is why the main motto of our country is to rectify the character of our citizens. Sir, everywhere you find black-marketing, everywhere you find misappropriation, everywhere you find rape and murder. All those things are going on and the Opposition parties may aim at attacking the Government not in a proper manner, as it is going on.

Sir, what happened was that the system of our economy was bad and, as you must have seen, in the JPC Report it is mentioned that this is a system failure. For system failure our Government is not responsible. The Government attempted to rectify that system and the suggestions of Opposition parties are welcome. Any suggestion, if given for the country, for the people, for our betterment, for our development and for planning, it would be accepted. That is why the Government realised and our Prime Minister has asserted that if anybody comes with any proposal, if it is for the good of the country, good for the people, it will be accepted. But, sometimes it is misunderstood. Sir, Tulsidas said:

[*Translation*]

"RAJA KARE RAJYAVASH

YODHA KARE RANJAYI

APNE MAN KO VASH KARE JO

SAB SE SERA HOI."

[English]

Sir, to win the will-power of man is the main motto, the main characteristic and the main policy of Artha Shastra. Chanakya said in Artha Shastra, "to win the will-power, man has to suppress allurements and covetousness". This we can do for the country. Sacrifice is necessary for the country. In implementing any plan or any project, this spirit of sacrifice should be there.

Sir, it is not fair to say here that Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, who is well-known not only in Asia but throughout the world, should go because of his honesty, because he had not overnight changed the policy and because he could not do everything. To say that for the system failure that has been going on, Shri Manmohan Singh will go or some other Minister will go, is very bad.

Sir, if we judge properly, the country is now proceeding towards the 21st Century. We have to face it bravely. In education, in agriculture, in health, in science and technology and in all spheres we have to proceed ahead. I thoroughly believe that our Government is taking steps towards progress of our country and towards the development of our country and that is why I fully support this Demand. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA
(Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

I thank you for allowing me to speak. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1990-91 and 1991-92. While supporting these demands, I would like to draw your attention to a few departments. At the time of the presentation of the Budget last year, I was not a Member of the Parliament but with the grace of God and your best wishes, I am at present a Member of Parliament when we are having a discussion on Demands for Grants. I am grateful to the God, you and the people who have sent me here to support the Supplementary Demands.

I would like to draw your attention mainly to agriculture in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for the year 1993-94. The Department of Agriculture has demanded a Grant for Rs.250 crore. The people living in villages constitute 80 per cent population of India and most of the people depend on agriculture to earn their livelihood. Though agriculture has not been conferred status of Industry, yet agriculture has always substantially contributed to the revenue of the country. Be it the Budget or Supplementary Demands, we always demand for more and more grants for this sector. The Government also earmarks a lot of funds for it but I would like to make a submission to this House as well as you that though the funds are released to villages but nobody knows as to where does this money go. The funds are provided for the purchase of seeds, manure, agricultural inputs but these are in actuality not used for that purpose. It is important to ensure that the funds reach those farmers for whom these are earmarked.

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Getting Demands for Grants and Supplementary Demands passed is not a big thing is to provide these things timely to the farmers in villages. I would like to submit that my area is a rural and hilly area. Committees should be constituted at block-level and these committees should comprise the educated youth and women who are interested in farming and are able to protect the interests of the farmers. They would be able to monitor that the funds sanctioned for them by the Central Government reach the villages. It is imperative to constitute such committees. The educated rural women and educated youth should be imparted requisite training from time to time.

An extensive discussion had been held a few days back to take stock of flood and drought situation. Huge amount is provided to flood and drought affected areas. I belong to Orissa. Another party is in power in that State to which funds are released by the Centre. In the matter of distribution of relief funds, the State Government indulges in partisan policy and a timely allocation of funds is not made to the people. The State Government provides more grants to those areas from where they had got more votes in elections though the grants amount is equal for all. The grants amount should be evenly allocated and the State Government should not behave in a partisan manner. It should be ensured that the needy people, people of drought-affected or flood-affected villages receive the funds released by the Government.

Sir, secondly, I would like to raise the problem of unemployment in my region.

I am of the view that an agriculture University in Bhubaneshwar in Orissa, where people take more interest in agriculture should be set up. Alternatively, a Technical Education Centres should be opened in that area so that the agriculture sector as well as unemployed educated youth gets benefited from the modern agricultural techniques. Sir, these days the problem of unemployment is ubiquitous. I, therefore, would demand that such technical educational centres be opened in more and more rural areas with a view to provide these facilities to farmers also.

Sir, thirdly, Demands for Grants include demands for animal husbandry and dairy-farming. The demand for funds to the tune of Rs.39 crore have been made. Though annual provisions are made for these sectors, yet I am sorry to say that the facilities for animal husbandry and dairy-farming are not available in several States. It may be ignorance on the part of the Central Government or because of some other problems. In many States, like, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh people are getting benefited by animal husbandry and dairy-farming but no attention is being paid on providing such facilities in a poor State like Orissa. I would like to point out one more thing that though a lot of amount is provided every year for agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy-farming yet, every year in May to September, the sale of milk-products, cheese etc. gets banned and at some places the price of milk gets increased. The slum-dwellers cannot provide milk to their children and cannot even fulfil their minimum food requirements. When after sanctioning so much money, we cannot even provide the minimum facilities such

as, providing milk to the children, then where do the funds sanctioned as grants passed by the House disappear? I would like to make a submission, through you, that while sanctioning so much funds, we should also ensure that the departments of animal husbandary and dairy-farming progress because only then more and more people would benefit from it. Proper attention should be paid to this aspect.

Sir, I would like to mention a couple of things more. The Demands include an amount of Rs.22 crore for the welfare department. It reminds me of one thing and that the speeches of any party are incomplete without a mention of the Adivasis and Harijans. I have always noticed that in all the budgets the second largest provision made, after the agriculture department, is for welfare department. Sir, I would like to tell you that I am also an Adivasi. I have suffered myself and I know as to what happens in villages in actuality. I would like to make a submission that an evaluation committee should be set up to ensure whether the funds are properly utilised or not and the efforts should be made to enable more people to get benefited from it by strengthening the scheme further.

I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the fact that our beloved former Prime Minister, Shri Rajivji had constituted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission to provide more facilities to people belonging to SCs/STs but as per my information not even a single person has benefited from this Commission. Not even a single problem of SCs/STs has been solved through this Commission. I think the application of the people to this

Commission are thrown in dust-bins. That is why I am of the opinion that these things need to be considered afresh. It is important to ensure whether the funds are being spent for the purpose for which these are provided and whether the concerned people are getting benefited or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we still have such villages which do not even have drinking water wells. These are bereft of cemented roads etc. It is very difficult for the people as well as animals to negotiate the areas. The wells, roads, schools, electricity etc. which were to be provided under ITDA are not being provided. The funds provided to be spent on rural development are in actuality spent on urban development. The need of the hour is to make sure that the funds provided for rural development are in actuality spent on rural development.

A demand for Education Department is also being passed but, today the literacy percentage in women is only 30 per cent and among the Adivasi women it is merely 2 per cent. Arrangements should be made to open schools, colleges in Adivasi and rural areas devoid of such educational facilities to enable the middle-class women who cannot live in hostels to go to these institution to get education.

The largest demand i.e. of Rs.103,17,60,756 is for communication but I would like to draw your attention to one thing that there is a long-standing demand to open a Divisional Office in Mayurbhanj district. It was earlier said that the feasibility is not complete but now the C.G.M. office has written that the feasibility is complete for opening

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Divisional Office. It is my submission to the hon. Minister to open a Divisional Office in this Adivasi dominated area under these Demands for Grants.

The hon. Minister of Education is sitting here. I would like to urge him specifically that there has been also a long standing demand and agitation has also been launched for Central University, Rural University, North Orissa University etc. on behalf of the harijans, adivasis and poor students in my constituency which is very backward. I would also like to urge the hon. Minister to discuss this issue under these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would like to congratulate the Government as it has allocated some funds to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation to set up libraries in rural areas. It is a welcome step. Although the Centre and the State Government, both have been constructing roads; yet most of the villages have no approach road even today. There are certain areas where people have to walk on foot for 8-10 kilometers and even cycles cannot be driven there. Therefore at least tribal areas should be given preferential treatment in this regard. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and urge the hon. Minister to allocate sufficient grants for the above mentioned districts of my constituency.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1994-95. It has been decided to allocate more funds to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government has to allocate over Rs.250 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture because the prices of fertilizers have increased. There is acute shortage of urea in Maharashtra. Today in the pre lunch session also an hon. Member asked for fertilizers for the

tribal area of Nandarbar. It is the Government, own policy under which it supposed to take action regarding the backward areas and tribal areas on priority basis. The fertilizer distribution system in my areas Nandarbar, Nawapur, Takoha, Shahada, Sakri, Akkavakul, Akrani and Shirpur is not proper. If the farmers are not supplied fertilizers during the rainy season they will suffer great loss and they will have poor crops. In this connection I have also written to Shri Ram Lakhani Singh Yadav requesting him to ask the distributing agency to work properly. Funds have been allocated for the Ministry of Human Resource also. Navodaya Schools have been opened in the country. It is a very good work. But the administration does not give them proper attention. All kinds of work in this regard such as recruitment of teachers, construction of school buildings and other affairs are monitored from the headquarters of the state only.

15.00 hrs.

Its headquarters are at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. There is a Navodaya School in my constituency. There is a proposal to have more schools, hospitals, hostels and accommodation there, and Rs. 1 crore and 27 lakh has been provided for all construction work. I have looked into the papers regarding the construction of all buildings last April and found that although Rs. 97 lakh has been spent on it so far yet not a single building has been completed. The work has not been carried out to the finale. The engineer there in this regard, he did not pay any attention to it. The slab of the roof of the hostel collapsed on the 120th July. Had it collapsed at night, many children would have been killed. Strenuous action should be taken against irresponsible officers because those who play with the lives of children should not be spared.

Under these demands there is a

demand for Rs. One and a half crore for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation so that it may construct libraries in Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore, and there is no mention of Maharashtra in it. I request that Maharashtra should also be included in this scheme.

In total 15 demands are included in these Supplementary Demands for Grants Rs.13 crore has been provided for the Ministry of Telecommunications. There is a mention of linking tribal areas and backward areas with the telephone and STD services. Our Government has strictly instructed officers to perform very efficiently in tribal areas. But we have found that the persons of the concerned Departments do not accomplish any developmental work in these area. They want that it should remain backward. There is no STD facilities in those areas. Our hon.colleague Shri Vasant Pawar belongs to the Nasik district consisting of tribal area has rightly said just now. My entire constituency is tribal dominated. I, therefore, request to provide adequate communications facilities in such backward areas.

Some funds are provided for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation also. But the total funds too do not reach these people. The Government should think over it.

Certain funds has also been allocated under Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry also. The Government has formulated a policy for industries also. It is a very nice policy. But those who come from our areas to the Ministry of Industry to set up small industries are driven from pillar to post. The officials

consider that the people who are willing to set up industries will spin money too much. Therefore, they expect high commissions from the aspirants. Thus even the people aspiring for setting up small scale industries are not given due encouragement. The Government should look into this also.

I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Government and express my thanks for the time given to me to express my opinion.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the Government Support has to be extended to them at any rate, but I would like to ask the Government few questions. The Government passes the General Budget every year. But why is the Supplementary Budget necessitated soon after 5 months? The farmers cover the 50 per cent population of the country. Has it ever tried to allocate it? If not, is it not a gross injustice to allocate such meagre amount for them?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now hon.lady Member was talking about rural areas. She has her own pangs. She demanded Shri, Arjun Singhji an Agriculture University. She asked the Government to strengthen the Public Distribution System and protect the interest of farmers. She added that the Government should provide certain guidelines to the rural educated youth who are in a state of confusion. I, therefore, stated that we are under compulsion to support the Grants. Our miseries are many but means to combat them are very few. Our expectation is not fulfilled. It is some-

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

what similar to General Budget in which the hon. Members can express their opinions freely.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the situation today I would like to give one or two examples. We have heard about the education mafia, coal mafia in Bihar. But there is an animal husbandry mafia also. Ranchi is tribal area. The Government of India and the Government of Bihar provide special budget to spend funds on tribal persons in Ranchi for animal husbandry. I regret to speak here that all the payments are made there through bogus vouchers. So, what is the utility of providing each Grants?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. S.B.CHAVAN): It is a very serious allegation. It is totally false.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I demand that it should be thoroughly investigated because the mafia dons manage to hush up the matter with their money power. An ordinary veterinary doctor travels by air very frequently to Delhi. I want that this should be examined thoroughly. I know that the people in Bihar are ready to furnish facts and figures in this connection. This conflict is going on for the last 10-12 years but the Government has not been able to apprehend them. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to enquire into it seriously.

You release funds under the head, 'dairy farm'. There has been a reference

of Uttar Pradesh, often I go across Uttar Pradesh and whenever I see the dairy farms there, my joy knows bounds but the dairy farms in Bihar are on papers and not even a single one is functioning, so what will be the use of the funds released for this purpose.

15.11hrs

[SHRI. TARA SINGH *In the Chair*]

I would like that in future in all the budget to be presented to the House, should contain a provision on the lines of Home Ministry and Defence Ministry but more than the allocations meant for them, for the development of agriculture and propagation of education and generation of electricity should be increased. If the progress in the field of agriculture, education and electricity is made then however hard our hon. Minister try, the condition would become more worse and we will not be able to control it since the population of the country is increasing rapidly. The unemployed persons are not getting jobs. They do not want to work being in their homes. They have to face humiliation from parents. Parents ask their wards that since they have educated them upto M.A. or B.A., now they should go out to earn something. He goes in search of work but when he fails to get one, he is compelled to involve in theft dacoity etc. and makes the situation worse in the metropolises like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Therefore, I urge upon all the hon. Ministers, who are present here and who shoulder the responsibility of running the Congress Party that since the people have no other option today except the Congress Party, we have defected from Janta Dal since we know that

the miseries of the people can be removed by Congress Party only. When party consists of 25 ingredient parties, it does not have a definite programme and often they are divided among themselves. Therefore, the people of this country do not have any other option, but Congress.

'No other option, but Congress, does not mean that we do not do our duties. Therefore, my submission is that a new direction should be given since you are capable of giving it and you can understand the task of the development of the villages and you should do it.

Just now the liberalisation policy has come. Whatever the people may say here about it but the people of villages have supported it by heart. The people of opposition parties had gone to the villages with the Dunkel issue and asked the people that from the onwards they would have to seek the permission of the Government to do farming, to sell their wheats, to do the farming of onion and they could not sell anything on their own. I had also attended a huge meeting and when I put forth the views saying that had we not imported wheat, from Mexico, 15 years back we could not have become self reliant in the field of wheat, everyone supported me. Then I said that had not imported hybrid maize wheat, would they have been able to do the farming of maize, everyone replied in negative. I said that even now the imported wheat would be of good quality and they will be provided with all facilities. Our opposition parties do not have any issue. Everyone raised the hands and supported the Dunkel proposals. Lakhs of people supported me with raised hands.

Only a farmer can share and bear

with the pains and pangs of a farmer. I am a son of an ordinary farmer and I have done farming with my own hands. Today, drought is there in some areas and the fields of the farmers are deserted. In the flood prone areas the farmer has to sow rice thrice, otherwise everything goes waste. Due to the condition of the farmers is miserable everywhere. In our country hundreds of crore of rupees are given by the Central and the State Governments in the name of relief but there is no permanent solution to the calamities like flood and drought. Some permanent solution and arrangement should be there against these, but no attention is being paid towards there. I do admit that the economic condition of the country is not that much sound but I am not ready to accept that if we want to solve this problem by making a comprehensive scheme, we will not be able to do so. I know that everything can be done. Even after 40-45 years of our independence, we make any big scheme in this regard for the upliftment of the farmers, no doubt they can still, definitely, come up and progressed a lot.

These days we watch T.V. through satellite. Doordarshan has made entry in each village and even telephones are being installed in villages. I thank the Government for the same. Can not we make arrangements for watering the fields through satellite? Can not we draw maps through satellite and make proper irrigation arrangements? We can do it but it needs proper attention. If we bent upon doing it, it is not a big task to accomplish. We can do it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, supporting the *Supplementary Demands for Grants*, once again I urge upon the Government to

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

order a high level enquiry into the dairy mafia due to which even a single pie is not reaching there, since they have links in higher echelons. It is hard to nab it. Get it enquired so that the people of the interior areas can have a sigh of relief.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday and today, we have discussed Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92.

I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. They have given very valuable suggestions which have been noted. Many of the hon. Members have mentioned about the problems in their States and in their constituencies. They have also made same demands for some projects in their States and in their constituencies.

Sir, you will agree with me that I have come for a limited purpose. I have to come to this august House to seek the Vote on Account and the Supplementary Demands and Excess Grants which we have incurred. But I share the concern of the hon. Members about their States and their constituencies and I will convey this to the nodal Ministries so that they can take up the issue accordingly.

Sir, firstly, I would like to take up the

Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95. This batch includes 15 Demands aggregating a total of Rs. 343.30 crore. The gross expenditure is matched by savings or recoveries or increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 86.94 crore. But actual net cash outgo is Rs. 256.36 crore and this is mainly due to the assistance we have given for fertilisers promotion; for payment to manufacturing agencies under this scheme and for sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers with a concession to farmers. This scheme will continue during 1994-95, which has involved Rs. 250 crore.

The second allocation is about the payment of arrears to CPWD workers for the implementation of an Arbitration Award costing nearly Rs. 6.3 crore.

The remaining Rs. 86.94 crore is matched by additional receipts and savings in the corresponding departments. Also, for investment in the share capital of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, we have provided Rs. 22 crore. We have also provided Rs. 10 crore under Voluntary Retirement Scheme to assist the Steel Authority of India, and this will be met from the National Renewal Fund.

Another important grant is—Assistance to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for a project which is designed to educate, rehabilitate and assist child victims of terrorism. We have provided Rs. 1.5 crore for that. We have also given assistance to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for the village libraries project and this requires Rs. 1.5 crore. These are the major allocations we have made in the Supplementary Demands.

Next I would like to take up Excess Grants in respect of the year 1990-91. This involves 7 grants amounting to an additional amount of Rs.627.73 crore. The above excess expenditures have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee, in their Sixteenth Report, have recommended regularisation of the excess expenditure under article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution of India. One of the major areas of expenditure is the Ministry of Commerce. Expenditure of Rs.521.09 crore was incurred mainly due to larger draws by the erstwhile USSR under Technical Credit Facility for making purchases from India. The second major area of expenditure is the telecommunication services. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.103.81 crore which was the net result of excess expenditures and savings. The excess was mainly due to more receipt of cables and subscriber equipments under the telephone system.

Next I would like to take up the Excess Grants for the year 1991-92. Out of 93 grants and four appropriations, the excess expenditure in seven grants amounts to a total of Rs.104.27 crore. The above excess expenditures have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee, in their 74th Report, have recommended regularisation of excess expenditure. The major areas of excess expenditure again is the Department of Telecommunications. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.65.04 crore mainly due to payments made towards procurement of cables, apparatus and plants under local telephone system. The second major area of expenditure is Pensions. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.32.51 crore, mainly due to addi-

tion of more pensioners, increase in the rate of Dearness Allowance and receipt of more clients than expected in respect of Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme and Government Provident Fund etc. This is only a Constitutional obligation which was recommended by the PAC of the Parliament.

Many hon. Members have mentioned why Supplementary Grants are required.

Sir, we are well aware that the Supplementary Demands for Grants become necessary because of the unforeseen expenditure which arises after the presentation of the General Budget. There is nothing new in this. And also about the Excess Grants, we have spent money on these Grants and subsequently it was scrutinised by the Committee of Parliament and under the constitutional obligation they have recommended for the Parliament to grant these Excess Grants. Hence we have come before this House.

I appeal to the hon. Members to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1994-95 and the Excess Grants in respect of 1990-91 and 1991-92.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1994-95 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

45, 47, 74, 79, 80, 83, 84, and 87."

ending 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 4, 10, 11,

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the house	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
1	2	3	
1.	Agriculture	250,00,00,000	...
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	39,00,00,000	...
10.	Ministry of Coal	...	1,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	1,00,000	...
45.	Other Expenditures of Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
47.	Department of Education	2,00,000	...
74.	Ministry of Steel	10,00,00,000	...
79.	Urban Development and Housing	...	2,00,000
80.	Public Works	...	1,00,000
83.	Ministry of Welfare	...	22,00,00
84.	Atomic Energy	...	1,00,000
87.	Department of Ocean Development	5,40,00,000	...
TOTAL		304,44,00,000	22,05,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1990-91 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

501 *Supplementary Demands* August 9, 1994 *for Grants (General)* 502
 good the excess on the respective grants, during the year ended 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column there of against De- mand Nos. 7, 11, 13, 16, 22, 93, and 94,"
The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1990-91 Voted by Lok Sabha

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand voted by the House</i>
1	2	3
		Rs
1.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
	13. Defence Pensions	11,51,872
	16. Defence Services-Air Force	1,44,05,869
	93. Lakshadweep	3,55,524
	94. Chandigarh	1,16,10,312
II.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
	7. Department of Commerce	521,08,80,697
	11. Telecommunication Services	103,17,60,756
	22. Ministry of Environment & Forests	68,488
	93. Lakshadweep	1,25,597

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1991-92 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 15,17, 28, 84 and 97."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1991-92 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand Voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
I.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
	17. Defence Pensions	29,29,916
	28. Pensions	32,50,53,771
	97. Chandigarh	5,01,43,133
II.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
	15. Telecommunication Services	65,03,82,479
	84. Nuclear Power Schemes	1,03,71,330

I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

17. Defence Pensions

29,29,916

28. Pensions

32,50,53,771

97. Chandigarh

5,01,43,133

II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL

15. Telecommunication Services

65,03,82,479

84. Nuclear Power Schemes

1,03,71,330

15.28 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL,
*1994

India for the services of the financial
year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I
beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill
to authorise payment and appropriation
of certain further sums from and out of
the Consolidated Fund of India for the
services of the financial year 1994-95."

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY : I introduce **the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may
now move that the Bill be taken into con-
sideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: I beg to move :—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a bill to authorise payment and ap-
propriation of certain further sums from
and out of the Consolidated Fund of

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain further
sums from and out of the Consoli-
dated Fund of India for the services
of the financial year 1994-95 be taken
into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1994-95 be taken into consideration.'

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN:- The question is:

"That clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand Part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.3)
BILL, 1994*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up item No.16.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SHRI. M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 9.8.1994.

**Introduced / Moved with the recommendation of the President

of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce **the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1991, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL,
1994*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up item No. 18.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1992 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1992 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce **the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1992 in excess of amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1992 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN:-The question is:-

"That Clause 1, and Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

511 *Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18,1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 512 Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95*

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN
FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN
RESPECT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

AND

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET
1994-95 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up item Nos. 20 and 21 together.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

As the House is aware, forces from across the border were successful in 1990 in luring a section of youth from Jammu and Kashmir to indulge in violent activities against the security of this country. Thousands of young men were taken across the border, trained in tactics of insurgency and weapons handling and sent back to the State with large quantities of arms and ammunitions with a view to disrupting the normal life in the State and endangering the security of the country. Conditions were created in 1990 under which a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir had to be issued by the President on the 18th July, 1990 on the recommendation of the Governor. Since the law and order and security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continued to be serious, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained, from time to time, for the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18th July, 1990, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The current spell of President's Rule in the State shall be in force upto 2nd September, 1994.

In a recent report the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has mentioned that there has been a perceptible change and improvement in the attitude of the local people, especially in the Kashmir Valley. Opposition to militant forces instigated, aided and abetted by Pakistan is evident in several parts of the Valley. Militants are not supported and their extortions are being resisted. The most effective demonstration of this popular spirit was seen in Anantnag recently on the assassination of Qazi Nissar by members of Hizbul Mujahideen. The organisation and its sponsors in Pakistan were roundly

condemned and anti-Pakistan slogans were raised.

The Governor has further stated in his report that the security forces have continued their commendable efforts in combating militant elements, as a result of which they have been brought under considerable pressure and there is perceptible demoralisation among them. It is partly as a result of the pressure on the militants in the Valley that more activity has been witnessed in the recent months in Doda district. However, firm measures were promptly taken and the situation in the district brought under control.

A number of measures taken by the Government by way of increased transparency, etc., have enabled people to get a better idea about the real state of affairs in Jammu and Kashmir which had been grossly distorted by Pakistan through its massive propaganda and disinformation campaign. Various developments at the international level, including the events at Geneva in March, 1994 have also helped to expose the real designs of Pakistan in respect of the State, both so far as the international community is concerned and the people in the State, particularly in the Valley.

The growing atrocities of the terrorists on the people, various developments of a political nature during the past few months, the concerned efforts of the Government to reactivate the local administration and step-up development activity, and more recently the steps taken by the Government with reference to Hazratbal in the wake

of the Id-UI-Milad-UI-Nabi have together created a very positive impact on the local people. Not surprisingly all this has led to desperation among the militants and their mentors across the border. We have, therefore, witnessed desperate attempts to escalate the violence and to maintain the terror of the gun. Apart from attacks on the security forces, there has been a sharp rise in the use of grenades and explosive devices in which hundreds of innocent civilians have been injured or killed. With the morale of the militants in the State sagging, attempts have been made by Pakistan to infiltrate an increasing number of foreign nationals and mercenaries into the State to carry on the so called *Jehad*. In turn such elements are harassing even the local population. For the first time, since 1991 attacks have also been made on foreigners, and political personalities have been targeted so that the process of restoration of normalcy and the political process could be thwarted.

As a part of their desperation, threats have also been issued, significantly by the predominantly mercenary outfit, the Harkat-UI-Ansar, which have been supported by certain other pro-Pakistan terrorists outfits, against the Amarnath *Yatra*. This has also happened for the first time, and also appears to be designed to arouse communal passions within and outside the State.

I have mentioned all this to bring to the notice of this august House the desperation which has been shown by our neighbour to try, by any means, to prevent the people of Kashmir exercising

515 *Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18,1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 516
Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95*

their democratic rights even as its protegy groups continue to destroy the lives and peace of innocent men, women and children in the State.

The Government is determined to meet this challenge and sinister design effectively, and will take the firmest possible action in this regard, even as it will continue to be our endeavour to ensure that the scope for harassment of the civilians in security operations is minimised. We will also continue to take steps to encourage the political elements in the State to activate themselves, to make the local administration confident, active and accountable, and to reinvigorate economic and development activity in the State. The Government is also willing to talk to any person or group who is willing to cooperate in the process of restoration of peace, normalcy and the democratic institutions in the State.

As already stated earlier we have made considerable headway and there is a perceptible change in the situation which creates reasonable grounds for us to be cautiously optimistic. Our endeavour will be to move further and consolidate the situation further. In the meanwhile, keeping in view the current situation as briefly described earlier, we feel that it will be premature to rush into the electoral process. It is in these circumstances, that the Governor has recommended that President's Rule in the State may be extended for a further period of six months beyond 2nd September, 1994. After taking the prevailing situa-

tion in the State and all other relevant factors into consideration, it is considered prudent that we may accept the recommendations of the Governor and take action accordingly.

Keeping in view the position as explained by me, I request this august House to approve the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27."

Demands for Grants (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) for 1994-95 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

517 *Statutory Resolution Re: August 9, 1994 Proclamation in respect of 518*
Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	General Administration				
	Department	9,68,58,000	93,97,000	9,68,59,000	93,97,000
2.	Home				
	Department	108,71,53,000	2,82,72,000	108,71,52,000	2,82,73,000
3.	Planning and Development				
	Department	1,62,71,000	3,52,00,000	1,62,72,000	3,52,00,000
4.	Information				
	Department	2,05,02,000	22,55,000	2,05,01,000	22,55,000
5.	Ladakh Affairs				
	Department	46,40,80,000	28,85,92,000
6.	Power Development				
	Department	169,19,11,000	136,23,79,000	169,19,12,000	136,23,79,000
7.	Education				
	Department	148,02,58,000	8,64,05,000	148,02,57,000	8,64,05,000
8.	Finance				
	Department	68,71,89,000	1,25,50,000	68,71,90,000	1,25,50,000
9.	Parliamentary Affairs				
	Department	78,45,000	...	78,45,000	...
10.	Law Department	3,19,64,000	...	3,19,64,000	...

519 Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18,1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 520
Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
11.	Industries and Commerce				
	Department	16,99,02,000	26,76,17,000	16,99,02,000	26,76,16,000
12.	Agriculture Rural Development Co-operative				
	Department	33,09,12,000	26,89,42,000	33,09,11,000	26,89,42,000
13.	Animal Husbandary				
	Department	20,23,94,000	4,78,33,000	20,23,94,000	4,78,34,000
14.	Revenue				
	Department	34,92,82,000	1,69,000	34,92,82,000	1,68,000
15.	Food Supplies and Transport				
	Department	21,39,60,000	214,69,56,000	21,39,61,000	214,69,56,000
16.	Public Works				
	Department	60,41,91,00	52,31,50,000	60,41,90,000	52,31,50,000
17.	Health & Medical Education				
	Department	66,17,16,000	9,28,73,000	66,17,16,000	9,28,74,000
18.	Social Welfare				
	Department	8,79,61,000	4,05,07,000	8,79,62,000	4,05,06,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development				
	Department	11,02,03,000	24,78,05,000	11,02,02,000	24,78,05,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account by the House on 9-31994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
20.	Tourism				
	Department	3,88,71,000	7,88,44,000	3,88,71,000	7,88,45,000
21.	Forest				
	Department	17,99,16,000	7,87,33,000	17,99,17,000	7,87,32,000
22.	Irrigation & Flood Control				
	Department	25,86,55,000	18,91,86,000	25,86,55,000	18,91,86,000
23.	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply				
	Department	36,28,29,000	24,42,34,000	36,28,29,000	24,42,34,000
24.	Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Parks and Gardens				
	Department	7,69,07,000	1,49,34,000	7,69,06,000	1,49,35,000
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing				
	Department	4,48,36,000	6,04,20,000	4,48,36,000	6,04,19,000
26.	Fisheries				
	Department	1,66,30,000	1,03,70,000	1,66,30,000	1,03,70,000
27.	Higher Education				
	Department	22,34,27,000	6,67,93,000	22,34,28,000	6,67,93,000

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the

hon. Home Minister this afternoon. According to this Resolution the House is approving continuance in force of the

proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994.

Sir, as has been made clear by the hon. Home Minister that the President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir is in existence since 18th July, 1990. Under article 356 of the Constitution, as extended by the Constitutional order of the President, the rule has been extended from time to time. First, it was for three years and then on 24th February, 1993, a Constitutional order was issued by the President pursuant to powers under article 370 of the Constitution and the term of "three years" was substituted by "four years". Thereafter, by a similar order on 19th February, 1994, the term has been substituted, in place of "four years", "five years". So, the Government has the power to pass Resolution extending it for a term of six years.

Now, it is always with reluctance that we have been extending the President's rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time due constraint of the situation in that State. Now it is gratifying that while moving the Resolution, the Home Minister has given much hope as far as the future of this State is concerned. Quoting the report of the Governor and also giving his own assessment and perspective, I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that considerable headway has been made and there is perceptible change in the mood of the people also.

Now, it cannot be gainsaid that there is no substitute for the democratic rule in a particular State. Therefore, we are glad to know that now there is perceptible change firstly as far as the militants

are concerned and also as far as the mood of the people in Jammu and Kashmir is also concerned.

It has been stated by the Governor himself in his Press Conference—I think, somewhere on the 10th of July—that there has been a significant change in the mood of the people of Jammu and Kashmir raising hopes of holding elections there. At that time, of course, it was reported that he had said that the elections would be held within the following three months. But that statement was thereafter denied. He has clearly stated at that time that the atmosphere has been created for being able to hold elections in that State.

It is gratifying to note that not only the backbone of the militants has been broken but the mood of the people is also changed perceptibly and the alienation of the people is ending as far as this State is concerned. No doubt, there are stray instances even now by the militants and I may refer to two or three instances. Firstly, in one of the attacks, a body of Mr. Stephen Paul, a U.S. National was found on 19th of July.

On 15th July, a former Congress M.L.A. by name Shri Abdul Majid Bande, was also shot dead. On 16th July morning, six passengers were killed and 28 others were wounded in the bomb blast that wrecked a matador which was coming from Simbal Camp to Janipur. On 12th July, militants kidnapped the Director of State Motor Garages, Shri Riaz Rath and two others. So, these sporadic instances are still continuing and we cannot say that the militants have completely been eliminated. There have been some threats such as the threats of disturbing the Amarnath Yatra and such other things.

Therefore, I fully agree with the hon. Home Minister that we have to proceed very cautiously in this matter. The elections are, no doubt, to be held and must be held as early as possible, but we have also to see and take note of the possible situations that might arise if we announce the elections at this stage. It may be that if the elections are announced, immediately the activities of the militants may grow and Pakistan will try its best to see that these attempts of restoring a democratically elected Government in this State would be sabotaged and these attempts are likely to be made. However, I may say that we should now proceed towards the restoration of the political process in this State boldly. Sometimes, the example of Punjab is cited in this respect. We did not wait, at the time of restoration of democratic rule in Punjab, till all the militants activities died down. We had taken some risk as far that State was concerned and ultimately it proved out to be a great success. Immediately, the process started and even though some of the important political parties had boycotted those elections, ultimately, the elected Government in that State could make a great headway and the problem was practically solved after the elections were held.

Similarly, here also if bold steps are taken now, I think it would go a long way to solve this problem. No doubt, there is vacuum as far as the political leadership is concerned. Political activists are not coming forward in a big way to start this political process. One of the difficulties put forward by them sometimes is that a grievance redressal machinery will have to be put in place properly, so that the political activists would go and

mix up with the people and start political process and then they would be able to respond to people's demands as far as several activities are concerned. They can then go into people's complaints not only regarding administration and certain other points but also into the disappearance of certain people who are not being traced out. There are several civic complaints at different levels and the Administration is not able to cope up with the civic complaints. The political activists of the political parties who may try to mix up with the people will have to face all those problems. So, encouragement will have to be given to them and some machinery will have to be evolved so that people's grievances redressal machinery is properly put in its place.

There is always a threat from Pakistan border and even the Afghan mercenaries and other foreign mercenaries are also active. We have to keep a careful watch as far as these activities are concerned if the political machinery has to come into existence and if political process is to start.

It is gratifying that several families who had fled started returning and, therefore, it is necessary to tone up the State Administration and make it more responsive and accountable to public grievances and their other complaints.

The reports show that there is good response for the public contact programme undertaken by the Governor. He has addressed several public meetings and, as the reports go, he has said that there is a good response from the people and even women are disclosing the hideouts

of the militants in those meetings and that is a good sign.

It is also gratifying that employment generation projects are undertaken. But the Governor himself has said that they could offer jobs to only 5,000 youth. No doubt, there is now a project of Rs.1,500 crore rail link and it is hoped that more jobs will be created on account of this rail link project. Such activities will have to be undertaken also so that the misguided youth who are now returning and are also asking for clemency for having joined the militants and have shown their willingness to join the mainstream, will also be taken care of by engaging them in developmental activities and by pouring some more money for the purpose of undertaking certain projects which will create jobs for these young people.

It is also reported that tourism has again re-started and last time it was in the Press that even some of the groups which went from Bombay to Kashmir as tourists are fully satisfied as far as the conditions in Kashmir were concerned.

Therefore, in view of all these conditions, though there are difficulties in the way of holding immediate elections, I would urge upon the Government to take bold steps and face these difficulties and hold elections as early as possible far as this State is concerned.

16.00 hrs.

I hope that this would be the last Statutory Resolution in connection with Jammu and Kashmir which this House would be called upon to adopt. I also hope that within the time that would be available after passing this Statutory

Resolution, the Government would take necessary steps from all points of view to create a conducive situation for holding elections in this State, undertake bold political initiative by even taking a meeting of all the political parties on this issue taking a national consensus from all the political parties and move in the direction of holding election at the earliest.

With these words, I support this Resolution.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also rise to support this Statutory Resolution seeking the extension of President's Rule for six months after the 2nd of September, 1994 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Earlier also, I had participated in the discussion on such a Motion or Resolution. I again reiterate today that it is no pleasure to support such a Resolution. We also know clearly that this Government being a democratic Government, an elected Government, do not feel happy about it. But the situation in the Kashmir Valley is such that there is no way out. Since there is no way out, we have to keep the Administration running and President's Rule has got to be continued.

Sir, the President's Rule will enter its fifth year. It began on 18th of July, 1990. A period of four years is already over and this is the fifth year of President's Rule. We all anxiously look forward to the day when the situation will be conducive to holding free and fair elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I congratulate the Government—now represented here by the hon. Home Minister—for having taken several measures meanwhile for the improvement of the

situation; in a bit, to restore normalcy in the valley. The Hon. Minister of Home has visited Kashmir. The Minister of State for Internal Security has also visited Kashmir several times.

Senior officers have visited there and they have had discussions there not only with the officers but also with some of the people's representatives. Of course, now, who is the representative, is a vague thing in the Valley because the Assembly has been dissolved four years back. Now many of the political parties and political persons having lost their relevance, some of them do not prefer to remain with the people and contribute towards restoration of normalcy bit by bit in whatever way they could. Anyway, our Ministers met whosoever was available from different sides, representing public opinion in a limited way, and sought their co-operation and things were looking up obviously, noticeably. Even international teams have visited Kashmir during the last several months. A team from the International Commission of Jurists visited and also a team from the International Red Cross visited the Valley. And 14 Ambassadors in two batches visited Kashmir. Our friend, Pakistan, on the other side is trying frantically to internationalise this issue and the Pakistan Government, through ISI, is busy all the time to send militants, trained terrorists from across the border to intensify their destructive activities in our side, that is, Jammu and Kashmir.

And Doda is another sad feature. But the things were looking up and for different reasons, the militants were demoralised. They were getting demoralised in a four month period from January to April, 1994. 379 militants were killed and

1220 militants apprehended within four month period. This must have had a demoralising effect on the militants. When they were getting demoralised, to boost up their morale, Pakistan again started its activities in different ways.

Yesterday there was a question in this House on External Affairs. I had my question on it. Of course, Pakistan ruler Mrs. Benazir has her own problems and in order to divert the attention of public from her misrule, from the sense of instability that she is suffering from, they found a very favourite subject in Jammu and Kashmir. That is how, they tried to raise this matter in an international fora at Geneva on the plea of violation of human rights. Of course, they did not succeed. Again, it is expressed now.

We will be having another session of the United Nations. Now, all out efforts are being made and preparations are carried on by the Pakistan Government to raise this matter on the floor of the United Nations forum. And as many as, according to my information, seven Ambassador teams were despatched. According to our Foreign Affairs Minister and according to the information that has reached the Government of India, at least five teams have been despatched to different countries to influence or to mobilise world opinion against India on Kasmir issue.

Again, you know, Sir, how the Indian diplomats, Indian journalists are being subjected to a great deal of harassment and tyrannism. Further, barbarous treatment is meted out to them. At the dead of night when Indian diplomats were returning from dinner, together with their wives and children, they were treated in a barba-

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rous manner in clear-cut violation of all diplomatic norms. Visa restrictions are being imposed and it is adversely affecting our relationship, which was supposed to grow between the two countries. People to people contact is also adversely affected. This way when these international teams visited, when these ambassadors visited, they were convinced of the mischievous propaganda and disinformation campaign carried on by Pakistan. Militants are getting demoralised.

Now, Doda episode has taken place. It is a matter of surprise that how deep inside our land, these militants together with foreign mercenaries could come here and create a hell of a job like this. It naturally caused headache to the Government of India and everyone. Anyway, militants are being flushed out.

I do not appreciate the role of Opposition Members. I do not like to speak anything in the absence of our BJP friends. I do not know what is the wisdom they have about their policy of Jammu and Kashmir. When all out efforts are required to be made to meet the situation at Doda to flush out the militants out of Doda, they were trying to create a law and order problem by staging demonstrations. Naturally, authorities attention, who are in-charge of the administration, was likely to be divided. They could have held demonstrations in Delhi. Why are they going to Doda and trying to do something which would have infuriated the sentiments of both the communities and thereby aggravating the situation? This is not a constructive role. Political parties are very relevant. We have to play a relevant and significant role in Jammu

and Kashmir, but it has got to be constructive. Every political party has to play a significant and constructive role so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Otherwise, we cannot activate the political system and without political system activated, how can democracy function there? How can we think of holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir? Important political parties, national parties should cultivate guts, remain there in the field, remain among the people, work for them and try to contribute towards the restoration of normalcy.

There is another point to which of course the hon. Home Minister has referred. That is about the murder of Qasi Nissar. What happened after his murder was also a clear pointer to the type of events that are likely to come. Shortly thereafter thousands of people gathered and protested against this murder. They raised anti-Pakistan slogans. These are all pointers the situation has taken such a turn that two and a half lakh people belonging to Kashmiri Pandit community had to flee away. A situation has got to be created in which they can go back to their hearths with confidence.

In 1948 the Kashmiri people had the option. They could have opted to go with Pakistan. But they did not entertain that idea. They very clearly opted to stay with India because of their faith in our democracy, because of their conviction and confidence in our secular system. Our secular system and our democracy attracted them. When the option was there, they clearly opted to remain with us. Thus Kashmir is an integral part of India and will remain an integral part of India. No force on the earth can separate Kashmir from the rest of India, from Hindustan.

If you go communitywise, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Darads and Baitis constitute about 50 per cent of Kashmiri population. They have indicated their support for any peace move through their representatives. This section constitutes about fifty per cent of population. Added to it there is Kashmiri Pandit community. Then Ladakh and Jammu regions are there. In Jammu of course they are trying to create some problems here and there. But by and large Jammu and Ladakh regions are not affected. Therefore overwhelmingly the people of Jammu and Kashmir are for democracy. They are for peaceful atmosphere to prevail. They are of the opinion that Kashmir is an integral part of India and should remain an integral part of India. This is the situation.

When the situation was improving, when even the political process was about to be started, there were some happenings which turned the situation for the worse. I think this is a temporary phenomenon. The grievance redressal mechanism which was started by the Government of India has been very popular. There should be more emphasis on developmental activities in the State. We call Kashmir the *Bhu Swarga*, that is paradise on earth.

Kashmir is the abode of natural beauty and tourists from all over the world are attracted towards Kashmir. In fact, the mainstay of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir happens to be tourism, which is in disarray of quite some time. Efforts will have to be made jointly by all political parties; they must play a leading role for bringing back the misguided youth to the mainstream. Sir, as I understand about 6881 youth have been provided

jobs since 1990. This is a good thing. Further, it should be explored as to how these people could be provided with more jobs. As you know, when the unemployed young men are given suitable jobs, I think that will be a befitting reply to these militants. Then, the promoters of militancy will not come to that part. This is about creation of employment opportunities.

We have also lay more emphasis on developmental activity. At the same time, in a democracy, it is very necessary and pertinent that our administrative machinery should more responsive and responsible to the people's aspirations. We have to streamline the administrative system there.

I also congratulate the Government for having successfully resolved the Hazratbal issue. Now, the bunkers have been removed. That was an irritant. We have to be responsive to the people's expectation from that consideration also. There was a demand that prayers should be restored and facility should be given for offer of prayers, etc. But, we have to keep a vigil all the time so that this is not misused. There are some people, rather the militants who have always tried to misuse the shrines and religious places. They are not at all religious. Only they are taking the plea of religious feelings, etc, they are creating problems. Amarnath Yatra is not just of one community or Hindu community. It has become a tradition throughout India. The Muslim people also help these people to undertake the strenuous journey. Sir, right from the beginning upto the end, the Amarnath Yatra is a part of our legacy, our heritage. By all means, all sorts of arrangements have got to be made for the safe passage of Amarnath Yatri. I wish what

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the present setback on what happened in Doda is temporary. I hope that the anti-India activities which are being flared up now by the Pakistani Prime Minister will be a temporary phase. We will have to meet it with determination and I am happy that Government of India is determined about it. It is for the other political parties also to cooperate with the Government of India in meeting effectively these challenging situations in Kashmir and all the time we expected it to be so.

I again reiterate that this will be the last occasion for this House to debate such a Statutory Resolution Resolution seeking extension of President's Rule.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. This, I think, is for the fourth time that I am supporting the Statutory Resolution which is being moved by the hon. Home Minister, extending the President's Rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir issue is a highly sensitive one so far as the people of India are concerned. My party has taken stand even in the year, 1948 that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it will have to continue to be as such. We also have taken a stand in many of the fora of the Islamic countries that whoever tries to take the Kashmir away from India; that will be resisted first by the Muslim community, as it will reduce the numerical strength of the Muslims of this Country. The Muslim population, for this purpose, in Jammu and Kashmir, is a part and

parcel of the Indian Muslim population. So, the very stand taken by all the Muslim organisations in this country is that Kashmir is a part and parcel of this country and as an integral part of this country which shall not be allowed to secede from the rest of the country.

I hope that there is absolutely no question about this stand and the international community also has recognised that Jammu and Kashmir is under the administrative control of the Government of India; and it is one of the States of this great Republic of India. But it is true that the problems are vexed and complex and we cannot close our eyes to the reality. Every time, more problems are cropping up. It is mainly because our neighbour, Pakistan has been constantly helping militancy in that part of the country. Even yesterday, I had congratulated the Government for resolving the Hazratbal crisis. The entrustment of the Management of the Hazratbal shrine to the Wakf Board was a right step and it has sent the best message. Even Pakistan was compelled to say that it is a good thing. Such steps are to be taken to create a congenial atmosphere.

Even about the bunkers, I am of the view that they should be removed totally from there. To restore our hope, the cooperation of the local people should be there. Of course, there are militants and we have to fight the armed militants. There is no doubt about it. While we are fighting with the armed militancy. The question before us is, what about the political crisis. Political crisis is the most important thing as far as the Kashmir issue is concerned. It is here that the Government should come forward with

a crystal clear political stand on Kashmir. Ultimately, we shall have to go into the causes of the alienation of the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country. The stand taken by the Central Government right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is that the psyche of Kashmiris will always be respected. But, unfortunately, subsequent events that have taken place have alienated the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country.

Quite unfortunately, there are political parties and elements who even now think that Kashmir is a colony of this great country. India is a democratic country. We do not believe in colonialism. We do not have any stake over parts of any other country or any other State. All States are treated alike. But the question of Kashmir and the history of accession of Kashmir to India has led to the stand that under Article 370, Kashmir has been given a special status *vis-a-vis* other States in India. Those who plead for the abrogation of Article 370 may not understand that they are closing their eyes to the reality of the entire Kashmir dispute and the determination of the Kashmiris to fight the Pakistanis and to have their solidarity with the rest of India.

So, the continuation of Article 370 is only a fulfilment of the commitments that the fathers of our Constitution made to the Kashmiris. Our great national leaders had given the assurances to the people of Kashmir since 1948. Therefore, I am sure that the Government of India will take all possible steps to strengthen the autonomy which the Kashmiris have been demanding all these years.

Every State has its own special fea-

tures. Andhriles or Tamilians or Bengalis or people living in other parts of the country are very much proud of their own special status and position and their own psyche. Why should we have a Bodo accord. Why should we have a Naga accord? It is all conceding to the psyche of the Mizos and the Nagas. It is an essential feature of Indianness the composite culture of this country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has already given an excellent slogan 'unity in diversity'. The unity of this country is essentially for the diversity that we have. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing wrong in conceding to the "Kashmirisote" Once you ignore the Kashmiris and once you treat the people of Kashmir in a particular fashion, it will necessarily have to be resisted to. So, many of the steps that we have unfortunately taken only help to alienate the people of Kashmir from the rest of the country. Therefore, the Government of India should strive hard—of course, with the help and cooperation of the State Government—to take certain confidence-building measures among the people of Kashmir.

The Kashmiris are being killed mainly by the militants. Our armed forces have to resist their armed militancy. I am not against it. But it is the duty of our security forces to avoid conflicts with the civilian population. The civilian population has to be spared. The armed militancy should be avoided. Whenever they kill, in whatever way it may be, we must show our compassion to the people of Kashmir even if they are killed in a militant conflict.

We must definitely have the compassion to the people of Kashmir, not

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those militants. But, if we just show some more antagonism or something like that, people's support may not be available. So, all possible steps are to be taken to instill the confidence in the people of Kashmir.

Another point I would like to mention here is the economic package for the development of the State. It is a very backward State. Even some years back, before this turmoil in Kashmir, I had the occasion to visit there. One saw the industrial development and the environmental facilities available there. The Government will be able to have a number of software industry, which will provide the employment opportunity to the people of Kashmir. So, unemployment is the most difficult and a great threat being faced by the people socially and economically. The Government will be able to help them to provide employment. The majority of the people in the Valley always complain that all these jobs have been taken away by a handful of people. I don't know its veracity. But, I am sure, the Government will look into it and provide employment to the common man and to make people more committed to the unity of Kashmir and solidarity of Kashmir with that of India.

As per my information even now Pakistan is helping the infiltrators to cross the border. This infiltration is continuing. To stop this infiltration, we are to tighten all the measures in the border areas. But on the other hand, as per the present practice, indiscriminate searches are on, with the result the civilian population, innocent people are being harassed.

Those people are turning against the Indian suzerainty as what they call it, and also accusing our army as occupational army. Of course, searches may be necessary. I do not want to say we can rule out the searches. But it should only be in the best interest of all, the Government of India and the people of Kashmir, to stop the infiltration on the border areas. As far as possible, searches should be avoided. This is one of the very important steps on which, I am sure, the Government of India will give due consideration.

Sir, Pakistan is trying to internationalise the Kashmir Issue. I have also seen the attempts they have been making in the United Nations. I would say that Pakistani regime, whosoever it may be, whether it is Benazir Bhutto or Nawab Sharif or anybody else, will continue to do so due to local compulsions.. That is the only thing for them to clinch the issue. But, we can very well stop it. I do not think the Islamic countries are all swallowing what Pakistan is saying. I know it personally very well. But, their only objection is that our security forces should not commit any excesses on the civil population. Even those Ambassadors who have had the occasion to visit Kashmir, know it very well that the Kashmiri Muslims do not want to go over to Pakistan. We shall not try or do something which will compel them to think that accession and association with India will be difficult for them.. They do not want to go to Pakistan and they will not go to Pakistan. We must take all possible steps to strengthen the solidarity of the Kashmiri people with India.

Now, I have mentioned about internationalising of this issue by Paki-

stan. I do not say that we, on our part, have not taken steps to counter the attempts of Pakistan. We are taking steps, but not with the intensity with which Pakistan has been going about this matter. Kazi Nizar, Mirwaiz of South Kashmir was brutally killed and the Hizbul Mujahideen has been claiming responsibility for this brutal act. I was in Kuwait on a visit recently and I had been interacting with some of the parliamentarians in Kuwait. When I gave a graphic picture of what had happened in respect of this heinous crime of killing the Kazi, many of the politicians in that country were shocked and surprised and they were asking whether that was what really happened in Kashmir. This heinous crime, this brutal killing of a religious leader kindled resentment throughout Kashmir. But I would say that our Government has not utilised these aspects properly so that the reality is known to the international community. I would also say that I did bring this matter at once to the attention of the Minister of External Affairs as well as the Ministry of External Affairs. When I visited Islamic countries, I happened to interact with some of their representatives and they have also appreciated our position. As a people's representative, I apprised them of the position that nearly 150 million Muslims are able to live in India. Maybe, we do have some grievances. I do not say that the Muslims in India do not have any problems at all. We do have a number of problems. And yet, we have a democratic pattern of society and ours is a democratic fabric. It is fact that we live in a secular country. When we are able to live in this country, why cannot three or four million Kashmiris live with us? There will be no problem whatsoever. When I apprise them of these facts, they do

appreciate our stand. But I feel that this message is not sent in the right manner and in the right perspective. This message has to be sent to the international community, Particularly to the Members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. I am sure, they have persuaded Pakistan not to take wrong steps and they have also informed Pakistan of their total nonacceptance of the Pakistani proposal. That was why many of the countries in the Geneva Human Rights Conference have taken the bold step of standing by India. The Home Ministry and its officials are taking certain constructive steps. But the Ministry of External Affairs also should do their best. I do not say that they are not doing anything. But they should act in an effective, proper and timely manner. Then only the nefarious attempts of Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir problem and accuse India for the situation prevailing in that State, will be totally thwarted. Pakistan may be having certain local compulsions to act in the way they are doing. But they are adding quite a new dimension to their propaganda against India in the international community. We have to fight it in two ways.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman Sir, I urge upon the Government to take all positive measures to find out a political solution in Kashmir. This is the most important thing for Kashmir. I would like to quote one sentence from the Governor of Kashmir, General Krishna Rao. In a statement recently published, he has said that "Pakistan is trying its best to thwart Indian attempts to restoring popular rule and to rekindle hatred towards India." It is, indeed, true, Taking these views into account and knowing the stand of

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Pakistan only too well, we must be cautious; we must be courageous; and we must also go to the people of Kashmir for their help and cooperation on to restore popular rule in Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV(Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have spoken on every budget of Kashmir and I admit that the condition has improved. From what it was 3-4 years earlier. Pakistan has fanned the Kashmir issue and the proofs of it can be found in the Bombay explosion incidents. Pakistan has the tendency that it should be a separate country therefore, my submission is that a stern step should be taken by our armed forces. There is no need at all of any agreement on it. Even a little liberty is being misused, therefore it is the need of the hour that Pakistan should be declared a 'Terrorist' Country". We have raised this issue on the world forum in a proper way. *Countries like America should take a decision on it soon. The hon. Home Minister will inform about their concert on the decision. I can say that if Muslims are safe anywhere, then they are in our country for criticising Pakistan whenever it tried to present a wrong picture of the problems of Kashmir. My submission is that Kashmir is not a poor State but it is one among the rich States but due to militancy, there are some problems. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Home Minister is that more and more provision should be made in the budget for Kashmir so that the people can have some relief. We have always been saying that the*

military should act in a restraint manner. None thinks on it that the Militants attack from the roof top of the house and whenever our politicians visit there, they are also being attacked, then what the military should do? Therefore I would like to request the people of Kashmir to come forward and face it boldly and the people of the country are ready to stand by them. I will not speak much on it since there are many internal things which need not to be disclosed. My submission is that peace should be restored there immediately and I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that even in case of little difficulty, elections should be hold there to strengthen the democracy there. The Government has brought an end to all the problems by holding elections in Punjab. If elections are held in Kashmir, the elected Government will fight out militancy and then there will be no danger the country. With these words I conclude. Alongwith it, I am thankful to the hon. Home Minister for working there with devotion and hope that he will take up this task in future also with full devotion.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Madam Chairman, I support the extension of President's rule and the budget of Jammu and Kashmir. First of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister for bringing the situation under control so cunningly. The way the Hazratbal issue has been solved, the good result of it can be seen there. Mr. submission to the visitors of Hazratbal, and the believers of that religion who had opposed the Amarnath Yatra that they should assure the people that they are also responsible for the protection of those pilgrims since no religion teaches that the other religion should

be opposed. If one respects the other religion his own religion would be given respect. When one has faith in his religion and goes to Hazratbal then he should not put an obstacle in the way of the pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra. Those who are doing so, I feel that, they are unaware of their own religion since religion never teaches us to disregard the other religion. It teaches that one should have equal faith in Mandir and Masjid.

All the forces working there deserve a word of praise. My suggestion is that the army deputed there can do a lot of things. They can win the hearts of the people there. Army has the medical facility there, it can be provided to each village. Likewise, P.D.S. ration is sent to them which can be distributed in the villages there. It will help them in having the knowledge of each person of the village and they can win the hearts of those people also. If army stays in the out skirts of the village, the outsiders will not be able to enter and in this way their treatment with the people there will also be good. If we cultivate this habit of cooperation in the police and the army, the local residents of that area will be sympathetic towards them. There is nothing of the sort of caste in army, the only thing found there is the sense of security/protection of the country. Kashmir is a part of our motherland. No, power of the world can separate it from us. We have been born and brought up in this country and if anyone tries to separate any part of it from us then it is the duty of each citizen of protect it. May God grant us strength to do so.

I had been to Kashmir as a party observer in 1986-87. When I observed

the situation there, the major problem I found, was of unemployment. My submission to the hon. Home Minister is that problem of unemployment was so rampant that even 4-5 year old children were helping their parents in rowing the boats. In this way the children earn their bread and butter. If the funds given by the Central Government to the State Governments is exclusively utilised for importing free education upto Graduation, free food and clothes for the children then there would be no corruption. Such factories should be opened there which not only provide employment to the unemployed but also help in the development of that area. I think that some discrimination was done in medical colleges and if some attention is paid towards it, the people of that area will be benefitted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Governor had sent some persons here, my submission to the hon. Home Minister is that arrangement should be made to send them back. This is the responsibility of the Government. I think that it will help in restoration of peace. People of that area are ready to welcome these people. Half of the problem will be solved by the mix-up of population. The people of Kashmir living here should be properly looked after so that they may not think themselves to be refugees. People of some of the political parties think the loongi wearing persons to be Bangladeshis but they think themselves to be Indians, when they are living here in this country, They are loyal to the motherland, wherever they may live. They love this country as much as any other person. It is written in our religion that the one who does not love the country he lives, does not deserve to be called a Muslim. I think that the

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

militants do not believe in any religion nor do they have any society. They treat the person of any sect or caste equally indifferently. Since decades, there has been a millin brotherhood in our country. If we solve the problem of lack of brotherhood, the problem of Kashmir will be solved soon. It will be good if this brotherhood is restored soon. There is a solution to it that elections should be hold soon and the power should be handed over.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his knowledge and capability and it has created faith among the people. People have started thinking that they are being safeguarded. I think that Pakistan has been our enemy for years but it can not do any harm to us. Kashmir always belong to us and in future also it will be an integral part of our country. It can not be separated from our country, even if any country speaks anything in the U.N.O. Therefore it is must that those people should be given so much love and care that this problem could be solved at the earliest.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution for extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir as well as the Budget for Jammu and Kashmir.

It is an admitted fact that Jammu and Kashmir is the head of our body and Delhi happens to be the heart of our body.

Without the head, the body cannot function. That is why we have been emotionally involved with that particular State which is called the paradise on earth. Jammu and Kashmir is part and parcel of our country.

Before this Government came to power, there were two issues before us, one was the economic issue and the other was the political issue. At that time the country was in turmoil. There was political instability. Even in regard to our economy, we were facing a lot of crises. In addition to this, the country was faced with a lot of other problems. There was instability in Jammu and Kashmir; there was instability in Punjab; there was instability in Assam; and there was instability in Tamil Nadu because of the presence of LTTE. But after this Government came to power, on both these fronts, we had achieved a lot of glory. So, the credit for all these goes to this Government.

On many occasions, the Opposition wanted to create instability in the country. They had created the Ayodhya issue. So, indirectly, the BJP knew that if they create confrontation between the Muslims and the Hindus, then there will be instability in the country. They also knew that if they make an issue of religion, they will get ample opportunity to criticise this Government from within and outside the country. But somehow we are committed to maintaining law and order and the Government had taken a very strong and stern step in this regard.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is facing a lot of problems. I had been to Jammu and Kashmir when I was elected for the first time in 1980. At that time, I had been

to Srinagar in connection with a meeting of the Consultative Committee. At that time, it was considered a city of beauty and a city of peace but afterwards, to our utter surprise, a lot of problems had cropped up. Since then, there is political instability. Pakistan takes the only plea of Jammu and Kashmir to bargain for anything. In addition to this, they also knew that there was a confrontation between the two Super Powers. They also knew, at that time, India and the USSR were strong allies. They were having Jammu and Kashmir as their strategic point just to create destabilisation or instability in different regions of the sub-continent. By doing so Pakistan had also induced the Super Powers to supply arms to them.

17.05 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Therefore, I would say that it is purely either a blackmail or a bargain. They are not in a position to fight with India. There is nothing to doubt that. Just to satisfy the super powers, just to bargain with super powers, Pakistan unnecessarily made Jammu and Kashmir a target, a plea. But then, my submission is that we should be very pragmatic and practical in view of the geography of the State, in view of the psychology of the people. Indians are hard working and therefore they are going to be self-supportive.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir has vast forest resources and water resources. People are also hard working and they do not have time to think who is Muslim, who is Hindu or anything like that. I have seen they are very sincere and

dedicated to their profession, they are peace-loving, and they are very simple and that State itself was State of dulcet music. Dal lake was a place for dulcet music which was a source of satisfaction for the aesthetic sense of the people.

The State has got a lot of tourism resources also. Now the question is how we have to explore the possibility as to how best we can bring some financial change or improvement in that particular State so that we can instil the sense of optimism and self-confidence in them. I would like to stress that it has got a lot of scope for improvement in tourism which should be explored and attention should be paid to that aspect.

Because of lack of communication facilities, people in that State are feeling isolated. If we provide proper communication facilities definitely there could be regular interaction with the people. Moreover, people will also have the satisfaction that Government of India is doing something for them. If for geographical reasons, we are not able to provide communication facilities, we can give them railway facility, some local railway facility in Srinagar or some other place thereby they can get a feeling of change, some change of environment.

We have to take care of the security aspect of that area. We have to ensure whether we are fully secured or not because we are susceptible to the attack either by China or Pakistan. As far as South is concerned or North is concerned, I think we have got a lot of communication facilities and from the point of view of defence also we are fully secured. Because of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is adjacent

to Pakistan there is security threat in that particular region. By providing communication facilities, we can create a lot of manpower and employment. By improving tourism we can increase the employment potential of that area. At the same time we are going to create a sense of trust in them.

Sir, besides, it is worth mentioning that we are not told what we are going to use in case of war because even to start an engine it takes five minutes.

Sir, besides this, it is worth mentioning to state something about our defence preparedness. I was told that the missile 'Nag' which can be used in case of war with Pakistan, takes at least five minutes to start its engine, whereas the Pakistani F-16 aircraft take only two minutes. It will hardly take a few minutes for the F-16 aircraft to reach Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi and it is a matter of grave concern for us. So we must see that our Defence is very strong and our Defence will be strong provided there is proper communication between all the parts of the country. I am very grateful to our hon. Home Minister when he assured the House that we are capable of confronting Pakistan.

On the policy of external matters, I would say that before the visit of our beloved Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to America, lot of things were predicted and apprehended. But somehow, after his visit we are optimistic that lot of things could come up and India could establish its own glory in the international affairs. The only thing is that our country is which is capable of improving international relations with the Movements like NAM

My point is that when India is quite capable of giving leadership to the Third World then why are we scared of a small enemy like Pakistan? Why are we not able to establish democracy in Jammu & Kashmir?

Of course, we have given our support to the extension of President's Rule in that State at different times, but, at the same time, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to examine whether we can start a political process by having a Body like Panchayat Samiti or some society or local body, if we are not able to conduct Assembly elections there and if there are any impediments in adopting this process.

My suggestion is that we can pick up some local voluntary organisation and people representing them can be nominated to different corporations. The money which we spend through our bureaucracy can be spent through these nominated representatives. That process has to be evolved; that process has to be conceived gradually before we go for Assembly elections in the State. This way we will definitely be in a position to ascertain whether we will get positive results by giving some kind of an opportunity to these bodies, like Gram Panchayats, etc. So a process can be started before we go for Assembly Elections.

At the same time, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister and our beloved Prime Minister for having handled the Hazratbal situation in a very peaceful manner and on getting appreciation from all over the world. They could be able to assure the whole world that ours is a democratic

country, ours is a country of tolerance and ours is a country of peace and non-violence. We have proved to the world by handling the issue of Hazratbal Mosque in a peaceful manner that we can handle any type of situation.

Now the bunkers were removed and in that way the Government could be very much close to the people to improve their confidence.

I would like to make one request to the Home Minister. There should be visits by different people, different representatives, to ensure that the Government is able to achieve something in that particular State so that we can start the political process within a few months, within a limited time. We should make this idea clear so that in the international forums we would be able to get the support of the foreign countries.

Sir, I am very much obliged to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Statutory Resolution as also on the Budget in respect of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution for extension of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. The issue of Kashmir assumes great significance. Today, such a feeling is being created in the country that Kashmir is about to slip from our hands. I know that such feelings are not true. Kashmir is an integral part of India. Our leader Sheikh Abdullah did a great work in the merger of Kashmir with India. Since the time of merger, the situation

started improving. Elections to the Assembly were held and Members were elected. Thereafter, President's rule was imposed there. It is a long story as to why and how did it happen? Our Government has tried to resolve this issue and made efforts for the upliftment of the people there. But, there are some traitors who have tried to create disturbances at the behest of Pakistan and weaken the economy of our country.

The hon. Home Minister visited Laddakh, Kashmir etc. and addressed several public meetings for maintaining peace. Thereafter, the people reached to the conclusion that they will not betray the country. However, there are some people who are trying to spread terrorism there. Day before yesterday, a bomb exploded in a rickshaw which resulted in the loss of many human lives. Whether it is Doda, Kashmir or Jammu, attempts for such types of disturbances are being made. A conspiracy is being hatched to ruin the country. I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to take strict action against the saboteurs.

Democracy should be restored in Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest. The people living there should get the benefit of the fund being spent on education, industry and other departments. The hon. Finance Minister must be aware of this fact that the Deputy Commissioner of Doda had misappropriated and pocketed the whole fund. He was arrested and a case was also filed against him. There are several officers who have misappropriated the funds sent from the Centre. Not only this, many officers are hand-in-glove with the militants. I do not say that all the officers are corrupt but the

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Government should be cautious about it and see that the funds should not be misappropriated. The youth should be brought in the mainstream. No doubt, the Government have taken several steps to show them the right path and they deserve kudos for that.

Some area of Himachal Pradesh also borders with Jammu and Kashmir. Many people have fled from Doda and have come to Charba. The State Government and the people gave them shelter and extended every possible assistance. Earlier, the Government used to give exemption from income-tax to the people of Laddakh. It used to be given since the premiership of Indiraji but now this facility has been withdrawn. As a result thereof, there is a resentment among the people. The roads are damaged there and require maintenance. The Government should also make efforts to provide employment to unemployed youth.

It has rightly been said that at first, elections to Panchayats and Nagarpalikas should be held in Jammu and Kashmir and Assembly elections should follow thereafter. The steps should be taken to restore democracy there so that the people can be benefited. Six Members of Parliament are elected for Lok Sabha-one from Jammu, one from Laddakh and one from Udhampur and other three from Kashmir valley. They must be represented here. The Members elected from different parts of the country take part in debates here and endeavour to take the country forward. If the Government takes a decision to hold elections there within six months, it would be better. Punjab, Assam,

Tripura and Tamilnadu were also one terrorism stricken states but the Union Government have succeeded in restoring normalcy in these states. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister deserve Kudos for this achievement. Their efforts for bringing unity in the whole country are worth appreciating. Our brethren in Jammu and Kashmir also share Kudos. The fund sanctioned by the Centre should be utilized properly. The Government should monitor the functioning of power projects there. The militants have threatened that they would destroy the developmental works undertaken by the Government of India. Similarly, they are trying to spread terrorism in Himachal Pradesh. The Government should ensure that local people are given preference while recruiting police personnel, particularly, for Kashmir. A light vigil should be maintained on the border. We have maintained good and friendly relations with Pakistan and never meted out injustice to that country but it continued to attack us overtly or covertly and still it is not desisting from its mischievous acts. Today, it is playing mischief with us and the Government is watching its activities.

In Punjab, Sardar Beant Singh has been able to control terrorism. Earlier, nobody could dare to visit Punjab during the day also. You may be aware that when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister, he had said that on would go to Punjab and ride on an open jeep. When he formed the Government he went there but there were thousands of policemen accompanying him. he again said to the people that he went there with full strength of the countrymen and assured that his Government will bring normalcy in Punjab. But he could not fulfil his assurance. Rather,

the situation deteriorated further during his regime and the terrorism increased manifold. As soon as Beant Singh Government assumed office, it over come one problem of terrorism and its impact was felt in Jammu and Kashmir also. Earlier, terrorists used to sneak into Jammu and Kashmir from Punjab but when our Government sealed the Punjab border, its impact was reflected there. The Government has done a good job there. The situation had deteriorated in Jammu and Kashmir because BJP had launched 'Satyagraha Movement' and courted arrest. They also launched 'Jail Bharo' Campaign and demanded liberation of Kashmir. If one hails from Kerala, how could be understand the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir? Several movements are launched and many dramas are enacted there. Recently, they marched from Kanyakumari to hoist national flag at Lal Chowk on 26th January. The road from Udampur onwards was completely covered with snow and due to this reason, only a few people could reach there under police protection. In this way, the people are instigated. It is the duty of the Government to keep control over them. Shri Narsimha Rao has proved that he is capable of handling the situation in Punjab as well as the whole country.

The Appropriation Bill moved by hon. Murthyji is a right step. It should be looked into as to where this fund has been spent.

At last, I would like to state that some guidelines should be adopted for strengthening the economy of Himachal Pradesh as area being adopted in Jammu and Kashmir.

Previously Himachal Pradesh was

getting 90 per cent assistance and 10 per cent as loan out of that amount. This criteria should be adopted for both the states. It is not that their condition has improved, just because the financial institutions say so. Since all our industries have become sick we need some sort of relief. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir should get royalty on dams. We must get full share from those dams so that our financial position is strengthened. At the time of the formation of these states it was seen that their condition was not so good and those states should be protected. The loss we have suffered this time should be compensated. There has been tremendous loss in the states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Garhwal. People residing in these belts are very poor and growers find it very difficult to earn their livelihood. There are very few universities and colleges. Norms have been made according to the size of population. Progress cannot be made there because sometimes there even singularly single one house constitutes a village.

Sir, there are a number of places where schools are opened with great difficulty and our children remain deprived of education. In the end, I support this bill and want to congratulate the Government for the commendable work they have done. This should be done systematically. I also want to say that the people who raise Kashmir related issues and raise their voices in support of Kashmiris they show their sympathies towards the people of Kashmir only outside this House. They do not want to express their sympathy here in this House. I urge upon such leaders—if they are listening to me

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and I want to alert them and request them to be present in the House when there is a discussion going on Kashmir and they must express their views on Kashmir. Nobody is ready to give his opinion as to what steps should be taken for Kashmiris. I want to request them that it will be much better if we discuss this issue here in the House itself. The whole country would see and come to know what our honourable Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Home Minister say about this and how the other leaders of this country are carrying out their duties.

In the end all that I would say is that I have already taken a long time and thus with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all know that the Opposition Parties have boycotted the present Session. But what about our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? There are about five or six Ministers, but not even one soul is present here. Of course, there are other hon. Ministers, but what about the Ministers In-charge of Parliamentary Affairs?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri R. Naidu Ramasamy.

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

Sir, it is a matter of great shame that

the Central Government is not able to tackle terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir though months and years have passed since the imposition of the President's Rule. The Government is seeking extension of President's Rule every six months as a matter of routine. These extensions deny the basic right of the citizens to participate in democracy. To that extent, extensions of President's Rule are undemocratic. Sir, it may be appreciated that democracy is the strongest weapon in the hands of the Government and the people to fight terrorism. The initiative in the matter lies with the Government. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to go to the people to constantly awaken the masses to the dangers posed by terrorism to the basic existence of the society.

I feel, Sir, that the track record of the Government shows that the Government had not taken any concrete step towards organising a mass movement against terrorism. Every effort should be taken to ensure that the people are united to fight for the country's cause.

In this context, I would like to inform the House about the heroic deeds of our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, who tackled LTTE terrorism. Within six months of assuming office, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu won the admiration of all for wiping out the LTTE terrorism in Tamil Nadu which thrived during the DMK regime. She achieved this success singlehandedly without receiving the support from the Centre or the armed forces.

Sir, Pakistan has crossed all the limits and silence of inaction on our part would mean that we are unconcerned to the

conspiracy of Pakistan to destabilise our country. The Prime Minister himself should decry the attempts of Pakistan to disintegrate India followed by diplomatic activities to drive home the point that India cannot allow Pakistan to cross the limits any further.

If military option is the only solution, it should be categorically made known to Pakistan. Before that, Jammu and Kashmir should be socially and culturally integrated into India by permitting free movement of citizens into and outside Jammu and Kashmir by gradually de-escalating the special position accorded to the State. I hope wisdom would dawn on this Government.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you, for, on this day of extreme significance, that is, 9th of August, we are taking up an issue which has, for a long time, stood to be a challenge to all of us in this Parliament, irrespective of our affiliation to political parties.

Kashmir as a problem, Kashmir as an issue, cannot be over-simplified. You cannot ignore Kashmir as just a minor irritation created by somebody because the Kashmir problem, I feel, has within it a number of basic contradictions which this country, our motherland, had to face in its evolutionary—and I would say revolutionary—journey towards its full growth and in reaching its full potentiality. We all know that this nation, this country was created by the supreme sacrifice of thousands and lakhs of unknown people who had lived and who were subjected to large-scale exploitation through various systems of fascist exploitation, feudal ex-

ploitation and exploitation of all kinds. But in spite of that, the people of this country rose as one against the British colonial might and by taking inspiration from the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, we could achieve a kind of spiritual unity to unite the souls of diverse people who were diverse at that time and who were not accustomed to thinking themselves as one people. We could achieve something which is really mind-boggling when we think of its stupendousness, a challenge at that particular time. But that Indian unity which was achieved through a national struggle which gave us political independence in 1947, has to be nurtured with care. A lot of steps were needed to see that this initial fragility with which the Indian Union came into existence, had to be strengthened. And I think we are still very much on that process. The need even today is to see that each one of us rises to the occasion, each one of us thinks ahead of our times, each one of us tries to think in what best way we can contribute and sacrifice ourselves for achieving that greater unity of this great country which has got so much of potentiality that most of the people throughout the world think that one day perhaps human civilisation will sing the praise only of the Indian entity, rather than of any other race. With such a dream in our mind, it is very important for us to rise above petty interests, to think above individual interests, to think above group interests and to really ponder at times to contribute in the best possible way for strengthening of the unity of this country.

In this process Kashmir had always been a problem. Kashmir has been a problem because of the differences in ethnicity.

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Kashmir has been a problem because this nation was born also partly as a result of partition of the people on the basis of religion and also because of the fact that smaller peripheral nationalities in this country with their geographical border had to be given time to assimilate themselves fully into the mainstream and also because these people, these ethnic outsiders had to integrate themselves into and mingle within the Indian mainstream which itself was divided and sub-divided into so many groups, it is very difficult to say which is really the Indian mainstream.

I must say that under those circumstances our approach towards Kashmir has not been really something which can be just brushed aside. Moreover there is the interest of international powers. I had various opportunities to participate in various national and international fora and deal with the question of Kashmir. I must say that the interest of our neighbours, specially of Pakistan whose whole existence depends only on denigrating India are there. For Pakistan, Kashmir is a very important ingredient not only for the survival of each Pakistani politician within the country but also to get international mileage outside the country. Perhaps, Pakistan has considered Kashmir to be some kind of a place where solution to some of their internal complexes can be offered of given expression to.

I personally do not believe that you can have a shortcut to Kashmir problem. I do not believe that you just impose somebody as Chief Minister one day and then Kashmir will be all right. I do not believe that just because you have

an elected Assembly one day and dissolve the Assembly the day after, all the problems of Kashmir will be solved. I think we have to take some basic steps.

I must congratulate the present Home Minister for the wisdom and sagacity which he is demonstrating Kashmir affairs. I feel that the handling of day-to-day Kashmir affairs needs the touch of a mature and wise intellectual and I feel that so far as Kashmir is concerned, the Home Minister is really trying to go by the process of consensus.

I do feel that the situation has improved a lot. The latest handling of the Hazratbal crisis and its aftermath and the handling of Yasin Malik issue and its aftermath have given a certain amount of positive direction and we have reasons to feel that Kashmir may not remain isolated for a long time.

I must also point out that our latest efforts in the foreign policy directions are important in this context. In the better understanding of the perception between India and the United States, the fact the United States is no longer being projected as a friend of Pakistan and in that way hostile to India, will also prove to be a deterrent to those people who feel that Kashmir issue can be internationalised.

Sir, I think I have taken enough time of the House. I do offer my full support to the Demands for Grants and also to the Budget. I do hope that in the coming future we will be in a position to speak in a far more positive tone on Kashmir. I do not think that Justice can be done on the development aspect discussion of within the framework of this forum in Parliament. I think it will take some more

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time and we should devote a lot of time and we should try to strengthen the positive factors and try to see that Kashmir becomes, once again the jewel of India as it was earlier.

I am sure and I am very optimistic that Kashmir will one day definitely become very much a part of the mainstream and every Kashmiri will be proud, such as we are today, to be an Indian.

With these words I conclude. Thank you for the opportunity given.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and almost unanimously given their support except perhaps the hon. gentleman from Tamil Nadu. He is totally misinformed. I do not think that he even knows what the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu feels about this entire problems. But anyway, I would not give that much importance to the speech that he has made. But rest of the hon. Members are very clear in their mind.

I once again make an appeal to all the hon. Members whether they are present or not present in the House that the Kashmir issue has to be treated as a national issue and everyone of us will have to see sincerely that the conditions are created wherein there should be no iota of doubt in the minds of the local people that what we say is not sincerely followed and there is some element which clearly indicates that you have some reservation in your mind. I do not think that any hon. Member belonging to any political party is having any kind of such idea in his mind. But it is my responsibility to make an appeal

to all the political parties to sink all our differences and see that we stand behind all the Kashmiri people as one solid person. Let them not have any ground for having any kind of doubt about our intentions or *bonafides*.

I am in full agreement with what the hon. Member Shri E. Ahamed has said that there are some peculiarities, especially Kashmiri that he is talking. We are not opposed to any Kashmiri that the Kashmiri people would like to maintain. But at the same time, you have to understand the limitations under which you have to work. I feel quite confident and I can assure about it—Shri Dighe expected that might be this is the last time that we came for asking for the extension of the President's rule in that area. Of course, we are making all our sincere efforts and I feel quite confident that if the international forces are not to meddle in these affairs, I can assure you that we can bring about a kind of change that everyone of us has in mind. I can say, within six months we will have a democratic set up in that area. But the whole thing depends upon the international forces and the kind of role which all these international forces are playing so far.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): What about neighbouring countries?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am not bothered at all about the neighbouring countries. I can tell you, Pakistan does not seem to understand what it is playing with. In fact, they are not free to do what they are doing. They are not able to understand the Kashmir issue. That is the unfortunate position. But they are play-

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

ing in the hands of the international forces. That is why, we are worried about it. Otherwise finding solution to the Kashmir issue, according to me, is a very easy job. I do not think there is any impediment in the way of restoration of normalcy in that area and also of democratic set up. But amongst ourselves, we should not have any doubt. We should all be one and give a kind of confidence that the Kashmiri people want. I am least bothered as to what Pakistan says, what all other neighbouring countries say. I am least bothered as to what Pakistan says, what all other neighbouring countries say. I am not bothered about that. But if the Kashmiri people have some kind of a doubt in their minds, that would create a problem for me. That is why all our efforts are made and now I feel, there is a distinct change in the mood of the Kashmiri people. In the beginning I had my own doubts as to what they were saying was correct. But now I am more than convinced and they are also convinced that this has nothing to do with any kind of religion or any kind of religious war.

It is a pure and simple game of international conspiracy and so they are playing into the hands of those people. Let us not worry about it. We should create conditions in which the local people should feel confident that we mean business. We are prepared to go all-out and we are prepared to undertake that kind of confidence building measures.

Sir, very few hon. Members raised the issue of human rights and violation of the same. And the irony of fate is that a nation like Pakistan should raise this

issue. In fact, they have no business to raise this issue. They have no moral authority. My contention is that they have no moral authority to raise such an issue and surprisingly even the international forces get swayed by such kind of a propaganda. Are they not aware of this? What business has Pakistan to interfere in Jammu and Kashmir? It is not a local uprising. Why are the Afghan Mujahideens coming here, why are the Sudanese coming here, why are the Lebanese coming here and what business do they have to be here in Jammu and Kashmir? I question their authority to be in Jammu and Kashmir. They have no business to be there and that is why, I say that this is an international game which is going on. There are reasons for the same. Those who talk of violation of human rights should first ask this question squarely: Why is it that they are interfering in Jammu and Kashmir? Is it not a sort of State-sponsored terrorism that they are encouraging? Is the international community in favour of such kind of an activity? If they are not, why do they not condemn this first, before condemning the violation of human rights? Certainly, we did adhere to the human rights. If we committed any mistake, certainly we own our mistakes. But in the name of human rights, if they think that this is a new weapon by which some of the developed countries can possibly penalise the newly freed or developing countries, I think they are totally mistaken. It is not that we do not understand all this. We understand what is the implication of human rights. It is totally known to us. It is nothing new, we are aware of the same. Let them not teach us what the human rights are. We have a tradition of tolerance, when they

were having barbaric period in their area. So, let us understand that this is a part of the history. They have no moral right to tell us about these things. Being developed, there is a huge amount of money with them and because of this resource position they are trying to dictate terms. That is what the position is.

We have also to understand the limitations within which we can possibly think of working. It is not my business; my friend will be able to answer the questions about the international monetary forces and how they are trying to use the resources at their disposal for dominating the world.

My only interest, Sir, would be in creating conditions in which it should be possible for us to create conditions which I can well understand may not be hundred per cent normal. But even if near normalcy is restored, certainly we should be bold enough to take steps to see that a democratic Government is set up in that area. Our all-out effort is to see that we succeed in creating this kind of a condition. There is tremendous amount of unemployment and there is no difficulty in understanding that problem. We should try to go ahead, even out of the way, and see that proper employment opportunities are provided and also we have to create conditions in which those people who, in fact, have not been able to follow their avocations so far are given some kind of a special treatment.

In fact, we have approached the Finance Ministry in certain matters. But that is not a matter on which I want now to speak anything on the floor of the House. I will separately discuss with my friend

Dr. Manmohan Singh as to what is to be done in special areas where the security problems are there and where because of some compulsions, we have to spend money on the security of that area. It cannot be charged to the State Government and so, we will have to create conditions by which they should be able to get some more money for their developmental work.

My appeal to all the friends will be what Shri E. Ahamed has said. I fully agree with him that there has to be some kind of a realisation among the Muslim countries specially. It is only 3 million Muslims who are in Jammu and Kashmir and 145 million. . . .

SHRI E. AHAMED: 150 million.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: No. You are going with great speed in that direction.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am speaking the truth.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: There are 150 million on one side and 3 million on the other. Compare the two and I am sure they should have the interest of the Muslims especially in their hearts. This is a multi-ethnic society that we have. We do not believe in Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees. Whosoever he might be, we have been treating everybody equally and that is also one of the reasons as to why this fight is there between Pakistan and India. There it is a theocratic society. They would like to impose their ideas on us. We will never subscribe to this kind of an idea and we will see that we go by secular ideas and in the secular ideal, give justice to every section.

571 *Statutory Resolution Re: Sravana 18, 1996 (SAKA) Proclamation in respect of 572 Approval of Continuance in Force of J & K and J & K Budget 1994-95*

SHRI E. AHAMED: I never intended that way. What I said was in Muslim countries, they are propagating in the name of religion and it will be a befitting reply to those countries to say that when 150 Muslims are living in secular India, what about these 3 millions to 4 millions.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am supporting the idea. That was just a casual remark that I made. You should not take it seriously.

This was the only point that I thought I should make. I request the House to pass the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd September, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

(THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I thank all the hon. Members who have participated both on the Statutory Resolution and the Demands for Grants for Jammu and Kashmir for the year, 1994-95 and I restrict my comments only to the financial aspect of the State.

The State Plan outlay for Jammu and Kashmir for the year, 1994-95 is approved at Rs. 954 crore as compared to the revised outlay of Rs. 680 crore during 1993-94 and many of the hon. Members who have participated have mentioned that developmental activities in this region should be stepped up.

18.00 hrs.

I wish to inform the august House about the salient achievements we have made during 1993-94 Plan. Firstly, the 220 KW transmission line connecting Jammu and Kashmir with Srinagar has been taken up. Secondly, the upper Sindh Hydel Project which has been disrupted due to law and order situation has been resumed. Thirdly, two medium lift irrigation schemes, namely, the Ranjan and Rajal costing about Rs. 17.17 crores are being completed. Further a 800-bed modern hospital attached to Jammu Dental College was commissioned in 1993. An Engineering College for Jammu has been set up to provide educational facilities to the students of Jammu Region. Also, in the 1994-95 Annual Plan, we have given thrust to the areas of self-employment and roads and bridges. Moreover, nearly about 163 primary school buildings were damaged in militant violence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I will just take a minute. Now, it is six O'clock. Shall we extend the time of the House for three more minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. We extend the time by three minutes. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I was telling that nearly about 163 primary schools were damaged in militant violence. We have taken up this work at a cost of Rs.3 crores made available to the State under JRY. The construction of 150 school buildings is likely to be completed by the end of next month. Also, Rs.12.82 crores were released by the Ministry of Rural Development for taking up drinking water schemes. Further, the Rural Development Department has released Rs.12.99 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. We have taken up construction of low cost dwelling units for the economically and socially weaker communities and backward-class communities under JRY. Eight ambulances have been made available to the State Government out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for augmenting the health services for this region. An office of the Small-Scale Industries Corporation has been opened in Jammu for promotion of small-scale industries in the State. In addition to this, extension of Revamped Public Distribution System in 23 blocks has been approved by the Prime Minister and supply of foodgrains at the specially subsidised Central issue price for the newly-added RPDS blocks has already commenced in this area. We have taken up these salient developmental activities during the President's Rule.

Hon. Member Shri K.D. Sultanpuri has said that income-tax concession should be given to the migrants. I wish to inform the hon. Member that the Kashmiri migrants have been exempted from

payment of advance tax. These are the few things I wanted to tell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 1994

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I introduce "the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move"

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adapted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Min-

ister may now move that the Bill be passed.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

\ SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: I beg to move:

18.07 hrs.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
August 10, 1994/Sravana 19, 1916
(Saka).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question
is:
