

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, February 25, 1993/ Phalgun 6,
1914 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak a few words even before the Question Hour. I was thinking that the Members of Parliament from Brazil perhaps would arrive here some earlier and I along-with the other members of my party would be able to participate in welcoming them.

Our party has organised a rally today and through this rally our party wants to raise the demand for holding elections in the four states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, as early as possible. There are some organisations which have been successfully making their considerable contribution in creating the feelings of patriotism as well as building the national character in the country. We are also raising a demand through this rally that the present ban on RSS, VHP etc. should be lifted. Besides this, our party is of the firm opinion that the present Government is involved in its internal party conflicts; it has completely failed to lead the country to a right direction, and it has also been an utter failure to deal with the economic, political and social

problems of the country. Though, it is correct that the party has its majority in Lok Sabha, but it has lost the public confidence. Therefore, it should seek the fresh mandate from the public. In support of all these demands and respecting the sentiments of the people of the country a grand temple should be constructed at Ram Janam Bhoomi site in place of existing temporary temple. Bhartiya Janata Party has organised a rally in support of all these demands. To attend this rally, lakhs of people have set out, but a large number of them were either prevented, arrested or put behind the bars. Consequent upon these repressive measures, the one rally has been converted into thousands of rallies in the entire country and thus the Government made its contribution in making our rally successful even before the scheduled date for organising the rally and in this way a history has been created.. (Interruptions) I must express my gratitude to the Government for this cooperation and along with this I would also like to remind that we must not forget the past when the Government had tried to murder the democracy because of the fear posed by Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, our party and other parties; by the results of such efforts to curb the democracy in the country were not at all desirable.

Therefore, expressing my gratitude towards the House and to you I am going to participate in the rally along with my partymen. I seek your permission. Thank you. (Interruptions) This is not a walk out. We are going to attend a scheduled programme.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, before going out from the House, Shri Lal K.

Advani in his statement has put up three-four demands. He has specially stated that the Government has banned the rally from its side but actually the rally has already taken place. I therefore, hope now that he would not make any effort to hold a rally. If the rally had already taken place, I do not think that there is any need of holding a fresh rally.

Secondly it has been stated that the Government is trying to curb the democracy in the country but for the information of the House and of the people of this country, I would like to reiterate that the Government has no such intention. The main reason for banning the rally is the prevalent communal tension in the country. Had we allowed the rally to be organised today, it might have increased the existing communal tension everywhere. The organisation of this rally would have posed a threat to our efforts to bring back normalcy in the country and instead of bringing back normalcy it would have increased the communal disturbances. As soon as the normalcy returns, we will have no objection to allow the holding of rally either in the capital or any other part of the country.

As far as the question of removing of ban is concerned, I would like to clarify that so long as their such activities will continue, the ban is not likely to be lifted. In these circumstances, we will not only continue this ban but we would also like that all the secular forces should unite to curb the anti-secular forces. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please use the words "Anti-communal".

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would like to submit that the people who work against secularism slowly and steadily move towards facism. We have to face these fascist tendencies. All secular, democratic and national forces should unite to face the threat posed by the communal forces. This is the

need of the hour. As far as the question of elections is concerned, I would like to state that as soon as the normalcy returns, the Government would seek the opinion of the Election Commission in this regard and if the Election Commission okays, the election would be held as early as possible.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Do not impose a ban on the Secular Forces. Do not ban our rally.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I did not want to take part, except to say- although it is late- that we welcome the announcement of the hon. Home Minister that they will try to mobilise all the secular forces in this country in weeding out the virus of communalism from our body politic. We welcome that and we hope that it will be translated into action.

Sir, what is striking me is that a political party which is aspiring, hoping and having day-dreams of coming to power has walked out of this House, for participating in a rally when their only substantiated claim which he has mentioned, is to erect a temple. This is the situation we are having to day that the erection of a temple has got the primacy to a particular political party which is aspiring to from the Government in this country. This is the virus, we are talking about. There are so many important issues before the country. Question of economic issue is there; question of hardship that is being faced by the people is there; but no suggestion is being made, no demand is being made. But only for the demand of constructing or the completion of construction of a so-called temple, they have gone out and refused to participate in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. I hope the people of this country will realise the nature of this political party, what are their objects and what are their activities so that they may be isolated from the people of this country

fully and finally.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the rules were little bit relaxed to see that we work. Now, let us come to the questions. Q. No. 41, Prof. Rita Verma, Shri Chirmayanaur Swami not present. Then, Q. No. 42.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Communal Riots

*42. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots which took place after December 6, 1992 till January, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and

injured including police personnel separately and loss of property therein, State-wise;

(c) the relief given by the Central Government and State Governments separately to the kith and kin of the riot victims;

(d) the details of the arms and ammunition recovered during the riots;

(e) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them;

(f) whether any enquiry has been ordered to go into the causes of these riots;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (h). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Parts (a) to (c)	:	According to the information furnished by the State Govts/U.T. Admn., 1940 persons were killed and an amount of Rs. 41.99 Crores was disbursed. Information regarding number of communal riots which took place, Number of Casualties and the amount disbursed in each affected State/U.T. is furnished in the <i>Annexure I</i>
Parts (d) and (e)	:	Information regarding details of arms and ammunition recovered and number of person arrested is furnished in <i>Annexure II</i> .
Parts (f) and (g)	:	Information regarding commissions of Enquiry which have been set up in the States is furnished in <i>Annexure III</i> .
Part (h)	:	The steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb communal riots is furnished in <i>Annexure IV</i> .

ANNEXURE - I

On the basis of information furnished by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, the Statewise position of the number of communal incidents number of persons killed, number of Police personnel killed, loss of property and relief given by the Central and the State Governments is given in a tabular form.

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U.Ts.	No. of Communal incidents	No. of Persons killed	No. of Persons Personnel Killed (includes Police personnel)	No. of Police Property	Loss of Rupees (in lakhs)	Relief Given (in lakhs)	Relief Given (State Govt. Includes Central assistance) Assistance from PM's Relief Fund
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	152	26	NA	NA	18.89	20.00	
2.	Assam	416	97	NA	519.62	176.46	97.00	
3.	Bihar	11	49	NA	182.62	47.00	49.00	
4.	Gujarat	NA	369	NA	725.00*	1180.34	283.00	
5.	Haryana	2	1	NA	32.49	1.00	1.00	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1.00	
7.	Karnataka	NA	78	NA	597.00*	264.39	78.00	
8.	Kerala	1	17	NA	150.00*	7.20	17.00	
9.	Maharashtra	NA	841	6	6300.00	1225.00	270.00	

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ U. Ts.	No. of Communal incidents	No. of Persons killed (includes Police personnel)	No. of Police Personnel Killed	Loss of Property Rupees (in lakhs)	Relief Given Rupees (in lakhs)	
						(State Govt. Includes Central assistance)	Assistance from PM's Relief Fund
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	171	2	150.00*	591.85	142.00
11.	Orissa	1	4	NA	6.00*	19.71	4.00
12.	Rajasthan	133	58	1	737.00*	141.13	58.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	58	2	NA	68.58*	3.38	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	192	NA	NA	458.19	192.00
15.	West Bengal	101	46	NA	NA	88.19	46.00
16.	Delhi	NA	17	NA	NA	58.07	16.00

(* Figures as on 20.12.1992)

ANNEXURE - II

Sl.No	Name of the State/ Union Territory Administration	Details of arms ammunition recovered during the riots*	No. of persons arrested and action taken against them.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA
2.	Assam	Nil	946 cases registered 443
3.	Bihar	18	1710 Criminal cases 278 instituted
4.	Gujarat	1219	13,950
5.	Haryana	2	397
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA
7.	Karnataka	NA	4553
8.	Kerala	NA	NA
9.	Maharashtra	1730	33,555
10.	Madhya Pradesh	876	11,599
11.	o Orissa	NA	NA
12.	Rajasthan	NA	491

Sl.No	Name of the State/ Union Territory Administration	Details of arms ammunition recovered during the riots*	No. of persons arrested and action taken against them.
1	2	3	4
13.	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA
14.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA
15.	West Bengal	NA	NA
16.	Delhi	NA	NA
.	Details of arms and ammunitions		
	Pistols		
	Revolvers		
	Crude Bombs		
	Petrol Bombs		
	Swords		
	Choppers		
	Knives		
	Fire arms		
	Carriages		
	Sharpdged weapons		

ANNEXURE - III

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | Maharashtra | : | The State Government of Maharashtra has set up a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952. The Commission will enquire into the riots which occurred in the Bombay Police Commissionerate in December, 1992, and January, 1993. The Commission, according to its terms of reference, is required to enquire into the adequacy or otherwise of the precautionary and preventive measures taken; the adequacy of the steps taken by the Police to control the riots including the justification of Police firing; and the responsibility or otherwise of any individual or group of individuals or any organisation for the events. It is further required to suggest the long and short term measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents and secure communal harmony. The Govt. of Maharashtra have also ordered magisterial enquires to be conducted by the concerned Divisional Commissioners for the riots which took place in Nagpur, Akola and Aurangabad and by the Additional Collectors for other riots in Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Amravati, Nashik and Buldhana. |
| 2. | Gujarat | : | The Commission is required to enquire into the causes and course of violent incidents, adequacy of measures taken by the law and order machinery and lapses including inadequate action on the part of the police functionaries. |
| 3. | Assam | : | The Govt. of Assam have ordered a judicial enquiry to enquire into the communal incidents in Nagaon District, and in Dhubri and Bilsipara sub divisions of Dhubri district. |
| 4. | Rajasthan | : | Govt. of Rajasthan have appointed Shri Gurdev Singh, Member, Board of Revenue, Rajasthan to enquire into the causes of the communal riots which took place in Jaipur City and Shri Atul Garg, Member, Board of Revenue, Rajasthan to enquire into the cause of communal riots which took place in Tonk City and Malpura town after 6th Dec. 92. |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | : | Govt. of Madhya Pradesh have ordered a judicial enquiry to enquire into the riots which took place in December 1992 in Bhopal and Ujjain cities. |
| 6. | Haryana | : | No enquiry was ordered. |
| 7. | Bihar | : | No enquiry was ordered. |

(h) A number of steps have been taken by the State Governments to curb such incidents in future. These include formation of Peace Committees, issue of suitable guidelines to Field Officers, sanction of additional staff and equipment to the police forces, strengthening of intelligence, unearthing of illicit weapons and explosive materials, etc.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometime past, it was stated on the floor of the House that the Government was thinking of setting up special courts in order to expeditiously try the cases and punish the criminals who were involved in the communal riots. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to have special courts to try the offenders expeditiously in these riots.

In the statement, I find a number of States have taken very minor measures.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a very good question. do not prolong it. Will the special courts be established?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: I am concluding. I wanted to have information. Is the Government thinking of setting up special courts so that throughout the country there will be an Indemnity Law to punish the people involved?

MR. SPEAKER: Very good question.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, what the Government was thinking was about the structural changes which are necessary to give some kind of a special training to deal with such communal situations and the kind of confidence which has to be generated among different sections of the people. They should not get away with a feeling that

the police force seems to be biased. after all, any uniformed force has to be totally objective and deal with the situation as they are rioters.

We are trying to bring about some kind of a structural change and see that training is updated and different sections of the society are also given proper representation so that this kind of a feeling of no-confidence should not go away.

Wherever it is necessary, it depends upon a number of cases which have to be tried. If special courts are necessary, the State Governments will certainly take action accordingly.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: In the statement, it is also mentioned that in some of the states, cases have been registered. But there are other States also where no reports have been received by the Government of India. so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will, at least, find out whether they have registered the cases.

if they have registered the cases, the statement could be laid on the Table of the House subsequently. The cases throughout the country should be tried as per the law and no person found guilty should get away.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: We have got the information from most of the State Governments. But wherever such information has not been supplied by the State Governments, it will be laid on the Table of the House later on.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Sir, how our hon. Home Minister is sitting here, I do not understand it. Members are being harassed outside the Parliament House gate. Ministers are also there. (Interruptions)

They are being dragged by the police.
(Interruptions)

If need be, you should adjourn the House.
(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.DEVARAYA NAIK: We seek your protection, Sir. They are being harassed.

MR.SPEAKER: Don't browbeat me. I should have information before I take action. Please take your seat.

SHRI G.DEVARAYA NAIK: Members are being harassed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you to take your seat.

(Interruptions)

DR.SUDHIR RAY: Sir, different inquiry commissions on riots have observed that....

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir due to the rally in Delhi all Members have to travel via long routes as they are not allowing traffic on the usual routes
(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Different inquiry commissions on riots have observed that riots could be prevented if civil servants and police officers behave impartially and enforce rule of law strictly. and secondly, if

newspapers do not publish any inflammatory articles. Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister whether any measures for punishment have been undertaken against the guilty civil servants and police officers and whether any newspapers have been prosecuted for publishing inflammatory articles.

SHRI S.B., CHAVAN: I do not think that we have been able to take any action against the newspapers for publishing inflammatory articles or news. There is a code of conduct laid down for them by the Press Trust of India and I believe that with the willing cooperation of all the newspapers, that can be enforced. That is the only way out.

SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY: In view of the threat in the present situation, the police force is not effective enough to fight against the communal forces. Would the hon. Home Minister consider that, in the matter of recruitment, the Government will declare a policy prohibiting recruitment of those persons who are members or associated with the communal organisations which have been banned by the Government? I know that there is no declaration in forms for recruiting police forces that the persons who are involved in banned communal organisations cannot be recruited in police forces. Would the Government feel it necessary to do so?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is a good suggestion for action and we will certainly look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The role of the police is widely criticised in the recent riots, following the incidents of 6th December. It is frequently observed that there are scuffles between police and minorities communities. Now I would like to know from

the Government through you whether the Government is considering to set up a composite force on a large scale to control such riots and whether the Government proposes to recruit the candidates from the minorities communities in this force; if so, the percentage of their reservation in recruitment in this force.

Mr. Speaker Sir, apart from this I would like to state that about, 3-4 lakh people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were forced to leave Bombay and Surat during the recent riots. In this connection I would like to know whether the Government proposes to call them back, if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the role of the police, in fact, is very inevitable and I do believe that the police force has to be very effective in this in the initial stage itself so that wrong messages do not go but in that, sometimes one community or the other is bound to suffer. I would not like to give my opinion on this since the Commission is sitting and is still to submit a report. If they are found guilty certainly action can be taken against them.

About the Rapid Action Force, I am in full agreement that it was the intention of the Government to have a composite force wherein proper representation to all the communities can be given, but I cannot possibly prescribe any percentage. It will be our effort to see that the minorities get proper representation in that.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also had visited Bombay when riots were taking place there. What I found was that there was an utter failure of Administration in maintaining law and order. I could also see that there was a campaign for ethnic cleansing against the minorities and the people from South. Even now thousands of people could

not return to Bombay or get back to the places they have lost.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what steps the Government is proposing to take against those who were responsible, under the statutes in force, for maintaining law and order, such as those police officers who failed in discharging their duties and also who turned in a disgraceful manner against a particular section of the people. This is a matter of discipline to be inculcated in the police force and this is not just to be referred to any Commission. I would like to know what is the proposal before the Government to take back those who have left from a city like Bombay and also to give back what they have lost, like their dwelling-houses and so on.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The policy of the Government and the effort of the Government will always be to see that those who have left Bombay, or for that matter any part of the country, they return back to their places. I would request the Maharashtra Government to make special effort and see that those who were driven out of Bombay are brought back.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reports that we have received and read that December disturbances have created the impression that there was less of communal violence and more of police action directed against a particular community. Sir, in the answer given by the hon. Minister we have no break-up of the number of persons who fell to police bullets. The impression is that in many places the number of persons killed by the police was far more than the people who lost their lives in the communal violence. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the break-up of the number of persons who lost their lives, i.e. out of the total number of people who lost their lives, how many died due to police bullets. I would also like to know-

because at the top it says, "including the number of policemen killed"—State-wise the number of policemen killed who have been included in the total number of persons killed.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It will be difficult for me to give the break-up of those police officers who were in fact responsible for killing some of the people. That kind of break-up is not available. We will try to find out from the State Governments and if they can possibly supply the information then it can be given.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: This information is published in the Press, which is very well available.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: What appears in the Press is not always hundred per cent correct.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has informed that the Builders were behind the riots that occurred in the Bombay city. Despite this fact our Home Minister is talking about imposing a ban on Shiv Sena. The police is arresting the workers of Shiv Sena under "TADA" Why it is being done? Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin had enquired about the areas where dead bodies of police personnel were found; you kindly tell him in which areas the army was attacked and the areas where from petrol bomb,

[English]

Acid Bombs and revolvers were recovered?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, it will be very difficult for me to give the details but there is no denying the fact that Shiv Sena has

played a very important role in the Bombay city. Wherever, we get some kind of evidence, we have taken action. In fact, we should have taken a reaction than what we have actually taken. We are in touch with the Maharashtra Government to see that these who have created this kind of a situation. We take stringent action against them.

Regarding bas on the organisation, of course, that is still under our consideration. There are two options that I had stated. I had modified my statement after going to Lucknow. I had made statement that either we should ban the Shiv Sena or Shiv Sena activists who have actually created this kind of a situation, should be dealt with.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Both.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I had an occasion to visit Bombay during these days when the most heinous crimes were being committed there. It was known that the Leader - Shiv Sena, which according to us, is a fundamentalist organisation masquerading as a political party - of Shiv Sena had said that he was proud of the demolition of the mosque, if Shiv Sainiks were involved in it. We were told how a rampage and carnage was being caused at the instance and the instigation of Shiv Sainiks. It is amazing that no action was taken in this matter either against the Leader or any of these so called Sainiks.

I would like to know specifically whether the Government of India is thinking I do not know why it has not been done so long of banning this organisation as a whole which is polluting our body - politic the whole political system in this country and is dividing the people. So, I want to know whether the Government is seriously thinking of imposing a ban on Organisations like this....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: And implement it effectively.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: I have seen the statement which was made by the Chief of Shiv Sena. I had asked the police officers to go and record his statement, Because what has merely come in the press, on that basis, we cannot proceed against him. We will record his statement and if he confirms that this kind of statement had been made by him, then, of course he will be liable and we will take action.

Regarding ban of the organisation, I would like to mention, since hon. Members are of the view that / what is the idea of banning so many organisation which unnecessarily gives so much importance, that is why we are reluctant to ban the organisation. If the hon. Members feel so, at least, I do not have any hesitation in my mind in banning Shiv Sena.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You have been floating this idea. Have you come to the conclusion?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the recent riots, the Government of India has revised the measures for relief, rehabilitation and compensation. The hon. Prime Minister has gone on record, specially during his Bombay visit, that these revised steps will be implemented by the State Government without any discrimination. After my visit to all these affected areas, especially, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Delhi, I have come across instances where the relief given to the well-to do sections of the society is different from the relief given to the most weaker sections, especially, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Many Scheduled Tribes are not involved, But many Scheduled Castes are involved, specially in Surat. The high caste man would be given Rs. 5,000 for a wound, whereas a Scheduled Caste man was given only Rs. 500. These were the facts which were brought to light in front of the authorities who were handling these things.

May I request the hon. Minister to devise a monitoring method through the Government of India to ensure, especially after our experience of 1984 riots, equitable distribution of relief without any discrimination. For the first time, in addition to relief and rehabilitation measures, the Government has included compensation also.

Will the Government and specially the hon. Home Minister assure this House that the Government of India, instead of depending on the reports from the State Governments take upon itself monitoring of the implementation of relief and rehabilitation measures announced by the hon. Prime Minister?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: According to me, there is no question of any kind of discrimination between a Scheduled Tribe man and any other person. After all, one who suffers, whether he belongs to a wealthy class or poorer class, actually, the suffering is the same. And in the case of Scheduled Tribe, it is much more necessary that he should be helped more. I shall certainly look into the case.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I do not want these sermons. I want to have an assurance.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of giving sermons. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I have cited the case in Surat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If you want me to reply on behalf of the State Government, it is not possible. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He cannot give me a lecture. What I want is an assurance that the Government of India will implement the relief and rehabilitation measures announced by the hon. Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If you want me to interfere in the affairs of the State Government, we will not do that because they are bound to react. Actually, it is the responsibility of the State Government; and in everything, I cannot interfere from here. as a policy, I can understand if you ask for information for the entire country. But the subject which is within the control of the State Government, if I being monitoring, they are bound to react thinking that it is an interference in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker., Sir. Is there any competition between the two

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb like this.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: We should not try to encroach upon the rights of the State Government also. But these are matters where we have to see that proper relief is given to them. But if we begin monitoring the activities of the State Government, they are bound to react; and I cannot possibly do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Reverting for a moment to the happenings in Bombay, I understood the Home Minister to say just now that if some statement which was purported to have been made by the leader of the Shiv Sena can be corroborated or verified by him he has to say whether he actually made such a statement or not; there is nothing to prevent him saying no - then only they will consider what action can be taken. I would like to know from him whether his attention has been drawn firstly to an interview published widely in the prestigious international journal *Time* magazine - an interview with Mr. Thackre. And secondly, they have got a daily newspaper, *Maratani* paper called *samna* in which a number of

signed editorials appeared during that period. Whether he has bothered to go through the contents of this interview and these signed editorials; and whether he thinks that no ground for action is there unless Mr. Thackre himself verifies or corroborates that he has really said these things, because no contradiction has appeared up till now.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So far as his interview to the *Time* magazine is concerned, I am aware of the fact. I have gone through the interview. Some portion of it he has denied later on, but not the entire article, the contents of the article he cannot possibly deny. He will have to be shown that this kind of an interview you gave.

The police officers have to record statements in all criminal cases and thereafter action can be taken. Certainly, there is no question of not taking any action. But you will have to prepare the material in such a manner that later on no difficulties are created in the court.

And about *Samna* paper, which is being edited, he is not the editor. Some one else is the editor.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the signed articles?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The signed articles, of course, I have seen. If there is a signed article, then, of course, he can be confronted with that article also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The other questions are equally important. I am going to them having given half-an-hour to this question.

Q. No. 45- Shri Surendra pal Pathak - not present;

Shri Birsingh Mahate - not present.

AN HON. Member: It is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow it. I am allowing the Minister to reply.

[*Translation*]

Mandal Commission Report

****43. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:
SHRI BIRSINGH MAHAT O**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States and Union Territories which have constituted the permanent body for identification of backward classes, as directed by the Supreme Court in its judgement of November 16, 1992; and

(b) the other steps taken so far by the Government to implement the Mandal Commission report in light of the Supreme Court judgement?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE: (SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Supreme Court had not directed the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to constitute any permanent body for identification of backward classes as such. However, it had directed the Government of India and each of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to constitute a permanent

body for entertaining/examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over inclusion and under-inclusion in the list of other backward classes of citizens.

2. Government of India accordingly wrote to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 23.11.92, requesting them to take appropriate action for compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court, including the one relating to the constitution of a permanent body. However, the reports received so far from some of the State Governments indicate that they are active seized of the problem but in none of the States/UTs the permanent body has yet been constituted.

(b) The Central Government, as per directions of the Supreme Court has decided to constitute a National Commission for reviewing the lists of backward classes as indicated above. In order to make this permanent body effective in the discharge of its functions, the President has promulgated an ordinance which will soon be replaced by an Act of Parliament.

3. A Committee of Experts consisting of 4 Members has also been constituted to recommend to the government the socio economic criteria for excluding the socially economic criteria for excluding the socially advanced persons/sections (creamy layer) from other backward classes. Action has also been initiated on other issues flow from the Supreme Court judgment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: With reference to the reply given by the hon Minister I would like to point out that the last date of Central civil Services Exams., 1993 was 22nd December and now the date is

** Both the members were absent. Keeping in view the importance of the question the Speaker allowed the Minister to answer the question without being put.

over. I would like to know from the Government whether any arrangement for the reservation for the Backward classes, in pursuance of the Supreme Court's orders has been made or not, as the examination process will be over at least after one year?

In the last session of the Parliament, with the permission of the Chair the hon. Minister had made a statement on 22nd December. While making that statement, the hon. Minister had also made an assurance that the decision delivered on the 16th November would not affect the interests of SCs and STs in respect of their promotions and the policy of reservation in promotions would continue. Has the Government of India or Ministry of Welfare issued any circulars in this regard to any circulars in this regard to the State Governments or various Ministries? If so, the date on which such circular has been issued, because a ban has been imposed on their promotions in various departments.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): So far as the judgment of the Supreme Court in view of the Mandal Commission is concerned, it is under process. We have set up an expert committee which will submit its report before 15th March. (Interruptions) Regarding SCs and STs, I had given a statement in this House as well as in Rajya Sabha on 23rd December. I have already informed all the State Governments accordingly in respect of all these things about a week earlier. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have put a very simple question and I through that through you, the hon. Minister would give a simple answer to it. I have stated that the last date for submitting the application for the Civil Services Examinations was 22nd December. There was no mention regarding O.B.Cs in the form. It will take at least one

year when the final result may come out. For the decision of the Supreme Court it appears that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission have been implemented. A period of 3-4 months have been allotted by the Court for its processing and this Exams will take at least one year for its finalisation. With a view to provide justice to the youths of the backward classes, what steps are being taken by the Government? In case a backward class candidate selected in the Exams, falls under the category of creamy layer you can later on reject the candidature of that candidate. But why are you ignoring the right of all the candidates belonging to the O.B. Cs as a whole.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: He has asked a supplementary that is why I am replying to it. This is not an issue which is relate to any particular party rather it is a national issue. (Interruptions) I know each and every thing about it and I will tackle all the problems in this regard. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to know whether this decision will be implemented on the competitive examinations to be held this year or not. (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

Mr. Nitish Kumar, you are disturbing the House. Not necessary. Yes, Mr. Minister, please.

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir as I have told the House earlier, we have constituted an expert committee after the decision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme

Court, in its decision has directed the Government to constitute a commission within a period of four months and on the same lines the expert committee constituted by us would give its report before 15th March. We would implement the Export Committee's report after examining

[English]

SHRI A CHARLES: In the name of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, I am sorry to say that a lot of misunderstanding is sought to be created all over the country, to take political advantage. I belong to a backward community. I come from Kerala. In that State, for the last quarter of a century, 50 per cent of the whole of the appointments in the State Government are earmarked for the backward communities and they are enjoying this benefit. So, in a State like Kerala, the Mandal commission has no relevance at all because even now, as per the orders of the Supreme Court, more than 50 per cent cannot be reserved. The main problem of implementing the Mandal Commission's report is..

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, Mr. Charles?

SHRI A CHARLES: Sir, this is a very serious issue. I may be given one minute to formulate my question. I will not take more than that

MR. SPEAKER: There are others who want to ask questions.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am coming to the point. Please permit me. The main problem of implementation of the Mandal Commission is because of the stand of the then Government. The former Prime Minister,

Shri V.P.Singh while making the *suo motu* statement, did not say that the 3, 743 communities included in the Mandal Commission's Report should be given reservation. If that were so, the whole problem would not have arisen at all.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the newly appointed Committee may also be authorised to identify and bring out a complete list for giving reservations with regard to appointments in Central Government as also in public sector undertakings?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He is not correct. We have not asked for 3, 700 communities. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We did not talk of all communities. We had asked for a Common list (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

SHRI A. CHARLES: You just see the backward communities. We are the aggrieved party. I myself belong to a backward community. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Sir, as per the Supreme Court orders the list of backward classes being maintained by the States should be treated as the basis. And so far as the issue of common list is concerned a scrutiny will also be done in this regard. However, the verdict of the Supreme Court is very clear that the list being maintained by the State should also be accepted.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the hon. Minister has accepted it to be a matter of national importance, his reply is not positive. My question regarding the U.P. S.C. examination of 22nd was very clear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is on the Mandal Commission and not on examinations.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASED YADAV: There is no column for the O.B.c in the form as per the with the Mandal Commission Report in respect of All India Services in regard to which the Supreme Court has given a verdict. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are coming from general to specific. You please ask the question on the general issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very specific.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed. You are jumping from general to specific.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This is not general (*Interruptions*) Please State whether 27 per cent reservation as recommended by the Mandhal commission will be made from this year or not and also whether any positive steps will be taken by the Government for the inclusion of a column for O.B.C. in the forms?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, we will consider the matter after the presentation of the expert committee report. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a wrong practice.

This is the Question Hour. He is replying to his question. When his question has not been replied you should not create a situation by rising again and again and making interruptions.

[*English*]

I don't appreciate you people standing up every now and then and disturbing the House. Mr. Hari Kishore ji, I don't appreciate it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, the question of implementation will rise only after examining the Expert committee report, when received. (*Interruptions*) As regards the present position, I would like to inform him that as per the Supreme Court judgment, we will have to set up a commission by the 15th March. It will be difficult to implement the report till the term, 'creamy layer' is interpreted. This is the reason for setting up of the expert committee.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the report of the Mandal Commission it is clear that the Commission has not included 'Kurmis' living in large numbers in Madhya Pradesh, in the list of backward classes. Sir, through you, may I request the hon. Minister to definitely include 'Kurmis' of Madhya Pradesh in the list, because the Mahajan Commission of the State has included 'Kurmis' in the list of backward classes? I would like to know whether they will be included?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the main question.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, pursuant to the Supreme Court directives the Government has appointed this expert

committee to find out the criteria for excluding the 'creamy layer' and it has also issued the Ordinance for constituting a National Commission for reviewing the list of the Mandal Commission. I would like to know after this, 'creamy layer' criteria are laid down by this expert committee, is the Government going to follow initially the Mandal Commission list as far as the backward community is concerned, or is it going to wait further for the decisions of this National Commission to review the list?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the expert committee has been appointed to fix the criteria to identify the 'creamy layer'. This has got nothing to do with the issue of the Commission because commissions will continue to be appointed regularly to include and exclude castes and communities. Only after a decision about the criteria to be followed for the 'creamy layer' is taken after examination, the Government will immediately take action and implement it.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mandal Commission has made many recommendations. The main recommendation is the issue of reservation. Different Governments have taken decision to provide 27 to 72 percent reservation. against this writs have been filed as many as 4 times in High Courts and 3 times in the Supreme Court, but ultimately the courts have considered it to be very justified, constitutional and legal and necessary for the country. Will the hon. Minister please State the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: As per the judgment of the Supreme Court total reservation cannot exceed 50 percent and after including 27 percent, it comes to 49.5 percent. So far as the question of providing

more than 50 percent reservation is concerned, this limit can be increased or curtailed if there are some extraordinary conditions. As per the judgment of the Supreme Court reservation cannot exceed the 50 percent limit. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: The recommendations of the Mandal Commission have to be implemented by the Government and the Supreme Court has held that the reservation should be in favour of the caste, not on the basis of the economics.

In view of the decision given by the Supreme Court, and on the basis of the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission in respect of certain castes, will the Government implement it by issuing the notification on the Mandal Commission? If so, when will it be issued?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I could not follow.

MR. SPEAKER: I also could not follow. Please repeat it.

[*English*]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: I will tell you again. When the Mandal Commission has investigated and identified certain number of classes as backward classes, the question was whether it should be on a caste basis or the economic basis. Now the Supreme Court decision has been given. Now, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court whether the Minister will issue a notification in favour of those castes identified on the basis of the list prepared or identified by the Mandal

Commission to make reservations and if so when?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, as I have submitted just now, the Supreme court has made caste the basis, but mostly those castes included in the lists prepared by States. So far as the common list of castes identified by the Mandal Commission and the castes included in the lists prepared by States is concerned, I think it would be better to have a scrutiny of this common list. Such common list is there in fourteen States. We will write to States to send their list to the Centre to facilitate us to prepare a common list.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will go to the next question which is equally important. Shri Rupchand Pal.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not fair. From the beginning, I am asking for a chance to put a supplementary question. You have not allowed me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do you realise that you are alleging against the Chair. Other questions are equally important. Please sit down. You have to sit down. I will ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell him. Otherwise, I will name him and throw him out. Please take your seat. Now, you have to take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, this Government is (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your statement is not going on record. Please take your seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The other question is equally important.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please allot two hours for a separate discussion on it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a notice. I will allow Half-An-Hour discussion.

[*English*]

- Demolition of Babri Masjid

+

*44. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI PRETHWIRAJ D
CHAVAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any conspiracy for demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any explosives were used to demolish the Masjid;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any persons died at or near the demolition site due to detonation of explosives or otherwise on that day; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a one man Commission of Inquiry comprising sitting Judge of Punjab & Haryana High court for the purpose of making an enquiry into the matters relating to the incidents at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992. One of the terms of reference of this Commission is to enquire into the sequence of events leading to, and all the facts and circumstances relating to the occurrences in the Ram Janma Bhoomi - Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992 involving the destruction of the RJB-BM structure. In view of the above facts it will not be appropriate to comment on this subject.

(c) to (f). The Government of India have no information so far to corroborate the use of explosives in the demolition of the RJB-BM structure.

The Government of India also do not have any report so far of anybody dying because of detonation of explosives. However, the CBI investigation is still in progress.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, on 6th December, a very old place of worship was demolished within a few hours. The manner in which it was done, has raised a number of questions and one such belief in the minds of the people is that it could not be possible by the people over there to demolish that within such a short period without a very sophisticated technical expertise. My I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India's attention had been drawn to a news item published on 31st of December where it was stated, and to an allegation made by a former Union Minister, that the Government has collected evidence from the site of Babri Masjid which indicated that explosives were used to demolish the mosque?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I will have to check up. I don't have the exact information as to which Minister who was in the Government then, has made such kind of allegation. But so far our information is concerned, *prim facie* we do not have any such evidence to show that explosive was used. But CBI is enquiring into the matter. If it is available certainly we will look into the matter.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, in the Terms of Reference of the Commission of Inquiry which has been appointed by the Government for the purpose, as has been referred to by the hon. Minister, and in the notification available in the white paper that the Government has given to us, there is no such Term of Reference. It does not include whether any explosive was used or not. The Commission is expected to submit a report not later than three months, that is, from 16th of December, they are supposed to submit the report by 15th of March. May I know from the hon. Minister, to dispel the doubts in the minds of the people and to scotch wild rumours, whether the Government is asking for an interim report or whether any such interim report by the commission of Inquiry has been submitted to the Government of India?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, we have not asked the Commission of Inquiry to submit any interim report, nor have the Commission submitted any interim report. So far as the Terms of Reference is concerned, I have clarified the position. The Commission is definitely looking into all aspects of the question, including this also.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, I am on the point of the conspiracy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether CBI has drawn a list of about 200 persons who were actually involved in the act of demolition of the Babri Masjid and whether the Government has tried to arrest these people or interrogated these people with a view to

ascertain the fact regarding the conspiracy. There have been many press interviews which have confirmed that there was a pre-planned conspiracy to demolish the Babri Masjid on 6th December.

SHRI S.R. CHAVAN: Sir, as I have stated earlier, the CBI is enquiring into the matter and since there has been no interim report submitted by CBI, unless we get a complete report, it will be very difficult for the Government to give any reaction to what the hon. Member has asked. But if anything specific is brought to our notice, certainly we will not hesitate to take the action.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, I wanted to know whether the CBI has got a list of people who are actually involved.

SHRI S.R. CHAVAN: They might be having a list but I cannot possibly say without going through it. The CBI is not under the Home Ministry, it is under the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, undoubtedly the B.J.P. Government of Uttar Pradesh was responsible but at the same time, was not the Union Government equally responsible for? Will the hon. Minister of Home Affairs please explain it? Had the Centre taken any steps to save the structure on the 6th December? I would also like to know whether the bad name that has been brought to the country brought all over the world could have been avoided or not?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the government does not agree with the point of view expressed by the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Atrocities on Women

*41 PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND
SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on women including dowry deaths, rapes, molestation and eve-teasing reported during 1992, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme to check the increasing incidence of such cases in the country, especially in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases of atrocities on women committed by policemen in Delhi during the above period; and

(e) the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House.

Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women during 1992 (Upto Available Months)

(States & UT-Wise)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Raps	Kindhapping & Aeduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband & Kis Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	705	503	384	1699	1626	976	November
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	25	4	1	34	0	November
3.	Assam	387	507	10	228	91	96	October
4.	Bihar	612	194	126	247	122	13	September
5.	Goa	12	13	1	16	37	14	December
6.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7.	Haryana	207	218	193	221	286	400	November
8.	Himachal Pradesh	83	147	18	119	233	9	December
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	102	283	13	1	184	144	October #
10.	Karnataka	138	247	187	912	816	48	November

(States & UT-Wise)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Raps	Kindhapping & Aeducation	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband & Kis Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	188	69	17	274	516	0	November
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2496	999	329	1372	5924	569	November
13.	Maharashtra	981	965	727	6168	1778	352	December
14.	Manipur	17	111	0	2	20	10	December
15.	Meghalaya	22	2	2	1	11	1	August
16.	Mizoram	34	0	0	1	52	0	December
17.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	December
18.	Orissa	218	165	95	229	630	78	September
19.	Punjab	61	101	101	33	17	1	December
20.	Rajasthan	270	810	73	541	554	10	April
21.	Sikkim	11	6	0	0	12	0	December
22.	Tamil Nadu	209	431	67	264	586	621	November

Writer

Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women during 1992 (Upto Available Months)

(States & UT-Wise)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Raps	Kindhapping & Aeduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband & K's Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Tripura	73	55	2	31	122	0	December
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1645	2100	1696	2233	1974	1606	November
25.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		8479	7981	4043	14592	16623	5950	
Union Territories								
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	2	0	6	13	4	December
27.	Chandigarh	15	15	1	8	9	30	December
28.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	4	5	0	December
29.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Delhi	@ 276	@ 705	@ 120	104	@ 226	@ 2301	December
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	July

(States & UT-Wise)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Raps	Kindhapping & Aeduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband & K's Relatives	Molestation	Eve-Teasing	Remarks (Figs. are upto the Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Pondicherry	3	12	6	5	40	694	December
Total (UTs)		235	743	126	129	293	3029	
Total (All-India)		8718	8724	4171	14721	16916	8979	

Source NCRB.

Note: 1. Figures are Based of Monthly Crime Statistics and More Treated as Provision.

2. # Figures of J & K Excludes data of Mo 91.

3. NA Stahds for not Available.

4. @ Figures given by Delhi Police for the year 1992.

Steps taken by the Government for prevention of atrocities against women:

(i) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the provisions more stringent and effective. Further amendments to the Act are also under consideration.

(ii) The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 to deal effectively with cases of cruelty to married women.

(iii) Standing instructions have been issued for investigations of dowry death cases by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The post-mortem is to be done by a team of two doctors and disposal of the dead body is not to be allowed without post-mortem.

(iv) The Department of Women and Child Development have also taken measures for removal of flaws in the existing legislation pertaining to women. The national Commission on Women has been set up and assistance is being given to organisations involved in the uplift of women.

(v) A number of schemes are being implemented by the government as well as through women's voluntary organisations to make women economically independent and aware of their rights. Mass media campaigns against the social evil of dowry through the programmes of electronic media are also being organised.

(vi) The Government have prepared training modules for conducting gender

sensitisation course for police officials.

SPECIAL STEPS TAKEN IN DELHI

(i) the Crime against Women Cell was established in Delhi in 1983 to deal with all types of crime against women.

(ii) In order to provide immediate relief to the victims, Crime(W) Cells have also been set up in all the 9 Police Districts of Delhi.

(iii) To safeguard the interest of women, anti-eve-teasing drives are being conducted in different areas of Delhi including in public transport.

(iv) Training in unarmed combat is being imparted to school girls to build up confidence and courage and to equip them for self-Defence in time of need.

9 cases of atrocities on women allegedly committed by policemen in 1992 (1.1.1992 to 31.12.1992) have been registered.

11 policemen have been arrested. 3 cases are still under investigation and 6 cases are pending trial in Courts of Law.

[English]

Oil and Gas Exploration in Mahanadi Basin

* 45 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRANAYAK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of onshore/offshore blocks offered in the Mahanadi basin in the Fifth Round of bidding for exploration of oil and gas in India, which was floated in January, 1993; and

(b) the time by which the exploration work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Under the Fifth Round of bidding two onshore and three offshore blocks in Mahanadi Basin have been offered for exploration for oil and gas.

(b) The last date for submission of bids is 30. 6.93. Exploration work would depend on receipt of bids and finalisation of contracts for these blocks.

Excavation by O.N.G.C. in Kadmaha

*46. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission's excavation activities in Kadmaha, West Champaran district were stopped at 5371 metres as against the target of 5600 metres;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the Government of Bihar and various organisations for the resumption of the excavation activities upto the target; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The geological objectives of drilling

the well were achieved, I therefore further drilling was not considered necessary based on data acquired.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There was no presence of hydrocarbons and the scientific information collected by drilling did not justify any further drilling of the well by O.N.G.C.

Uttarnachal State

*47. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Resolution passed by the State Assembly of Uttar Pradesh recommending the creation of a separate Uttaranchal State was received by the Union Government from the State Government;

(b) the progress made so far in the matter;

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to hold any further discussions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh legislative Assembly was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs in December, 1991 from the State Government.

(b) to (d). On the 6th December, 1992 the Uttar Pradesh State Assembly was dissolved and the President's Rule was imposed. It is felt that it may not be prudent to take a decision in a vital and sensitive matter like this till a popularly elected representative Government is again formed in the State.

Metals and Minerals in Gujarat

*48 SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any survey in Gujarat during the last three years to find out deposits of metals and minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated quantity of deposits of each metal mineral;; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their proper exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) have carried out survey and exploration for locating Manganese, Tungsten, base metals (Pb-Zn-Cu) in Panchmahal and Banaskanthadistricts; for gold in Jamnagar district, for Wollastoite in Banastha district, for lignite in Mudia, Pranpur and Fulra dam area in Kuchch district and Rajardi and Vastan area in Bharuch district, Gujarat,

(c) Exploration carried out by GSI and other organisations for lignite in Gujarat have established following area-wise reserves:-

<i>Gujarat Lignite Field</i>	<i>Reserves (in m. tonnes)</i>
1. Panandhra, Kuchchh district	70.7
2. Akimota, Kuchchh district	41.0
3. Umarsar, Matanomadh, Lkhaget, Julpa, Handa areas, Kuchchh district.	108.4
4. Bhavanagar, Bhaangar district	212.61
Total	432.71 m. tonnes

Results of exploration for other minerals so far carried out by GSI are not encouraging.

(d) Lignite deposits occurring in Kachchh and Bharuch districts are exploited by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC), a State Government Undertaking. It has already applied for Mining Lease in Umarear block.

(a) whether the petroleum Conservation Research Association, Madras has taken any steps for all saving;

(b) of so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all saving measures have yielded results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Oil Saving measures

*49. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Petroleum conservation Research Association (southern Region), Madras has taken a variety of measures for promoting conservation of petroleum products in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The important among these measures are:-

(i) Conduct of energy audits, fuel oil diagnostic studies of large and medium scale industries, oil use studies of small scale industries, technical/consumer meets and clinics, training programmes, demonstrations and recently the setting up of the State Level Action Groups in the industrial sector;

(ii) Setting up of model depôts, conduct of training programmes for drivers, driver trainers, mechanics and supervisors in the road transport sector;

(iii) Rectification of in-efficient diesel operated irrigation pumpsets in the agricultural sector;

(iv) Promotion of use of fuel-efficient LPG stoves and kerosene wick stoves in the house-hold sector (domestic); and

(v) Conduct of multi-media mass awareness and educational campaigns in the sectors referred to above.

(c) and (d). According to the Petroleum Conservation Research Association, as a result of the oil conservation efforts made by or through its office in the Southern Region a saving of about 2.65 lakh tonnes of petroleum products is broadly estimated to have been achieved in 1991-92.

[Translation]

Sale of Sub-standard Drugs

*50. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been registered for sale of substandard and spurious drugs during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI R. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). As per available information, there were 560 cases registered for manufacture/sale of sub-standard/spurious drugs during the last three years. Besides launching of prosecution, the State drug Control authorities also take administrative action in such cases by way of cancellation of their licenses. Further, sub-standard and spurious drugs are seized and withdrawn from the markets.

[English]

Conference on Aids, Cancer and other Diseases

*51. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on the "Health effects of essential and toxine trace element with relation to AIDS, Cancer and serious deficiency disorders" was held

recently;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed with particular reference to India;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main issues discussed in the Conference related to the clinical and pathophysiological role of essential and toxic trace elements, environmental pollution and toxic metal exposure, cancer and trace elements and the role of reactive oxygen species in health and disease.

(c) and (d). Appropriate action will be taken on the recommendations of the Conference.

Coal Production

*52. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the projected target for predicting coal during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target was achieved during the Plan period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the target fixed for procuring coal during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The Information is given below:-

*Not recorded.

STATEMENT

Year	Coal India Ltd.			Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.			Others (Captive Collieries)			All India		
	Target	Actual	% age	Target	Actual	% age	Target	Actual	% age	Target	Actual	% age
	(million tonnes)	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)	(million tonnes)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>7th Plan</i>												
1985-86	133.50	134.11	100.5	16.00	15.66	98.0	5.00	4.43	88.6	154.50	154.20	99.7
1986-87	143.50	144.74	100.9	18.00	16.58	92.1	5.30	4.45	84.0	166.80	165.77	99.4
1987-88	158.00	159.02	100.6	20.00	16.40	82.0	5.50	4.30	48.0	183.50	179.72	92.9
1988-89	170.08	171.50	100.8	20.50	18.61	90.8	5.70	4.49	78.8	196.28	194.60	99.1
1989-90	183.50	178.62	97.3	21.50	17.80	82.8	4.50	4.47	99.3	209.50	200.89	95.9

(Terminal
year of 7th
Plan)

(c) The marginal shortfall in production in CIL during 1989-90 was due to power shortage and absenteeism in the eastern region. Law and order situation and industrial relation problems particularly affected coal production in Singareni areas.

(d) Planning Commission has projected the total production of coal in the country as 308 million tonnes for the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97).

AIDS

* 53. SHRI P.P.KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports from the State Governments on the magnitude of AIDS in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute a Board for AIDS control;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the preventive measures being taken to arrest the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the reports received from various States out of 1597207 persons screened from 1985 upto 31st January, 1993, 11406 have tested HIV positive. This includes 307 cases of full blown AIDS.

(c) to (e): Government have constituted a National AIDS Control Board at the official

level for overall management of the programme. A National AIDS Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Health & F.W. has also been constituted with a broad-based membership for laying down the strategy and mobilising popular support for the programme.

(f) The strategy formulated by the Government to control the spread of HIV infection is as follows:-

i) Generation of awareness leading to avoidance of high risk behaviour.

ii) Promotion of blood safety and rational use of blood .

iii) Control of sexually transmitted diseases.

iv) Better clinical management of AIDS cases.

Closer of Coal Mines

54*. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:
SHRI BASUDES ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down some of the mines of the Coal India Limited;

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

(c) the likely impact on employment and coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a)and(b): No decision has been taken to close down any mines in Coal India

Ltd. However, operations in some mines have been stopped due to various reasons like exhaustion of reserves; adverse geo-mining conditions; unsafe conditions like fires, inundation and other technological problem.

(c) Such stoppage of operations have not affected existing level of employment as workers and machines have been redeployed in other collieries. The loss of production in such cases is made good by opening new mines.

Insurgency in North-East

55. DR.D.VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI N.DENNIS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the efforts of North-Eastern insurgents to step up their activities with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the countries concerned; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. According to reports various insurgent groups active in the North-East region are having links with each other and are also coordinating their activities. Reports also indicate existence of contacts in Bangladesh, Mynmar and Pakistan.

(c) and (d): The matter has been taken

up with the three Governments. All of them have categorically denied any kind of nexus with the insurgent groups.

[Translation]

Illegal Immigrants in Delhi

*56. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made identification of illegal immigrants in Delhi during the last six months, nationality-wise;

(b) the number of such immigrants deported during the above period, nationality-wise;

(c) whether the local people in some areas in Delhi recently managed to identify such immigrants and informed the Government of the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): (a) to (e): The illegal immigrants detected in Delhi so far are of Bangladeshi origin. Collection of information about their presence, including by tapping local sources, their identification and deportation are all part of an ongoing process. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the exact numbers identified and deported.

Scholarships to SC/ST Students****57. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of scholarships being given to SC/ST students in view of their poor economic conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):(a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Govt.

[English]

Mandir-Masjid Issue**58. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the broad decisions taken by the Union Government for resolving the Mandir-Masjid issue; and

(b) the progress made in the implementation of these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN):(a) and (b) The decisions taken and the progress made are broadly as follows:

(i) The investigation of certain offences connected with the demolition of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure and related

incidents has been entrusted to the CBI. The investigation by the CBI is in progress;

(ii) A Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Manmohan Singh Liberhan, a sitting Judge of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, has been set up to enquire into the matters relating to the events at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992;

(iii) Government has declared certain communal organisations as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(iv) On 7 January 1993, the President of India promulgated the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Ordinance, 1993 by virtue of which the right, title and interest in relation to the area on which the disputed structure stood and suitable adjacent area stood transferred to and vested in the Central Government.

(v) It has been announced that the acquired area, excluding the area on which the disputed structure stood, would be made available to two Trusts which would be set up for construction of a Ram Temple and a Mosque respectively and for planned development of the area.

(vi) On 7 January 1993, the President of India made a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India for Consideration and opinion in regard to the following question:-

"Whether a Hindu temple or any Hindu religious structure existed prior to the construction of the Ram

Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid (including the premises of the inner and outer courtyards of such structure) in the area on which the structure stood?"

- (vii) It has been stated in the above reference that the Central Government proposes to settle the dispute after obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court and in terms of the said opinion.

[Translation]

National Human Rights Commission

*59. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nine -member Committee set up for the purpose of constitution of the National Human Rights Commission has since submitted its report;

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

(c) the follow-up action taken/ being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Nine-Member Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister met on 12.10.1992 and 18.2.1993. In the last meeting, various issues involved in setting up of a Human Rights Commission were considered by the committee, keeping in mind the views expressed in this regard in the various seminars and other discussions which were held with representatives of the

State Governments and the Political Parties. While the Committee unanimously agreed with the proposal to set up the Human Rights Commission, the following points were made by it in respect of scope, powers and functions of the proposed Commission.

- i) The Scope of the Commission should be kept wide and should include social and economic rights also.
- ii) Overlapping with the functions of the existing National Commissions and other Constitutionally established institutions should be avoided.
- iii) The possibility of having Human Rights Commissions at the State level should be considered.
- iv) The Human Rights Commission should not affect the existence and functions of the other Commissions viz., National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women, National Commission on Minorities.
- v) Since Law and Order is a State subject, care should be taken to see that the authority of the States and the effectiveness of the law and order machinery, are not impaired.
- vi) The commission should not confine itself to acts of State Agencies only, but should also look into the acts of other organised groups and sections of society such as terrorists, etc.

Action is now being taken to finalise the framework for the

proposed Commission. A Bill for setting the Human Rights Commission will be introduced in the current session of the Parliament.

(c) whether the Government are considering to bring uniformity in these prices throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have examined any proposal to provide transport subsidy for diesel and petrol; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

Retail Prices of Diesel and Petrol

*60. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large difference in retail prices of diesel and petrol at various places;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b): Retail selling prices of MS and HSD prevailing in State capitals as on 15.02.93 are indicated in the enclosed *statement* attached.

(c) to (f): There is no such proposal at present.

Retails Selling Price of MS-87 & HSD In State Capitals As on 15.2.1993.

Location	MS-87 (Rs/LTR)	HSD (Rs/LTR)
BOMBAY	17.91	6.88
CALCUTTA	16.59	6.43
DELHI	15.71	6.17
MADRAS	18.38	6.91
LUCKNOW	16.40	6.59
CHANDIGARH	15.50	6.10
SHIMLA	15.81	6.20
JAIPUR	17.47	6.76

Location	MS-87 (Rs/LTR)	HSD (Rs/LTR)
SRINAGAR	15.90	6.68
BHUBANESHWAR	16.83	6.85
PATNA	16.14	6.54
AIZAWAL	14.71	5.71
ITANAGAR	14.64	5.66
GUWAHATI	16.38	6.25
SHILLONG	15.57	6.04
IMPHAL	16.10	6.05
KOHIMA	14.94	5.75
AGARTALA	15.80	5.94
GANGTOK	15.69	6.09
PORT BLAIR	15.39	5.87
AHMEDABAD	18.50	6.98
BHOPAL	17.49	6.87
PANAJI	17.11	6.61
HYDERABAD	19.12	6.83
BANGALORE	18.28	7.12
TRIVANDRUM	18.79	7.54
PONDICHERY	16.88	6.48

Sale of Drugs

405. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors in Government hospitals are promoting the sales of certain medicines of drug companies by prescribing it to the parties; .

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND) (a) Government Hospitals have reported that this is not the case.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If and when such instances come to notice, appropriate action can be taken against the concerned doctor.

Hospitals In Financial Crisis .

406 SHRIJITENDRANATHDAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hospitals are facing acute financial crisis; and

(b) if so, the Government's proposal to meet the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND) (a) Hospitals under

the Union Government are not facing a financial crisis, as allocations made to them are periodically reviewed and enhanced to meet the priority needs.

(b) Does not arise.

Freezing of Bank Accounts of Coal India Ltd.

407. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report that the 7 lakhs coal workers may lose their jobs due to recent Ordinance issued by Government of West Bengal freezing of Bank Accounts of Coal India Ltd., and

(b) If so , the steps being contemplated by the Union Government to ensure the job security of the coal workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It was apprehended that wage payments to the employees of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies might get dislocated in the event of ordinance dated 22.1.1993 promulgated by the Government of West Bengal being made effective by issue of notices to Bankers and Debtors of CIL under the provision of that ordinance. In view of the threat arising out of the promulgation of the ordinance, a number of discussions are being held between CIL officials and the representatives of Government of West Bengal and also at Ministerial level with a view to settle the disputes.

Damage To Places Of Worship In J & K

408 SHRI LOKANATH
 CHOUDHURY:
 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places of worship demolished/damaged in Jammu and Kashmir during 1992:

(b) the number of places worship demolished /damaged in the State after December 6, 1992;

(c) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to reconstruct the demolished / damaged places of worship; and

(d) the assures taken / being taken by the Government to protect the places of worship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) and (b): Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Under the existing policy of the State Government, compensation to the tune of 50% of the extent of damages subject to ceiling of Rs.1 lakh, is being paid in case of damage to immovable property including places of religious worship to facilitate repairs, etc.

(d) To ensure the Security of places of religious worship, the security forces and the intelligence machinery have been duly sensitised and surveillance stepped up. Local police and District Administration has also been alerted to ensure necessary preventive action. For protection of important

places of worship, para-military forces have also been deployed.

Control of Malaria And AIDS

409. SHRI BAPU HARICHAURE:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of amount earmarked for the prevention of malaria and controlling Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the country for Eighth Five Year plan;

(b) whether most dangerous cysticercosis is the most common parasitic neurological disease that affect commonly in the northern region of the country where pork consumption is higher and is caused by the larvae of pig tapeworm ; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to control these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND) (a) 19.4% and 15.6% of the Central Health outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been earmarked for control of Malaria and AIDS respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Electropathic Medicines

410 SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
 SHRI VISHWESHWAR
 BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

assess the efficacy of Electropathic Medicines by appointing Electropathy qualified doctors in a few recognised Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND)(a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has not granted recognition to the system of medicine called Electropathy / Electro-homoeopathy at its present stage of development.

CBI Report on Foam Scandal

411 SHRIMOHANRAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the inquiry report from Central Bureau of Investigation regarding the Foam Scandal that took place in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in November, 1988;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.(CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has recommended to the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited management Departmental action against the concerned

Bharat Petroleum Corporation officials. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has, in the meantime, discontinued business dealings with the supplier of Foam viz. M/S. Avon Services Pvt. Ltd. as recommended by CBI.

Blood Donation

412. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage voluntary donation of blood and thereby reduce the dependence on professional blood donors;

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

(c) the availability and requirement of blood in the country at present; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of blood through voluntary blood donors only?

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The I.E.C. component of the National AIDS Control Programme envisages Mass Media Campaign to popularise voluntary blood donation.

(c) The annual availability of blood is 19.5 lakh units as against the requirement of 40 lakh units as per norms.

(d) The National AIDS Control Programme contains a comprehensive plan for augmenting the availability of blood and blood products by developing voluntary donation of blood as a popular movement and by encouraging rational and efficient use

of blood by education of medical practitioners and setting up of component separation facilities.

Training Schools For Multi-Purpose Health Workers

413. DR.K.D.JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new schools in the country during Eighth Five Year Plan to train multi-purpose health workers MPW(M);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State / Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not opening such new schools in rest of the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing training capacity in 44 multi -purpose health workers MPW (M) schools and 36 Health and Family Welfare Training Centres is sufficient to impart training to personnel working against sanctioned posts.

Sales Tax in Delhi

414 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the evasion of Sales tax in Delhi is increasing ;

(b) whether goods are being imported

to Delhi from other States / areas by under-assessing their value to evade sales tax; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to check the evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that there is no authentic data to show that the evasion of sales tax in Delhi, is increasing .

(b) and (c). No such specific instance has come to the notice of Sales Tax Department of Delhi Administration during this year. However, 24 local dealers were found to be involved in importing H.V.Oil clandestinely, without accounting the transactions and thereby evading the sales tax. Appropriate action has been taken in these cases which includes lodging of an FIR for launching proceedings against 3 dealers, stopping of issuance of statutory forms and up to date assessments.

[Translation]

Bomb Blasts in Delhi

415. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of bomb blast reported in Delhi during the last three months;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in these incidents;

(c) the details of compensation provided in each case;

(d) the number of persons arrested in

this connection; and

(e) the measures taken / being taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED): (a) to (d): Three incidents of bomb blasts took place in Delhi during the last 3 months between 20.11.92 and 19.2.93. The details of incidents; number of persons killed / injured and compensation paid are as under:-

- i. On 25.12.92 an explosion took place in the balcony of Akash Cinema. No person was killed or injured. Action for payment of compensation has been initiated.
- ii. On 29.1.93, a bomb exploded in Theka Sharab, Shastri Park, Seelampur. 15 persons received burn / pellet injuries. Action for payment of compensation has been initiated.
- iii. On 9.2.93, a bomb exploded, at Makhi Sarai Jhuggi near Railway Bridge, Subzi Mandi, Shahdara. One person was killed and two injured. Action for payment of compensation has been initiated.

No arrest have been made in these cases.

(e) The steps taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future include formation of an Anti-Terrorist Cell in each Police District; deployment of armed pickets at vulnerable / strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling; distribution of educative literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant; deployment of spotters; displaying of photos of known terrorists at public places; stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places and

coordination meetings with the adjoining States.

[English]

Rate of Drilling in West Bengal

416. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the rate of drilling at different depths in the same location and at different locations in West Bengal, according to experience so far obtained by ONGC; and

(b) the reasons for slow rate of drilling, if any?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (CAPT.SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b): The rate of penetration while drilling depends on the depth of drilling, size of hole, type of formation, hardness and drillability of the rock and hence drilling rate would vary at different locations and depths. Since 1988-89 the drilling rate in various wells drilled by ONGC has varied from 1.85 to 8.14 metres per hour.

Sail's Contract For Export to Singapore

417. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has entered into a contract for export of its products to a firm based in Singapore during the end of 1992;

(b) whether the SAIL had waived certain business conditions to the firm to buy the materials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) During the end of 1992, the Steel Authority of India Limited has entered into many contracts through various firms based in Singapore for export of different products.

(b) and (c): SAIL has not granted any extraordinary waivers to the firms with whom contracts have been entered into, other than those admissible in the normal course of business.

[Translation]

Targets For Sterilisation In U.P.

418. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have fixed any targets for sterilisation under the family planning programme in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the sterilisation targets under the family welfare programme in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Sterilisation is performed when voluntarily sought for by the acceptor. The U.P. Government has proposed the following levels for sterilisation:

1992-93: 6.5 lakhs

1993-94: 7.0 lakhs

These levels are determined by the State Government taking into account the likely performance in Family Planning on a year to year basis.

An allocation of Rs.1570.55 lakhs has been made to Uttar Pradesh during 1992-93 for payment of compensation money for sterilisation and IUD insertion cases.

(c) Support is being provided to State Government to improve the skills of medical and para-medical functionaries through basic and in-service training and by strengthening rural health institutions for improving the delivery of family welfare services.

[English]

Amendments in Wakf Act

419. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bill regarding amendments in Wakf Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c): The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 could not be enforced due to objections raised by various quarters of muslim community opinion. The main objections to the Amendment Act are as follows:-

(i) The Wakf Commissioner has been given over-riding powers.

He should be subordinate to the Wakf Board.

- (ii) The Wakf Boards and the Central Wakf Council should be fully autonomous bodies with the least State control. The Wakf Boards should be either totally or largely elected bodies.

- (iii) Objection was also taken to certain specific provisions relating to 'Secular' activities of wakfs. Wakf alal-aulad, wakf properties donated by non - Muslims, Muafis, Khairati, net annual income etc.

(2) The proposal to introduce a Bill incorporating the amendments aimed at meeting these objections on the basis of a general consensus is under consideration of the Government.

Modernisation Of IISCO'S Steel Plant, Burnpur

420. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 30, 1992 to Starred Question No.95 and State:

(a) the further progress made in the rationalisation and modernisation of IISCO'S Steel Plant in Burnpur in West Bengal;

(b) the decision taken by the Government over the proposed privatisation of the rehabilitation programme of this Unit;

(c) whether Japanese Company's terms and conditions of participation for the modernisation of IISCO have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (e). The Committee of Experts, which is exploring possibilities of private participation in IISCO/Modernisation, is likely to submit its recommendations by the beginning of March 1993. A decision on the project is likely to be taken by the Government thereafter.

{ Translation }

Supply of Gas from Bombay High

421. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government have accepted the demand of supplying natural gas from Bombay High for the power station being set up at Dabhol and three sponge iron schemes in Raigarh district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c): Allocations of gas have already been made to three sponge iron plants in Raigarh district. Considering the projected availability of gas, and the allocations already made, further allocations of gas from the Western offshore region are not found feasible at present.

Facilities to National Commission on SCs/STs

422. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has asked the Union Government for providing adequate facilities for its proper functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if steps taken / being taken to provide facilities to the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes asked for the following;

- (i) 31 posts of erstwhile office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were vacant and have been abolished on 12.3.1992 to be revived;
- (ii) 46 posts of erstwhile office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were abolished to be revived;
- (iii) Continuation and restoration of 31 posts of erstwhile office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which were transferred to the Ministry of Welfare but were subsequently placed at the disposal of the National Commission.
- (iv) Creation of additional 283 posts.

(c) The matter relating to restoration and revival of posts of the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the newly constituted

National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was taken up with the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry has assured that additional posts that may be necessary for the reconstituted National Commission could be provided on the basis of established norms after the work in the commission stabilises.

[English]

Reteable Value Of Property

423. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 568 on November 26, 1992 and State:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c):- The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Availability and exploration of Natural Resources In Bihar

424. SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate natural resources are available in Bihar which can be used for the development of the Country;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme of using the valuable minerals available in Bihar; and

(c) the names of those places where the natural resources have been explored during the last one year and the names of the natural resources explored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important minerals produced in

Bihar are Bauxite, coal, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, dolomite, fire clay, kaoline, limestone, kyanite, mica, pyrites and ochre. Other minerals produced in the State include gold, silver, graphite, felspar, quartz, silica sand and steatite. The minerals produced in the state are used in the 67 large and medium scale mineral based units of the State.

(c) The names of the places and minerals explored by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) during the last one year (Field Season 1991-92) are as under:-

Mineral	places
Coal	Patal (East) block, south Karampura Coal field, Hazaribagh distt.; Banhardi Sector Auranga Coal Fields, Palamau distt. and Panchwara-Chirudi sector of Rajmahal Coal field, Dumka distt.
Copper	Rangmati Pahar and Patkita-Jubatola zone in Singhbhum Copper belt, Singhbhum and Ranchi Distt. and Pindara prospect in Hesathun-Belbatham sector in Bhagalpur, Deogarh, Monghyr and Giridih distts.
Fertilizer	Tamar-Peropahar area, singhbhum
Minerals	distt.
Gold	Tamar-Ichhagarh area, Singhbhum -Ranchi distts.

[English]

Facilities in Tihar Jail

425. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unnatural deaths and outbreak of diseases are due to unhygienic conditions and lack of medical facilities in Tihar Jail;

(b) if so, the steps taken / being taken to overcome such situation;

(c) whether potable drinking water and good quality food are provided to the inmates; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b): The Delhi Administration has reported that it is not a fact that all unnatural deaths in Tihar Jail are on account of unhygienic conditions and lack of medical facilities. However, two deaths did occur due to outbreak of gastro-enteritis in June, 1992. Delhi Administration have taken certain measures for improving Jail conditions which include construction of more Jails, augmentation of water supply, improvement in the sanitary conditions, improvement in the medical conditions etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Expansion Schemes of Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil in Kerala

426. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation have any expansion schemes in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following two projects are under implementation:

- (i) Tank Lorry filling facility at Irumpanam by Bharat Petroleum Corporation
- (ii) LPG Bottling Plant at Cochin by Indian Oil Corporation.

Malaria Prone States

427. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the malaria prone States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the rapid spread of malaria in these States; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States in the North-East and Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan have high incidence of malaria.

Parasite resistance to common drugs, vector resistance to conventional insecticides coupled with climatic environmental factors and operational deficiencies are the main reasons.

(c) Towards effective malaria control, malariogenic stratification with revised strategy consisting of prompt case detection and treatment and use of new biotechnologies for vector control are planned. For tribal areas, where the problem is persistently of very high intensity, it is planned to implement the programme as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

[Translation]

Sales Tax on Wheat in Delhi

428. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose Sales Tax on wheat in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations against its imposition;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review its decision; and

(e) if so, when final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI.P.M.SAYEED):(a) to (e): There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to impose Sales Tax on wheat in Delhi.

Pending Bills For President's Assent

429. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Bills passed by State Legislatures pending with the Union Government for the President's assent at present;

(b) since when these are pending; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite clearance of these Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):(a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) The State Legislations call for examination by the concerned Departments / Ministries of the Govt. of India and consultation with State Govts. wherever found necessary.

The concerned State Govts. and the Central Ministries/Departments are reminded constantly to expedite their views in the matter. Discussions are also held where necessary, to expedite the clearance of the Bills.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
1.	24/02/87	The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition on Films on Television Screen Through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Bill 1987.
2.	20/11/89	The Andhra Pradesh Highways Bill, 1989
3.	27/11/89	The Andhra Pradesh monitoring of Industries Bill, 1989.
4.	28/11/89	The Andhra Pradesh industrial workers (Representation participation in Management and Relief) Bill, 1989.
5.	09/02/93	The Public works (Extension of Limitation) (A.P. Amendment) Bill, 1992.
6.	11/02/93	The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of disfigurement of open places and prohibition of obscene and objectionable posters & advertisements Bill, 1992.
7.	16/11/87	The Assam prohibition of transfer of Agriculture land to Non-Agriculturist Bill, 1987.
8.	20/03/89	The Assam Industrial Esstt. (Confirmation of permanent status to workmen) Bill, 1985.
9.	09/08/89	The Assam Highways Bill, 1989.
10.	20/06/89	The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1987.
11.	06/10/87	The Bihar debt relief (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
12.	17/02/88	The motor vehicles (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1988

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
13.	10/09/91	The Bihar Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991.
14.	05/02/92	The Jharkhand Area Development Council Bill, 1991
15.	09/05/88	The Maharshi Dayanand University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
16.	09/05/88	The Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 1988
17.	17/04/89	The Indian Electricity (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1989.
18.	03/05/89	The Haryana Urban Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
19.	03.02.93	The Haryana Cotton ginning and pressess factories Bill, 1992.
20.	11/02/93	The prevention of food adulteration (Haryana Validation) Bill, 1992
21.	16/07/84	The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983.
22.	02/06/88	The Karnataka Resettlement of Project displaced persons Bill 1987
23.	04/05/92	The Mysore (personal and miscellaneous Inams Abolities (Amdt) Bill, 1992
24.	4/5/92	The Code of criminal procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1992
25.	12/5/92	The Karnataka Krishna Basin Development Authority Bill, 1992
26.	18/1/93	The Karnataka Rent Control (Retrospective Retenson of Duration) Bill, 1993

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
27.	19/1/93	The Karnataka Tax on entry of goods (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
28.	29/4/91	The Kerala Women's Commission Bill, 1991
29.	10/12/92	Registration (Madhya Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1992
30.	28/1/93	The Indian Tolls (M.P. Amendment) Bill, 1992
31.	6/12/88	The Manipur Public Libraries Bill, 1988
32.	11/9/89	The Manipur Home Guards Bill, 1989
33.	21/5/90	The Manipur Exhibition of Vedio Fimls Bill, 1990
34.	9/12/92	Manipur Prevention of Malpractices at Public Examinations Bill, 1992
35.	10/12/92	Minimum Wages (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1992
36.	23/2/88	The Meghalaya Medical Council Bill, 1987
37.	24/12/92	The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment)Bill, 1992
38.	22/8/90	The Rajasthan Tax on luxuries In Hotel and lodging Houses Bill, 1990
39.	22/8/90	The Rajasthan Urban Development (Amendment) Bill, 1990
40.	22/8/90	The Jaipur Development authority (Amendment & Validation) Bill, 1990

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
41.	7/12/92	The Rajasthan Money Lender (Amendment) Bill, 1991
42.	7/12/92	The Rajasthan Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 1990
43.	21/1/93	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1990
44.	1/11/89	The Sikkim Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989
45.	1/11/89	The Sikkim Transfer of land (Regulation) Bill, 1989
46.	17/5/83	The T.N. Tax on into local areas Bill, 1983
47.	2/8/85	The T.N. Urban land entry on goods (Ceiling & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985
48.	29/5/86	The Madras Race Club (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 1986.
49.	4/6/90	The Tamil Nadu stage carriage & contract carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Bill, 1990
50.	29/10/91	The T.N. Land Reforms (Fixation of ceiling on land) (Amendment) Bill, 1992
51.	24/6/92	The Madras University and Annamalai University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1992
52.	24/6/92	The T.N. Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Bill 1992.
53.	24/06/92	The T.N. Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill 1992.
54.	08.07/91	The Tripura (Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices) Bill, 1991.

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
55.	08/07/91	The Tripura Forest (Regulation as to Removal of Tinder) Bill, 1991.
56.	01/06/92	The U.P. prevention of Conslaughter (Amendt.) Bill, 1992.
57.	22/05/84	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
58.	23/10/90/	The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bil, 1990
59.	01/02/91	The Asansol Municipal Corporation Bill, 1990.
60.	05/08/91	The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation Bill, 1991.
61.	19/12/91	The Silliguri Municipal Corporation Bill, 1991.
62.	26/08/92	The West Bengal Clinical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
63.	26/08/92	The Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
64.	26/08/92	The D.N.De Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
65.	27/08/92	The Mahesh Bhattacharya Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
66.	02/09/92	The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1992.

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt	Bill Name
1	2	3
67.	15/09/92	The West Bengal Correctional Serevices Bill, 1992.
68.	29/10/92	The limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
69.	06/01/93	Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
70.	07/01/93	West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
71.	12/01/93	India belting and Cotton Mills Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1992.

*[English]***Census**

430. PROF.K.V.THOMAS:
SHRI B.DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest Census has been
released; and

(b) if so, the population of male and
female, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P.M.SAYEED):(a) The Primary Census
Abstract, as per the 1991 Census, for each
village and for every ward of each town / city
consisting of the area of the unit, number of
occupied residential houses, number of
households, total population, population in
age group 0-6, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled
Tribe population, number of literates, nine-
fold industrial classification of main workers,
number of marginal workers and non-workers
by sex has been released.

(b):- A statement showing the population
by sex, for each State is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Population by Sex State-wise According to 1991 Census

Sl.No	State	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	33,724,581	32,783,427
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	465,004	399,554
3.	Assam	22,414,322	11,657,989	10,756,333
4.	Bihar	86,374,465	45,202,091	41,172,374
5.	Goa	1,169,793	594,790	575,003
6.	Gujarat	41,309,582	21,355,209	19,954,373
7.	Haryana	16,463,648	8,827,474	7,636,174
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	2,617,467	2,553,410
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600
10.	Karnataka	44,977,201	22,951,917	22,025,284
11.	Kerala	29,098,518	14,288,995	14,809,523
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	34,267,293	31,913,877
13.	Maharashtra	78,937,187	40,825,618	38,111,569

Sl.No	State	Persons	Males		Females	
			3	4	5	5
14.	Manipur	1,837,149		938,359		898,790
15.	Meghalaya	1,774,778		907,687		867,091
16.	Mizoram	689,756		358,978		330,778
17.	Nagaland	1,209,546		641,282		568,264
18.	Orissa	31,659,736		16,064,146		15,595,590
19.	Punjab	20,281,969		10,778,034		9,503,935
20.	Rajasthan	44,005,990		23,042,780		20,963,210
21.	Sikkim	406,457		216,427		190,030
22.	Tamil Nadu	55,858,946		28,298,975		27,559,971
23.	Tripura	2,757,205		1,417,930		1,339,275
24.	Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287		74,036,957		65,075,330
25.	West Bengal	68,077,965		35,510,633		32,567,332

Note: The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population of Jammu & Kashmir, as on 1.3.1991 is that projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989).

Upkeep Of Chandigarh

431. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the level of population for which the
city of Chandigarh was initially conceptualised
and planned;

(b) whether the original planning has
been kept in view while taking steps for its
expansion;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the maintenance of the city
has been keeping pace with the expansion
thereof;

(e) if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) the steps taken for the maintenance
and upkeep of the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P.M.SAYEED) (a) 5 Lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does
not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) In view of (d) above, question does
not arise.

(f) Large scale tree plantation has been
carried out to provide more greenery to
Chandigarh City. The residents of slum /
labour colonies are being rehabilitated in a
phased manner at the periphery of the City
where all civic amenities and services will be

provided. Open areas have been cleared of
wild growth of grass. Gardens, parks and
roundabouts and are being developed.

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**Loan From World Bank For Coal
Industry**

432. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the
Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are
negotiating with the world Bank for Rs. 1,500
crore loan for the Coal Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the negotiations
are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a)
to (c). With view to improving operational
efficiency, and financial viability for achieving
self-reliance, Coal India Limited (CIL) have
prepared a plan of action. For Implementation
of various measures identified in the action
plan, CIL have submitted a proposal seeking
the World Bank assistance of \$ US 500
million (Rs. 1500 Crores approximately). The
proposal has been submitted to the World
Bank for their appraisal.

**External Aid For Family Planning
Programmes**

433. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign aid is being received
/ likely to be received for the expansion of
family welfare programmes in the
country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the foreign country or agency which has provided or likely to provide aid; and

(c) the States/Union Territories where the foreign aid is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI
B.SHANKARANAND):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The information is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Details of External Assistance being Received/Likely to be Received for Strengthening of the Family Welfare programme in the country

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During the 1992-1993 biennium, WHO is to provide an assistance of \$ 3,467,600 for various activities under the Family Welfare programme. This assistance is meant for all States/UTs.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

An amount of \$ 90 m. is expected from UNFPA during 1991-1995. The main programmes being implemented with UNFPA assistance are as follows:-

Sr.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area Projects	Rs. 79.79 crores	Himachal Pradesh Maharashtra and Rajasthan	
2.	Establishment of Centres of Excellence for Training in Sterilisation and Micro-Surgical Recanalisation	\$ 1,797,648	Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Delhi and Maharashtra	
3.	Surveillance System for Sterilisation	\$ 256,962	Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan	
4.	Low Acceptance Areas in Maharashtra	\$ 785,735	Maharashtra	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Manufacture of IUDs	\$ 5,101,568		This assistance is for setting up a plant for indigenous manufacture of IUDs at Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum.
6.	Population Education (School Education)	\$ 5195588	All States/UTs except Meghalaya, Goa, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	
7.	Population Education (Adult Education)	\$ 4366035	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana Chandigarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Delhi, Orissa.	
8.	Population Education (Higher Education)	\$ 1026056	This is being implemented through the Universities Grants Commission in 12 Universities viz. NEH University, Madras University, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Jamnagar University, Delhi University, Kerala University, Gandhi Gram Rural Institute, (Tamil Nadu) Pune University, Burdwan University, Vikram University (MP), Ranchi University and SNET (Maharashtra)	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Comprehensive Family Welfare Programme and Income Generation for Working Women in Urban Slums of Madras and rural areas of Tamil Nadu.	\$ 658425	Tamil Nadu	
10.	Integrated parasite Control and Family Welfare for Plantation Workers in Jalpaiguri in West Bengal.	\$ 429094	West Bengal	
11.	Comprehensive family welfare and skill development project in tribal population in Gujarat	\$ 1111963	Gujarat	
12.	Family Welfare education for Beedi workers	\$ 1177328	U.P., M.P., Orissa, and West Bengal	
13.	Family Welfare education and services for milk producers of 30 villages in Gujarat	\$ 234050	Gujarat	
14.	Supply of raw material for oral pills	\$ 2.7 m	The supplies are meant for all States/ UTs.	
15.	Supply of IUDS	\$ 1.1	-do-	

It is proposed to utilise UNFPA assistance for other programmes which are under formulation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

During the 8th Plan UNICEF will provide Rs. 222.62 crores for the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme including the Universal Immunisation Programme. This assistance will be utilised throughout the country.

World Bank

Following projects known as India Population Project (IPP) are being implemented with assistance of World Bank in 11 States with total outlay of Rs. 760.36 crores:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>States covered</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IPP-IV	Rs. 107.47 crores	West Bengal	
2.	IPP-V	Rs. 117.40 crores	Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra	
3.	IPP-VI	Rs. 199.77 crores	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh	
4.	IPP-VII	Rs. 335.72 crores	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, and J & K	

Another Project IPP-VIII may be implemented in urban slums of Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 223.37 crores.

The World Bank have agreed to provide assistance of SDR 160.90m. equivalent to US \$214.50m from 1991-1992 to 1994-1995 for the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme.

Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)

Government of Norway has provided an amount of NOK 60m. for 1991-93 for the Post-Partum Programme at sub-district level hospitals.

Danish International development Agency (DANIDA)

DANIDA assisted projects are being implemented in 8 districts of Madhya Pradesh and two districts of Tamil Nadu. The total cost of the project is Rs. 31.68 crores.

Overseas Development Administration (ODA)

An ODA funded area development project is being implemented in Orissa in five districts at a total cost of Rs. 65.66 crores.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID Assistance is currently being received for following programmes:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Training Scheme	Rs. 780 lakhs	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan	
2.	Strengthening Survey Research Capabilities of Population Research Centres	\$ 3.3 m		The Assistance is meant for all the 18 Population Research Centres located in various parts of the country.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Cost	States covered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Population Simulation Project	Rs. 70 lakhs	-	The assistance is not meant for any particular state.
4.	PVOH-II Scheme	\$ 10m.	-	This assistance is meant for Voluntary Organisations throughout the country.

As agreement has been recently signed with USAID for strengthening the Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh. Under this project, a total assistance of \$ 325m. will be received over a period of ten years.

[Translation]

Seizure of arms in J & K

434. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of smuggled arms seized in Jammu & Kashmir during the last six months;

(b) the number of Indian / foreign nationals apprehended with these arms; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT)

(a):- The following arms and ammunition have been seized during the last six months between August, 1992 and January, 1993:-

i) UMG / IMG / GPMG	70
ii) AK Series Rifles	1404
iii) Pistols	335
iv) Rockets	60
v) Rocket launchers	43
vi) Grenades	1089
vii) Detonators	1075
viii) Mines	158
ix) Explosives	266.5 kg.
x) Bombs	164
xi) Rocket boosters	39
xii) Guns	33

xiii) Rocket-propelling gun
Around

1

xiv) Ammunition Around 1,45,300 rounds

(b) At times the smuggled arms are hidden and stored in deserted places and on the basis of specific information recoveries are made. It is not necessary that every arrest may involve arms recoveries or vice versa. However, according to available information during the last six months 3331 persons have been arrested in the state for terrorist related activities.

(c) Vigil on the border and the Line of control, and in the interior areas has been stepped up and pickets manned by security forces have been established to check infiltrators/exfiltrators of antinational elements and smuggling of arms.

[English]

Oil Refinery at Numalgarh in Assam

435. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Numaligarh Oil Refinery in Assam is being set up in joint venture between the public sector IBP and the Government of Assam;

(b) if so, the progress in the construction of the refinery made so far;

(c) whether the construction of 1100 km pipeline which will link the refinery to the national distribution network is being taken up simultaneously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Construction of the boundary wall, fencing, site office cement godown etc have been started. The selection of the technology for the refinery is being finalised. Other associated projects like the product pipeline for evacuation of the products from the refinery have been envisaged and will be completed to synchronize with the commissioning of the refinery, which is now expected to be around July, 1997.

Steel Plant in Orissa

436. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa in collaboration with China;

(b) the estimated cost of the plant and its employment generation capacity; and

(c) the share of the Union Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not propose to set up a Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa in collaboration with China. However, Government of Orissa has informed that a steel plant is being set up in Sukinda Tehsil (near Dubri) by Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd. in collaboration with China metallurgical Imports and Exports Corporation. The first phase of the project is expected to cost Rs. 220 crores with employment of 527 persons.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand to Raise Coal Royalty

437. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has been persistently demanding to raise royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in settling the coal royalty issue; and

(c) by when the matter is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In terms of proviso to Section 9 (3) of Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 the Central Government is barred from enhancing the rates of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of 3 years. Since the last revision of royalty on coals was done on 1.8.1991, the next upward revision of royalty rates on coal be taken up only after 1.8.1994.

Infiltration on Indo-Pak Border

438. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of infiltration on the Indo-Pak border in Gujarat and Rajasthan have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to develop these borders, provide

latest equipments to security personnel posted at these borders and increase the number of such personnel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have initiated several steps to check the infiltration of terrorists including the strengthening of deployment of paramilitary forces, their intensified patrolling and issue of sophisticated border surveillance equipment. Further, additional battalion are being sanctioned under BSF expansion plan to reduce the gaps between the BOPs.

CBI Investigation of Gajraula Incident

439. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed the investigation of the case of looting, molestation and rape in the Convent at Gajraula, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of findings of the team; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The investigation is still in progress.

(c) The CBI has so far examined 107 witnesses and 128 documents have been collected. Beside, wide publicity through

leading newspapers and through the television regarding announcement of cash reward upto Rs. 1 lakh to the informant who provides useful information leading to the arrest of real culprits of the case, has also been made by the CBI. The information received by the CBI is being verified and on completion of investigation, action will be taken according to the law and a report will be submitted to the Supreme Court of India.

Increase in Prices of Iron and Steel by Sail

440. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI H.D. DEVAGOWDA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has increased the prices of various iron and steel products recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date from which the hike in prices has been effected, the rate of increased per tonne and the percentage increase in each case;

(d) the date on which the prices were last increased by SAIL and comparative details thereof; and

(e) the likely impact on the cost of various Central Government projects going on/approved and to be started in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Limited has revised the prices of iron and steel materials w.e.f. the midnight of 2nd/3rd February, 1993 to rationalise the price structure and to compensate for input cost escalation.

(c) and (d). Comparative statement

indicating ex-works prices of representative iron and steel items prior to and as on 3.2.93 is attached. SAIL had last revised the prices of iron and steel materials on 19.5.1992.

(e) The impact of the price rise on the cost of various Central Government Projects is not likely to be substantial.

STATEMENT

Ex-Works prices for Representative items as on 2.2.93 and 3.2.93

Category/Quality/Size	(Ex-Works Price) Rs/Tonne w.e.f. 3.2.93	upto 2.2.93	INC/Dec. over 2.2.93	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Cases where quality Ex-tras have been reduced
PIG Iron LM - IV	5360	4560	800	18%	Quality
Billets: 80-100MM (IS-2830)	8029	7579	450	6%	
Blooms: 150 MM (IS- 2830)	7809	7459	350	5%	
Slabs: 90 MM & Lower (IS-2830)	7829	7729	100	1%	
Rounds: 16 MM (IS-2062 Gr. A)	9584	9384	200	2%	
Tor Steel: 8 MM (IS- 1786)	10329	10029	300	3%	
Wire Rods 8 MM (IS-2062 Gr A)	10209	9609	600	6%	Quality Extra for EQ wire for reduced from Rs. 2437 PMT to Rs. 2000 PM.
Angles: 65x65x6 (IS-2062 Gr A)	9904	9424	480	5%	
Channels: 100x50 (IS-2062 Gr A)	10549	10349	200	2%	
Joist : 150x75 (IS-2062 Gr A)	11839	11339	500	4%	
Plates (Is-2062 GRA)					
Width > 1800 MM					

Category/Quality/Size	(Ex-Works Price) Rs/Tonne		INC/Dec. over 2.2.293		Remarks	
	w.e.f. 3.2.93	upto 2.2.93	Rs/Tonne	%	Cases where quality Ex-tras have been reduced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I) Above 5 to 7 MM	14360	14305	55	0%		
II) Above 12 MM	14193	13580	613	5%		
HR Sheets: 3.15 MM (IS 1079 Gr 'O') Width upto 1250 MM	12498	12498	0	0%		
HR Coils: 3.15 MM (IS 10748 GR 'I') Width upto 1250MM	12576	12465	111	1%		
Skelp 3.15 MM (IS 10748 Gr 'I')	11697	11920	-223	-2%		
CR Sheets (IS-513 Dsk) With 1000-1250 MM						Quality Extra for DD (SK) CR Coil/Sheet has been Reduced from Rs. 580 PMT to Rs. 200 PMT
I) 0.63 MM	17437	17884	-447	-2%		
II) 1.6 MM	16228	17009	-781	-5%		
CR Coils (IS-513 DSK) With 1000-1250 MM						

Category/Quality/Size	(Ex-Works Price) Rs/Tonne		INCH/Dec. over 2.2.293		Remarks	
	w.e.f. 3.2.93	upto 2.2.93	Rs/Tonne	%	Cases where quality Ex-tras have been reduced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I) 0.63 MM	16869	17092	- 223	-1%		
II) 1.6 MM	15654	16212	- 558	-3%		
GP Sheets (IS-277 class IV) Length upto 3000 MM			.			
I) 0.63 MM	20292	19796	496	3%		
II) 1.6 MM	15375	15325	50	0%		
GC Sheets (IS-277 Class IV) Length upto 3000 MM						
I) 0.63 MM	20354	19857	497	3%		
II) 1.6 MM	15437	15386	51	0%		

Note : Above prices include levies like excise, EGEAF, SDF & JPC Cess but exclude freight element.

- In case of prices for Flat Products upto 2.2.93 width/specific length/specific width extras have been included where ever applicable.

- The same stand merged with the prices w.e.f. 3.2.93 shown above

EGEAF - Engineering Goods Exports Assistance Fund.

SDF - Steel Development Fund.

JPC - Joint Plant Committee.

**Electropathy/Electro-Homoeopathy
System of Medicines**

[English]

441. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have
directed the Delhi Administration to stop the
working of Electropathy/Electro-
homoeopathy Medical system in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b). No Sir. It has
only been conveyed to the Delhi
Administration that this system has not been
recognised by the Government.

[Translation]

Cylinder Manufacturers Units

442. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cylinder manufacturing
units which are in the list of sick units;

(b) the reasons therefor and since when
these are sick; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken
by Government to improve the conditions of
those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) The LPG Marketing
Companies have no list of such units declared
sick.

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

Small Family Norms

443. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDHARY:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken
by the Government to control the growing
population of the country;

(b) the details of the incentives and
disincentives finalised to promote the small
family norms in the country;

(c) whether a Bill is also likely to be
introduced in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps taken/proposed
to be taken for the promotion of small family
norms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b). A result-
oriented Action Plan has been formulated in
consultation with the State Governments
and Union Territories Administration. Its key
features include improving the quality and
outreach of services, promotion of spacing
methods among younger age couples,
special focus on 90 lagging districts to
improve their demographic parameters and
involving voluntary and non-governmental
organisation to promote community
participation as well as strengthening of
interventions to promote maternal and child
health care.

(b) A package of incentives/disincentives recommended by the NDC Committee on Population is under consideration.

(c) and (d). A Bill entitled "The Constitution (Seventy-ninth) Amendment Bill, 1992" has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22-12-1992. The Bill inter alia seeks to amend the Directive principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.

Take Over of Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna

444. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take over the Indira Gandhi Institute of medical Sciences, Patna;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar have also requested the Union Government to take it over; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI. SHANKARANAND) (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Ration Allowance to Delhi Police Personnel

445. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Policemen perform duties more than 8 hours a day without weekly off;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they are given ration allowance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether policemen who were injured/killed during Ayodhya event have been compensated;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Police has reported that due to heavy law and order commitment, it is not possible for them to give the policemen weekly off.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). the Delhi Police has reported that only one Constable posted at P.S. Welcome was injured seriously by a violent mob while he was performing picket duty on the night between 10th and 11th December, 1992 at Zafrabad Pulia. His case for grant of ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000/- is under process.

Natural Gas in Tripura

of the last three years thereon?

446. SHRIMATIBIBHUKUMARIDEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the availability of natural gas in Tripura;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the extent of gas available in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the latest estimates, approximately 11 billion cubic metres of recoverable reserves have so far been established in Tripura.

Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

447. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring down the Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred during each

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) The latest provisional 1991 State-wise annual estimates of Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Office of the Registrar General of India are given in the *Statement*.

(b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken inter-alia include:

- (i) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services
- (ii) promotion of spacing methods among the younger age couples.
- (iii) strengthening mother and child health care.
- (iv) provision of information, education and communication
- (v) involvement of NGO's
- (vi) involvement of ISM practitioners,
- (vii) promotion of community participation in family planning,
- (viii) implementation special schemes in 90 demographically poor districts.

(c) The total expenditure incurred under the Family Welfare programme in the States/ Union Territories during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 578.10 crores Rs. 722.08 Crores and Rs. 785.70 crores respectively

STATEMENT*State/UT Wise Estimates of Crude Birth Rate for the year 1991 (Provisional)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Crude Birth Rate</i>
<i>(per 1000 population)</i>		
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.0
2.	Assam	30.9
3.	Bihar	30.5
4.	Gujarat	27.5
5.	Haryana	33.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA
8.	Karnataka	26.8
9.	Kerala	18.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.8
11.	Maharashtra	26.2
12.	Manipur	19.6
13.	Meghalaya	32.4
14.	Nagaland	18.4
15.	Orissa	28.8
16.	Punjab	28.6
17.	Rajasthan	34.3
18.	Sikkim	26.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.7

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Crude Birth Rate</i> (per 1000 population)
1.	2.	3.
20.	Tripura	24.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35.1
22.	West Bengal	26.7
23.	A & N Islands	19.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.9
25.	Chandigarh	14.1
26.	D & N Haveli	30.4
27.	Delhi	24.1
28.	Goa	16.8
29.	Daman & Diu	27.8
30.	Lakshadweep	27.1
31.	Pondicherry	18.9
	India	29.3

NA: Not available.

State-wise Estimates of Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1991 (Provisional)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i> (per 1000 live births)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Assam	81

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</i>
1.	2.	3.
3.	Bihar	69
4.	Gujarat	69
5.	Haryana	68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75
7.	Karnataka	77
8.	Kerala	17
9.	Madhya Pradesh	122
10.	Maharashtra	60
11.	Orissa	126
12.	Punjab	53
13.	Rajasthan	77
14.	Tamil Nadu	57
15.	Uttar Pradesh	93
16.	West Bengal	70
India		80

Crash Course on Human Rights

448. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to assess the effectiveness of the crash course on human rights given to police officers, district judges and collectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to organise an awareness programme through interaction between the public and the officials engaged in administration of criminal justice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Government of India have prepared a model course outline on Human Rights to be used by Central and State training institutions in preparing inputs on Human Rights for training officials. The suggested course structure includes the nature and scope of human rights, human rights machinery, crimes against scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and labour, and guide lines for police personnel and prison staff.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

Development of Oil Fields

449. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend the last date, for submission of offers for development of medium and small sized oil fields;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of offers received so far, both domestic and foreign?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The last date for submission of offers has been extended to 31.3.93 as various companies had requested for extension of time to enable them to study the voluminous data on these fields.

(c) None so far.

[Translation]

Appointment of Additional Professors in AIIMS

450. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Associate Professors and Additional professors appointed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences during the last one year, separately;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes out of them;

(c) whether in spite of availability of eligible candidates they have not been appointed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) It has been reported by AIIMS that 15 Associate Professor and 7 Additional Professors have been appointed in the Institute of the basis of Direct Recruitment during the last one year.

(b) One post each of Associate Professor and Additional Professors has been filled from amongst the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste community.

(c) and (d). The AIIMS is following reservation policy for the faculty posts as applicable to Scientific and Technical posts in terms of Deptt. of personnel and Administrative Reforms OM No. 9/2/73- Estt (SCT) dated 23-6-75, according to which reservation for SC/ST for Scientific and Technical posts is to be made upto and including the lowest grade of Group 'A'. Accordingly reservation at AIIMS is being made at the entry level of the faculty i.e., at the level of Assistant Professor only. Moreover, as per the new Assessment promotion Scheme, the posts of Associate Professors and Additional Professors are to be filled by Assessment Promotion and there is no direct recruitment to these posts.

Theft of New Born Babies

451. DR. RAMESHCHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of theft of new born babies have been reported from Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, number of such cases reported during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) No case of theft of new born babies has been reported from Safdarjung Hospital during the last three years.

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

Digging of Oil Wells in Maharashtra

452. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Maharashtra where digging of Oil Wells is in full swing;

(b) the number of rigs functioning at those places;

(c) whether the government propose to start digging of oil wells at new places in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the oil and natural gas exploration work undertaken so far in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) None.

(b) None.

(c) to (e). Geological mapping has been carried out in South-eastern part of Maharashtra 4665 GM stations have been covered and deep seismic sounding (DSS) survey has been conducted covering a profile from Multai to Pulgoan. A production sharing Contract has been awarded under the Fourth Round of Bidding for Block GN-ON-90/3 in the Pranhita-Godavari basin which falls partially in Maharashtra to a Consortium of companies comprising M/s. Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. and M/s. Mafatlal Industries.

[English]

Demands of Employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation

453. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the persistent demands of the employees of the Bharat petroleum Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is a demand from a section of BPCL's Refinery workmen for extending to them the emoluments under

the erstwhile Burmah Shell Refineries settlement. A set of employees had challenged the constitutional validity of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of service of employees) Act, 1988 in the Bombay High Court, which has since been upheld by the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court. The employees have filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the above order of the Bombay High Court. The matter is still pending there.

Transfer of Chandigarh

454. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have urged the Union Government to consider the transfer of the Union Territory of Chandigarh to Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have been demanding the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab. The question of transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab is one of the items of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord to which the Government of India is committed. The matter is under discussion with the parties concerned and sincere efforts are continuing to arrive at a common acceptable solution on this issue.

[Translation]

Allocation of Gas to M.P

455. SHRISHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the allocation of natural gas to the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Requests have been received for allocation of gas for power plants, sponge iron plant etc.

(c) and (d). In view of the commitments already made within the availability of gas along the HBJ pipeline, further allocations are not feasible.

[English]

Seminar by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

456. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare organised a seminar on Population, Development and Environment issues;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A Seminar was held at the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare in May, 1992 to finalise

India's Country statement for presentation in the Fourth Asian & Pacific Population Conference held at Bali, Indonesia in August, 1992. It was accepted that the population problem has extremely serious implications for India's socio-economic development, environment and the quality of life of her people. This concern was accordingly expressed in the country statement.

Dumping of Steel by Multi-National Companies

457. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMSINGH KASHWAN:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MUHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent relief provided in custom duty on import of iron and steel, many multi-national companies have dumped their stocks in India;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India and TISCO which are saddled with heavy stocks have requested the Union Government to take effective steps against those companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) Overall imports of iron and steel during 1992-93 (upto December, 1992) had not shown an increasing trend as compared to the average level of imports in the preceding three years.

(b) and (c). No complaint has been filed by SAIL or TISCO against dumped imports of steel with the designated authority under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

Pricing of Natural Gas

458. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration for the pricing of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications received by the Government from the Government of Gujarat in this regard;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (b). A memorandum was received from Government of Gujarat in May 1992 on a number of issues including the pricing of natural gas and after due consideration was replied in December 1992 reiterating Government policy in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand of LPG

459. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of LPG is more than the production capacity;

(b) if so, the details regarding production vis-a-vis demand of LPG at present; and

(c) the efforts made by Gas Authority of India Limited to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the projected demand for LPG is about 2855 TMT during 1992-93 as against the expected indigenous production of about 2584 TMT.

(c) In addition to the LPG plants already set up by GAS Authority of India Ltd. at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh and Vagodia in Gujarat, they are setting up an LPG plant at Lakwa in Assam.

[*Translation*]

Bottling Plant at Jalgaon

460. DR. GUN DANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a bottling plant of Bharat petroleum at Jalgaon (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the number of gas cylinders filled daily at this bottling plant;

(c) whether this plant has the potential of filling more cylinders;

(d) if so, the steps taken to utilize it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 8000 cylinders per day on a two shift basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has a proposal to augment the bottling capacity of this plant.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Privatisation of Oil Companies

461. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to privatise Oil Companies;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been finalised in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Agreement between India and China Re. Geophysical & Mineral Resources

462. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been

signed between India and China for mutual cooperation in the field of geophysics and mineral resources in January 1993; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the Govt. level on 18th January, 1993 at New Delhi for promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of geology and mineral resources by providing for:

- a) exchange of scientists, experts and delegations and training of personnel;
- b) joint organization of workshops, seminars and symposia;
- c) exchange of published scientific and technical information geological publications, specimen and standard samples.

A programme of cooperation through exchange of delegations for the calendar years 1993 and 1994 has also been agreed to by the two Governments as part of the Memorandum of Understanding.

[English]

Compressed Natural Gas as Alternative Fuel

463. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has proposed the introduction of compressed

natural gas as a viable alternative fuel in the transport sector;

(b) if so, whether the technical viability of converting vehicles to run on compressed natural gas has been established; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and quantity of diesel and petrol likely to be saved by use of compressed natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation is participating with the Gas Authority of India Ltd. in its pilot project for using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as an alternative fuel to petrol in Delhi, Bombay and Baroda. The technology of using CNG in the road transport vehicles is well-established but its adaptation to various types of vehicles plying in this country needs to be optimised technically and its financial viability established. As the project is in the experimental phase, it is too early to quantify the savings of petrol and diesel by the use of CNG.

Praveen and Pragma Examination

464. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees appeared and passed Praveen and Pragma examinations separately from Guwahati during each of the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the number of trainees enrolled during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the gap between the number of enrolment and the number of examinees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a)

Year	Trainees PRAVEEN	Appeared PRAGYA	Trainees PRAVEEN	Passed PRAGYA
1	2	3	4	5
1991	587 (392)	384 (271)	468	337
1992	425(305)	424 (365)	373	376

Figures in brackets are with reference to trainees enrolled.

(b)	Year	Number of Trainees enrolled	
		Praveen	Pragya
	1	2	3
	1991	511	345
	1992	499	480

(c) Instructions have been issued making it compulsory for the trainees to appear in the examinations once they are enrolled.

New Wholesale Coal Distribution System

465. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently launched a new wholesale coal distribution system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the consumers are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) and (b). Coal India Ltd. have launched a scheme for developing wholesale trade in coal. Under this scheme, the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. will appoint

wholesale dealers on the basis of applications through open advertisements. It is stipulated that each dealer shall lift atleast 3000 tonnes or coal per month Coal sold will be under Liberalised Sale Scheme. Dealers will have the freedom to sell coal and fix prices for such sale. Coal India Ltd. have already advertised the scheme inviting applications for appointment of wholesale dealers.

(c) Since these wholesale dealers will be located near the consumption centres, coal will be readily available to small consumers from a nearby source.

Militant Activities in J & K

466. SHRI PARASRAM BHAROWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of murder, extortion, forcible induction into terrorist rank, kidnapping of women and rape reported in Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of girls kidnapped by militants in the State bring each of the last six months;

(c) the number of such girls rescued from the clutches of militants; and

(d) the measures being taken to check such incidents?

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

[Translation]

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

467.DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of life saving drugs in various major hospitals of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to make available life saving drugs in all the major hospitals of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No serious shortage of life saving drugs has been reported by the major Central Government Hospitals in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Decontrol of Coal Fields

468.SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol the coal fields in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of coal have increased indiscriminately ever since the Government had acquired control on coal fields; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Independent Directorate for Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicines

469. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been urged to set up an independent Directorate for Ayurveda and Unani Systems of Medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered feasible at this stage to set up a separate Directorate for Ayurveda for the present, since an independent Division for Indian Systems of

Medicine along with a number of organisations already exist for the development of Indian Systems of medicine in the Ministry.

[Translation]

Shortage of Petroleum Products

470. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of petroleum products such as diesel, petrol and L.P.G. in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of these essential products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The demand of petroleum products such as diesel and petrol has been met, by and large, in full in various parts of the country. However, when any shortage comes to notice, appropriate action is promptly taken. To increase the availability of LPG and S.K.O. in the country, the facility of parallel marketing for import, distribution and sale by private entrepreneurs at market prices has also been announced by the Government recently.

[English]

Losses in Oil Sector

471. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India lost nearly \$ 2 billion between 1986 and 1990 as a result of the inefficient use of investible resources in the oil sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to curb such type of losses in the oil sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). In a Memorandum prepared by the World Bank, a reference has been made to investment deficiencies in the oil sector.

(c) and (d). The containment of flaring of gas, ONGC have undertaken the Gas Flaring Reduction Project in the Western offshore region at an estimated cost of US \$ 3.2 billion. Projects to reduce flaring are also being implemented in Gujarat and Assam. For maintaining the health of the reservoir, ONGC have taken up rectificatory measures as suggested by the Dasgupta Committee.

Alloement of LPG Dealerships to handicapped Persons

472. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any declaration was made by the Government on the occasion of World Handicap Day Celebration dated March 15, 1992 to allocate 71/2% quota for LPG dealerships to physically handicapped persons; and

(b) if so, the details of such physically handicapped persons to whom LPG dealerships have been granted after the declaration is made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA): (a) and (b). According to the existing policy 7.5% of all dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products to be awarded in each State/U.T. through the Oil Selection Boards are reserved for Physically Handicapped persons. 8 LPG distributorships have been allotted by Government to the physically handicapped persons under the discretionary powers of Government since March 15, 1992, and Oil Selection Boards have just commenced their work.

Recovery of Payment of Coal India Limited

474. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI KESHRI LAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding dues of the Coal India Limited against each of the Government departments/institutions and Steel companies till December, 1992; and

(b) the steps taken for recovery of outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):
(a) The details of outstanding dues of Coal India Limited against each of Government Departments/Organisations till December, 1992 are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Government Deptts/Organisations</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	8
2.	Badapur Thermal Power Station	182
3.	Bihar State Electricity Board	13
4.	Bharat Alluminium Co. Ltd.	1
5.	Cement Corporation of India	3
6.	Damodar Valley Corporation	226
7.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	39
8.	Defence Department	5
9.	Durgapur Project Ltd.	65
10.	Fertilizer Corporation of India	41
11.	Gujarat Electricity Board	132
12.	Haryana State Electricity Board	82

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Government Depts/Organisations</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	1
14.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	42
16.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	274
17.	Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation	6
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation	105
19.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	6
20.	Orissa State Electricity Board	8
21.	Punjab State Electricity Board	137
22.	Railways	63
23.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	20
24.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	281
25.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	252
27.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	252
28.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	104
Total		2304

(b) Steps taken to recover outstanding dues are:

Letter of Credit.

- (i) All power units commissioned after 1.4.89 were being supplied coal only against advance payments or against revolving

- (ii) The Government of India have decided to adjust all undisputed coal sales outstanding as on 31.5.90 against the Central Assistance to the State plans

payable to the State Governments, whose State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities had defaulted, in four equal annual instalments. So far three instalments have been received.

- (iii) As a result of mounting arrears of outstanding dues, Ministry of Coal advised CIL to start supplying coal to the State Electricity Boards only against advance payments. This scheme which is better known as 'Cash and Carry Scheme' was introduced w.e.f. 1.10.91.
- (iv) State Governments have been requested to persuade/enable State Electricity Boards to clear the outstanding dues at the earliest.

[Translation]

Population Clocks

475. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the locations of the population clocks installed so far in the country;
- (b) whether the Government propose to install more such clocks in other parts of the country also;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Population Clocks have been installed at:

-
- (i) Inter State Bus Terminus, Delhi.
- (ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (iii) Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- (iv) Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
- (v) Tribune Office, Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). Funding of two modified population clocks has been decided. Orders have been placed and venues for installation are under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Orphans for Adoption

476. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of children are being taken out abroad for adoption every year from various orphanages of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The details

asked for are given in the Statement 'A' attached.

(c) In accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court in the case entitled. L.K. Pandey Vs. Union of India, the Ministry of

Welfare has set up a Central Adoptions Resource Agency. The task of the Agency is to monitor and regulate the inter-country adoptions and to keep a watch over the performance of voluntary organisations in promoting in-country adoptions.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of children sent abroad for adoption during 1990, 1991 and 1992

Sl.No.	Name of State	Year 1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	20	48
2.	Bihar	3	-	-
3.	Delhi	242	210	200
4.	Goa	24	22	10
5.	Gujarat	14	31	12
6.	Haryana	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	94	73	76
8.	Kerala	32	48	43
9.	Maharashtra	374	305	277
10.	Orissa	3	13	0
11.	Pondicherry	13	8	3
12.	Punjab	-	-	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	99	88	79

Sl.No.	Name of State	Year 1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
14.	West Bengal	337	363	249
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	-
	Total	1272	1190	1007

Note: In the remaining States adoptions have been reported.

*[Translation]***Life Saving Drugs to
Poor**

477. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether life saving drugs and other
medicines are provided free of cost to the
poor people in the Government hospitals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the other facilities provided to the
poor in the Government hospitals and the

criteria for providing these facilities; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the
financial allocation to these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Free diagnostic and investigative
facilities are provided to all persons from the
weaker sections. Operations and post
operative services are also performed free
of cost.

(d) In the Central Government Hospitals
the financial allocations was enhanced as
indicated below:

STATEMENT

	1991-92		1992-93	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	2	3	4	5
1				
Safdarjang Hosp.	450	2092	1100	2555
Dr. R.M.L. Hosp.	320	1182	705	1486
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kriplani Hospital.	95	963	410	1269.5
JIPMER, Pondicherry	130	579	705	620

Property Tax

478. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the High-power Committee on property tax regarding the property tax in Delhi;

(b) the action taken on those recommendations;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to amend the Delhi Municipal Act relating to the provision of property tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Broadly the recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- (i) The determination of the rateable values may be delinked from the Rent Control Act.
- (ii) The rented properties by assessed on the basis of actual rents and where the actual rents are deflated, on the basis of market rents, to be fixed by the Panel of Assessors.
- (iii) The self occupied properties be assessed on the basis of cost paid by the owner/purchaser of the property and not on the basis of its reasonable cost of construction and marketed price of the land at the commencement of construction.
- (iv) The rate of taxes in the M.C.D area be reduced while in the

case of NDMC area these may be increased so that the rate of taxes in the MCD and NDMC area are the same. The rate of taxes suggested by the Committee are as under:-

Residential properties	From 12.5% to 20%
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Non-Residential Properties	From 15% to 25%
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Special category of properties	From 20% to 30%
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The Committee has also suggested payment of property tax on self assessment basis.

The first appeal against the assessments is to lie to the Departmental officers and 2nd appeal to a Tribunal.

(b) to (e). The proposals of the Delhi Administration in respect of these recommendations are under examination.

Production of Oil from Bombay High

479. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are emphasising to extract adequate quantity of oil from Bombay High keeping in view the growing competition from the Arab countries and the present crisis of oil supply; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Presently, the production of oil from Bombay High oilfield is

being regulated in view of rectificatory measures aimed at restoring reservoir health. These measures are expected to optimise the extraction of crude oil from the reservoir.

[English]

Ex-Military Personnel involved in Spying Activities

480. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question NO. 2251 on March 13, 1989 regarding ex-military personnel involved in

spying activities and state:

(a) whether trial/investigation into alleged involvement of ex-military personnel in the spying activities has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (c). According to available information, the latest position of the four cases in question is as under:-

<i>Name/Designation of accused person</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1	2
1. Brig. (Rtd.) R.S. Deol	Pending trial in court
2. Lt. Genl. (Rtd.) Nirmal Puri	Pending trial in court.
3. Capt. (Rtd.) B.K. Subha Rao	The State Govt. of Maharashtra had filed appeals in the Supreme Court in 1991. The case is subjudice.
4. Capt. (Rtd.) S.K. Kapur	The case was closed as the allegation could not be substantiated.

[Translation]

Ban on Political Parties/ Organisations

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

(a) the names of the organisations/ political parties which have been banned by the Union Government during the last three months;

(b) the reasons for imposing a ban on them;

(c) whether the Union Government considering to ban some other organisations/ political parties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the basis and the objectives of imposing such ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The names of the Organisations banned during the last three months are:-

1. Bodo Security Force
2. United Liberation Front of Asom
3. National Socialist Council of Nagaland.
4. Jamaat-e-Islami Hind.
5. Islamic Sewak Sangh.
6. Vishwa Hindu Parishad.
7. Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh
8. Bajrang Dal.

(b) While some of these Organisation have been banned due to their activities to disrupt the soverignity and integrity of India in some of the others, it was found that their activities promoted hatred and ill-will between different communities.

(c) to (e). The question of banning organisations is kept under continuous review by the Government.

Coal Mines in Bihar

482. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines in Bihar and the number of labourers working therein;

(b) the total production of coal made in these mines during 1991-92 and during the period from 1st March, 1992 till date; and

(c) the profit earned from these coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA).

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Exploration of Mines

483. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on exploration of mines during 1991-92;

(b) the percentage of increase in production as compared to previous two years;

(c) the total amount spent on exploration of Tosham (Haryana) Copper mine and the percentage of increase in production as compared to 1990-91; and

(d) if the production has not been increased, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The total amount spent by the Government on exploration of minerals during the year 1991-92 was Rs. 9.04 crores (operational expenditure) in Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Rs. 13.59 crores in Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) on Promotional basis.

(b) The total value of Mineral production in the country has shown an increase of 3.26% and 3.11% during 1991-92 and 1990-91 over the corresponding previous years respectively.

(c) There is no mining of copper in Tosham, Haryana.

(d) Does not arise.

Gas Cracker Complex at Auraiya

484. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked the Gas Authority of India to set up a Gas Cracker Complex at Auraiya in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh in September, 1989;

(b) whether the project has been set up;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Government's approval for the project has been given in September 1992 and the project, with an approved cost of Rs. 2941.48 crores is now under implementation.

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Rajasthan

485. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks identified in different parts of the country for exploration of oil by Indian and International companies as on December 31, 1992;

(b) whether some more blocks have recently been identified for exploration by ONGC;

(c) if so, whether any block has been identified in the Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA): (a) to (d). In the Fourth Round of Bidding floated in September, 1991, 72 blocks (39 offshore and 33 onshore) including 5 in Rajasthan were offered for exploration to companies. The contract for one block in the Barmer-Sanchor basin area in Rajasthan has been awarded to a consortium led by M/s. Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, U.S.A. In the Fifth Round floated in January, 1993, 45 blocks (29 offshore, 15 on shore and one onshore block extending into offshore) have been offered, of which 5 fall in the State of Rajasthan.

Lease for Mining in Orissa

486. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have urged the Government of Orissa to review the existing policy of granting lease for various mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Diabetes Control

487. PROF. ASHOK ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming increase in the prevalence of diabetes in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control diabetes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no date to suggest that there is an alarming increase in the prevalence of diabetes in the country.

(b) As part of health education activities, the Central Health Education Bureau and other Institutes of this Ministry have been disseminating information on various health programmes including diabetes.

Lead Toxicity

488. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lead toxicity affects brain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lead levels among children of Delhi are found to be three to four times higher as compared to the children of Europe; and

(d) if so, the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the abnormal increase of lead toxicity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Lead Toxicity can adversely affect the brain and is more commonly seen in children.

(c) ICMR has reported that no controlled studies have been carried out which would enable such comparison to be drawn.

(d) Action will be taken to check the harmful effects of lead toxicity through appropriate measures.

Pension to Freedom Fighters Widows

489. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases of widows of freedom fighters from West Bengal have been sanctioned during 1992;

(b) the number of such cases which are still pending; and

(c) the steps taken for expeditious disposal and when these cases are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). During the year 1992, pension was sanctioned/transferred in favour of 89 widows of freedom fighters from the State of West Bengal. From May, 1992, a simplified procedure regarding transfer of pension to widows has been introduced whereby the disbursing officers at the local level have been authorised to transfer the pension. Applications for transfer of pension in favour of widows of such of the freedom fighters who were already in receipt of pension from the central revenues are, therefore, no longer required to be made to the Central Government.

As at present, 31 cases relating to sanction of family pension to widows of such of the freedom fighters in whose favour pension had been sanctioned but who died before issue of Pension Payment Order are pending consideration with the Government. These are being processed for expeditious disposal on a priority basis.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Gujarat

490. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes sanctioned during Eighth Plan period for exploring the possibility of oil and natural gas in the coastal area of Gujarat State; and

(b) the details of the present possibility to explore the oil and natural gas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) In addition to the seismic surveys, ONGC propose to drill 424 exploratory wells in the State of Gujarat during the VIII Plan period.

(b) The possibility of exploring oil and natural gas in the State exists mainly within the areas of Bechrapi, Khambel, Jotana, Nandasan, Langhnaj, Mansa, Limborda, Gamij, Nandaj, Palej, Gandhar, Pakhajan and Nada falling in the Cambay Basin.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Gas to Gas Based Power Projects in Bihar

491. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have urged the Union Government to supply gas for the gas based power projects in the State;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (b). Requests have been

received from time to time to extend the HBJ pipeline to Bihar.

(c) In view of non-availability of surplus gas it has not been possible to consider any extension of the HBJ pipeline to on any allocations in Bihar.

Oil Exploration Survey in Jabera

492. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any oil exploration survey has been made at Jabera in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether drilling operation has been started at this site; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). On the basis of surveys, an exploratory well - Jabera-I was drilled upto a depth of 3610 m and it was abandoned, since on testing, no oil or gas in commercial quantities was obtained.

[*English*]

Exploration of Minerals in Rajasthan

493. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance from any international agencies had sought for the development and exploration of minerals in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Indo-French Protocol, technical assistance from BRGM/MOPA, France has been taken for the following exploration projects in Rajasthan:-

1. Evaluation of rock phosphate deposits in Rajasthan.
2. Potash exploration in Rajasthan.
3. Evaluation and definition of an exploration strategy of copper deposits along Khetri belt in Rajasthan.
4. Consultancy work for exploration of leadzinc in Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Job for those whose land Acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant

494. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant so far;
- (b) the number of persons out of the land owners or their dependants who have been provided jobs so far;
- (c) the number of such persons who are yet to be provided jobs; and
- (d) the time by which jobs would be provided to all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Total area of land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant stands at 31030.47 acres.

(b) According to Steel Authority of India Limited, employment has been provided to 14582 persons belonging to displaced families.

(c) and (d). All the persons who have been identified as on 5.9.1990 as belonging to displaced families, have been provided employment.

[English]

Minorities Commission

495. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission continues to operate under the Resolution of 1978 or has been reconstituted under the Central Act;

(b) the names of present members of the commission;

(c) whether the post of Chairman has fall on vacant; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Minorities Commission continued to operate under the Resolution of 1978.

(b) S/Shri B.S. Ramoowalia, Bakin Pert, Ven Thambaviriyu and M. Varadarajan are the Members of the Commission at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The National Commission for Minorities to be constituted under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 will replace the existing Commission. The Question of constitution of the statutory

Commission is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

In Foreign Countries.

496. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission has signed any agreement to
set up Turbines in the other countries during
the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Bihar

497. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in North-Bihar where
drilling work for exploration of oil and natural
gas has been undertaken so far and the
results thereof;

(b) the action being taken by the
Government to continue the drilling operation
in Dullanipati of Madhubani district and
Raxaul and Bagah in East and West
Champaran respectively.

(c) whether the Government propose to
shift drilling machinery and concerned office
from Bihar; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) to (d). ONGC has drilled sic
wells in Bihar, namely, Purnea-1, Raxaul-1,
Gandak-1, Madhubani-1, Ganauli-1 and
Radmaha-1, without any discovery of
commercial hydrocarbons. In the absence of
encouraging leads to support further drilling,
ONGC has decided to shift its rig from Bihar
but an office will be maintained in Bihar.
ONGC has planned 1230 SLK of Seismic
surveys in Bihar in the 8th Plan. Oil India
Limited has also applied for a Petroleum.
Exploration Licence for 17,500 sq. kms. in
Bihar which has been recommended by the
Central Government but this has remained
pending with the State Government for quite
some time. O.I.L also intends to start seismic
surveys in Bihar once this licence is granted.
Resumption of drilling can only depend on
encouraging leads from future surveys.

[*English*]

Suspension of Supply of Crude Oil by Malaysia

498. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaysia has unilaterally
suspended supply of crude oil against the
contract signed between the two countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outcome of the steps taken by
the Government to resolve the issues involved
in the suspension of crude oil by Malaysia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Development Boards in
Maharashtra**

499. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan in Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up these Boards; and

(c) when these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The question of setting up of Development Boards in Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution is still under examination. Looking to the complex issues involved, it is not possible to indicate any definite time-frame for a final decision in the matter at this stage.

**NIC Meeting to Discuss
Communalism**

500. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convene a meeting of the National Integration

Council to discuss the issue of communalism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Gold Mines

501. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new gold mines have been explored in India in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof and probable reserve of such mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) have been carrying out survey and exploration for gold in about 40 investigations in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

As a result of exploration in recent years following gold reserves have been established by GSI in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State/Area	Reserves in million tonnes	Grade in gms/tonne
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
(i)	Bhadramanalle	0.036	2.34
(ii)	Surapalle	0.114	5.0
(iii)	Chigargunta-Block-IV (West)	0.60	3.34
(iv)	Chigargunta-North Block-I	0.030	12.34
(v)	Ramapuram	0.075	6.24
(vi)	Kottapalle	0.033	3.29
(vii)	Mollappakonda	0.773	3.50
(viii)	Old Bisanattam	0.134	5.10
<i>Karnataka</i>			
(i)	Chincherggi	0.06	5.00
(ii)	Tuppadhur	0.089	3.95
(iii)	Sangli Mines	5.5	3.77
(iv)	Kempinkoto	3.5	1.22

Sl.No.	State/Area	Reserves in million tonnes	Grade in gms/tonne
1	2	3	4
(v)	Rijjanhalli	0.69	3.47
(vi)	Uti	0.88	4.00
(vii)	Wandalli	0.65	4.00
(viii)	Kadoni	0.064	4.00
(ix)	Mysore Mine	0.23	3.00
(x)	Hosur Champion	1.63	2.60
(xi)	Bellara	0.25	4.50

Anti-Rabies Treatment

502. DR. N. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported due to rabies in each State during last three years;

(b) the effective steps taken to control rabies in the country;

(c) whether several Government hospitals in the country do not have adequate facility for treatment of rabies; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Statement showing deaths due to Dog bite reported by States/

UTs during 1990, 1991 and 1992 is attached. However, there could be a large number of unreported deaths on this account.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture launched a National Canine Rabies Control Programme during VI Five Year Plan. Under this programme, 30 rabies control units have been set up in different States to supplement the activities undertaken by State Governments and local bodies.

(c) There is no such report.

(d) Does not arise.

(viii) implementation special schemes in 90 demographically poor districts.

(c). The total expenditure incurred under the Family Welfare Programme in the States/ Union Territories during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 578.10 Crores Rs. 722.08 Crores and Rs. 785.70 Crores respectively.

STATEMENT

Deaths due to Dog Bite.

Reported by States/UTs in India during 1990, 1991 and 1992

S.No.	States/UTs	Period upto 1992				
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91	95	16	Aug.	Aug.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	Aug.	Aug.
3.	Assam	7	0	8	June	June
4.	Bihar	2	+	+		
5.	Goa	1	2	0		
6.	Gujarat	17	5	7	Nov	Nov
7.	Haryana	0	0	0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	Aug.	Aug.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	May	May
10.	Karnataka	40	45	29	Dec	Dec
11.	Kerala	33	27	21	Nov	Nov
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	7	2	Sept.	Sept.

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Period upto 1992				
		1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra			80	110	121
14.	Manipur			0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya			0	0	0
16.	Mizoram			0	0	0
17.	Nagaland			0	1	0
18.	Orissa			12	9	6
19.	Punjab			0	1	0
20.	Rajasthan			5	4	03
21.	Sikkim			0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu			18	3	0
23.	Tripura			0	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh			0	2	0
25.	West Bengal			337	278	145
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			0	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1990	1991	Period upto 1992	
1	2	3	4	5	
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	+	
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	
30.	Delhi	18	31	27	
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nov.
32.	Pondicherry	11	16	11	Nov.

Note: 0 - Nil

+ - Not available.

Date is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

Visit of Minorities Commission

503. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of Minorities Commission visited to strife-torn areas in different States after the Ayodhya fallout on December 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). As intimated by the Minorities Commission, during the period from 15th December, 1992 to 15th February, 1993, on various dates, the Members of the Commission visited Jaipur,

Ahmedabad, Surat, Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Aligarh, Khurja, Bulandshahar, Gurgaon, Calcutta, Bangalore and Nagpur and a few affected districts in Assam.

(c) The Commission has intimated that a report will be sent to the Government in due course.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Government Hospitals

504. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the financial assistance provided to the Government hospitals during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Budget allocations (Revenue) in respect of major Central Government hospitals during the last three years are as-under:-

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospitals	Year		(Rs. in crores)			
		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Budget Plan	Estimates Non-Plan	Budget Plan	Estimates Non-Plan	Revised Plan Estimates Non-Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sardarjung Hospital, New Delhi	2.10	19.07	4.66	20.92	11.00	25.55
2.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	1.65	10.62	3.30	11.82	7.05	14.86
3.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital New Delhi.	1.06	8.75	0.95	9.63	4.10	12.695
4.	JEPMER, Pondicherry	1.00	5.55	1.75	5.79	7.05	6.28

I.C.M.R. Projects

505. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects functioning under the Indian Council of Medical Research in the country at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to launch a new project during 1993-94; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that at present 517 projects under different categories are functioning under the Council.

(b) and (c). The ICMR takes up new projects subject to availability of funds, drugs, protocols and clearance from appropriate authorities.

[Translation]

Losses suffered by Coal India Ltd.

506. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has been incurring heavy losses at present; and

(b) if so, the Financial status of Coal India Ltd. at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) No Sir.

(b) According to the annual report of Coal India Limited (CIL) they earned a profit of Rs. 167.07 crores during 1991-92. The cumulative loss of CIL according to the

report was 2353.99 crores as at the end of 1991-92.

[English]

Propagation of Ayurved

507. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a concrete and well defined plan for the promotion, preservation, development and propagation of Ayurved and other indigenous systems of medicines during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the financial allocations provided during 1992-93 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. During the Eighth Five Year Plan for promoting Ayurveda, Greater emphasis is given on improving the quality of education through schemes for strengthening of Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine; Upgrading the Departments for higher education; Reorientation & training programmes for teachers and practitioners of ISM; and also cultivation and development of Medicinal Plants.

(b) The financial allocations provided during 1992-93 under plan for Indian Systems of Medicine is Rs. 11.80 crores.

Drug Control Machinery in Delhi

508. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs control machinery of Delhi Administration is ill-equipped and

under-staffed to check the increasing cases of sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to strengthen the machinery;

(c) the number of units manufacturing drugs, medicines, cosmetics etc. inspected during each of the last three years; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The existing drug control machinery of Delhi Administration is being strengthened by filling up vacant posts and establishing a combined Food and Drug Laboratory.

• (c) The units inspected during 1990, 1991 and 1992 are 1012, 877 and 934 respectively.

(d) Prosecution has been launched against guilty manufacturers, besides cancellation and suspension of licences in appropriate cases.

Heart Diseases

509. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether urbanites are more prone to heart disease as compared to slum dwellers according to the study by the ICMR;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to educate the urbanites for prevention of heart diseases; and

(c) the total number of persons affected by heart disease in the metropolitan cities during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) ICMR does not have any such information.

(b) Prevention of heart diseases is part of the health education programme of the govt.

(c) There is no data available in this regard.

Customers with Gas Agencies

510. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the gas agencies in the country are irked by unequal distribution of customers and have also represented in this regard to the Government;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken for redressal of the inequalities in this regard;

(c) the maximum and minimum number of customers which are registered with the gas agencies in Maharashtra; and

(d) the manner in which inter-company and intra-company inequalities are proposed to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The number of LPG customers with different distributors varies from place to place depending on the population of the town, pattern of consumption, age of the distributorship and availability of product, and the details are not maintained by Government.

(c). Maximum - 37584 (distributorship operated by cooperative society - No ceiling limit under rules)

Minimum - 342.

466.06 MMT and 219.838 BCM, respectively.

(d) The problem of unequal distribution of LPG customers is solved by restructuring of distributorships operating much above the ceiling within the same company. However, inter-company restructuring has not been found feasible so far due to accounting problem of equipment, deposits etc. In order to improve the viability of the new distributorships, the oil companies have been advised to release at least 1000 LPG connections at the time of commissioning of such distributorships.

Drilling of Oil and Natural Gas in Bombay High field

511. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places in which drilling/recovery of oil and natural gas was done in Bombay High field;

(b) the expected volume of oil and natural gas in Bombay High field;

(c) the economic life of the Bombay High field;

(d) whether our neighbouring country is also able to tap oil and natural gas from the Bombay High Field; and

(e) if so, the step taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As on 1.1.93, 475 development wells have been drilled for recovering Oil and Gas in Bombay High.

(b) As on 1.1.92, the recoverable oil (including condensate) and gas reserves are

(c) As per present indications the economic life of field, with pressure maintenance, is expected up to 2010.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to States

512. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently imposed out in the supply of Kerosene oil to States;

(b) if so, the details of the demand and cut imposed, State-wise; and

(c) the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Dual Citizenship to NRIs

513. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to grant dual citizenship to the non-resident Indians;

(b) whether the non-resident Indian Industrialists have also urged the Government to grant them dual citizenship; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The demand for dual citizenship has been raised by certain organisations of NRIs in several for in the recent past. The Government have not accepted the demand for a dual citizenship as the concept was not consistent with the Constitution of India and the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[English]

Steel and Iron Producing Industries

514. PROF. (SMT.) RITA VERMA:
SHRICHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government propose to give a package of incentives to steel and iron producing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Some proposals are under consideration of Government, details of which would be available in due course.

Fake LPG Cylinders

515. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is widespread use of fake LPG cylinders in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of fake LPG cylinders seized in the State during 1992; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check the malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). 253 suspected spurious cylinders were detected at the LPG bottling plants located in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92.

(c) Field Officers of the Oil Companies keep a watch on the circulation of spurious cylinders in the system. Raids are conducted on suspected premises. Whenever spurious cylinders are detected by the Oil Marketing Companies, they are immediately destroyed. When such cylinders are detected from the LPG agencies transporters, they are issued caution/ warning letters and a penalty of Rs. 1500 per spurious cylinder is levied.

Joint Ventures Between World Oil Majors and ONGC

516. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to permit new joint venture agreements between World Oil majors and the Oil and Natural Gas commission (ONGC) to enhance crude oil production from the existing big fields, both offshore and onshore, through induction of the latest technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

[English]

Primary Health Centres in West Bengal

517. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres opened in West Bengal so far;

(b) the number of doctors and other staff working in these Centres;

(c) the reasons for not posting doctors in some of the Centres so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more Centres in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are 1,544 Primary Health Centres as on 31.3.1990.

(b) Doctors - 1,203

Health Assistants - 947
(Female/LHVs)

Health Assistants
Male - 1,689

(c) The postings of doctors and other staff at Primary Health Centres is made by the State Government.

(d) and (e). The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 7 additional Primary Health Centres for West Bengal during the Eighth Five Year Plan period under the Minimum Needs Programme. during 1993-94 the target is to set up 15 additional Primary Health Centres.

Supply of Gas from HBJ Pipeline for Non-Fertilizer Use

518. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether HBJ pipeline is essentially to carry gas for manufacturing fertilisers;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any commitment for supply of gas from HBJ pipeline for non-fertiliser use; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). While the HBJ Pipeline was originally conceived to supply gas to six fertilizer plants, subsequently allocations of gas from the pipeline have been made for non-fertilizer use also. This was done keeping in view the delay in the setting up of three of the six fertilizer plants, requirements of critical core sectors such as power, sponge iron etc. and best economic use of the heavier fractions of gas in LPG and petrochemical production.

Modernisation of Police Force

519. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for modernisation of police force particularly in view of the December-January riots in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESHPILOT): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, assistance amounting to Rs. 251.29 lakhs has been given to the Government of Maharashtra as per the proposal received from the State Government in November, 1992.

[Translation]

Arrest of Militants in Delhi

520. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some militants who had come to Delhi to create disturbances on the occasion of Republic Day this year have been arrested;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of arms and ammunition seized from them; and

(d) the action taken/being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four militants of Khalistan Commando Force (Punjab Faction) have been arrested on 23.1.93 in case FIR No. 61 u/s 25/54/59 Arms Act and 3/4/5 TADA at Police Station, New Delhi Railway Station.

(c) (i) One. 30 bore Pistol of Chinese make with 8 live cartridges and (ii) a remote control device, "MAX 6, Multiple function FM digital proportional Radio Control System", having six channels of 72 MHZ, of Japanese make, and capable of triggering off four explosions simultaneously at different places, from a distance of two kilometers, were seized.

(d) All the arrested persons are at present in judicial custody.

[English]

Import of Bio-Pesticides

521. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported Bio-pesticides from Russia recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bio-pesticides can be indigenously manufactured at a lower cost;

(d) if so, the reasons for import of these pesticides at higher cost;

(e) whether the Government have evaluated the results of Delta Mathrine and Bio-Pesticide;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the measures taken for the complete eradication of malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 40 Metric Tons of Bacillus Sphaericus (Spherix) and 10 Metric Tons of Bacillus Thuringiensis israelensis (Bactoculiside) have been imported from Russia.

(c) and (d). Though these Biopesticides are produced by various agencies in the country and abroad, the Malaria Research Centre (MRC) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, has found that these preparations are not satisfactory for field application. Biopesticides of Russian origin have been found to be effective for controlling mosquito breeding in trials conducted by MRC. Therefore, Russian Biopesticides have been imported for conducting extensive field trials, to test their efficacy and safety.

(e) and (f). Results of the extended field trials of Delta Methrine will be evaluated by the Technical Advisory Committee on Malaria in respect of its efficacy in controlling malaria and its effect on human toxicity.

MRC has launched the field trials of the Biopesticides and, therefore, results would be evaluated in due course.

(g) While complete eradication of malaria is not considered feasible, the following measures have been taken for controlling it:-

1) *Anti Vector Measures*

a) *Chemical methods*

- Spraying with appropriate insecticides like D D T/B H C/ Malathion.
- Field trials with synthetic pyrethroids in selected areas in the country.
- Weekly application of anti-larval chemicals in water bodies in urban areas.

b) *Biological methods*

- Introduction of larvivorous fishes, wherever feasible.

Trials with Biocides as effective anti-larval measure.

2) *Environmental Methods*

Environmental modifications and manipulations are being undertaken to effectively contain mosquito breeding.

3) *Anti-Parasitic Measures*

- Case detection and prompt treatment.
- Research on newer anti-malaria drugs for treatment of Chloroquine resistant p. Falciparum malaria.

4) In order to meet the complex problem of controlling malaria in tribal areas, a Task Force was set up around mid 1992. Its final report is expected soon. On the basis of this report, it is proposed to devise a new strategy for control of malaria in tribal areas and implement it as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme in the seven States of the North-East and through the assistance of the World Bank in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Sri Lankan Refugees

522. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees has lodged any complaint with the Union Government regarding repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees;

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

(c) the total number of Sri Lankan refugees in India;

(d) the total number of them repatriated so far;

(e) the number of them repatriated during the last six months; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for their repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there are 1,13,377 Sri Lankan refugees in India.

(d) From 20th January, 1992 to 1st October, 1992 29,102 Sri Lankan refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka.

(e) During the last six months viz. from September, 1992 to date, 5067 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka.

(f) The Government of Tamil Nadu has from time to time been identifying those refugees, who are willing to return. As and when adequate number are located, their repatriation is arranged by sea/Air, depending upon the convenience of the Sri Lankan Government to receive them.

[Translation]

Supply of Gas to Maharashtra and Gujarat

523. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNE
CHIKHALIA:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America is providing assistance in the supply of gas in Maharashtra and Gujarat under an agreement signed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hostels for SC/ST Students

+ 524. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the hostels constructed for the SC/ST students have been closed;

(b) if so, the details of the hostels closed during each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by the Union Government to check this practice?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAMKESRI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Action proposed to be taken by the Union Government shall be decided on receipt of detailed particulars from the various State Governments/UT Administrations.

[English]

Sub-Inspectors (w) - 15

Stagnation in Delhi Police

Head Constables - 15

525. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Constables - 3833

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Big promotion plan for capa" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated December 31, 1992;

(b) if so, the number of policemen in Delhi Police working in the same post for 15 years or more category-wise;

(c) the steps taken to reduce the stagnation in the Delhi Police;

(d) whether Government are also considering to introduce time scale promotions in the Delhi Police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of policemen in Delhi Police working in the same post for 15 years or more is as under category-wise:

Inspectors	-	18
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Sub-Inspectors	-	157
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(c) to (e). The Delhi Police has moved a proposal for reducing stagnation in Delhi Police. The Delhi Administration has not so far made any recommendations in this regard to the Government of India. Improving the functioning of Delhi Police and its personnel is a continuous on-going process and all such proposals are examined, as and when received, keeping in view all aspects.

Prevention and Control of Diseases

526. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated originally towards prevention and control of diseases, population control and health education during 1992-93;

(b) whether the Government have subsequently enhanced the allocation under these heads;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The total funds originally allocated in the year 1992-93 for the prevention and control of diseases and population control have been enhanced. The original and revised allocations are as under:-

STATEMENT

Rs. in crores

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>Original Budget allocation 1992-93</i>	<i>Additional allocation during 1992-93</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Prevention and Control of diseases	198.90	86.28	285.18
2.	Population Control	1000.00	41.00	1041.00

(d) In regard to Health Education the original outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been retained. However, there are major components for Health Education included in most disease control programmes as well as family welfare, apart from this specific location.

ONGC

527. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI KESHRI LAL:
SHRI RAM BADAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri P.K. Kaul to examine the existing organisational structure of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have decided to convert ONGC into a Public Limited Company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The main recommendations of the P.K. Kaul Committee are:-

(i) to convert Oil & Natural Gas Commission into a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act.

(ii) to restructure ONGC into three companies each incorporated under the Companies Act.

(iii) to create Directorate General of Hydrocarbons as attached office under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(iv) Divestiture of 20% of the Capital of newly incorporated companies.

(b) Government have accepted the following recommendations for implementation:-

(i) to convert ONGC into a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act.

(ii) to create a directorate General of Hydrocarbons.

(iii) divestiture of 20% of the equity of the newly formed Company.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The new set up will be a Board managed company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 which among other things will facilitate greater flexibility to the organisation in raising resources from the capital market and easier structural

adjustments in response to needs.

Medical Facilities for Rural Areas

528. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide modern medical facilities to the people of rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Medical facilities to the people of rural areas are being provided through a network of sub-centres, primary health centres and the community health centres established in various parts of the country.

Scarcity of Domestic Coal in Bihar

529. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

SHRI MANJAY LAL:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the acute scarcity of domestic coal in Bihar;

(b) the existing supply of domestic coal to Bihar as against the demand and the reasons for short supply of domestic coal;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment the supply of domestic coal to Bihar to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been short supply of soft coke to the State of Bihar as also other States. As against the monthly allocation of 60,000 tonnes of soft coke for the State of Bihar, the total soft coke supplies during the period April, 1992 to January, 1993 have been to the tune of 2,64,00 tonnes. The reasons for shortfall in supplies of soft coke to Bihar are as follows:-

- (i) Restriction imposed by the Pollution Control Board, Bihar as a result of which the soft coke production in BCCL had to be curtailed.
- (ii) The Government of Bihar, pursuant to withdrawal of the provisions of the order controlling the distribution of soft coke in Bihar had stopped issuance of recommendations to the soft coke dealers affecting supplies.

(c) Following steps have been taken to augment the supply of coal based domestic fuel to the State of Bihar;

- (i) A relaxation has been obtained from Pollution Control Board, Bihar for manufacturing soft coke in BCCL. The production has started and 59,000 tonnes of soft coke has been produced during April-January, 1993.
- (ii) Govt. of Bihar has agreed for arranging lifting of soft coke through nominated persons/agencies.
- (iii) Steam coal in lieu of soft coke has also been offered to Bihar as domestic fuel.
- (iv) Coal India Ltd. has given linkages for briquetting and SSF units in the State of Bihar for manufacture of

briquettes and smokeless fuel.

- (v) A low temperature coal carbonisation plant has been set up at Dankuni near Calcutta which produces CILCOKE. This has a much higher heat value as compared to Soft Coke and is an ideal fuel for domestic use. Efforts are being made through the State Govt. to popularise the use of CILCOKE for domestic consumption.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Castes in SCs/STs List

+530. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a bill regarding inclusion of castes in SCs/STs list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the castes which are proposed to be included in the lists?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Proposals received for the inclusion/exclusion of certain communities in the lists of SC/ST are under examination. The question of introduction of a Bill will be considered after their finalisation.

[English]

Medical Colleges

531. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the recommendations regarding

guidelines for new medical colleges from the Sub-Committee constituted by the Medical Council of India (M.C.I.) following the promulgation of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance during August, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered these recommendations and approved them; and

(d) if not, the time bound programme for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme inter alia, provides for availability of land, a hospital of not less than 300 beds, essentially certificate from the State Government consent of affiliation from the University, provision of infra-structural facilities, technical and financial capability to establish and maintain the proposed college and acnilliary facilities etc. Prescribed by the Medical Council of India

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

Electropathy/Electro-Homeopathy System of Medicine

532. SHRI VISHWESHAWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the development and promotion of Electropathy/Electro-homoeopathy system of medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the present stage of development;

(c) whether the Government constituted an Expert committee for the recognition of this system of medicine;

(d) if so, when the report of this committee was submitted to the Government; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Reports have been received of institutions and practitioners claiming to provide education and treatment based on Electropathy/Electro-homoeopathy system of Medicine. The system has, however, not been recognised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report of the Expert Committee was submitted on 4-11-1991 Inquiry report and other relevant facts that the system called Electropathy could not be recognised.

(e) Government has already decided on the basis of an earlier Inquiry report and other relevant facts that the system called Electropathy could not be recognised.

Special Monitoring Cell to Deal with Naxalite Activities

533. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:
SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion to set up a Special Monitoring Cell to keep a vigil on the

activities of the Naxalites has been put forward to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs is monitoring the activities of the left wing extremist elements in cooperation and co-ordination with the concerned State Governments and other agencies. It has not been considered necessary to set up a Special Monitoring Cell.

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

[Translation]

Complaints Regarding Adulteration of Kerosene Oil in Petrol

534. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding adulteration of kerosene oil in petrol by the various petrol pumps;

(b) if so, the number of such petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh against which complaints have been received during 1992;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to check such type of adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). During July-December,

1992 complaints of adulteration were received against two retail outlets in U.P. The cases are being investigated.

India since, Nov. 1992.

[*Translation*]

(d) The following measures are taken to check adulteration in petrol:-

- i) regular and surprise inspections by Oil Company officials.
- ii) density check under MS & HSD Control Order, 1990.
- iii) doping of kerosene with furfural at selected locations.
- iv) surprise inspections by mobile laboratories.
- v) surprise inspections of retail outlets by State Government officials.

[*English*]

Zidovudine Anti-Aids Drug

535. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first anti-AIDS drug Zidovudine, manufactured in the country would hit the domestic market shortly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Drugs Controller (India) has permitted M/s Cipla to manufacture and market Zidovudine (also known as AZT) in India. The Company is reported to have made available the drug in

Eradication of Diseases

536. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases, the Government propose to lay stress on for eradication during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the proposed allocation thereof; and

(c) the details of the plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). During the Eighth Plan a total of Rs. 1116.00 crores has been allocated by the Central Government for disease eradication and control which inter-alia include, AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness, Cancer, Goiter and Guineaworm infestation. Hence, although, the original objective in respect of Malaria was eradication, this is no longer considered achievable Govt. is laying stress on the following diseases for eradication for which the allocations are as indicated alongside:

<i>Name of the programme</i>	<i>Allocation for 8th Five Year Plan</i>
1. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	140.00
2. National Guinea-work Eradication programme	1.00

Govt. is also laying stress on immunisation against diseases and eradication on neo-natal Tetanus and Poliomyelites as part of Universal

Immunisation Programme. The above are Centrally Sponsored/Central Programmes and the Statewise funding in 1992-93 is appended as *statement*.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise break-up of allocation of Central Assistance during 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Leprosy Eradication	Guinea-worm Eradication
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270.00	1.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	-
3.	Assam	23.00	-
4.	Bihar	140.00	-
5.	Goa	1.00	-
6.	Gujarat	50.00	1.60
7.	Haryana	8.00	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	-
10.	Karnataka	130.00	1.60
11.	Kerala	105.00	1.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	124.00	1.60

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Leprosy Eradication</i>	<i>Guinea-worm Eradication</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
13.	Maharashtra	85.00	-
14.	Manipur	2.00	-
15.	Meghalaya	6.00	-
16.	Mizoram	6.00	-
17.	Nagaland	4.00	-
18.	Orissa	145.00	-
19.	Punjab	8.50	-
20.	Rajasthan	34.00	3.15
21.	Sikkim	13.00	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	194.50	0.85
23.	Tripura	9.00	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	215.00	-
25.	West Bengal	110.00	-
26.	Pondicherry	8.50	-

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Leprosy Eradication		Guinea-worm Eradication	
1	2	3	4	3	4
27.	Chanidigarh	8.00	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	1.00	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	1.50	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	2.00	-	-	-
33.	Central Sector	672.50	60.00	-	-
Total		2400.00	72.00	-	-

[English]

Rise in Prices of Coal

537. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to further increase the prices of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of increase proposed to be made in this regard;

(d) the impact of price escalation on industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). The Government have revised w.e.f. 17.2.1993 the average prices of coal of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited to Rs. 364 per tonne and Rs. 434 per tonne as against their previous average prices of Rs. 322 per tonne and Rs. 388 per tonne respectively. The quantum of increase is 12.8 percent and 11.8 percent respectively.

(c) The revision of price of coal had become due since the indices of the various inputs had moved up in the formula prescribed by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(d) The impact of the increase in the price of coal has been estimated to be minimal to the various consumer industries. In case of power the impact is estimated to be only 2.9 paise per KWH. For steel industry the impact per tonne of production is estimated at Rs. 142.

[Translation]

Oldage Homes

+538. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Oldage Homes established so far in the country;

(b) the number of old persons admitted in these Oldage Homes and the facilities being provided to them;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more Oldage Homes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached

(b) About 890 old persons have been admitted in these oldage homes, and lodging/boarding, medical care and international facilities are being provided to them;

(c) and (d). Oldage homes are sanctioned on receipt of the viable proposals from the voluntary organisations to the State Governments/U.T. administrations.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Location of old age home
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Oldage Welfare Centre Plot No. 28, Huda Colony, Mianpur, via Chanda Nagar, Hyderabad.	Mianpur, Hyderabad.
2.	Hyderabad Zilla Mahila Mandulule Samakhya 8-3-898/1, Nagarjuna Nagar, Hyderabad.	Mianpur, Hyderabad.
3.	Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati.	Vanasthali, Renigunta Mandal, Chittoor town Distt. Chittoor.
4.	Sri Mahalakshmi Mahila Mandal 18-370, Bandavari Street, Chirala, Distt. Prakasam	Chirala, Distt. Prakasam.
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Dalithavarga Abhivruddi Sangam. 16/382, Gajula Street, Masapet, Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.
6.	Minorities and Weaker Sections Employees Welfare Association, Hyderabad.	Nacharam, Distt. Rangereddy.
7.	Rural Andhra Down-trodden Integrated Upliftment Society, Alicengar, Tarlupadu, Distt. Prakasam.	Tarlupadu, Distt. Prakasam.
<i>Assam</i>		
8.	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti Choarupati, Nagaon.	Chotarupati, Distt. Nagaon.

Sl.No	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Location of old age home
1	1. 2. 3.	3
	Karnataka	
9.	Gautam Welfare Society, Jagar, Gulbarga.	Jewargi Colony, Gulbarga.
	Kerala	
10.	St. Joseph's Deya Bhawan, Vallipilly, Ramapuram, Distt. Kottayam.	Ramapuram, Distt. Kottayam.
	Madhya Pradesh	
11.	Pramod Van Anand Dham, P.O. Janki Kund, Chitrkut, Distt. Satna	Chitrkut, Distt. Satna.
	Manipur	
12.	Centre for Social Development, Palace Compurt (West) Imphal	Imphal
13.	Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Asso. Imphal	Imphal
	Orissa	
14.	Bhairabi Club, At. Kurumpada, P.O. Hadapada, Distt. Puri.	Kuruimpada, P.O. Hadapada, Distt. Puri.
15.	Instt. of Social Welfare and Advancement for Rural Development At/P.O. Ukhunda, Distt. Keonjhar.	Champna sub-Division, Distt. Keonjhar.

Sl.No	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Location of old age home
1	2	3
16.	Nilanchal Seva Pratishthan, Dayavihar (Kasan), Distt. Puri.	Puri
17.	Subhadra Mehtan Seva Sadan G. Udayagiri, Distt. Phulbani, Orissa.	Gopalpur
18.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, Balliguda, Distt. Phulbani, Orissa.	Balliguda, Distt. Phulbani.
19.	Jankalyan Samiti, M.56, Bhimtangi, Bhubneshwar.	Padwa, Distt. Koaput.
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
20.	Society for Improvement of Weaker Sections, Chidambaram, Gandhi Nagar, Distt. South Arcot.	Chidambaram,
21.	Dharampuri Madhar Sangam, 1, Venkata Sarma Road, Dharmapuri.	Dharamapuri.
	<i>Tripura</i>	
22.	Abalamban, 6-A, Mantribari Road, Agartala.	Agartala.
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
23.	Sainpukur Matri Sabika Samiti, P.O. Chabukia, Via Saband, Distt. Midnapore.	Chabukia, Distt. Midnapore.

Sl.No	o Name of Voluntary Organisation	Location of old age home
1	2	3
24.	Chandranath Basu Seva Sangh, 1, B. T. Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta.
25.	Satlipore Annurnata Samia Unnayan Samiti, V & P.O. Satlipore, Via Galisai, Distt. Midnapore.	Village Stilpore, Distt. Midnapore.
26.	All Bengal Women's Union, 89, Elliot Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta.
27.	Netaji Pathachkra, P.O. Takshi, Via Haria, Distt. Madnapore.	V. & P.O. Tikashi, Distt. Madnapore.
	<i>Delhi</i>	
28.	All India Women's conference, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.	Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura.
	<i>Pondicherry</i>	
29.	St. Joseph's Cluny Hospice Convent, 4, Lapert Street, Pondicherry.	Pondicherry

Elections in J & K

539. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken to restore a democratically elected Government in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the time by which elections are likely to be conducted in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government is keen to recommence the political process in the State, at the earliest. A number of steps have been taken for achievement of this objective.

A multi-Party Advisory Council has been set up to aid and assist the Governor. Efforts have been made to activate the District and local Level Committees. Several Leaders including the Union Home Minister, the Minister of State for Internal Security have visited the Valley. Discussions have also been held with the representatives of all the major national political parties in which representatives of major regional parties of the State were also invited. A Multi-Party Delegation also visited the State in October, 1992. A meeting was also held by the Union Home Minister with a Group of Former Legislature and parliamentarians from the State. Besides these steps, pressure is also being maintained on the militants to reduce the fear of the gun.

As far as Elections are concerned, the same will be held in the State as soon as the conditions are conducive for holding fair and free election can be created.

Opening of New Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Gujarat

540. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual consumption of petrol and diesel in Gujarat State and the number of petrol/diesel outlets there to meet the requirement;

(b) the annual rate of increase in consumption of petrol and diesel in the State;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have requested the Government in increase the quota of petrol/diesel;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to open new petrol/diesel outlets in the State; and

(f) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The total annual consumption of petrol and diesel in Gujarat during 1992 is as under:-

	Quantity in IMTs.
Petrol	277.8
Diesel	1,548.4

As on 1-10-1992 there were 967 retail outlets in Gujarat

(b) During 1991-92, consumption of petrol and diesel in Gujarat had increased by

2.4% and 0.7% respectively over the previous year.

(c) and (d). There is no state-wise allocation of petrol and diesel. Demand in Gujarat is being met in full.

(e) and (f). Under the current Marketing Plan, 53-Retail Outlets are proposed in the State of Gujarat.

[English]

Missing Coal Stocks

541. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Inquiry Committee to look into the missing coal stocks of Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report and the findings thereof; and

(c) the action government propose to take against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) A Committee has been set up to look into the shortages in coal stocks of Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Funds to States from NBFDC Capital

542. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for the immediate allocation of funds to the States out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 200.00 crores for the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBFDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir. However, some of the State level Backward Classes Corporations, either on their own, or in response to the guidelines issued by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) have sent their requests for financial assistance to the NBCFDC.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposals received from the State Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporations so far are annexed as Statement The NBCFDC is considering these cases for sanction.

STATEMENT

S.No	Name of State Corpn.	No. of Schemes received	Amount of Assistance sought. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab State Backward Classes Finance and Land Development Corporation (BACKFINCO)	9	148.84
2.	Haryana Backward Classes Kalyan Nigam. (HBCKN)	6	103.36
3.	Andhra Pradesh Backward Class Cooperative and Finance Corporation (APBCCFC).	27	494.91
4.	Mahatama Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation (MPBCDC) (Maharashtra)	5	414.90
5.	Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation (KBCDC)	5	115.30
6.	Bihar Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (BBCDC).	39	652.63
7.	Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (UPBCCFC)	20	624.43
Total		2554.37	•
(c): NBCFDC has sanctioned the following loans till 22.2.1993:-			
1.	BACKFINCO (Punjab)	9	148.84
2.	HBCKN (Haryana)	4	36.94
3.	APBCCFC (Andhra Pradesh)	7	118.75
Total			304.53

New Medical Education Policy

543. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRAKAUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new medical education policy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The medical education policy is intended to inter-alia cover various aspects of health manpower development, suggest mechanisms for improving the quality of medical education and other connected matters.

Expansion of Refineries in Assam

544. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of oil refineries in Assam which are proposed to be expanded by the Government;

(b) the extent to which refining capacity of each of them is proposed to be increased;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on each refinery; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The details regarding capacity and cost of the expansion/modernisation of oil refineries in Assam are given below:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the project/location location	Addl. capacity proposed to be created (In MMTPA)	Estimates cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Guwahati Refinery	0.15	0.20
2.	Digboi Refinery Modernisation	0.15	364.34
3.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	1.00	222.99

The Guwahati Refinery expansion / project is almost complete. The other two projects are at the implementation/approval stages.

Reduction in Retirement Age

545. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement age of employees of Union Territory of Chandigarh has been reduced from 60 to 58 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). All Punjab Rules and Regulations as applicable to the employees of the Government of Punjab have been adopted for the employees of Union Territory of Chandigarh w.e.f. 1-4-91. This was in pursuance to the decision taken on the demand of the Union Territory employees for the grant of Punjab Government pay scales instead of Central/other Union Territory pay scales, granted to them w.e.f. 1-1-86. When the Central Civil Service Rules and Regulations were in force prior to 1-4-91, the Union Territory employees working in industrial and work charged establishment retired at the age of 60 years as per Fundamental Rules 56 (b). However, under the Punjab Civil Service Rules, there is no corresponding provision like Fundamental Rules 56 (b) and, therefore, the employees of the above categories shall retire at the age of 58 years. Since the service conditions in Punjab have been extended in their entirety to the Union Territory employees, it is not possible to pick only favourable points and drop unfavourable points.

Coal Cess Controversy

546. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal cess controversy threatens to explode into a major crisis in West Bengal bringing to halt the coal mining and supply of coal to power stations in that State and other States; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to settle the controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). It was reasonably apprehended that wage payments to the employees of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies might get dislocated in the event of the West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 dated 22.1.1993 promulgated by the Government of West Bengal being made effective by issue of notices to Bankers and Debtors of CIL under the provisions of that ordinance resulting in stoppage of mining and halting supply of coal. In view of the situation arising out of the promulgation of the ordinance, a number of discussions are being held between CIL officials and the representatives of Government of West Bengal and also at Ministerial level to settle the disputes.

Shortage of Doctors

547. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAJENDAR KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of trained doctors in the country due to lack of

proper training in Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard;

(c) whether there is large scale brain drain of doctors from the country and very few doctors are willing to serve in villages;

(d) if so, the percentage of doctors who migrate to other countries annually; and

(e) the steps taken to curb this brain drain among doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. However, difficulty has been experienced in getting doctors to serve in rural areas.

(b) In order to make rural areas more attractive to doctors, the States have been asked to provide necessary facilities and incentives to them to promote professional satisfaction.

(c) and (d). According to information available with the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, there were 5,887 Indian doctors registered in various foreign countries upto 31.12.1991 which may be compared with the annual output of about 13,000 medical graduates annually.

(e) Government has placed restrictions on migration of doctors abroad except to developing countries. Doctors are also not permitted to go abroad for studies on their own except in disciplines for which adequate training facilities are not available in the Country.

Savings On Energy Conservations

548. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a saving of nearly Rs 500 crores on energy conservation during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the persistent efforts made by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association;

(c) if so, whether the Government had asked the Association to identify the areas of potential savings in energy and to monitor the progress of steps which will be initiated in that direction;

(d) if so, whether the Association had identified the areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the estimated saving on this count in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As a result of efforts made by and through the Petroleum Conservation Research Association during the Seventh Plan period savings of petroleum products of the order of Rs. 495 crores were estimated to have been achieved.

(c) to (e). The areas of potential savings of energy identified include adoption of practices and switch over to fuel-efficient engines and components for increasing fuel efficiency in the transport sector; replacement of inefficient boilers and furnaces and promotion of fuel-efficient equipment and practices in the industrial sector; rectification of pumps sets in the agriculture sector; development and promotion of fuel efficient kerosene and LPG stoves in the domestic sector; launching of multi-media campaigns for creating awareness; and imparting of education and training to the target groups oil users in these sectors.

(f) As per PCRA's proposal for the Eighth Five Year Plan, savings of petroleum products of the order of Rs. 2400 crores could be achieved by incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 162. crores.

Withdrawal of Financial Aid to Lepers

549. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States Governments have decided to withdraw financial aid to lepers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these States Governments had taken approval of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons of withdrawal of financial assistance to such patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such instance has been reported by any State Governments/Union Territory Administration.

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

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Population Control

550. SHRI MRUTYUNJAY NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 17 on November 24, 1992 regarding amount spent on population control and state;

(a) whether the information regarding the amount spent on the population control has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of assistance released to the States both in cash and kind for the implementation of the Family Welfare attached Programme during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto 18.11.1992) is given in statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement showing the Amount Released (In Cash & In Kind) to Different States Under Family Welfare Programme during 1991-92 and upto 18.11.1992 in 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	1991-92				1992-93 (Upto 18.11.1992)	
		Cash	In Kind	Total	Cash	Cash	Cash
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5129.96	752.44	5882.40	4053.63		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.73	10.33	115.06	26.63		
3.	Assam	1666.54	316.30	1982.84	1088.62		
4.	Bihar	4643.20	755.44	5398.64	3445.82		
5.	Goa	103.13	19.84	122.97	64.15		
6.	Gujarat	2930.78	718.52	3649.30	3515.24		
7.	Haryana	1400.00	326.60	1726.60	1095.37		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1965.70	83.32	2049.02	477.99		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1262.34	84.19	1346.53	578.09		
10.	Karnataka	2860.75	464.73	3325.48	1819.62		
11.	Kerala	1562.73	350.33	1913.06	2462.44		

S.No.	Name of the States	1991-92				1992-93 (Upto 18.11.1992)			
		Cash	In Kind	Total		Cash	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		6			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4871.07	963.58	5834.65		2646.72			
13.	Maharashtra	5990.81	110.45	7096.26		4397.10			
14.	Manipur	272.12	14.31	286.43		281.83			
15.	Meghalaya	186.89	13.13	200.02		135.51			
16.	Mizoram	120.35	7.09	127.44		78.52			
17.	Nagaland	133.77	9.82	143.59		163.08			
18.	Orissa	425.34	395.08	4648.42		1616.15			
19.	Punjab	1715.45	332.58	2048.03		933.67			
20.	Rajasthan	3701.94	549.12	4251.06		2105.70			
21.	Sikkim	111.41	6.74	118.15		67.92			
22.	Tamil Nadu	4778.65	454.90	5233.55		2760.10			
23.	Tripura	222.91	o 21.17	244.08		152.11			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10413.14	1919.19	12332.33		9295.15			
25.	West Bengal	6934.33	593.54	7527.87		2476.29			

Loss Suffered by BCCL

551. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited a subsidiary of the Coal India Limited has suffered a loss of crores of rupees during 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have taken any effective steps to make up the loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the target fixed for the production of coal in B.C.C.L. during 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) BCCL suffered a loss of Rs. 380.09 crores in 1991-92 before taking into account contribution from Coal Price Regulation Account (CPRA). After contribution from CPRA, the loss is Rs. 48.13 crores during the year, 1991-92.

(b) The main reasons for losses in BCCL are predominance of high cost underground mines, difficult geo-mining conditions, exhaustion of reserves and large work-force. In addition frequent interruptions in power supply also disrupts production in BCCL and affects its working results.

(c) and (d). Following steps are being taken for improving performance and reducing the losses in BCCL.

(i) Rationalisation of manpower.

(ii) Redeployment of manpower.

(iii) Training for skill upliftment.

(iv) Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(v) Improving productivity.

(vi) Increasing production of superior grades of coal, wherever available.

(vii) Intensive monitoring of identified mines.

(viii) Segregation of feeder lines and uninterrupted power supply.

(e) The coal production target for the year 1993-94 for BCCL is 28.80 million tonnes.

[English]

Manganese Ore Extracted From Mines in Orissa

552. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Manganese ore extracted from various mines of Orissa during each of the last three years;

(b) whether Manganese based Ferro Alloy Plant is proposed to be set up in Orissa by the Manganese Ore India Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL (SHRI SANTHOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The quantity of Manganese Ore extracted from various mines of Orissa during each of the last three years is as follows:-

	(In tonnes)
1989-90	5019973
1990-91	505486
1991-92	510683
	(Provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of Coal Thermal Power
Plants from Singareni Collieries**

553. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of such thermal power
plants which are getting coal from Singareni
Collieries;

(b) the details of contracts for supply of

coal and the quantity of coal actually supplies
to these plants during 1990-91 and 1991-92;
and

(c) the details of other thermal power
plants to whom coal is likely to be provided
from Singareni Collieries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)**

(a) and (b). Particulars of linkages sanctioned
vis-a-vis actual supplies from Singareni
Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to the
linked power houses during the year 1990-
91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

STATEMENT

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Name of Power Houses	1990-91		1991-92	
	Linkage	Supply	Linkage	Supply
1	2	3	4	5
i) Kothagudem	31.95	26.31	35.36	31.46
ii) Vijayawada	20.40	23.24	32.98	25.90
iii) Ramagundem 'B'	3.90	2.54	4.20	2.25
iv) Nellore	1.80	0.48	1.78	1.23
v) Ramagundem STPS (NTPC)	70.05	50.35	73.08	68.16
vi) Mettur/Ennore	1.20	0.02	-	1.31
vii) Parli	13.50	7.12	6.40	2.84
viii) Raichur	14.85	13.72	18.16	7.58

(c) Following additional linkages from SCCL have so far been agreed:

- i) Raichur (3rd and 4th Unit)
- ii) Muddanur (1st and 2nd Unit)
- iii) Vijayawada (4th Unit)

Exploration of Oil in West Bengal

554. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether till now there are only two Rig Projects for oil exploration at two locations in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of exploration work done at each of these locations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of rigs during 1993-94; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). At present three rigs are operating in West Bengal at Inchpuri-1, Golf Green and Baharampur-I. Drilled depth at Ichapur-1 is 5497m. and at Golf Green 5826 m, At Baharampur-I, work preparatory to drilling is in progress.

(c) and (d). In view of the fact that despite the drilling of 35 exploratory wells in West Bengal on shore, no commercial quantities of hydrocarbons have been found with few encouraging leads for further drilling, ONGC intends to reduce the number of rigs operating in West Bengal..

National Goitre Control Programme

555. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any review of the National Goitre Programme; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Programme is being continuously reviewed, which is an on-going process, as a result of which the following steps have recently been taken:-

(1) The Programme has been renamed as national Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme as iodine deficiency has wider implications than merely Goitre.

(2) As a result of persistent efforts 22 States/U.T.s have completely banned the use of non-iodised salt. 5 States have banned in partially.

(3) With UNICEF assistance intensive programme has been undertaken in four endemic States viz. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, M.P. and U.P.

(4) Health education and monitoring of the programme has been strengthened.

Conveyance Allowance to Delhi Administration Employees

556. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Delhi Administration on field duty are paid

conveyance allowance;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the allowance keeping in view the increase in the bus/autofare etc.

(d) if so., the details thereof. and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that the payment of conveyance allowance is regulated as instructions issued

by the Govt. of India from time to time and also under the provisions of Supplementary Rule 25. A list per indicating the categories of employees who are in receipt of conveyance allowance is given in the statement attached. In other cases, where the Govt. servants are deputed for duty outside the office, they are allowed reimbursement of actual conveyance charges subject to maximum of Rs. 150/- per month, provided the journey performed is within a radius of 8 kms. For journeys beyond 8 Kms., the travelling allowance. Expenses as per provisions of the Supplementary Rules is allowed.

(c) to (e). No proposal to enhance the conveyance allowance is under consideration at present.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of the Department	Category	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Directorate of Vigilance	i. Const./ Head Const. ii. Asstt. Sub-Ins., and Inspectors	@ Rs. 20/- each p.m., as Cycle Allowance @ Rs. 150/- each p.m., as conveyance, who are maintaining their own Motor Cycle/Secotor.
2.	Directorate General of Home Guards and Civil Defence	Instructors Civil Defence	Fixed conveyance allowance @ Rs. 130/ p.m.
3.	Office of the Commissioner of Police	Const. to ASI ASI to Inspectors	@ Rs. 20/- p.m. @ Rs. 150/- p.m., who are maintaining their own Secotier/Mother Cycle.

Doctors working in various Hospitals under Delhi Administration are said Conveyance Allowance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 550/- per month, if they maintain a Car/ Scooter and perform duty beyond normal working hours.

New Plants in Cochin Refinery

557. SHRI P.C. THOMAS Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for establishing new plants in Cochin Refinery in Kerala and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Cochin refineries Limited is presently setting up the following projects:-

1. Project for expanding refinery Capacity from the existing 4.5 MMTPA to 7.5 MMTPA at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 481.24 crores.

2. Polubutene Feedstock Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.60 crores.

Communal Riots

558. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal incidents occurred during 1992, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in such incidents, State-wise;

(c) the number of them killed and injured in police firing, State-wise; and

(d) the estimated value of property lost, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State	No. of incidents	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178	24	214
2.	Assam	428	94	223
3.	Bihar	144	142	396
4.	Delhi	27	23	135
5.	Gujarat	104	349	1045
6.	J & K	17	7	143
7.	Karnataka	106	107	896
8.	Kerala	74	32	564
9.	Madhya Pradesh	82	153	843
10.	Maharashtra	110	283	1626
11.	Orissa	21	8	113
12.	Rajasthan	174	67	331
13.	Tamil Nadu	70	5	105

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of incidents</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>	<i>No. of persons injured</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
14.	Tripura	4	2	9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	262	278	959
16.	West Bengal	165	65	738
17.	Haryana	25	1	5

[Translation]

Deletion of Minerals

559. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to delete the names of certain minerals from the Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 which are found in abundance;

(b) if so, whether a decision has since been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Suggestions for additions/deletions to the First Schedule received from State Governments and others from time to time are considered while amending the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

Royalty in Coal and uniform Freight Rates

560. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken after going into the demands of the Bihar Government and MPs regarding the question of royalty on coal, the claim filed in court for getting back the royalty collected from Bihar Government, uniform freight rates etc.; and

(b) whether there has been any increase in the amount of royalty to be received by

Bihar Governments as compared to the amount received earlier and whether coal consumers of Bihar have got or going to get some relief in freight rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). Government of Bihar and some Members of Parliament have made representations for fixation of royalty on coal on ad valorem basis. This suggestion was made earlier also but study groups appointed by the Government to suggest rates of royalty on coal have not favoured this suggestion. In the meantime consumers are expressing the view that the rates of royalty on coal as revised w.e.f. 1.8.1991 are very high. Some consumers have filed cases in the various courts of law challenging these revised rates. Despite the revision of rates of royalty on coal effective from 1.8.1991 the overall accrual to the Government of Bihar on account of coal royalty is less than the earlier accrual from royalty plus cesses on coal royalty is less than the earlier accrual from royalty plus cesses on coal levied by Government of Bihar before the cesses were struck down by court's orders.

There is no scheme of freight equilisation on coal in force. Further, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Consumption of Kesari Dal

561. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of Kesari Dal causes lathyrism, a disease of the lower limbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any research to analyse the toxic effects of Kesari Dal;

(d) if so, the results obtained so far;

(e) whether mixing of Kesari Dal with Arhar Dal reduces the toxic effects of any of Kesari dal; and

(f) if so, in what proportion these dals should be mixed so as to make it an ideal mix in view of the fact that Kesari dal happens to be the poor man's protein in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kesari Dal contains a toxic chemical which affects the central nervous system initially leading to inflammation of nerves which leads to paralysis of the lower limbs.

(c) and (d). Studies were conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition and other Centres. Kesari Dal was observed to be neurotoxic to chicks, guinea pigs, monkeys and rabbits.

(e) and (f). Such a study cannot be conducted on human being as it would be hazardous. The sale of Kesari Dal as such or through admixture with any other Dal, including Arhar Dal has been banned under the provisions of PFA Rules, 1955.

Aids Vaccine Project

562. SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attentions of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express on February 8, 1993 captioned 'AIDS' vaccine

project comes in India;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement this project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the initiative taken by the ICMR in this area which was in consultation with the Government.

(c) The Scheme would be implemented by the ICMR which has already taken steps to set up the National AIDS Research Institute in Pune.

Substitute Drugs

563. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the medicines prescribed by specialists with 'No Substitute' certificate are not being indented by the doctors of CGHS dispensaries and patients are asked to take substitute of these medicines?

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard so that the patients are issued the same medicines as prescribed by the specialists doctor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Medicines prescribed by the Specialists with 'No Substitute' certificate are supplied to patients in accordance with the same generic components by CGHS dispensaries. In case

medicines are prescribed by their brand name, it is not considered with the same generic components is available.

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

Incidence of Filariasis

564. DR. N. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of filariasis reported in each State during last one year;

(b) the steps taken to control filariasis in endemic area;

(c) the amount allocated to each State during 1991-92; and

(d) the steps taken to establish Research Centre for this disease in Tanjore (Tamil Nadu)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (c). A statement is appended.

(b) The following steps are being taken to control filariasis in endemic areas:-

1. Anti-larval Measures

Recruitment weekly treatment of all breeding places with larvicides such as Mosquito Larvicidal Oil (MLO), Temephos, Fenthion.

2. Bio-environmental control Measures

Use of Larvivorous fish, source reduction, engineering works to facilitate proper water disposal etc.

3. Anti-Parasitic Measures

Detection and treatment of Microfilaria (MF) carriers, acute chronic case with anti-filaria drug namely Diethylcarbamazine Citrate (DEC).

(d) The Indian Council of Medical Research had planned to open a Centre at Tanjore for surgical treatment of Filariasis, but could not establish it due to certain administrative reasons. The unit is now operating from the Tuberculosis Research Centre, Madras.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of the States/U. Ts.	No. of cases	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,292	1.04
2.	Assam	2	1.32
3.	Bihar	7,180	2.00
4.	Goa	105	1.11
5.	Gujarat	51	1.32
6.	Karnataka	1,726	1.54
7.	Kerala	1,313	0.61
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,320	2.32
9.	Maharashtra	4,053	4.70
10.	Orissa	2,231	1.54
11.	Tamil Nadu	2,485	3.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	10,442	3.37
13.	West Bengal	690	1.00
14.	Pondicherry	48	0.10

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the States/U. Ts.</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36	0.05
16.	Daman & Diu	41	0.11
17.	Lakshadweep	17	0.11
Total		40,032	25.30

[Translation]

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

Imposition of Ban on Lotteries

[English]

565. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose ban on lotteries being conducted by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the people engaged in this profession would be given alternative jobs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir. The Union Government do not conduct any lottery of its own.

Coal Mining Projects

566. SHRIMATI VASUNDARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently cleared some coal mining projects;

(b) if so, the total investment proposed to be made in these projects; and

(c) the locations of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

(a) to (c). During the period April, 1992 till date, the Central Government have sanctioned the following new coal mining projects:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project/Company	District/State	Capacity (million tonnes per annum)	Capital Investment (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bakulia Underground Project, Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Bankura, West Bengal	0.96	104.66
2.	Samleshwari Opencast Project Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Sambalpur, Orissa	3.00	126.85
3.	Dudhichua (Expansion) Opencast Project, Northern Coalfields Ltd.	Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh and Sidhi Madhya Pradesh	10.00	1868.93
3.	Gondegaon Opencast Project, Western Coalfields. Ltd.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	0.75	67.96
Total				1168.40

Private practices by Homoeopathic Doctors

567. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Homoeopathic Government Doctors are indulging in private practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such instance has come to Govt's notice in the recent past.

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

[Translation]

Uniform Freight rate on Coal

568. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish the provision of uniform freight rate of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

(a) There is no Government Scheme for freight equilisation in coal transportation.

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

[English]

Exploration Programme of N.G.C.

569. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the oil exploration programme of ONGC for the Eighth Five Year Plan, total order of investment and estimated foreign and private investment expected in this activity including deals finalised so far;

(b) the expected impact of foreign investment and partial privatisation in this sector during the plan period;

(c) the break-up of investment proposed project-wise during the plan period; and

(d) the details of foreign and private investment finalised in this sector and proposals under pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). ONGC's 8th Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 3500 crores for exploration programmes which include Seismic Survey and Exploratory Drilling.

Four contracts for exploration for oil and gas have been finalised with private companies under the Fourth Round. The expected investment in exploration activities under these four contracts, as estimated by the companies, during the first phase of the exploration period of 2 to 3 years would be of the order to US\$ 10 million Two ore contracts are in the pipeline.

Wastage Disposal in Hospital

570. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale pile up of wastes in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to

early disposal of these infectious wastes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Central Government hospital have not reported any such problem.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facilities of waste disposal are being upgrade/repared wherever necessary.

Bombay High Products

571. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost break-up of the Bombay High products; and

(b) the cost difference of Bombay High products and import of similar products from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The average cost of production of crude oil (including statutory levies) from Bombay High during 1991-92 was about Rs. 2142 per tonne.

(b) The average imported cost of crude oil during 1991-92 was about Rs. 3260 per tonne.

Development of New Fuel 'Ciloke'

572. PROF. RITA VERMA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has developed a new domestic fuel known as 'Ciloke';

(b) whether the Government propose to sell it at cheaper rates in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to popularise the new the fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

(a) a low temperature coal carbonisation plant has been set up at Dankuni near Calcutta which produces CILCOKE. This coke is smokeless and is an ideal fuel for domestic use.

(b) According to Coal India Ltd. on an average calorific value of CILCOKE is much higher than that of the soft coke. There is no proposal to sell it at cheaper rates in the rural areas.

(c) Efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to come forward and popularise use of CILCOKE for domestic consumption. Vigorous commercial drive is also being made for popularising its use in industrial, commercial and domestic sectors in preference to other conventional solid fuels.

Protection to Journalists

573. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments urging them to ensure safety of journalists on outdoor duties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is

primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain public order through the machinery of police agencies. However, the Central Government have issued detailed guidelines from time to time for providing necessary protection and security to journalists.

These guidelines, *inter-ali*, provides for taking effective action for protection and security of jour analysis whenever the situation so demands. They also provide for prompt registration of criminal cases against persons committing or trying to commit against journalists.

Inter-Caste Marriages

574. SHRI P.P. KALIPAERUMAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to encourage inter-caste marriages i order to speed up casteless society in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some benefit it is being given by the Government to the inter-caste married persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). There is no separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote inter- caste marriages to speed up casteless society in the country. However, States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam. Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Goa have schemes for promotion such marriages. These States give incentives to couples who enter with inter-caste marriages, where either of the spouse belongs to SCs. The incentives so provided varies from State to State.

Shortage of Natural Gas

575. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a contingency plan to tackle the shortage of natural gas expected during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan;

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

(d) to what extent it will help to meet the shortage of natural gas in the country?

THE MINSTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Some shortage in availability of natural gas are likely to occur in some regions for which contingency plans have been drawn up. These plan envisage use of alternate fuels by those units which have such capability, holding in abeyance gas allocations to units which have not made investment interruption of supplies to fallback consumers when necessary, gas. These mesurs are expected to enable a least disruptive management of temporary shortfalls in availability.

[Translation]

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

576. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND
SWAMI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

•(a) the funds allocated to each State under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether the Government are providing grants to voluntary organisations which are engaged in leprosy eradication programme;

(c) if so, the grants given to these organisations during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number of leprosy patients rehabilitated during each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Funds allocated

during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given at Statement-I.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Grants given to the Voluntary Organisations are at Statement- II.

(d) The number of leprosy patients rehabilitated, year-wise, are as under:

Year	Medical rehabilitation	Vocational rehabilitation
1989-90	34400	15650
1990-91	38650	17220
1991-92	40839	19313

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Financial Assistance Provided during Last Two Years under N.L.E.P.

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.00	48.56	254.56	205.00	44.15	249.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	0.28	9.28	8.25	00.06	8.31
3.	Assam	20.00	3.77	23.77	18.00	1.32	19.32
4.	Bihar	132.75	22.99	155.74	110.00	21.54	131.54
5.	Goa	0.50	0.63	1.13	000.60	00.75	1.35
6.	Gujarat	32.00	10.38	42.38	25.00	28.58	53.58
7.	Haryana	7.00	1.22	8.22	7.00	0.08	7.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	1.22	8.22	7.00	.06	7.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	0.99	5.49	6.50	.07	6.56
10.	Karnataka	105.15	17.81	122.96	90.00	12.23	102.23

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	77.75	2.56	80.31	77.50	52.96	80.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.50	61.58	202.08	177.00	31.62	208.62
13.	Maharashtra	28.75	27.93	56.68	27.50	52.96	80.46
14.	Manipur	2.00	0.36	2.36	1.40	.53	1.93
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	0.38	5.38	5.00	.07	5.07
16.	Mizoram	5.00	0.38	5.38	5.00	.07	5.07
17.	Nagaland	3.00	0.51	3.51	3.50	.74	4.24
18.	Orissa	115.00	44.09	159.09	105.00	15.06	120.06
19.	Punjab	8.00	44.09	159.09	105.00	15.06	120.06
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	4.59	33.59	25.00	3.80	28.80
21.	Sikkim	15.00	0.38	15.38	12.00	.13	12.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	123.00	84.21	207.21	130.00	23.83	153.83

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	19.10	2.76	21.86	8.00	.55	8.56
24.	Uttar Pradesh	165.00	20.79	185.79	173.50	78.36	251.86
25.	West Bengal	90.00	29.63	119.63	80.00	16.40	96.40
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.50	.62	8.12	7.50	.01	7.51
27.	Chandigarh	.50	.58	1.08	.50	.06	.56
28.	D & N Haveli	.50	.37	.87	.50	.47	.97
29.	Daman & Diu	1.00	1.16	2.16	1.00	.14	1.14
30.	Delhi	0.50	.12	.62	.50	1.16	1.66
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	.25	1.25	1.00	.06	1.06
32.	Pondicherry	5.00	.12	5.12	1.00	.56	1.56
	Central Sector	-	-	391.37			535.25
	Total	1367.00	391.37	2225.54	1327.75	345.14	2208.14

STATEMENT - II

Statement showing Grants given to Voluntary Organisations (State-wise)

S.No	State	Year		
		1989-90 Rs.	1990-91 Rs.	1991-92 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	40,61,825	38,37,211	44,79,301
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7,87,800	6,06,860	9,53,055
3.	Tamil Nadu	20,35,519	4,39,151	10,61,283
4.	West Bengal	5,55,552	7,09,238	8,51,195
5.	Kerala	5,54,275	5,95,730	7,16,926
6.	Maharashtra	10,65,405	9,95,730	5,08,030
7.	Gujarat	53,600	14,964	76,444
8.	Andhra Pradesh	3,53,750	5,63,653	-
9.	Pondicherry	2,40,200	2,25,800	-
10.	Assam	49,100	-	-
11.	Karnataka	2,36,325	-	-

LPG Agencies at Panchayat Samiti Level

577. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for opening of LPG agencies at Panchayat Samiti level in tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether Udaipur, Dungarpur and Chittorgarh, the tribal dominated areas of Rajasthan have also been included therein; and

(c) if so, the time by which this scheme

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). LPG distributorships are opened in towns with a population of 20,000 and above, in all districts of the country, in a phased manner, subject to product availability, provided the location offers adequate potential to sustain an economically viable distributorship. Accordingly, the towns in the following three districts have been covered/proposed to be covered currently with LPG facility:-

District	Existing	Proposed
Udaipur	Udaipur Rajsamund Jawarmines Kakroli	Nathdwara
Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Sagwara
Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh Nimbahera Rawatbhata	Pratapgarh

Rocket Near Railway Station

578. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rocket was found on the railway tracks near the Delhi Railway Station recently;

(b) if Some the details thereof;

(c) whether an inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if Some the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Assault bid On Former Union Minister

579. SHRI ANRARASU ERA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:

Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an assault bid on the then union minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism and his family at the Agra Railway Station in January., 1993:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) whether an inquiry has been ordered into the incident;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT)(a) to (f). Shri Madhav Rao Scindia and his family were travelling by the Shatabdi Express on January 2, 1993. At the Agra Railway Station, about 1000 BJP workers were awaiting to receive their party leaders who were returning from Matatila. on learning that Shri Scindia was travelling by the same train. some BJP workers got into Bogey No. 7. in which Shri Scindia and his family were travelling. The workers raised slogans, used abusive language and manhandled Shri Scindia's son. the glass panes of the Bogey were also smashed. The Police intervened and saved the situation. The case is being investigated by the Station Officer of GRP , Agra Fort. 167 accused were arrested who were subsequently released on bail.

Agreement for Supply of Natural Gas to Bombay

580. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement in connection with exploration of oil and natural gas and supply of natural gas to Bombay has been signed by the Gas Authority of India Limited with British Government; and

(b) if Some, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Non-Lubricated Condoms

581. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cheap non-lubricated condoms distributed by the Directorate of Health Services, private parties and voluntary organisations in some States are ineffective in controlling the spread of HIV-1 and HIV-2 viruses;

(b) whether world Health Organisation (WHO) expressed concern on this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD) (a) to (c). Doubts about the effectiveness of the popular variety of the condoms currently in use in preventing the transmission of HIV have been expressed from time to time by individuals and Organisation, m including WHO. In order to set all such doubts at rest, the Government have decided to revise the quality control specifications relating to condoms in terms

of those recommended by WHO . The proposed amendment to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules has already been notified for inviting objections.

[*Translation*]

Action Plan to fight Communalism

582. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI. KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to fight with the communal forces in the country;

(b) if Some the details thereof; and

(c) if no plan has been formulated the steps contemplated in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M.SAYEED) (a) to (c). As maintenance of public order is a State subject, formulation of action plan to fight with the communal forces in the country is the responsibility of the State Government have issued guidelines to prevent communal riots and to promote communal harmony to all States /Union Territories investigation among other things, strengthening of intelligence machinery and preventive measures like immobilisation of anti-social elements etc.

[*English*]

Central Assistance to Curb Terrorism

583. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM
KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred / financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various States for curbing terrorism during 1992-93, state-wise and union territory-wise;

(b) Whether there is any proposal to provide special financial assistance to terrorist affected states to deal firmly with the problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) No funds have been released separately for this purpose by the Ministry of home Affairs during 1992-93. However, funds have been released for modernisation of the State police forces as per the attached statement, which would also help to curb terrorism .

(b) and (c). The law and order is a State subject. however, requests for providing special financial assistance have been received from time to time from different State governments and UT Administration. government of India considers such requests on the basis of merits and availability of funds etc. the central Government is rendering all possible assistance to the affected state Government s, including deployment of central para-military forces when required.

STATEMENT

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces as on 16.2.1993

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	1992-93	
		Allocation	Total Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.58	104.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.27	46.27
3.	Assam	95.43	47.71
4.	Bihar	233.12	233.12
5.	Goa	58.96	0.00
6.	Gujarat	150.18	60.00
7.	Haryana	71.71	71.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.69	20.35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	81.54	81.54
10.	Karnataka	150.80	75.40
11.	Kerala	113.99	56.99

Sl.No	State	1992-93			
		Allocation		Total Released	
1	2	3	4		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	237.82		116.91	
13.	Maharashtra	251.29		251.29	
14.	Manipur	34.63		17.32	
15.	Meghalaya	25.94		12.97	
16.	Mizoram	43.89		43.89	
17.	Nagaland*	38.43		38.43	
18.	Orissa	104.81		104.43	
19.	Punjab	84.85		42.33	
20.	Rajasthan	154.92		154.92	
21.	Sikkim	17.22		8.51	
22.	Tamil Nadu	196.75		198.75	
23.	Tripura	46.53		44.64	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	336.30		336.30	
25.	West Bengal	174.77		78.91	

Import of Coal

584. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of coal has been increasing year after year;

(b) the total annual production and corresponding demand of coal during each of the last three years;

(c) the proposed quantity of coal to be imported during 1993-94;

(d) the details of the foreign exchange outgo for the purchase of coal in the current years; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to achieve self sufficiency in the coal production during the Eighth Five year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA)

(a) and (b) . Integrated steel plants are the main importers of low ash coking coal for the purpose of blending with indigenous coal for meeting the gap between the indigenous availability and the demand and also to improve the quality of over all been to be used in steel plants. Figures of demand and production of washed coking coal and coking coal imports by integrated steel plants during last three years are given below: —

(million tonnes)

Year	Washed Coking Coal (including direct feed)		Coking coal Imports
	Demand	Indigenous production	
1989-90	18.36	11.12	4.66
1990-91	18.49	11.19	5.72
1991-92	18.71	11.93	6.08

(c) The import of coking coal by integrated steel plants is estimated to be 7 million tonnes during 1993-94.

(d) About US \$ 430 million is likely to be spent on import of coking coal during 1992-93.

(e) Some of the steps being taken to augment indigenous availability of coking coal are: -

(i) Increasing the raw coking coal

supply to the existing washeries by reorganising existing mines and development of new mines;

ii) increasing washery feed by restoration of low volatile coking coal sources which were delinked in 1984-85 from washeries on account of quality consideration and now found acceptable after testing;

iii) expediting commissioning of two new washeries, no each at

Madhyband and Kedla for increasing the existing eashing capacity;

- iv) modification of the existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of the technical committee to improve the capacity utilisation as well as the quality of washed coking coal;

- v) transporting more quantity of low ash coking coal available in Assam and Meghalaya to the steel plants.

[English]

Meningitis Deaths

585. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported due to meningitis for the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any programme for the eradication of this disease;

(c) whether adequate facilities are available in all major hospitals of the country for the treatment of this disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of deaths reported by various States/U.Ts due to meningitis in the country during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Deaths
1990	2984
1991	2290
1992	1685*

* Provisional, based on reports so far received from States/U.Ts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Meningitis is treated by general physicians as well as neurologists. Most of the Government hospitals have facilities for its treatment. Cases of meningitis are managed by anti-biotics and anti-viral drugs which are generally available.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Provision of Sophisticated Weapons for Maharashtra

586. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for supply of sophisticated revolvers, other weapons and high speed vehicles to equip the State Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government towards this request of the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra have requested for supply of sophisticated weapons. It has also sought financial assistance of Rs. 251.29 lacs for purchase of vehicles and communication equipments for 1992-93 under the scheme of modernization of state police forces.

(c) Sophisticated weapons have been allocated to the Government of Maharashtra. The sum of Rs. 251.29 lacs has been released to the State Government under the scheme of modernization of the state police forces.

Official Language Policy in Noonmati Oil Refinery

587. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official language policy is being implemented in the Noonmati Oil Refinery (Guwahati);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation Limited has reported that the Guwahati refinery is implementing the Government of India's Official Language policy as per the Annual Programme prescribed by the Department of Official Language.

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

LPG Board in Gujarat

588. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have made by proposal to establish a LPG Gas Board in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when the Board is likely to be constituted and where its regional office will be established;

(c) the number of LPG applications pending in Gujarat till date;

(d) the target date for release of new LPG connections to all applicants;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to release LPG connections other than V.I.P. or M.P.'s quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No such proposal is received Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 6.35 lakhs as on 1.1.1993.

(d) and (e). Owing to product constraint, no target date is possible for clearing the waiting list. However, efforts are constantly on to give domestic LPG connections to maximum number of applicants as early as possible.

Registration of Nursing Homes

589. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of

applications are pending with the Delhi Administration for registration of nursing homes;

(b) if so, the number of applications pending at present and

(c) the steps taken for early clearance of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) (a) to (c). At present, 110 applications for registration of nursing homes are pending with the Delhi Administration. Of these, notices have been to 76 applicants for completion of requirements as prescribed under the Nursing Homes Act and Rules and 34 applications are under scrutiny.

[Translation]

Closure of Mines

590. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close the mines which are running in loss and to encourage the privatisation of mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). It is for public sector organisations to take view on the desirability or otherwise of continuing mining operations in any individual mine taking into account all relevant considerations.

[English]

Opening of Regional Office of Indian Bureau of Mines in Orissa

591. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Regional office of Indian Bureau of Mines in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to open such office in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The Regional Office of Indian Bureau of Mines at Calcutta caters to the needs of the State of Orissa.

(c) In view of financial constraints, the Government is not in a position to set up any new Regional Office of Indian Bureau of Mines.

Strikes in Coal India Limited and Losses incurred

592. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the strikes took place in the Coal India Limited during the last three years;

(b) the loss in term of mandays and production due to these strikes; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The number of strikes, mandays lost and production lost (in Metric Tonnes) in Coal Indian Limited during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Strikes</i>	<i>Mandays Loss</i>	<i>Production Loss in MT</i>
1989-90	61	151230	400474
1990-91	45	97830	248499
1991-92	56	93135	202011

(c) The following steps have been taken by CIL and its subsidiaries/Government for promoting harmonious industrial relations in coal fields and thus prevent strikes:

- (i) Expeditions settlement of individual and collective grievances of the employees through bilateral discussions with the trade unions.
- (ii) Holding of periodical meetings of the Joint Consultative Committees at colliery, area and company levels.
- (iii) Deciding the wages and allowances and welfare amenities through the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry.
- (iv) Improvement in the living conditions of workers through a massive welfare programme including construction of houses, water supply, health care, education and recreation facilities.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Madhya Pradesh

593. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies allotted in Madhya Pradesh during 1992 and 1993; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the total number of LPG dealers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Ten LPG agencies were allotted in Madhya Pradesh during 1992 and 1993.

(b) 15.2%

[*English*]

Punctuality Among CGHS Doctors

594. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that CGHS doctors are not attending to their duties regularly and punctually; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure regularity/punctuality among these doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been undertaken to ensure regularity/punctuality of the doctors:-

(1) Maintenance of attendance

registers in the dispensaries where time of arrival and departure of doctors are recorded.

- (2) Surprise Inspection by Zonal Additional Directors.

Decontrol of Prices of Coal

595. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to decontrol the price of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PUNJA): (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in their interim recommendations had inter alia recommended decontrolling the prices of some grades of coal. The recommendation is based on the premise that market prices of these grades are much higher than their controlled prices. The proposal if approved would mean that prices of specified grades would largely be in line with their open market prices.

Regularisation of Ad-Hoc Employees

596. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to regularise the services of ad-hoc employees under the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The proposal for continuation/regularisation of the services of ad hoc employees is under the consideration of the Government.

Cost of Mining Gold at Kolar Gold Field

597. SHRI PADURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of mining gold at Kolar Gold fields vis-a-vis its international price;

(b) whether the Government propose to stop mining of gold at Kolar if the cost of mining gold at Kolar Gold fields is subsequently more than its international price; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking engaged in primary gold production, operates the Kolar Gold Fields. The Company's average cost of production per 10 grams of gold during 1991-92 was Rs. 7629/-. The average London Metal Exchange price of Gold for the same period was US \$357.43 per Troy Oz. (equivalent to approximately Rs. 3550 per 10 grams at the conversion rate of Rs. 30.89 per \$).

(b) and (c). Uneconomic mining at deeper levels in Kolar area has already been discontinued. However, mining of shallow deposits in Kolar and of deposits in other mines of the Company is continuing.

[Translation]

**Alleged Irregularities in Food Research
and Standardization Laboratory,
Ghaziabad**

598. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to alleged irregularities in the matter of appointments, sale and purchase of articles and testing of food samples in the Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to shift this laboratory; and

(d) if so, the location identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints are being looked into for appropriate action.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Royalty to Maharashtra

599. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of royalty being paid to Maharashtra from Bombay High;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the royalty;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No royalty is payable to any State Government in respect of crude oil produced off-shore.

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

**National Research and Development
Cell for Agricultural Medicine**

600. PROF. (SMT.) RITA VERMA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Research and Development Cell in the Indian Council of Medical Research for promotion of research in agricultural medicine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Survey Regarding Earthquake

601. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil is conducting a survey regarding earthquake in Sharda and Gandok depression areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the survey work has been complicated; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Copper Deposits in Durgapur

602. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that nearly one lakh copper deposits have been struck recently in Durgapur District of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit and make use of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV) (a) and (b). The State Govt. of Rajasthan has reported the existence of about 1 (one) million tonnes of copper ore of probable/possible category with an average grade of about 1% copper near Village Padas-ki-Pal about 35 kms. North-West of Durgapur in Rajasthan. More detailed investigations are required before any decision for commercial exploitation of the deposits could be taken.

Ban on Communal Organisations

603. SHRI VILAS MUTEMWAR:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted two tribunals to go into the justification of the ban imposed recently on the activities of some communal Organisations; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tribunals are presided over by Shri Justice P.K. Bahri and Shri Justice P.N. Nag. The tribunals will adjudicate, whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal, Jammatt-e-Islami Hind, and Islamic Sewak Sangh as unlawful associations.

Injectable Drug for Migrane

604. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons in the country are suffering from migrane;

(b) if so, the number thereof State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the injectable drug approved by U.S. Food and Drug Administration to relieve the pain of migrane patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to introduce this drug in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Although some persons are suffering from Migrane, data regarding the prevalence of this disease is not available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. U.S. Food and Drug Administration has recently approved a new drug Sumatriptan for the treatment of Migrane.

(e) Based on the reported adverse reaction on administration of drugs in U.K., M/s Glaxo (India) has been asked to discontinue the limited clinical trial with the drug earlier approved by Drugs Controller (India) till further investigation.

Compensation Package to Oustees of Coal Projects

605. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend a new comprehensive liberalised compensation package to the oustees of different coal projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented;

(d) the extent to which the new scheme would benefit the oustees who are either covered or not covered by the earlier schemes; and

(e) the extent to which it would provide employment opportunities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) There is a proposal to introduce a comprehensive

liberalised compensation package for the oustees of different coal projects.

(b) to (e). A final decision is yet to be taken on the components of the package.

New Hospitals

606. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the modernisation and expansion of some hospitals in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open new hospitals, dispensaries in the rural area of Gujarat with the assistance of World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No Such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Trade by Private Sector

607. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed private sector in the coal trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). With a view to improve the availability of coal to the consumers in different parts of the country and for speedy liquidation of coal stocks, Coal India Limited have launched a new scheme for developing whole-sale trade in coal.

Under this scheme, the subsidiary companies of CIL will appoint whole-sale dealers on the basis of applications through open advertisement. Presently it is stipulated that each dealer shall have to lift at least 3000 tonne of coal per month. The coal sold would be under Liberalised Sale Scheme. Dealers will have the freedom to sell coal and fix prices for such sale.

Hospital Management

608. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium was held recently in Delhi to stress better hospital management/facilities to the patients;

(b) if so, the salient points discussed therein and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any evaluation of clinical care provided to the patients through analysis of patients, medical records has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A one day

symposium on 'Quality Assurance and Medical Audit in Hospital' was held at All India Institute of Medical Science on 25.7.1992. The salient points discussed in the symposium, inter-alia, included the development of standards in clinical practices and the introduction of a system of medical audit of different services.

(c) and (d). Each hospital does this as an on-going activity. Evaluation meetings are held periodically to review the existing cases as well as past cases in order to develop and suggest guidelines for improvement in clinical work.

Capacity Utilisation of Various Coal Companies

609. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The capacity utilisation as against the mine capacity assessed by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) of various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. during the last three years had been as given below:-

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Company	1989-90			1990-91		1991-92	
		(% utilisation)			(% utilisation)		(% utilisation)	
1	2	3	4	5				
1	Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	85.48	72.00	87.00				
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	84.45	75.00	82.00				
3.	Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	90.00	95.00	83.00				
4.	Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	85.10	93.00	105.00				
5.	Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	91.24	83.00	99.00				
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	99.32	105.00	94.00				
7.	North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (NEC)	82.00	80.00	107.00				

The capacity of utilisation reported by Sigareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during these years is:-

Sigareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	81.31	77.33	89.63
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Low capacity utilisation in BCCL, CCL and ECL areas has been mainly due to inadequate and erratic power supply in these companies. Besides ensuring better coordination between the power supply companies and the coal companies, one 20 MW coal based captive power station has been installed in Eastern Coal fields Ltd. Two more captive power stations of 20 MW capacity each are in final stages of commissioning in BCCL and CCL areas. Capacity utilisation in SCCL was low mainly due to law & order problem.

Acquisition of Land in Ayodhya

610. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since acquired the 67.70 acres of land in and around the disputed site in Ayodhya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific projects has since been prepared ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The president of India promulgated the 'Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Ordinance 1993' (No. 6 of 1993) on 7 January 1993 by

virtue of which the right, title and interest in relation to the area on which the Ram Janma Bhumi -Masjid structure stood and suitable adjacent area, to talling approximately 67.70 acres, stood transferred to and vested in the Central Government. The acquired area, excluding the area on which the disputed structure stood, would be made available to two trust which would be set up for the construction of a Ram Temple and a Mosque respectively and for planned development of the area.

In so far as the area on which the disputed structure stood, the President has made a reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 (1) of the Constitution for consideration and opinion on the following question:- "Whether a Hindu Temple or any Hindu religious structure existed prior to the construction of the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid (including the premises of the inner and outer courtyards of such structure) in the area on which the structure stood".

In the above-mentioned reference, it has been made clear that the Central Government proposes to settle the dispute after obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court and in terms of the said opinion.

In the light of the above situation, a specific project for the development of the area has not so far been prepared.

R.K. Puram Under NDMC

611. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDMC has submitted any proposal to bring R.K. Puram under its control and jurisdiction;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

the hospitals in various metropolitan cities of the country;

(c) if so, the hospitals identified so far; and

(d) the funds provided for prevention of AIDS by World Health organisation during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). It is understood that the NDMC has sent a proposal to Delhi Administration. However, no such proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Control of Aids

612. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the AIDS patients in each state during each of the last two years;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish separate department for AIDS in

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement giving the numbers of AIDS patients in each State during each of the last two years is enclosed. (Annexure-I).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The World Health Organisation has provided funds as under:-

1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (In Rs.)
4,64,73,900	:	8,70,80,070	:	9,79,88,940

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/Union Territory	During the period ending	
		Dec. 1991.	Dec. 1992
(Cumulative Figures)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2.	Assam	0	1
3.	Delhi	13	29
4.	Goa	1	2
5.	Gujarat	1	2
6.	Haryana	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2

S. No.	State/Union Territory	During the period ending	
		Dec. 1991.	Dec. 1992
		(Cumulative Figures)	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
9.	Kerala	2	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1
11.	Maharashtra	58	93
12.	Manipur	4	4
13.	Pondicherry	3	6
14.	Punjab Chandigarh	8	47
15.	Rajasthan	1	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	7	79
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1
18.	West Bengal	1	3
Total		104	290

[English]

Purchase and Sale of Human Organs

613. SHRI ANNAJOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether purchase and sale of human organs is still a thriving trade in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the manner by which the Government propose to curb this illegal trade of human organs; and

(c) the number of persons and institutions penalised for indulging in this trade during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). With a view to curb the illegal trade of human organs, the Government have introduced the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill in Rajya Sabha on 20.08.1992.

(c) Since health is a state subject, the requisite information would be collected and placed on the table of the House.

Kashmiri Migrants in Delhi

Government propose to provide better medical facilities to the migrants;

614. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI;
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of deaths of kashmiri migrants in Delhi has been rising in the recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, in view of this, the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). It is true that the rate of death of Kashmiri migrants in Delhi has been rising in the recent months. Based on information provided by Delhi Administration, the details of deaths among migrants residing in the camps are given below:

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>
1.	1990 (since June)	3
2.	1991	2
3.	1992	4
4.	1993	2

As regards migrants residing outside the camps, no information is available as such cases are not reported to the Administration.

The Government has been extending mobile as well as referral medical facilities to the Kashmiri migrant families free of cost. Mobile medical vans visit various camps twice a week. All local dispensaries have been directed to provide medical aid to the Kashmiri migrants. Specific referral system is also in operation for the cases which require hospitalisation.

received complaints from Maharashtra State Electricity Board regarding poor quality and short supply of coal to its thermal power stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**Supply of Coal Thermal Power Stations
in Maharashtra**

615. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). The quantity and quality of coal supplied by Coal India Limited to Thermal Power Stations of Maharashtra have been generally satisfactory. However, there have been some complaints from power houses

of Maharashtra about quality of coal supplied by Coal India Limited. Quality problems relate mainly to grade slippages, presence of extraneous materials in coal and oversized coal. Following steps are being taken to improve the quality of coal sent to consumers:

- (i) An action plan for installation of feeder breakers and coal handling plants is being implemented to ensure that sized coal is supplied to the consumers.
- (ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of lading of coal.
- (iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in coal handling plants for picking up of shale and stone pieces.
- (iv) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain quality of coal and developing quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at Railway Siding.
- (v) Appropriate steps have been and still are being taken to finalise quality at pithead Railway or Road siding (at loading point) to avoid complaint later on resulting in loss and inconvenience to buyer and seller.

Allocation of Gas for Power Plants

616. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation of gas from HBJ pipeline for power plants is based on any study justifying transportation of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not undertaking such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Various groups have conducted studies on the question of optimum utilisation of natural gas, requirements of various sectors, efficiencies of gas based capacity vis-a-vis other fuels/ feed stock etc. Allocation to the power sector were made on considerations such as shortfall in capacity in the critical power sector, availability of greater gas reserves than those estimated earlier, higher efficiencies of gas based power stations etc.

Working Children in Delhi

617. SHRIGURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of working children who live on the streets near the Jama Masjid in Delhi have packed up their meagre belongings and left the city in view of the recent riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to restore confidence in the working children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Delhi Police have reported that no such instance has come to their notice.

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

Undertrials in Delhi

618. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has the highest number of undertrials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether that Supreme court in the past has fixed some time-limit for prosecuting the undertrials or setting them free; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b). The number of undertrials in the Delhi jails as on 22.2.93 was 6791. As per information received from States, the number of under trials in Maharashtra as on 30.6.92 was 13472, in Bihar it was 25577 as on 1.10.92 and in Andhra Pradesh it was 32213 as on 21.10.92.

(c) and (d):- The Supreme Court has issued the following guidelines in this regard,

(i) Under trials who are in detention for period more than the sentence that can be awarded in case of conviction, should be released forthwith as such detention was illegal and violates Article 21 of the Constitution;

(ii) All under trial prisoners who are charged with bailable offenses but who are still in jail are presumably because no application for bail has been made on their behalf or because they are so poor that they are not able to furnish bail, should be considered for release on personal bonds; and

(iii) Under trial prisoners who have

suffered incarceration exceeding half of the maximum punishment that can be awarded by the Court might be considered for release on personal bonds and counsel be made available to them.

Cost Escalation of Projects

619. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects taken up by the Coal India Ltd. and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) during the last three years have witnessed a phenomenal cost escalation;

(b) if so, the details of each such project where cost escalation has been more than normal as anticipated/provided for in the project report;

(c) the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the phenomenal cost escalation effectively;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). Capital cost of one project of Coal India Limited and two projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation approved by Government and taken up for implementation since 1989-90 have escalated by more than 20% of the sanctioned cost. Details of these projects are as under:-

<i>Project</i>	<i>Sanctioned capital cost (Rs crs)</i>	<i>Anticipated cost (Rs crs)</i>
1. Piparwar Integrated Mine-cum-Benifaction project (Central Coal-fields Limited)	542.43	840.19

	<i>Project</i>	<i>Sanctioned capital cost (Rs crs)</i>	<i>Anticipated cost (Rs crs)</i>
2.	Varsingsar Lignite Mine (Neyveli Lignite Corporation)	242.31	337.35
3.	Barsingsar TPS (Neyveli Lignite Corporation)	585.73	782.00

In so far as Neyveli Lignite Corporation projects (Sl. No.2 & 3) are concerned, these are likely to be implemented in the private sector.

Since the cost estimates of projects are sanctioned by Government on the basis of price level prevailing when estimates are finalised, some amount of price escalation is inevitable due to normal escalation as well as variation in taxes/duties and exchange rate etc.

With a view to streamlining the procedure for formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects in the coal sector, Minister of Coal had set a Committee to examine all related aspects of formulation and implementation of coal projects. Based on the suggestions made by the Committee, guidelines have been issued to all the coal companies with regard to improvement in the present practices of exploration planning, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of coal projects.

With regard to revision of cost estimates of projects, Government have issued guidelines for appropriate assessment of cost increases due to : (a) increase in statutory levies; (b) exchange rate variation; and (c) price escalation within the originally approved time cycle. As per revised guidelines, these cost increases within approved project time will be approved by the Administrative Minister in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Leprosy Vaccine

620. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new leprosy vaccine has been developed by the National Institute of Immunology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation of funds made during the Eighth Five Year Plan for prevention, eradication and rehabilitation of leprosy, State-wise; and

(d) the number of lepers cured and rehabilitated during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A Candidate vaccine has been developed by the National Institute of Immunology which is under field testing

(c) Tentative funds allotted for national leprosy Eradication programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan are Rs. 150 crores. The State-wise break-up of funds for the year 1992-93 is given at Statement.

(d) Number of leprosy patients cured and rehabilitated during last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cured</i>	<i>No. rehabilitated</i>	
		<i>Medically</i>	<i>Vocationally</i>
1989-90	669280	34400	15650
1990-91	984790	38650	17220
1991-92	974535	40839	19113

STATEMENT

National Leprosy Eradication Programme Proposed Revised Estimates - 1992-93

State-wise, Breakup of Central Assistance

(R.E. 1992-93) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State/Sector	Total R.E. 1992-93		
		Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	130.00	330.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	.50	9.00
3.	Assam	18.00	5.00	23.00
4.	Bihar	110.00	90.00	200.00
5.	Goa	.50	.50	1.00
6.	Gujarat	30.00	50.00	80.00
7.	Haryana	7.00	6.00	13.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	6.00	13.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	.50	5.00

Sl/No	State/Sector	Total R.E. 1992-93			Total
		Cash	Kind		
1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	114.00	90.00		204.00
13.	Maharashtra	35.00	100.00		135.00
14.	Manipur	1.50	1.50		3.00
15.	Meghalaya	5.00	1.50		6.50
16.	Mizoram	5.00	1.50		6.50
17.	Nagaland	3.00	1.50		4.50
18.	Orissa	110.00	90.00		200.00
19.	Punjab	8.00	1.00		9.00
20.	Rajasthan	29.00	12.00		41.00
21.	Sikkim	12.00	1.00		13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	90.50		210.50
23.	Tripura	8.90	2.00		10.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00	110.00		285.00

Sl.No	State/Sector	Total R.E. 1992-93		
		Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	80.00	70.00	150.00
		1266	1001	2267
<i>B. UT with Legislatures</i>				
26.	Pondicherry	1.00	7.50	8.50
		1.00	7.50	8.50
<i>C. UT without Legislatures</i>				
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.50	.50	8.00
28.	Chandigarh	.50	.50	1.00
29.	D & N Haveli	.50	.50	1.00
30.	Delhi	.50	.50	1.00
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	2.00

Sl.No	State/Sector	Total R.E. 1992-93				
1	2	Cash	Kind	4	5	Total
32.	Daman & Diu	1.00	.50			1.50
		11.00	3.50			14.50
	Grand Total					
	(A + B + C)	1278	1012			2290
	D. Central Sector					
1.	Grant-in-aid to MDT district Societies	1038	.00			1038
2.	Leprosy control central scheme	51.00	.00			51.00
3.	Ritris	1.00	.00			1.00
		1090	0			1090
E.	Grant to Vos	120.00	.00			120.00
	Grand Total	2488	1012			3500

Control of Aids

621. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(a) whether AIDS and HIV-2 cases in the country are increasing at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of AIDS patients admitted in various hospitals at present in the country;

(d) the steps taken to check this disease; and

(e) the amount allocated under AIDS control programme during 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARAND): (a) and (b). The number of both HIV and AIDS cases reported have shown increasing trends as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>AIDS cases</i>	<i>HIV-2 cases</i>
1991	101	Nil
1992	290	14
1993	307	22
Upto Jan, 31st		

(c) The limited information available to the government indicates that 16 AIDS patients are admitted in various hospitals in the country.

(d) The strategy to control the spread of HIV infection, consists of generation of awareness leading to avoidance of high risk behaviour, promotion of blood safety and rational use of blood, control of sexually

transmitted diseases and better clinical management of AIDS cases.

(e) The amount allocated during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is Rs. 9.00 crores and Rs. 70.00 Crores respectively.

[Translation]

Foreign National in India

622. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

DR. GUNWANT RAMBHAU

SARODE:

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals who visited India with valid travel documents during 1992, nationality-wise;

(b) the states visited by them; and

(c) the number of persons out of them who have returned and the number of persons who are staying even after the expiry of their visa nationality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ION THE MINISTR_ OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). As most of the foreigners enter into India on the basis of multiple entry visas, they can enter and leave India as many times as they desire during the validity of their visas, it is not possible to give date regarding foreigners who have returned to their countries out of those who entered India in a particular year. Moreover, foreigners coming on valid visas, can visit any part of the country (except the places declared as Restricted or Protected under the Foreigners

Restricted Areas Order, 1963 and Foreigners Protected Areas Order 1958), and therefore, it is not possible to give data regarding the number of States visited by them during their stay in India.

STATEMENT

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Foreigners</i>
Afghanistan	33288
Albania	58
Algeria	723
Angola	292
Antigua	1
Antilles	21
Argentina	1806
Armenia	0
Australia	28917
Austria	10545
Bahamas	86
Bahrain	5736
Bangladesh	252428
Barbados	142
Belgium	10984
Belize	136
Bhutan	376
Bolivia	24
Botswana	143

Brazil	2944
British Soloman	29
Brunei	280
Bulgeria	553
Burkinale	2
Burundi	7
Byelorussia	2
Canbodia	55
Canada	47229
Cape Verde	9
Central Africa Rep.	17
Chad	6
Chile	533
China	6122
China (Taiwan)	2062
China Stateless	23
Colombia	384
Comoros	272
Congo	5
Costarica	83
Croatia	85
Cuba	90
Cyprus	1546
Dahamey	11

405	<i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 6, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	406
	Democratic Yemen	3	Honkong	394
	Denmark	6966	Hungary	1196
	Domician Republic	54	Iseland	41
	Ecuador	39	Indonesia	1892
	Egypt	1992	Iran	18428
	El Salvador	69	Iraq	808
	Equatorial;	13	Ireland	3538
	Ethiopia	5318	Israel	9406
	Fiji	1345	Italy	45929
	Finland	9072	Ivory Coast	200
	France	68209	Jamaica	180
	Gabon	8	Japan	61214
	Gambia	81	Zordan	3009
	Germany	76873	Kazakhstan	1
	Ghana	446	Kenya	15916
	Greece	3798	Kingdom	5
	Greneda	618	Kiribati	17
	Guadelonpe	1	Korea, North (DPR)	1454
	Guatemala	59	Korea, South	7247
	Guinea	134	Kuwait	3169
	Guinea-Bissau	13	Laos	21
	Guyana	151	Lebanon	1219
	Haitt	14	Lesotho	80
	Homduras	28	Liberia	21

407	<i>Written Answers</i>	FEBRUARY 25, 1993		<i>Written Answers</i>	408
	Libya	96	Niger	857	
	Lithoria	2	Nigeria	1869	
	Lithuania	4	Niue Islands	5	
	Luxe Bourg	386	Norway	3876	
	Macao	94	Oman	11315	
	Medagascar	113	Others	9245	
	Malawy	196	Pakistan	190495	
	Malaysia	37953	Pelestinian	26	
	Maldives	12870	Panama	317	
	Mali	39	Papua NU Guinea	195	
	Malta	250	Paraguay	33	
	Martinique	74	Peru	164	
	Mauritania	375	Phillipines	8155	
	Mauritus	8442	Poland	5090	
	Mayanmar (Burma)	1264	Portugal	6423	
	Mexico	1449	Qatar	2823	
	Mongcolia	84	Reunion	6	
	Morocco	662	Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)	283	
	Mozambique	314	Romania	1216	
	Nepal	30754	Russia	39698	
	New Hebrides	2	Rwanda	35	
	Netherlands (Dutch)	30058	Saotome & 'principe	229	
	Newzealands	6390	Saudi Arabia	21261	
	Nicaragua	9	Senagal	66	

409	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 6, 1914 (SAKA)	Written Answers	410
Seychelles	231	Uganda	939	
Sierraleone	75	Ukraine	154	
Singapore	29374	UN Representative of Cameroon	103	
Somalia	587	United Arab Emira	20292	
South Africa	11242	U.K.	244446	
Spain	26105	Upper Volta	5	
Sri Lanka	75559	Uruguay	147	
ST Lucia	2	Uzbekistan	1	
Stateurs	1609	Vatican	14	
Sudan	3286	Venezuela	609	
Surinam	415	Vietnam	629	
Swaziland	2251	Western Samoa	20	
Sweden	12877	Yemen	13014	
Switzerland	21138	Yugoslavia	964	
Syria	2534	Zaire	129	
Tanzania	6201	Zambia	2881	
Thiland	12867	Total	18,45,157	
Tibet	54			
Togo (Tonga)	35			
Trinidad and Tobago	696			
Tunisia	684			
Turkey	1860			
Tuvalu	179			
U.S.A.	151285			

[Translation]

12.00 hrs.

SRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):
Mr. Speaker Sir, there has been no rainfall in Bihar since last one year. The farmers of the State have been ruined due to drought conditions. The situation is so grave that all the sources of water including the wells, handpumps, personal and Government

tubewells have gone dry. The State is passing through a crisis of drinking water as a result thereof.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide public tap water and install deep-boring handpumps in Buxar and Bhojpur in Bihar in view of the acute shortage of drinking water in those areas.

At the same time the condition of the poor is deplorable in those areas. They have unable to get employment. I would like the Government of India to implement Food For Work scheme for the benefit of these people, so as to prevent them from migrating to Delhi in search of job, and they get opportunity to work at their native places.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir Members of parliament had to face great difficulty in reaching Lok Sabha from their residents today. It seems as if undeclared curfew has been imposed. People from our constituencies staying as guests in our houses are being prevented from going anywhere outside the house either for breakfast or for some other purpose. Members faced a great difficulty even in bringing vegetables from the market...this is the situation.

Through you I would like to know what type of Government is it and what is its motive? The Government should restrict the movement of those to whom it wants to stop. But what is the use of causing inconvenience to common man. Government is creating problems everywhere. Such attitude of the Government is deplorable. Through you, we condemn the attitude of the Government.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Governors (Allowances and privileges) Amendment Rules, 1992

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 949(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Amoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, See No LT-340/93]

Twenty-ninth Report of Commissioner for linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1988 to June, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Twenty-Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1988 to June 1989.

(2) An explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) regarding delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3402/93]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) S.O. 393 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1992 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 2464 dated the 24th July, 1967.

(ii) C.S.R. 637(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1992 making

certain amendments to Colliery Control Order 1945.

(iii) S.O. 466 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1992 specifying the Coal Controller with the Government of India to be the authority competent to allot quota of coal to any person or class of persons.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-340/93]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay for 1991-92 and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay for 1991-92 and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3404/93]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the

year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3405/93]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3406/93]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3407/93]

(2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3404 o 3407]

12.03 hrs.

Message from Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Passports (Amendment) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1992, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1993, with the following amendments:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at Page 1, line 1, for the word "Forty-third" the word "Forty-fourth" be substituted.

Clause-1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "1992" the figure "1993" be substituted

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House".

12.03 1/2 hrs.

Passports (Amendment) Bill As amended by Rajya Sabha

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the passports (Amendment) Bill, 1992 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.04 hrs.

Motion Re: Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill, 1992 which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1992 and laid on the Table of this House on the 23rd December, 1992".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill, 1992 which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1992 and laid on the Table of this House on the 23rd December, 1992".

The Motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for restoration of Vayudoot Services in Bhubaneswar Jaypore-Vizag and Bhubaneswar-Rourkela-Calcutta Sectors.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Vajudoot Service between Bhubaneswar-heypore-Vizag and

Bhubaneswar-Rourkela-Calcutta sectors were withdrawn by the Vayudoot authorities in December 1986 and September 1989 respectively. The main reason for withdrawal of services was attributed to inadequate number of aircrafts. The paucity of aircrafts cannot be justification for such withdrawal completely from Orissa. This has adversely affected the movement of the foreign tourists, travelling public and businessmen in the State. It has also hampered the development of tourism potential in the State immensely.

Hence, I request the Central Government for expeditious restoration of Vayudoot services in Bhubaneswar-Jeypore-Vizag and Bhubaneswar-Rourkela-Calcutta sectors. I further urge that daily Indian Airlines flights be introduced between Bhubaneswar and New Delhi with immediate effect.

12.06 hrs.

(ii) Need to provide more Radio and Doordarshan facilities at Samalpur, Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The western Orissa is lagging far behind several regions of the country in respect of Radio and Doordarshan facilities. Apart from a full fledged T.V. Studio Complex, there have been demands for the opening of an office of the Press Information Bureau and a Staff Training Institute and separate Regional News set up for All India Radio at Sambalpur. Unfortunately, these demands have not been fulfilled so far. There is no dearth of land around Sambalpur for the establishment of these offices. If a Staff Training Institute is set up for All India Radio and Doordarshan at Sambalpur, the staff working in various Radio Stations in Western Orissa will be greatly benefited. They will not have to go to far off places like Calcutta or Delhi for undergoing training.

At present, the regional news bulletins of Cuttack AIR Station are relayed by

Sambalpur and Jaypore AIR Stations. That is why the regional news bulletins are not clearly audible in these stations. Therefore, there is a need to open a news set up exclusively for Sambalpur.

It, therefore, request the Central Government that the office of the Press Information Bureau, Training College for AIR and Doordarshan staff and Regional News set up be established at Sambalpur without any further delay.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to improve the lot of Bidi workers in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR (Sagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no main industry in Sagar region and the labourers do not have even agriculture work throughout the year there. Majority of the people live below the poverty line and large number of people are engaged in Bidi industry for their livelihood. Therefore, the Government should take concrete steps to ensure that minimum wages are paid to these workers as per the Minimum Wages Act and to raise their standard of living and to provide better health services to these people immediately for the proper development of this area. Majority of the people living in this area belong to scheduled castes.

Keeping in view the interests of the Bidi workers and to save them from exploitation, Government should constitute Inspection Committees and launch a special drive on priority basis to improve their lot.

(iv) Need for construction of a Railway bridge on river Ganga at Digha Pahleghat, Bihar

SHRI LAL BABU RAI (Chhapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the

need for constructing a Railway bridge in Digha Pahlejghat, Bihar. This would link north Bihar and South Bihar through Railways. There is a long standing demand for the construction of a railway bridge on river Ganga at Digha Phalejghat, Patna, Bihar. But till today the bridge has not been constructed. Railway has its land on both sides of the river and there also exists a railway line there. Since there is no railway link between south Bihar and north Bihar, transportation of coal and other such things is very costly and a lot of difficulty is also experienced in their transportation.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to make arrangements for the construction of a railway bridge on Ganga at Digha Pahlejghat in Patna in the public interest.

[English]

(v) Need to fix statutory minimum price for sugarcane at Rs. 39 per quintal

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vajayawada): Sir, the Union Government has recently announced the revised statutory minimum price for sugarcane for the current season as Rs. 31/- per quintal at 8.5 per cent recovery. The Government has also enhanced the issue price of sugar from Rs. 6.90 to Rs. 8.30 per kg. It has also made change by reducing the quantity of levy sugar from 45 to 40 bags. The sugar factory managements will be getting additional profit by way of Bhargava formula as they are permitted to sell 60 bags in the free sale market as against only 35 bags as at the inception of this additional price sharing Bhargava formula. The costs of inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, diesel, electricity charges, water rates, harvesting and transport charges have all increased enormously during the last year. I, therefore request the Government to fix Rs. 39/- per

quintal statutory minimum price for sugarcane at 8.5 per cent recovery to meet the increased cost of its cultivation and pass on 70 percent of the additional profit earned by the sugar factories to the cane growers share instead of 50 percent allowed at present.

(vi) Need to provide adequate funds to Madhya Pradesh Government for early completion of underground drainage scheme at Jabalpur

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Sir, open drains in Jabalpur, which is a developing town with a population around 1.2 million and with several Central Undertakings including ordinance factories, Universities, a seat of the High Court and big business and industrial centres are a matter of serious concern from the point of view of sanitation. Jabalpur continues to suffer from perennial onslaughts of diseases like malaria, diarrhoea and cholera.

The problem of sanitation in the drainage system in Jabalpur continues to hang fire. It is understood that the Government have sanctioned an underground drainage scheme for the city, estimated to cost around Rs. 77 to 78 crores a few years back. It might escalate to well above Rs. 100 crores, even if it is taken up for implementation at the earliest. Despite this sanction, the scheme remains on paper for want of funds, which the State Government is expected to raise.

While the need for providing proper underground drainage to Jabalpur cannot be over-emphasized, it might be difficult for the State Government to find resources for funding the same, even though it is presently under Central Rule. In the circumstances, I would urge on the Central Government either to fund the project through Central grants or take up the issue for funding it with the World Bank assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Statutory Resolution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Shri S.B. Chavan.

12.14 hrs.

**Statutory Resolution Re: Continuance
of Proclamation by president in
Relation to the State of Jammu and
Kashmir**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker,
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 March, 1993."

As the House is aware, in view of the then Prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir was issued by the President on the 18th July, 1990 on the recommendation of the Governor. Earlier on 19.1.1990, the Governor, Jammu and Kashmir, assumed to himself the powers of the State Executive and Legislature placing the legislative Assembly of the State under suspension under the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. A month later, on 19.2.1990, the State Assembly was dissolved by the Governor, in exercise of his powers under the State Constitution.

At the law and order and security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir continued to be grim, approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained from time to time for continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18th July, 1990, in relation to the State

of Jammu and Kashmir. The current spell of extension of President's proclamation under article 356 in the State shall be in force upto 2.3.1993.

In a recent report, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that the security situation in the State continues to be serious and challenging mainly because of Pakistan's direct role in aiding and propping up the militancy in the Valley and in extending the arc of terrorist violence even to the Jammu Division.

The Governor has further mentioned that there was a marked escalation in militant activities in the Valley and District Doda in Jammu region during July and August, 1992. However, constant pressure has been maintained on the militants. There have also been significant successes in the operations of the security forces in the past few months by way of neutralisation and apprehension of a large number of militants and their leaders and massive recoveries of arms. However, the militants still retain significant striking capacity and fire power backed up by assistance from Pakistan in the form of supply of weapons and finances, provision of sanctuaries to terrorist elements, continued operations of training camps etc. In any effort to restore the political process in the State, we will have to guard against this and all necessary efforts in this connection are being made.

The Governor has mentioned that there is a definite and distinct change in the mood of the people and there are definite signs that the majority of the people are fed up with militancy, which has disrupted their normal life and economic activity. They have been disillusioned by the misdeeds of the militants who have indulged in acts of extortion, molestation, rape of women, forced marriages, abduction and killing of innocent people and other criminal activities.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

Referring to the political situation, the Governor has stated that there continues to be a political vacuum in the State. The political parties at the State level have not been able to activate their cadres, mainly due to the fear of the gun. On the other hand, activation of the political elements is necessary to encourage the masses to come out openly against the gun culture and into the mainstream. It is, therefore, necessary that the leaders of the main stream parties in the State and at the national level should take steps to revive their contacts at the grass root level. We have recently addressed the leaders of the political parties in this regard. The State administration has caused that they will render all necessary assistance and made adequate security arrangements for all such efforts.

A number of initiatives have also been taken by the Central Government in the recent months for activating the political process in the State. Discussions have been held with the leaders of the political parties and with former legislators and parliamentarians from the State of Jammu and Kashmir and an all-Party parliamentary team also visited the State. I and the Minister of State for Internal Security have also visited the State. These initiatives have had an impact and several sections of the people have been heard talking about the need to do away with the gun culture.

However, it could take some time to consolidate the situation further and reduce the fear of the gun significantly. Also a large number of persons, who had been forced to migrate from the Valley in the face of terrorist violence, also still continue to be cut off from the State. In view of these circumstances, the Governor has recommended that the President's rule in the State may be further extended.

According to the provisions of article 356 of the Constitution of India as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, by the Constitution Order No. 48 of 14-5-1954, as amended from time to time, the President's proclamation under article 356 may continue in the State for three years with approval of both the Houses of Parliament, to be obtained for six months at a time. As already stated, this period will expire on the 18th July, 1993.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, there seems to be no alternative but to further extend the period of the President's proclamation dated 18th July, 1990.

The President in exercise of his powers under Article 370 (1) of the Constitution has, with the concurrence of the State Government since issued a Constitution Order on 24.2.1993 amending the Principle Order of 1954 through which the various Constitutional provisions are made applicable to Jammu & Kashmir with or without modification. By this order, the maximum period upto which the Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 in relation to the Jammu & Kashmir can be in force has been extended to four years instead of the previous time-limit of three years.

In view of the position explained, I solicit the approval of this august House to the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion on moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1993.

12.22 hrs**Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation
from Brazil***[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have got an announcement to make.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Ney Lopes, Deputy and Hon. members of the Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other hon. Members of the Delegation are:-

1. Mr. Genebaldo Correia, Deputy
2. Mr. Rodrigues Palma, Deputy
3. Mr. Agostino Valente, Deputy
4. Mr. Amaury Muller, Deputy
5. Mr. Atila Lins, Deputy
6. Ms. Beth Azi ze, Deputy
7. Mr. Efraim Moraes, Deputy
8. Mr. Haroldo Lima, Deputy
9. Mr. Humberto Souto, Deputy
10. Mr. Jose Uysse, Deputy
11. Mr. Paulo Haslander, Deputy
12. Mr. Paulo Portugal, Deputy
13. Mr. Ruberval Pilotto, Deputy

The Delegation arrived Delhi yesterday evening. They are now seated in Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the president, the National Congress, the Government and friendly people of Federative Republic of Brazil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I call the hon. Members to participate in the Resolution.

(Interruptions)

The zero hour is over. Let us not get back. We have gone ahead.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not violate the rules which we have already established at our own end.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Heavens will not fall if you allow me to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make use of this opportunity tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have heard your submissions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI AND SHRI INDRAJITJI are not there.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over long back. We are ahead of the subject.

**Re: Inconvenience caused to Members
of parliament to attend parliament as a
result of Police obstructions.**

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:
Heavens will not fall if you allow us. I want to raise a question. I gave a notice for zero Hour. While I was coming, I was obstructed by the Police for two hours. Though they have issued a Pass, that was not respected. 12 to 13 MPs are still there, and the Police have pushed the M.Ps. I think it is your responsibility to indicate to MPs by what route they would come.

*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Immediately after the Question Hour was over, Zero Hour was taken up. Shri Tej Narayan Singh was called upon. He spoke on it. One or two Members spoke. Afterwards we proceeded to the next subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody is above this House.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I gave a notice for Zero Hour. But I have lost it. I want to know from the Home Minister how they instructed the Police to obstruct MPs to attend the Parliament. The Home Minister should respond.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nitish Kumarji has raised this issue on the floor of the House.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Thirteen MPs belonging to the Congress Party are also there. By this, the Police is damaging the image of this country.

ME. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, the matter has been brought to the notice of the treasury benches.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): This is a problem which has caused inconvenience to everybody. What for these Passes were given to the Members?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This subject was discussed immediately after the Question Hour was over. It was brought to the notice of the treasury benches and of the Hon. Minister.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, to reach Parliament House, it took me nearly two hours.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the whole of Delhi has been brought under the police rule. Even a patient would not reach the hospital. A person cannot reach airport to catch a flight. Many employees had to face great difficulty in reaching their offices...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seat. Shri Lokanathji, please take your seat. The point is immediately when the Question Hour was over, Shri Tej Narayan Singh was called upon to speak on the Zero Hour subject. Also, one or two Members participated and they told the difficulties that the Parliamentarians are facing outside. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. So, once again, if every Member starts speaking, it does not help. We have gone ahead of the subject. Now I call Shri Inderjit to speak

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: No, Sir. I want to submit one thing. This is a question of the right of the Members. You have to protect it. Who will protect the rights

Members

of the Members? I want the Home Minister to respond.

hear the hon. Home Minister. The hon. Home Minister is ready to answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anyhow, you have brought it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. He will look into it.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The hon. Home Minister must respond. He should make arrangements to bring the MPs from there. They have been detained outside the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Home Minister is on his legs. Please listen to him.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to add to what Shri Lokanath Choudhury has stated. A member of the Cabinet was prevented by the Police. I was him requesting the Police authorities. He showed them his identity card and even his visiting card but the police officials replied that they did not know him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Why Ayodhya had not been sealed on the 6th December in the manner in which Delhi has been sealed today. Had these measures been taken at that time there such incidents could have been avoided...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Police officials were told that he was a Cabinet Minister but nobody paid any heed. If the Ministers had to face such a situation then the plight of the other people can be well-imagined. I would like Shri Rajesh Pilot to be called in the House to give a reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry that the hon. Members have been put to inconvenience. But before this entire procedure was followed today, I had informed the hon. Speaker saying that these are the restrictions that we wish to put and the hon. Members will have to come from a particular Gate. I am sure that the party leaders must have been informed. Most of the Ministers have been informed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Nobody was informed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Anyway, I will immediately tell the Police Officers that if the Members of Parliament show their Identity Cards - it is not a visiting card but it is the Identity Cards The police Officers should definitely export them and see that they are properly brought to the House. I am sorry if that kind of inconvenience has been caused. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I was detained for two hours. There was utter confusion.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: The condition of the Delhiites is pitiable. Delhi has been sealed completely. Nobody can go even to hospital, railway station or Airport. Public life has been disturbed.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Ask Shri Rangayya Naidu as to what happened with him.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, this is the Bulletin issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This is of 24th February, 1993. It has been mentioned:

"Honourable Members are requested kindly-

I. To have parking labels prominently displayed on their vehicles travelling to parliament House.

II. To carry their identify cards with them; and

III. Not to bring along any persons without visitors pass on their vehicles.

This is to avoid inconvenience to honourable members." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We have strictly followed that. In spite of that we faced difficulties. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): We have got that. But we faced difficulties. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit one more point. We have faced so much inconvenience in coming to parliament. Moreover, about 40 or 50 persons are staying at the residence of each M.P. who have come from their constituencies but due to this rally they are not able to come out of the houses and the MPs have to provide them food, tea etc. In the light of these difficulties caused to MPs by Government's undeclared curfew, whether you are going to giving an additional grant to MPs for that.

[English]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): On behalf of MPs I say that we have got the red car parking label. That is true. We have received Lok Sabha bulletin. It is also true. But some police officers are harassing the MPs like anything. I would like to request the Home Minister that he should investigate the matter and enquire as to who are the police officers who are doing that. In spite of having red car parking label, in spite of having identity cards, they have refused to allow even the Ministers. I think, it is a very serious matter. The House should condemn them. The Home Minister should enquire this matter and he should protect the interests of the MPs. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL (Porbandar): I support this.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I will look into the matter and try to find out whether anything has happened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Some MPs are still standing outside. Unfortunately, those MPs are being pushed by the police. They are saying that unless they go by that way, they will never retreat. I submit to the Home Minister to make some arrangement to bring them to the House. That is the only submission I want to make to the House. He should instruct the police to bring them back.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue is not confined to the Members of Parliament alone. I want to submit only one thing that such an atmosphere is being created in Delhi as nobody can move from one place to the other. Nobody can go to the railway stations nor to market nor to airport nor to bring food-items. It is all right to stop those on whom restriction has been imposed but 85 to 90

lakh people living in Delhi are not being allowed to come out of their houses. All this is happening to all of us. We are lodging protest against it..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Today the situation is such that the Government may also have to find some difficulty. Today is the only day when we have that the governance of the Government is there. Today is the only day people also have felt that there is the governance of the Government in this country. There may be some difficulty. I do not deny that. There may be officers also who may be purposely trying to create inconvenience to the Members with some ulterior motive. That may be looked into. The Government also is put to a difficult position when the major opposition party has declared a sort of undeclared war against the Government. Whatever happens to the members, the hon. Minister may look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV(Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the inconvenience caused to hon. Members in reaching here is being discussed here. But I want to draw your attention to a previous occurrence. The day when an incident took place in Ayodhya and Masjid was pulled down we had told that the Government was inefficient. But if the rally is held here today and if people enter the Jama Masjid of Delhi, it would be quite difficult to prevent them. When I came and displayed my pass, nobody stopped me and caused no obstacle. If some inconvenience has been caused to some hon. Members, it is regrettable. The Government is responsible for all this. Problems do arise in doing any work. During the Government of my party such problems did arise. We also adopted

such measures. Therefore, it is not good to lower the dignity of Lok Sabha by raising such issues here. (Interruptions)

SHRIAMTI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were three M.Ps together, we were harassed. The people from my constituency staying in my house cannot even peep through door.. (Interruptions) Why was it done? On the 6th December, it was the same Government. Why did it not take these preventive measure on that day? Had it done so on that day, the situation would not have arisen today. It is the same police and the same Government, but the Government had kept mum on that day and today this very Government does not hesitate to scare M.Ps at the gun point.

12. 35 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR - *Contd*

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister recommending that the President's Rule be extended by a further period of six months, with effect from the 3rd of March, 1993.

Sir, the Resolution deals with a very important subject. However, I regret to say that the time allotted for this discussion is wholly inadequate. One and a half hours are just not enough for this very important subject and I would strongly urge that the time be extended if possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that we have to extend the President's Rule for a further period of six months, However, there is no alternative to extension of President's

[Sh. Inderjit]

Rule in Kashmir, in view of what has been described appropriately as a very serious and challenging and grave situation in the State.

Regrettably Sir, Pakistan continues to wage a proxy war against India in Kashmir. I strongly feel that even as some measures have been taken to fight back this proxy war, not enough has been done. I would strongly urge the Home Minister, through you Sir, to adopt measures for sealing the border between Pakistan and India along the Kashmir border. This is possible. I have had discussions with top military experts, even former Army Chiefs, who did tell me that it is possible to seal the border. This has not yet been done.

Apart from sealing the border, we must also seriously consider ways and means of spending sack to Pakistan, the kind of a signal which needs to be sent that a proxy war can be imaged on the question sending terrorists across the border is a game which both sides can play with equal ruthlessness. I do not think we have sent this message across. Till such a message goes across, Pakistan is not likely to desist from this disgusting and condemnable act of sending terrorists across the border and sponsoring State terrorism.

Sir, for a long time we all have been hoping and praying and that some political process will be initiated in the state and some political steps for this process will be taken. I am glad to find that the Home Minister has taken certain initiatives. He has held discussions with the leaders of various political parties in Kashmir; he has held discussions with some Members of Parliament. But, that is not enough. I do feel that something more needs to be done. In my opinion, we must seriously consider the question of appointing political advisors to the Governor.

At the moment, we do have bureaucratic advisors. But we should consider the question of appointing political advisors, to enable the ordinary people to be able to deal with their problems through and the help of these political advisors.

Secondly Sir, I do think that we should seriously consider the question of setting up of effective Advisory Committees. We do have one. But there is need to have an advisory committee at two levels. One at the level of members of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly. I think, some sort of involvement of these former Members of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly would be a helpful step towards a political process and towards bringing about normalcy.

Again it is not enough to have just a few meetings of Members of Parliament interested in Kashmir. Since we have not been able to hold elections in Kashmir, I think we should also consider the question of getting the assistance and cooperation of former Members of Parliament from Jammu & Kashmir State. I think we should associate them effectively, since we are not able to hold elections at an early date. So, something of this nature needs to be done.

My next point is in regard to the question of migrants. Time and again the expression used for the people who were forced to leave the Valley is 'migrants'. In my opinion, it is a very unfortunate and an unfair expression. These people, the Kashmiri Pundits - I think their total figure is around two lakhs - who were forced to leave the Valley, have been described time and again as 'migrants'. They have not come out of the Valley on their own accord, in the sense of migrating to Jammu. They were forced to leave the Valley. So, it is very unfair to call them migrants since they did not on their own leave the Valley and they were forced by the circumstances to leave. Therefore, they are essentially 'displaced persons' and not 'migrants'. By calling them

'migrants', we are evading the rehabilitation in Jammu, but an eventual responsibility for their rehabilitation, not only temporary rehabilitation back in the Valley.

In my opinion, this is an issue which has not received adequate attention of this House. These people, all the Kashmir pundits who have come out, who have been forced to leave the Valley, have to be enabled to get back into the Valley. I am not sure if adequate steps have been taken in that direction. We must get all these Kashmiri pundits back into the Valley, irrespective of the cost involved.

Initially I suggest and very strongly suggest that what we perhaps need in the Valley is some kind of large security zone. A security zone might be created in the Valley and all these displaced persons must be taken into the security zone and given not only houses, not only free rations and medicines, but they must also be given free facilities for education so as to send out a very important signal. Today the signal is that the people belonging to the minority community in the Valley have left as though they have no place at all in the Valley. The Valley belongs as much to them as to the others, I think it is the responsibility of the Government to see that irrespective of the cost involved, irrespective of the hundreds of crores of rupees which might be involved, steps are taken, from now onwards to make sure that these Kashmir pundits are able to go back. We must underwrite and emphasise the fact that Kashmir belongs as much to these as to those who are staying on in the Valley.

One other point that I would like to make is this. I had occasion to visit, not very long ago, the camp of these displaced persons near Jammu & Kashmir. I was very distressed to see the kind of situation in which they are living. They are suffering a great deal, after having come away from the Kashmir Valley as not enough is being done for them. In that context, they complained, to me that they

were not able to receive adequate response from the State administration. I am glad that the Governor, at one stage, did visit these camps and assured them that if they had any problem, his doors were open. But these displaced persons complained to me that times out of number, they had gone along to the highest bureaucracy, they had gone and even knocked at the door of the Governor; but they had not received any response.

That is why, it is very important that those who are now running the State administration under the President's Rule, must be adequately responsive to the requirements of the ordinary people. Hence the importance of moving towards a political process because without a political process, we will continue to be in great difficulty in the State.

In the context of Jammu & Kashmir, a certain controversy has arisen a controversy in regard to the desecration and demolition of temples in Jammu & Kashmir.

We have two versions before us. The Leader of the Opposition. Mr. L.K. Advani, has - given us a version about the desecration and demolition of Hindu temples in Kashmir. Subsequently, eminent journalists have gone to the Valley and have totally denied or partially denied the Claims made by Shri Advani.

In this context, I do think that the Home Minister should get abutment information. This House should be informed as to what exactly is the real truth - whether any temples have been desecrated, whether any temples in Kashmir have been demolished. And if not, the House should be informed because on this basis, a great deal of controversy has been raised. Emotions are sought to be whipped up. I think, the earlier we can get the facts across to the House, the better for everybody.

[Sh. Inderjit]

I shall not take any more of your time. I shall now conclude with my plea once again to the Home Minister that there is need for more energetic, more effective steps towards a political process because the whole world is waiting to see some kind of a political process initiated in Jammu and Kashmir. As we are all aware in this House, we have now support for our stand on Kashmir from the United States of America. We also have support for our stand from the United Kingdom. But our friends in these and other countries are making one point repeatedly. They say, even as we support you, even as we are with you in your stand, that the Kashmir issue has to be discussed between India and Pakistan bilaterally, and that the Kashmir issue has to be discussed only under the Simla Agreement. Nevertheless all India friends abroad are urging us that we must move towards some political process in the state. I do hope that something more effective can be done in the course of the next six months and that it may not be necessary for us to come back again before the House to seek a further extension of the President's Rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Resolution is 11/2 hours. Hon. Members will have ten minutes each so that more people can participate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Kindly use your discretion about the time because 11/2 hours are most inadequate to discuss an important subject like this. The time should be extended.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such a proposal on Kashmir does appear here once at an interval of six months along with the Governor's report and the comments of

the Home Minister thereon. The situation is really quite serious but at the same time it is improving gradually because people are fed up with terrorists. If the Government is given 6 month's period, it can do something to improve the situation and curb incidents like rape, extortion etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that it is not possible for me to agree to any of these views of the Government. We find congruency nowhere between the promises at the time when the Government comes before us in the House for the extension of 6 months period and its actions thereafter. As the hon. Minister has just said in his long statement that the Governor has sent information in writing about

[English]

mass escalation of militant activities in Toda, etc.

[Translation]

It relates to the developments of July-August last year. It is February, 1993 now and he is talking of the developments of July and August, 1992. He has also said that

[English]

Majority of the people were fed up.

[Translation]

Since women are being raped and violence is taking place on large scale, and people are fleeing away from these terrorists. Again he told this also that the situation is quite challenging there, Pakistan is continuing its activities in its own way. This is also a situation. It is said that if six months' period is not given, the purpose will not be served. The Sopore incident was not refereed to here. When you have come in this House with such a serious matter and presenting

before us the measures you are going to take to combat terrorism there, is it not the duty of the Government. Something should be said about the activities that give an impetus to terrorism there as such activities are being carried out by some from amongst us. If people are fed up today with terrorism and we are taking some action to push them back again towards terrorism, then should there not be a discussion on it here. At least there must be a discussion on it in the House. The Government should present all the facts before the House. The Sopore incident is such an incident that the entire country should hang its head in shame. Rather the persons responsible for the happenings there should be punished in such a manner that people may realise that the Government is not only capable of displaying its power or will power on the occasions like today's, one in Delhi, it is capable of displaying its power, elsewhere as well where people are subjected to injustice and excesses.

Two jawans were killed in Sopore. One of them died on the spot and the other in hospital after sometime. Some people say that only one jawan was killed. Be it two or one, but two jawans of B.S.F. were killed there. For these two hundred houses in Sopore were set on fire by sprinkling oil and petrol on them. Shops were set ablaze. Although the Government might not have all the figures, yet I feel that the Ministry of Home Affairs should have them. That information is not sent here in any case. But as per the information we do have the way the firing was resorted to there, over 50 persons lost their lives including women, children and aged persons. And then the Government says that if a period of six months is given to it, it will push the terrorism back and create a new atmosphere there. We would like to know as to what measures you have taken in connection with Sopore incident and what is the justification of a period of six months. We must not be informed that the matter is being examined, the C.B.I. is investigating it

or some other sort of inquiry is being conducted. I want to submit that it is not merely an issue of investigation. The unit that was deployed there was there at its own place. I know the circumstances in which our Defence personnel are working there. It is not beyond our knowledge. I know how many people in Kashmir stand by us and how many are against us. I know them by face and personally. The people may be fed up with the terrorists there, but they stand by us. They are eagerly waiting since long for having a friendly meeting with us because they have been longing for hugging us. I do not believe that they are subdued. It is not true. In such circumstances, it may be well imagined as to under what condition our defence personnel have to live there and under what circumstances they have to sacrifice their lives for the sake of nation's security and to maintain national integrity. I am not only aware of the entire episode but I put the police personnel in high esteem too. I appreciate the deeds of those policemen but I am unable to understand how fifty innocent persons were massacred and the entire village was burnt to ashes just for the reason that two policemen were fired at. The police personnel are trained to deal with different situations. According to the statement of the Government there are two lakh police personnel on the roads of Delhi equipped with sophisticated arms. Suppose there is any altercation with an hon. Member of Parliament or with a common man, then will they open fire at every one and suppose if a police man is killed by the mob then will they put the entire city on fire? Our friend Shri Mohan ji, who has perhaps gone out, had asked a question in the Houses regarding the number of the policemen killed in Bombay. Suppose if two or three policemen are assaulted then they would kill anyone and set fire to anything whatsoever comes in their way, since they are holding guns in their hands and today this is the position in Kashmir. Hon. Home Minister, Sir, the militants are held responsible for all the incidents of rape.

[Sh. Inder Jit]

It means that you are least concerned about these incidents taking place in Kahsmir and if you are concerned about the then please apprise the House of the lacuna. You are not ready to place those facts before the House. Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not understand that this would help to solve the Kashmir problem.

Sir, we do not agree with Hon. Minster when he says that he is going to start a political process in Kashmir. Our friend Shri Inder Jit has said in his speech that a committee comprising of the ex-Members of the Legislative Assembly should be constituted. God knows what has been the intentions of the hon. Home Minister behind inviting Mr. Farooq Abdullah for discussions. Shri Farooq Abdullah is more eclose to us than your people. Since when you Government dislodged him,, we had came for his rescue. Therefore, this House is not a place to discuss the personal relationship with Farooq ji. Shri Farooq Abdullah had given a statement 15 days back, after holding discussions with you and he had said that he was going back to London to play Golf there since nothing was going to happen here.... (Interruptions) Since nothing was gong to happen, therefore, he would go back to London to play Golf. His family was there, therefore he would like to spend his time there.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT: Exercising the soft options.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question is not releted to options but to the intentions. When a proposal is coming from your reliable person, Shri Inder Jit ji, to constitute a committee comprising of all the

ex-Members of the Legislative Assembly (Interruptions)... then what message do your want to convey to the militants by bringing such persons in the front line for resolving the Kashmir problem. Supposes that the Kahsmir issue is an issue of struggle for power but the people with whom you are holding discussions or whom you are taking alongwith are those militants who are raising their leadership. This fact should not be ignored. Though you may go by the consideration that Shri Beant Singh has succeeded in Punjab, yet the issues of Punjab an Kashmir are altogether different. I would not like to discuss about the action taken or being taken in Punjab by you but I know that the Home Ministry and even the common man are of the view that the problem of Punjab and Kashmir are identical and what we have done in Punjab would a be done in Kashmir also. I would like to say that these are totally different problems. Terrorism was confined to only 5% people in Punjab, In Punjab, the attacks on the people were through the police. It is a separate issue in what uniform they used to come and how did sen they operate? Do not link the issue of Kashmir with Punjab in this way

13.00hrs

Therefore do not be under this impression that these old people who need the escort of 20 policemen to live in Delhi will help you in solving the problem of Kashmir by residing in London or any where else. You should hold talks with the youth. If they are in jail then hold talks with them in the jails. A few of them have been released just now, go and hold talks with them, as to how the problem of Kashmir can be solved and on which conditions the power can be handed over to the elected representatives of the people. It is too late to discuss the issues viz. the movements from which these representatives emerged and the places to which they belong etc.

It is true that if you make up your mind to transfer power in Kashmir to the hands of

the elected representatives of the people within six months you will not have to say all these things that the situations improving or it is deteriorating.

Since you have made a special reference to Doda, I would like to know whether you have taken the House into confidence on this issue. How the incidents took place there? Despite the availability of troops, police and the entire administration.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes, you can continue after Lunch.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 14.00 hrs.

13. 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION IN RESEPECT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri S.B. Chavan.

* Shri George Fernades to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister of

Home Affairs as to how this situation emerged in Doda because it was an area where terrorist activities were not upto this extent. In my opinion even today terrorists are not active there. But for a brief period terrorists had taken the whole administration of Doda into there hands and I would like to know that what were the reasons that such a situation has arisen there that the whole administration and security arrangements failed in Doda district and terrorists were able to create this situation to declare the independence of Kashmir from there.

I would like to point out one more thing about Doda. Some years ago we visited that place and those people were demanding independence and were shouting slogans for that. Then we asked them as to what do they mean by independence and as to what is their vision about independence. We discussed it for an hour. After that discussion an application was given on half of the Unemployment Engineers Association, in which two hundred and fifty unemployed engineers had said that they are likely to complete the age of 30 years and there is on hope of getting job in future also. You talk about finding solution of Kashmir issue and demand the time of six months, then you want to solve this problem through your police, paramilitary forces and military or you think that you can suppress those people on gun point and weaken their economy. It is very inhuman. I will not talk about humanity but this much I would like to say that you will not succeed in your motive. If at all you want to find out any solution to this issue it should be sought outside it. The Government should create a confidence among the Kashmiri youths, which they have lost for the last so many years.

I would not like to go into that history and would not talk about elections. Neither I am telling about the elections and the political process which the Government is visualising now nor I would lie to go into injustice done

[Sh. George Fernandes]

to Kashmir and into the history of creating present situation in Kashmir. I am sorry that the Members of Bharatiya Janta Party are not present here because they have also contributed to further deteriorate the situation of Kashmir. Such type of things are done from here like all other things. Then to force upon their view point they try in many ways and talk about Pakistan. Pakistan was there also in 1947 but how such a grave situation has emerged that Pakistan is involved in everything or can interfere in Kashmir. The Government has provided a chance to create such a situation. I would like to point out two things about Bharatiya Janta Party. One is regarding Ayodhya issue. We all know it that Kashmir is an integral part of India. But both the things can not be said at the same time. One is that Kashmir is an integral part of India and on the other hand vision of a Hindu Rashtra. These two things can't go together because 85 percent of the population is Muslims in Kashmir about which this conjunct is going on. We may like it or not, and should not go into the history that what religion our forefathers adopted in India but the ancestors of all those people were Hindus, therefore Hindus should accept that the followers of any religion in India are the sons of Hindus but keeping in view the atmosphere at present in the country this thing will not be accepted. If you will consider it narrow mindedly then it would be paradoxical to propagate the concept of a Hindu Rashtra and to say that Kashmir is an integral part of India. We would like to say that the Members of B.J.P. or other people who want that Kashmir should remain as an integral part of India may it be through the use of force, law or by suppressive actions then they may also understand it that the Ayodhya issue has added fuel to the fire of secessionism in Kashmir. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has not mentioned this point in his statement. It is necessary to warn the people of the country that how it is affecting the people living in the different parts of the

country and the people of the border areas due to the politics played in the other parts of the country. What are the repercussions of the treatment meted out to the people. People living in the central part, "the heart" of the country can't understand it. I would not like to contradict it but I would like to tell you a thing of 1989 when Janata Party was in power. That Government was on the verge of bowing out at that time Farooq Abdullah left his capital and came to Delhi. He stayed here for 15 days and was literally wept at it. He is a very emotional person and was because the Government was going out of power. He said, we are the defenders of the frontiers. Would you understand that how helpless we are feeling ourselves Farooq Abdullah was weeping for the unity of the country and there was no leader whom he had not visited but nobody said even a single word.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir another person also came that time. He was Brigadier Sayal, the Chief Minister of Mizoram. He did not weep because he was a brigadier in the army. He learnt from his experience therefore he did not weep but said only that such a situation is being created which will weaken the country. As the Government is in danger it definitely affects our. We are the defenders of the frontiers Why don't you understand it. He lived here for 15 days and continued to persuading the leaders of the Janta Party. He was a Christian. Today we talk of unity and security of the country. Nationalism means Hindutva (Hinduism). If you are Hindu, you are nationalist Hindu means nationalism - this principle has been propagated the country. How we have been hurt. You should understand it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just come from Purvanchal. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the situation in this region is worse than the situation of Kashmir. There is no hold of your Government in some parts of Mainpur. Ask the governors, M.P's and other people. I

read and heard that the Government is considering to send army there. There is already army in Purvanchal therefore, we expect from the hon. Minister of Home affairs that if Ayodhya issue has affected states like Kashmir and other parts of the country then that should be discussed here. I would like to tell the Members of B.J.P. that they mend their contradictory way of thinking.

In this context I would like to tell one thing more and I am surpassed when my friend Inder Jit, who is a very intelligent person said that "these are two versions". Being a member of the Congress party how can he say that "there are two versions". You were speaking in the support of this resolution on the behalf of the Government. How can you say that there are two ideas or two versions? Whom do you believe Bharatiya Jantta party of Advaniji or..

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): I had asked for authentic information from the Home Minister. I also said that what Shri Advani had claimed had been contradicted by certain eminent journalists and it was only right and proper that the Home Minister enlightens the House on the basis of authentic information.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADNES: This is my complaint from a person like you. This is my complaint which you are repeating. You should have said here that this is a false propaganda. You were speaking as a spokesman of the Government. You should have said it. I would not like to argue on this issue. I would like to submit it to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, I think that your ministry and the Government will be awoken after hearing this thing from a Member of your party. It has been said time and again in the House and outside as well that 50, 100

or 200 (temples) have been demolished. Where is your Government. Why the Government has not spoken so far on this issue? Why are people like we having to raise this issue again in the House today? What is the job of the Government? If the atmosphere in the country is being vitiated, then let it be vitiated. If someone is hurt let him be hurt. And then we will heal the wound and become claimant to catch few votes. Have you given a thought to it? We would like to have reply from you. To what extent you are hurting the feelings of the youth of the Kashmir, who are indulging in wrong deeds by using gun, by making allegation on them that they have demolished temples.

George Verghese is an eminent journalist. He prepared his report one and a half years ago. When such things were in the air, he talked with many people belong to the B.J.P. and the R.S.S. I don't know for how many days he had been there, but he remained there for quite long time. He visited those temples whose names were mentioned. I do not know whether he submitted formal report or not but its details have appeared in the 'Times' and other newspapers. At least the Government could have said something, the basis of it in the House. It could have addressed Advaniji, Khurana ji who raise this issue vigorously but nothing has happened as such. I appreciate the woman like Harinder Baweja. She reached there at a particular point, place. She did not meet any terrorist or a gunman and she went out in search of temple whose list she had received, the terrorist boys felt that by taking photographs of temples she was going to defame them. So they began to shower bullets on her. Anyhow she managed to escape from there and reached near her car. No amount of praise is sufficient for her. Even then you did not speak. After visiting that place, observing all these things and printing photographs, she went to meet Shri Lal Krishna Advani ji who is at last said that he would not like to talk to her and slammed the receiver of the

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telephone. You might have said something even after that. If it is argued today that the temples were demolished there, where had you gone then? (*Interruptions*)

They are making so much hue and cry over Babri Masjid issue. These things have been revealed outside the House. When Shri Jacob was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, he made a statement on 3rd March, 1992 in this House. It was in reply to an unstarred question and then he said.

[*English*]

Between 1989-91, 38 places of worship had been damaged.

[*Translation*]

The B.P.J. people started exaggerating the statement made by Shri Jacob, though it was given in the statement that there were 16 Masjid and mosque related institutions including 'Durgah' and many such building out of those 38 places of worship. He issued a vague statement by using the words, "Places of worship". There are 16 Masjids and mosque related places mentioned in the statement. There are 22 temples and 'Dharamshalas' therein. This is the matter of 1989-91. They knew the number of buildings that were demolished but this fact was not revealed to the people in the manner it should have been revealed. That thing was not revealed. I will not speak much regarding the propaganda made by these people. But the names of some temples have been given. Advani ji went to the extent of mentioning this number to 40-45 and even to 55 but the spokesman of the B.J.P. increased the number to 82 whereas a most senior leader of the R.S.S. gave the figure of 62 to George Verghese. Different people gave different figures, Our Khuranaji gave the figures of 52. The colleagues of Harinder

baweja, who went with her, visited only 23 temples about which it was told orally or in written that these temples were set on fire. They observed that all the temples were in fact two temples. Sheelputri and Bhairav at Baramula. I am not concerned what the B.J.P. is doing. I would like to know what does the Government do? What does the Minister of Home Affairs do? If someone says that one may come to power on the slogan of Hindu-Muslim divide, it may be one's election strategy which I can understand. I am asking a question considering you not as a leader of the Congress party but as a Government of the country. Where do you stand now? When the Kashmir issue arises, we ask this question and the Government gives a vague reply.. (*Interruptions*).. If the Government thinks that the matter may end with its reply, so it is not that easy. When the question relating to Kashmir came up, the case of Kashmiri Pandit was raised. Through you I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs whether Kashmir Pandits are still not the priests of these temples? Is it true or not? Are there not Kashmiri Pandits in temples where there are priests. Is it not a fact. Is there not a population of Pandits in Kashmir? The terrorists kidnapped Dr. Dhar there. His wife is also a doctor. He remained under the captivity of terrorists for 40 days. Is he not a Kashmiri Pandit? But even after this occurrence, he refused to leave Kashmir. He is not 80 years old. He is just 40-45 years old. Was the Wakhlu family not kidnapped by terrorists? Are they not Kashmiri Pandits? But the government is not presenting the truth before the country. The propaganda that a Pandit cannot live in Kashmir is baseless. But on the other hand, I cannot deny the fact that Kashmiri Pandits migrated from Kashmir and settled in Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country in pursuit of their livelihood are in trouble. They are facing serious problems because the Government did not discharge its duty expected of it. The present Government has withdrawn all the

facilities provided by our Government. Today they are in trouble. I think that many of them would prefer to go back to Kashmir because the behaviour being meted out to them is even worse than death. They would prefer to go back and start a new life.

Today I have no hesitation in saying that the Government should initiate a dialogue with Kashmir extremists. Only then there is possibility of sending back all the Kashmiri Pandits with honor. I would like to submit this in this House with full responsibility. Has the Government courage to take initiative? The initiative should be taken from the Government and not from the terrorists.

Therefore, if we constitute a new Committee as per the suggestions given by you and my friend Shri Inderjit, it will not serve any purpose. There are already numbers Committees there. If the Government wants to take action from today itself, it should provide employment opportunities to 50 thousand youths of the Kashmir immediately. There is no employment opportunity for them in Kashmir. There was a meager representation of the people of Kashmir or people belonging to majority in the services of the Kashmir Government and public sector undertakings. Therefore, first of all, the Government should make arrangement to provide employment to them. These people may be given employment in the Railways, in other Government enterprises, in the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in ASSOCHAM. These Organisations may be asked to recruit 10 Engineers or other personnel each on priority basis. The Government should make arrangement to provide employment to 50 thousand people immediately at any cost.

My second suggestion is that Kashmir is suffering from a sort of hunger. If the agriculture sector is left aside, which is good at present, the rest—such as tourism industry

is in a shambles. The condition of houseboat and *shikara* owners and taxi-drivers is quite miserable. The people engaged in handicrafts are in disarray. When they are on the verge of starvation, we cannot solve their problem until and unless we provide employment to them.

- My third suggestion is that the Government should initiate negotiations with terrorists. They are the leadership of Kashmir whether you like it or not. If the Government is having any difficulty in initiating dialogue with them at the Government level, then it should identify some people in the country who can have negotiations with them. Mr. Home Minister, I would like to bring to your notice especially that when similar circumstances emerged in Nagaland and when your military forces were sent there, a fire battle took place and when it was not possible to solve the problem, Babu Jaya Prakash Narain had taken the initiative.

You may say anything about Jai Prakash ji, but no other political party had tried to solve the Naga problem by eliminating the terrorists and to bring the people of those areas into national mainstream. Jai Prakash ji had taken some people there. So, I would like to suggest that this issue should be considered seriously and efforts should be made to initiate negotiations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I will only say that it is not possible for me to support this resolution.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for about three years now the President's rule in Kashmir has been continuing and many a time in this House we have discussed about the situation in Kashmir and how to solve the problem that is prevailing there. We have always believed that the Kashmir problem is

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not a communal problem, it is a problem connected with some of the rightful aspirations of the people of Kashmir. They are concerned about their rights; they are concerned about their economic development; they are concerned about their identity and certain other things which can, in no way, be called as religious in parameters. But the situation, over the years, has been exploited by communal elements both in the Valley and in other parts of the country. Now, today we have come to such a critical point that we cannot afford to further neglect a solution of the Kashmir problem. And a solution is to be found from a political angle and not from a law and order angle. In this aspect I must say that the drift that has been continuing has proved to be very dangerous for the country.

Now it is the duty of secular and patriotic-minded people of this country to really search for a solution of this very vexed problem. This problem is not only destroying the people of Kashmir but it is really dealing a very fatal blow to the concept of India that we have.

The Kashmir situation- as has been rightly said by Shri George Fernandes- has been exploited by the communal elements in other parts of the country also in a very vehement manner. Today while the direction for a solution of the Kashmir problem, has to be found out in certain secular areas, the attention of our people is being sought to be diverted to a communal direction. That is a very dangerous thing.

We had visited Kashmir some time ago. After that some other delegation had gone there. Some press people have gone there. Government has its own intelligence reports. They know very well that in the Valley it is not that two communities are fighting amongst themselves. No, that is not the case. Having gone there we have also seen it. The houses

of a few thousand pundits who left the Valley, and other belongings of the Pundits, are kept intact and their neighbours are guarding them. But this kind of situation has never got any highlight in this country which is unfortunate. This particular issue has been exploited to the hilt by those who are today really dividing the country.

What was necessary for the Government - and I agree with Shri George Fernandes- that truth had to be brought to light by the Government, like the issue of the temple destruction. You cannot just compare things like this that a temple has been destroyed so you destroy another mosque. It is not a competition. It is wrong, it is very wrong. It is a grave mistake. It is harmful for the country for anybody to destroy any prayer house belonging to any community. It is not the question of whether 50 temples or two temples have been destroyed. It is not the question of whether one mosque or two or three or four or five mosques have been destroyed. That is not the question. But what is the fact? On the question of facts, Government cannot remain neutral. It is not a question of Shri Advani claiming something and Shri Verghese saying something. It is very good that Shri Verghese has gone there and he has drafted a report. That is for all of us to see. But what are the facts given by the Government? How have they tried to counter this? On these two counts, I believe, government has failed to perform its role to clear the minds of the people about what is truth and what is rumour. What is being done is for political and nefarious purposes. That has not been clear. That is very necessary to be cleared.

If some had Muslim in some areas, through a conspiracy, destroys a temple., do you think, for that, you have to destroy a mosque somewhere? I do not understand it. That is not the question. But the point is that we have to really not counter on point by another point. We have to really stand by

secularism. We have to highlight why despite Pakistan being formed there on the divided part of India, these people of Kashmir who are the majority of particular religion, Islam, jointed secular India during independence the what happened in between once the years that they got eliminated. That is where we have to sell introspect and that is very important. If we do not do this and if we only think in terms of law and order question, I think we cannot go anywhere near to a solution of this problem and in this, Sir, we have been long saying about a political process. I do not know what kind of political interaction with the people of Kashmir is being conducted. I do not know, in your view what is the total number of militants in the Valley, who are there in the Valley and who are across the border, what is their in the Valley and who are across the border. what is their number, how you are preventing those who are across the border from entering into out territory. That is very important. Now, of the terrorists who are operating in the Valley, how many are behind the bars/ How have you screened them? Whether all of the are of equal category, whether some of them are different, whether you are establishing any kind of contact with the reasonable one among them, how you are going to explore the estimation for a solution, that is very important.

Regarding the Advisory Council, it is also a longstanding demand of many parties in the country that there has to be an Advisory Council so that the Governor's Rule will have some kind of link with the people. Now, I am given to understand that this Advisory Council has no power at all. This Advisory Council has no power and so this process of Advisory Council to the Governor has become a kind of farce in the Valley. How do they keep their face with the people? I do not know if excesses are committed, if that is the allegation, how this Advisory Council is being utilised to keep a check on that and if some excesses have been committed, how they are also being utilised to see that people's mind that has been vitiated, alienated, is somehow

mitigated. How that is being done? I think this Advisory Council, the prospect, the future that it has not been utilised properly. So, review has to be done also so that they are given some power, some teeth, so that they can go to the people, they can also have some kind of dialogue with the people and that can also be a ladder for the future political process. Without a political outlook, we cannot have a solution to this problem.

There are so many other issues that have to be dealt with if we want peace to return in the Valley and for that, the economic question of the poor people, those who are depending on tourism questions of the poor people, those who are depending on tourism which was hampered very severely, how you are going to compensate that, how you are going to give them relief, how you are going to help them, agriculture and all this are very important and it is also very important that in a very difficult circumstance our security forces are working there, they are doing commendable job, no doubt about it, in very difficult terrain areas. But when certain allegations are made, then it is not to malign the security forces but to ensure that the people are not farther pushed away from us, we must conduct an inquiry and give report for public scrutiny so that the misgiving that is there in the minds of the people is removed. So, that way, Sir, we want to know very clearly what is the particular situation in the Valley according to the assessment of the Government. When you talk of political process, what is there in their mind, what will be the framework of that political process? You may not elaborate on that, but there can be a hint so that we can be satisfied. It may be true that at times the thing was very bad in the past, it may be a little better this time, there were also scopes in the past to make breakthrough, but those opportunities have been missed due to the situation that developed in other parts of the country and also for Govt. inaction and farsightedness. So, it is also pertinent for all of us to ensure that

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secular ideas are emboldened in different parts of the country. The kind of fanaticism that is being propagated in the rest of the country, the kind of communal riots that are taking place in the country, they have to be put down very firmly and for that, a very strong Government is necessary to govern. There cannot be any vacillation on any account. As you cannot have any vacillation in dealing with the terrorists who are showing you the guns in the valley or the Pakistani elements who are trying to vitiate the atmosphere, likewise you have to deal with their counterparts in the rest of the country also. If Hizbul Mujahidden is asking for an Islamic kind of Kashmir, independent of India, then how are the BJP better in the rest of the country? We have to understand that. If these people are not put down here, then in Kashmir, our difficulties will be 100 time more.

Then, what is going on in Kashmir if that is not clearly projected to the people in terms of secular ideas there. This will further aggravate the situation in the rest of the country. So, Kashmir is a very delicate matter for the whole of our country. It is not a question confined to that particular part of the country; it is a question which has international ramifications also. We have to understand that. Now, there are good signs. Earlier, different countries were very much interested to play some kind of a role in Kashmir, but gradually they are trying to withdraw themselves. That is a good thing to happen for finding a solution in Kashmir. Now, the Kashmir solution is also dependent on having good relations with Pakistan. It is very difficult to suggest measures as to how to improve our relations with Pakistan. I do not know how long two civilised countries will go on having this kind of beckerings and bloodshed amongst themselves. It is very unfortunate that when people are coming together everywhere in the rest of the world,

we are fighting against each other; what we are gaining by that, I do not understand.

So, concrete steps should be taken to settle the issues with Pakistan so that good neighbourly relations are re-established and we live peacefully in our region. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Statutory Resolution seeking extension of the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir. As you know, for the last three years, there has been turmoil going on in this beautiful State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is rightly called the 'Heaven on the Earth'. We have been discussing this sort of a resolution at least once at an interval of six months.

Sir, I was listening very carefully to our learned friend George Fernandesji who was also very much sympathising with Dr. Farooq Abdullah and also how the elected Government was unseated there. But, probably while expressing such sympathy, he forgot that it was on the 19th February, 1990, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was dissolved and everybody knows which was the Government here at the Centre and who were the Ministers at that point of time. It was a said day when the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was dissolved on the 19th February, 1990. Since then it has not been possible to have elections there and also I do not know how soon we will be able to have an elected Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir. Thus the damage done is irreparable. Had they not done so, probably that Assembly would have been alive till now and it would have been there till March, 1993 at least.

Any-way, by any standard, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is a little better now than what it was sometimes before, at least when we were discussing the earlier resolution

in Parliament last time, six months before. The situation is definitely better now. But still the atmosphere there is certainly not congenial enough so as to hold free and fair elections. Therefore, there is no other alternative than to go for extension of the President's rule.

But, as I see, we are at a critical stage and in a very crucial position so far as Kashmir is concerned during the coming six months right from now up to September. Within this six months, the situation has got to improve and some sort of normalcy has to be restored so as to enable holding of elections. If that could not be done, if the elections are not held within the six months, then we have to go for once again to amend the Constitution for the President's rule to continue there beyond September. Therefore, this period is very crucial.

The Hon. Minister has visited Jammu and Kashmir. Mr. Rajesh Pilot, hon. Minister of State in-charge of Internal Security has also recently visited and widely travelled different areas. He has taken pains to go to different areas in the interior to talk to the people and face the wrath of the people also. The parliamentary team also visited some time before. In the mean time also, as you know, when Mr. Yeltsin President of Russia came to India arbitrated their support reiterated India on Kashmir. Even in international forum like the U.N. they will give us all support saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India as before. When Mr. John Major British Prime Minister visited India also made the observations that it is a bilateral issue. I am saying this because, Pakistan is trying all its best to internationalise the situation in Kashmir saying that there is no human right in Kashmir. They have raised a war of propaganda against India but that has not made any impact internationally. So, John Major has also clearly stated that it is a bilateral issue which should be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Shimla

Agreement.

Added to that, when Mr. Boutros Ghali, UN Secretary General was asked by the Pakistan correspondent about the U.N. intervention in Kashmir, he also flatly denied saying, it is a matter between both the countries and they have to resolve it among themselves. Pakistan has been named as a country, by the United States, which is encouraging terrorism and, therefore, regarding some sort of aid to be given to Pakistan, some question mark has been raised.

So, in this scenario, definitely things appear to be better and amongst the terrorists also there, among the militants, there has been some division and a new outfit, Mr. Ashan Dar, the former Commander of the Organisation, has announced formation of a new Organisation. There is some difference among themselves also. About 8,000 militants, as newspaper reports go, are working. Militants are very active in Jammu and Kashmir and, of course, it is a redeeming feature, that there has been some adverse reaction out of these three or four incidents. Definitely it is an unfortunate thing and the Security forces should also act with restraint, whatever might be the provocation. But then it is a redeeming feature. It is heartening to learn that not only these security forces are fighting out, or trying to attack the hideouts of the terrorists, but at the same time they are also attending with sympathy to the day to day problems of the State's population. This is a welcome departure and, in the process, they are also winning over the hearts of the people. It is very very important there. It is only by active involvement of common people in Jammu and Kashmir in the Valley that we can improve the situation. That process which has started has to be continued and they have also some sort of training for that.

Therefore, when these things are going on, what is now needed are elections. Among

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the political parties, the general consensus is that it is not the time for holding elections there. So, naturally the only task before us is to start political process and arouse more awareness. Again a good sign is there that the general and common people are getting day by day more and more disillusioned with the terrorists, the militants' capacity there to work for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. That is also very much there.

Therefore, taking advantage of this situation it is opportune now that all secular political parties should come to a consensus. Of course, the propaganda or the stand of BJP is striking at the very root of our efforts to bring back normally in Jammu and Kashmir. Their stand on Article 370 and what they did in Ayodhya and its aftermath also naturally has aggravated the situation there and has intensified the apprehension and fear of the people. The BJP friends, if they realise their mistake and they come back to the real situation, it is a different point. But I do not have any hope that way. But other secular forces should combine together and also, of late the former Chief Minister Dr. Farooq Abdulla has come and met the hon. Home Minister and had also a long meeting with the Prime Minister. There has been some talk of political package and together with political package, there should be economic package. Some learned friends, while speaking earlier, have referred to employment potential. As you know, tourism is the only mainstay of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir and, with such terrorist activities, no tourists are going there. That has aggravated the sufferings of the people who are dependent on tourism. So, economic package and political package should be there.

Of course, there are also some writ petitions pending before the High Court there about revival of that Assembly. I do not know whether that would serve any purpose. At

the same time there is also some suggestion from some, quarters for formation of a Govt. taking representatives from secular political parties. Some sort of an emergency government. In 1947 also, Dr. Sheikh Abdullah, was heading such a provisional Government there. Our Dr. Karan Singh was there as Governor Sadari-Riyast Dr. Karan Singh's help can be taken, His assistance and cooperation can be taken. With the help and assistance of all the secular parties, there could be some solution. Why cannot there be a solution? Now things are definitely turning for the better. This is the time when a political package, economic package could be thought of and the political process can be started. Naturally, whatever we may say, there is the National Conference which is a major political party there. The rank and file of that party are there. Its leader might had not bestaying there. He is staying outside. It would be better had he been staying there and had been with people at the time of their distress. But the people have a major political party with their rank and file in tact. They can be activated. So, also, the other political parties are there. Sitting together, they can definitely do something positive about it. I think and hope that the situation will be better in the days to come. Probably, with concentrated efforts of all concerned under the leadership of our Prime Minister and our Home Minister taking initiative, I think, this House will not have to discuss a Resolution of this sort anymore. Or any debate is necessary to have any kind of an amendment to the Constitution for providing President's Rule to continue there. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was very much disappointed by the speech or the statement- whatever you may like to call it- made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs when introducing this discussion. As usual, we do not see beyond the end of our nose. Now, the period of six months is coming to an end.

Something has to be done, Do, what better than to get this period of President's Rule extended for another six months and then hope for the best. We did this exercise in the case of Punjab, I think, seven or eight times. I have forgotten the exact number of times we did it. Everytime, hope is expressed that during the period of extension the period of -next six months the situation will improve. Well, it may improve. But that depends on what your strategy is going to be. What is the strategy that the Government is thinking of which will turn the situation or help to turn the situation in Kashmir in favour of this democratic process or political process? - whatever we are talking about. There is no inkling of that in the Home Minister's statement.

Sir, as far as I can make out, the Government is very wrongly trying to extract some satisfaction from some improvement in the law and order situation there. But I think there is no ground for that at all. I need not go into that at all because every now and then something happens there which shows either that militants or the security forces - and in the case of the security forces it is much more important commit some excess; some excesses are committed; some incidents take place which put the clock back again. So, what is the political strategy going to be for the next six months so that really when we come to the end of that period we do not have to think of a Constitutional Amendment which is a most undesirable thing in dealing with a matter like this.

15.00 hrs

[PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

We all know that the militants in the Valley have broadly been divided into two Groups: the Hizbul Mujahideen and the J & K Liberation Front. I have no means of making a correct assessment of which of

them is now in a stronger position or weaker position though, I believe, with the help that has been coming recently from the ISI of Pakistan that has helped the Hizbul Mujahideen with more sophisticated arms, with better supplies of weapons and all that to put the J & K Liberation Front at some disadvantage. But one should remember that Hizbul Mujahideen which is backed by the Jamat-e-Islami always stood for complete independence from India and going with Pakistan. Their openly declared aim was that Kashmir must be made part of Pakistan which is not the aim of the J & K Liberation Front. J & K Liberation Front while it has been demanding *aazadi*, independence has also said that we have no wish or desire to join Pakistan. We want an independent Kashmir, whatever it means.

My friend Shri George Fernandes has said that the time must come. When will it come when we make a serious effort to open some talks, some negotiations with some elements within this set up of militants? You cannot talk to Mizbul Mujahideen,. It is not possible because nobody in this country is going to accept for a single moment that we should agree to the demand of Kashmir going to Pakistan. But what about the J&K Liberation Front? I do not think that their demand, however wrong it is for independence, is necessarily a demand which can be called as being fundamentalist or anti-secular. It may be something which has arisen out of the dissatisfaction of the people in the Valley with the present set up there. And we should try to find out what those points are. If you over get down to talking to them- I hope you will some time - I am afraid, one of the questions which you will not be able to avoid is the question. of quantum of the autonomy. The time has come historically when the question of the quantum of autonomy that Kashmir is to have will have to be discussed at the negotiating table. It cannot be either complete independence from India or complete merger

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

with India without any provision. That situation has gone long ago. I do not know if the Government has the ncourage to openly do that. We are prepared to discuss the quantum of autonomy across the table. It is the only way in which you can defuse this propaganda which is going on that within India, we will never have any democratic rights.

Anyway, now the question, the main thing is the alienation of the people. The alienation of the people of the Valley from India from the Centre, from the Central Government is the biggest obstacle, stumbling block to be able to make any pgress. And I also do not have the time to go into the long history how this alienation has taken place, what mistakes that have been committed, what blunders which have been committed. Let us not go into all this. There is no point in it. But the point is while it is true as the hon. Home Minister said that due to excesses committed by the militants as happened in Punjab also extortion of money, molesting of women and all that demanding ransom- the people are turning against the ,militants also. That does not mean that theier alienation from the Centre here in India has become less. It is not. And we have to devote our mind to that problem .That is what we must try to overcome.

The first thing I would say is, and I may remind the Home Minister and he knows it very well, that some of us had discussed this particular question threadbare with the Prime Minister himself some four or five months ago. He gave a very sympathetic hearing to our demand. He said that the first thing to do is this. The present bureaucratic set up which is there in Kashmir has got to be radically changed. What kind of Government is there. There is a Governor. I have nothing against him personally. But there is a Governor and there are some officials and bureaucrats. Laterally after much pressure it

was agreed that some sort of body of adviser to the Governory would be sent. Political advisor is not what we had asked for. We said, that these advisors must be politically minded people, people, with some political affiliations and connections.

As far as the Governor and other officers are concerned, all my reports are that they are completely isolated from the general mass of people. Things have come to such a pass now that the Governor, when he travels from Srinagar Airport to Raja Bhavan, even that journey has to be made by helicopter. He cannot travel by road and once he is back in the Raj Bhavan, he does not go out. He sits in the Raj Bhavan, in his offic with his papers, files and all that and that is the end of the matter. The officials are also like that. There is no communication with the people. There is nobody to talk to the people. There is nobody to hear what the people want ot say, what greivances they have got, what representations they want to make. There is nobody at this end; there is no grievance redressal machinary. It is like a stonewall which they are up against. This way you can never change your relationship with the people of the Valley.

We have told the Prime Minister that the very concept of this Adviosry Body of the Governor should be changed. They should primarily be political people, whom you feel that you can rely on. Perhaps, you would not like to have some body from the BJP. I do not know. I do not find any harm if one Advisor is from the BJP. He would learn a few things too, if he had to talk to the people in the Valley.

But, anyway, they must be political minded poeple, who do not sit only in their offices and rooms. They must have the courage to go out and talk to people, meet people, listern to them, hear their views, her their grievances, try to satisfy them, give them some relief and do something. They

must feel that there is some sympathetic administration which, at the present moment, is totally missing.

As my friend, Shri Saifuddin said, there are some Advisors appointed now but, they are absolutely powerless. As far as I know, a few occasional meetings are held. That is all. We have got one fellow there. He tells me that nothing happens, They are not told what they are supposed to do. They have no facilities to go and meet people. If there is nothing, then what is the use? So, Please look into this matter. This is very urgent matter. If this continues for another four or five months, at the end of that period, will again be back to square one. And again, you will say that the President's rule should be extended.

Sir, I believe that there are a few top officers - I do not want to name any body here. It is not fair. If you like, I can give my suggestions privately to the Home Minister - who need to be chanced. Please remember that it is overwhelmingly a Muslim majority State. it does not mean that you must have Muslim offices there. I never say that. In fact, it is better to have non-Muslim officers, provided they are people who are not communalised, I regret to say that, as we find in many offices of the country, the administration today has become thoroughly communalised. The lessons of the last two and a half months bring this out much more sharply. So, they must be people with some commitment, some devotion to secular ideas and secular principles, to deal with people.

As far as the Kashmiri Pundits are concerned a very dangerous situation being created. A psychology is being spread that it is not possible for non-Muslims to live in the Valley and all non-Muslims must come out from the Valley and live either in Jammu or come to Delhi or go to somewhere else. The traditional unity of Hindu-Muslim Kashmiris

living in Kashmir is being broken now. And it appears as though the Muslims can be confined only to the Valley without any non-Muslims there and all the others must come out. It is a dangerous thing and in the long run, it will lead to a very serious repercussions throughout the country. We must resist this; we must fight against these wrong ideas. As somebody here has said, all conditions must be created - I do not say that it can be done overnight magically but, conditions must be created - for the bulk of these Kashmiri Pundits to return to Kashmir, to return to the Valley. Many of them, I know. Most of them are Government employees. They have come away, may be out of panic, out of fear of anything else. Maybe in some cases, they were threatened. Though it is a fact, the Government should tell us something. How many Hindus were killed? How many Hindus in the Valley were actually attacked and killed by the militants, which created the situation where it was inevitable for them to run away? Please tell us. I believe that panic played a big part, I do not underrate the effect of that kind of a situation, naturally. But now many people's jobs are still there? Jobs have not gone away; jobs have not been taken away; they are entitled to their salaries and everything else. Once, a month, they can draw their salaries, but they do not go back. The jobs are there. Why should that be? Why should not we create conditions and encourage them to go back so that they can live together there, again as Hindus and Muslims?

As far as the propaganda about the destruction of temples and all that goes. I do not want to add to what has been said here already. There are some issues which are being deliberately made into issues of misinformation, in order to create a poisonous atmosphere. One is the temple construction thing on which the Government refuses to say anything. Everybody is talking about it. Shri Khurana is talking, Shri Advani is talking, journalists are talking; but the Government's

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

lips are sealed and they do not say anything about it.

Another thing which is being spread like anything is about the migrants from Bangladesh. Of course, there are migrants from Bangladesh; nobody denies it. But an impression is sought to be given by one-way-propaganda here, that the country is being flooded and is in danger of being flooded out by Muslims coming from Bangladesh, illegally and that will have a great implication for the security of our country after some time. Well nobody wants that people should come here illegally and people who are not citizens of India should live here and perhaps get some facilities also for which the Indian citizens are entitled to. I agree; but the Government must get hold of some information and tell us as to who are coming? Are they all Muslims who are coming and no Hindus are coming here? We, in our State of West Bengal, have border with Bangladesh all along; we see the people coming and going. I can tell you that 90 per cent of them are so poor that they come out of conditions of poverty and unemployment. Some of them come, get hold of some daily job, earn something and go back again; and come back again. I do not say, it is justified. After all, this impression which is being created, led Mr. Khurana, the other day in Delhi, to threaten that he would lead a big march of people to two Colonies here- one in Okhla near the Jamia Milia Colony and another in Chittaranjan Park, to find out all the secret immigrants, anti-Indian people and throw them out. Who is he to do it, I do not know, in any case. He wanted to take the law into his own hands. But it was resisted. It was resisted by the mobilisation of the people in those areas - Hindus and Muslims together. They said, "We are not going to allow these places to be converted into another Bombay. So, he had to retreat. But the Government should tell us something. What is the

Government doing? I was informed, and I was horrified to hear about it. that the Government has given a contract for Doordharshan to make a film, a TV film, documentary or something, about this problem of immigrants from Bangladesh; and the contract has been given to whom? It is given to a former BJP Member of the other House by the name, Dr. A K Jain. (Interruptions) I think many people know him, here. (Interruptions) What kind of a film will be produced from him, we know very well. It will help Mr. Khurana very much in his compariignand in his propaganda. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): It was during Shri Ajit Panja's time that this may have been done (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) Madam, my name is taken. I want to say that I have no knowledge of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have said anything about that. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Just now Mr. Chatterjee took my name. I have no knowledge about it and I have nothing to do with that. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know who is responsible for it and who has done it. But it should be found out. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Madam Chairman, it is dangerous, if what Shri Indrajit Gupta is saying is true. He should assure the House that such thing would not happen.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): This

is a very serious allegation and the House is unanimous on this. If this is true, the truth has to be reported to the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That contract has to be canceled. That is all. who has given the contract should be found out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has taken note of it. Mr. Panja has already said something about it. At the moment, we are on Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Madam, two or three minutes more.

MR. CHARIMAN: Just one moment. The time recommended for discussion of this resolution is already over. So, if the House agrees, we can enhance the time for the discussion of this resolution by one hour.

HON. MEMEBRS: We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it is extended by one hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am concluding, Madam. About relations between India and Pakistan, that is vital, I think, for solution of this Kashmir problem eventually. Simla Agreement provided for bilateral discussions on this issue and not to allow any third parties to come in. Some people in Pakistan tried to violated every now and then. But we have stood firm on that issue. Now, I would like to know why cannot we take some initiative at some time to broach the idea of their being a bilateral discussion between Pakistan and India, work out the whole details of the thing on what are the issues, what is the basis for such a discussion. If Pakistan refuses, well it is their headache. We do not stand to lose anything. But we should not seem to show that we do not take any initiative in this matter at all. It is in our interest.

I believe the people in the Valley in the beginning of this insurgency were very much hopeful of the fact that Pakistan would come to their aid.

[Translation]

The Pakistan Army will come to liberate them.

[English]

We will be liberated and all the rest of it. But that disillusionment has also set in. Everybody there knows now that Pakistan Army is not coming. Why should it come? It is more convenient for them to go on supplying arms and weapons to these militants, to these insurgents. Pakistan Army would not come. The Kashmiris know it. But this is the time when we should take some initiative to break this deadlock.

As far as our excesses, which are being alleged and being made globally now a big issue against us, of human rights are concerned excesses by security forces this is a serious matter which the Government would be well advised to look into. Mr. George Fernandes has mentioned the instance of Sopore which was a very ghastly kind of incident that took place. I am sure, hundreds of Sopores on a smaller scale may be taking place also. We know that is the way the Army is trained unfortunately. If Army is given this kind of duties - policing operations- to deal with a civilian population, the risk of this kind of thing happening is there because the Army has a particular kind of training. We know how they operated in Sri Lanka also. When you deal with the civilian population, of a convoy of the Army is going along the road and somebody from a wayside village throws one bomb or a grenade or something on that convey, well that whole Army detachment will get down and burn that village to the ground. That is the way they have been taught to deal in guerrilla warfare with this

kind of civilian fighters. It would not do here. These are our people. You cannot have reprisals of this type against civilians. This Sopore thing has really done a lot of harm to our image- I should think - and all kinds of outfits abroad, who claim to be the champions of human rights, are trying to haul India up even in international fora on these questions. So, we must anticipate this and we must be firm in our resolve to take action against anybody, even of our security forces. I know one or two cases where some action has been taken against some officers or jawans. They cannot be spared because then discipline will not be maintained. If the discipline of our security forces breaks down or beings to break down, then that is the end of many things. Therefore, please see that these excesses are controlled and punished.

Lastly I want to say and I want also to support what has been said here by two of my colleagues about the economic rehabilitation of the people of the Valley. Unemployed young men, frustrated young men and angry young men are the best possible fodder for the militants. We must look into these matters more deeply. We know what the economy of Kashmir is, and how much it was dependent on factors which no longer operate. These people are being destroyed economically. Tourism has gone; handicraft business has gone; tourists trade has gone and I presume that fruits are still being grown there but I do not know how much of it can come out of the Valley. Employment is heavily loaded against the local young people particularly in Government offices and public sector institutions and all that. This cannot be allowed to go on like this because you will always be able to get a hearing from them. And this was happening in other places also. So, we should attend to these matters and see as to what kind of workable and feasible schemes can be

devised under the present situation to help these people to get a proper and decent livelihood.

I would just conclude by mentioning the name of Mr. H.N. Wanchoo who was one of our friends and who was killed only the other day. He refused to leave the Valley. He was working among the Hindus and Muslims. He was considered internationally also to be a champion of civil rights and human rights; he was very brave and fearless man and was acting as a sort of a bridge sometimes between the two communities, between the militants and others. He was being shot but nobody knows who killed him. There are all kinds of reports afloat that his activities were not liked by a section of the police also and may be that they wanted to do away with him. I do not know about it. When he died, there was a *hartal* almost throughout the Valley in which both Hindus and Muslims participated in protest against his killing. But we need a lot of Wanchoo's and not only one. They may be killed or anything may happen. But there must be fearless people who are willing to stake their lives there for the cause of secularism and try to bring the two communities together and to restore peace and normalcy.

I conclude by appealing to the Home Minister and through him to the Prime Minister and to the entire Government of India not to take this thing as a technical way of getting out this six months commitment. We have to do something. We have to evolve some strategy. The Home Minister is good enough to address a letter a few weeks ago to the leaders of all political parties, I believe, on this issue on Kashmir saying that he is going to initiate some series of consultations and talks with all of us so that we can devise some way. So, I am waiting for that; I welcome it. I hope that some serious look will be given to this problem which is dragged too long and is dragging the name of our country into the mud. We must show that we are capable of

solving it and I believe we can solve it if we all treat it as a national issue of topmost priority. We can solve it.

15. 24 hrs

Arrest of Members

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the honorable Speaker has received the following teleprinter message dated 25th February, 1993, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police Control Room, today:-

"The following Members of Parliament have been arrested today, that is, 25 the February, 1993 in Delhi:

1. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai from ITO
2. Shri B.L. Sharma Prem from ITO
3. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra from Rajindra Prasad Road."

15. 25 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR. Contd

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Madam, Chairperson, every time we discuss about Jammu and Kashmir, a lot of positive suggestions are given by the hon. Members but, unfortunately, the hon. Home Minister could not give us the Government version as to what the Government have done in response to those suggestions.

Madam, in all fora, be it international or national, we have reiterated our stand that Kashmir is an integral part of our country and it will continue to be so. There is no doubt about it. Kashmir is an integral part of this country; it will continue to so and even now

it is continuing to be an integral part of the country. But, what about the sufferings of the people living in that valley? With all humility I would like to ask the hon. Minister what worthwhile political pores the Government have initiated in finding out a solution to the problem facing the people of Kashmir who are part and parcel of India. I feel they are an integral part of India.

Kashmir cannot be equated with any other State. Under Article 370, our constitution has already given it a special status. But, many a time we forget this fact., My esteemed colleagues have made an elaborate mention of what is going on in Kashmir. Still, I would like to know the result of the administration under the present Governor and his Advisors. I have absolutely nothing against the present Governor. I have not even seen him But is it not a fact that the Governor and his Advisors have failed miserably in solving the problems facing Kashmir? We have already given the time but people of Kashmir still believe that the Government of India will not take into account their real grievances.

Mr. Waiz maulavi Mr Farook was killed. The Government said that they will instate an investigation into his killing. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister the result of that investigation. have the Government taken any action against the culprit; could they say that they have taken any particular action against the culprit? Maulavi was a very respected man. He was killed, of course, not under the present Governor. I know who was ruling at that time. The then Administration could not do anything. I would like to know what positive signal could the Central Government send to the people of Kashmir. The Government say that they have been initiating the political process but did they talk to the people concerned? They are not just looking into the ground realities prevailing in that part of the country.

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

Whether one would like it or not, there are some militant Organisations in Kashmir like the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front. I am absolutely against the militants I always oppose them and say that they have to be maginalised . But I feel the Government should make some sort of arrangement to have at dialogue with them. The Prime Minister has gone on record to say that of autonomy will solve the problem the Government will consider it. Did we send this message to the people of Kashmir? Their slough of 'Azadi' is very much popular. There is no doubt about it But they are very much disillusioned about the idea of joining with Pakistan. They cannot merged with Pakistan. A substantial size of people still believe that Pakistan could not do anything for them.

What did the Government of India do for them? Why are we just taking shelter under some excuses? We have to see the reality. In international fora, our name is being tarnishd because of the happenings in Kashmir. How many Sopore like situations are taking place there?

Only recently , a doctor had been shat load in the very presence if his wife and other people by a cop. What is the message being spread throughout the country and throughout the valley?

There is another propaganda going on in this country that the militants are killing the Hindus. They are talking in terms of Hindu and Muslims. Kashmir is not a Hindu-Muslim problem. As pointed out by my esteemed friend Shri Saifudin Choudhary, Kashmir is the question of secuatrism. Secularism is the oxygen of this country. There is a propaganda by fascists respresented by the B.J.P. VHP, Bajrang Dal and RSS that militants are killing only Muslims. I am given to understand that out of 1200 people who had been killed subject to correction - by the militants only

900 were mulims. But these are facts which unfortunately the Government is not publicing it.

As regards damage of temples in Kashmir, desecration of temples in Kashmir, burning of Temples in Kashmir, etc. do you know what has actually happened? There is an article in *India Today* by a lady Reporter. It says as 'Big Lie of BJP. Some people can be fooled sometime but not all the people all the time.' What is the Government of India doing? Did the Government come with these facts by saying that BGP is speaking nothing but white lies? Why did the Government keep silence so far? Only when this courageous lady Reporter went, in spite of all the threats - she was also involved in a cross fire and she had a providential escape these things have come out. She said that every Mandir is safe. She had said about Dashnami Akhara, Srinagar. BJP said, it is completely burnt. She said, it is safe. Then again Ganpatyar Temple. Srinagar, she said it caught fire when the adjacent school building was set on fire. The BJP said, it s completely damaged. She did given the names of many more temples with complete proof and beyond any shadow of doubt. Is it not the duty of this Government to conduct BJP propaganda against Kashmiris ? The Central Government have been ruling the State for the last so many years. Why have you not brought all these facts to the notice of the public? Again, the people of Kashmir have been alienated furth from the rest of the country. Even my BJP friends were raising from the housetops the matter regarding migrants. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Girish Chandra Saxena had gone on record by saying that 10,000 muslims have also left the valley in the wake of this insurgency. But nobody knows all these things.

Therefore, the Government must have a perspective on Kashmir. What is the perspective of this Government? Anyway,

there is no let up in suppressing insurgency and militancy. The grievances of the ordinary man have to be taken care of. He had to wait for long hours under curfew for buying his own household materials. He cannot live in a peaceful way. This is the month of Ramzan. This is the month of fasting. The people there will definitely suffer a lot. It is the duty of this Government to take care of such things and do the needful. You must provide adequate supply of household materials and other things like rationed articles so that, at least in the month of Ramzan, the month of fasting, the people can live peacefully and without any difficulty.

Therefore, my only submission to the Government is that if the Government is prepared to have a dialogue with the militant outfits - the Government shall not rule out the possibility of holding a dialogue with the militant outfits who are prepared to talk to the Government.

But the autonomy is a matter which we are to give a serious consideration. We have to consider providing autonomous powers within the framework of the Constitution. What are the autonomous powers the Government of India will be able to delegate to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the provisions of Constitution is another serious matter which the Government has to consider? They have also to consider about the appropriate arrangement to be made to hold discussions with the militant outfits who are prepared to concede that autonomy - they feel - should be within the framework of the Constitution.

My only humble request to the Government is that the Government should treat the people of Jammu and Kashmir as part of the people of this great country. They should also consider about Kashmiris civil liberties, civil rights, *amenities*, and the facilities that the people of India in the rest of the country enjoy. They should make

necessary and sufficient arrangement for the people of Jammu and Kashmir to enjoy those amenities

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Madam, it is a matter of regret that for the last 3-4 time years, the Budget of Kashmir is being passed in the Lok Sabha and at the time when each Budgets passed, the hon. Home Minister says that before the next Budget, elections will be held definitely in the State. But the Government has not been able to bring about any improvement in the situation prevailing in the Kashmir valley so far. I believe that the Kashmir problem has taken the shape of terrorism due to country's internal problems as also under the conspiracy being hatched in the country with the full support of Pakistan. How to fight that battle. I believe that the Government is not proving capable of fighting that battle. Even after the elapse of three years the Government has been able to bring about only 10 per cent change in the situation in the Kashmir Valley.

As our hon. Members were just saying that a single day's curfew in Delhi may disrupt the life in Delhi and create problems for the Members of Parliament, the problems faced by the people in Kashmir are quite understandable

What more suggestions should we give on this issue. At the time when 1990-91 Budget was presented, the M.P.s belonging to Kashmir were atleast present here and participated in the discussion on that Budget. But at the time of the present Budget even the M.P.s from Kashmir have not been elected. I would like to submit that leniency should not be shown where strict administration is needed.

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

Some of our hon. leaders suggested that it is Ramzan time there, people might face difficulty, so the administration should show some leniency. It depends on the Government whether it shows leniency or not but facilities should be provided to the common man there. The unemployment problem is there but I do not accept that unemployment is the reason behind the rise of terrorism in Kashmir. The entire country is faced with the problem of unemployment. Why terrorism is not emerging everywhere? Why this is happening in Kashmir only? Unless the disease is fully diagnosed, no treatment can be done and until then, no problem of Kashmir can be solved.

I have taken part in many speeches till now. The Government should train the youth of Kashmir and should ask them to fight against the terrorists. They should be recruited in the Defence and police services and should be issued rifles. The unemployed youth of Kashmir should come forward to fight against terrorism. In this way, the terrorists will not be able to seek shelter in any house in the Kashmir reality.

When I had raised the issue of preparing atom bombs and had asked the Government to take stern action in Kashmir, a threatening letter was sent to me stating that you make many revolution speeches in the Lok Sabha, we will set you right. I had sent a copy of that letter to you. I do not know whether you have gone through it. This is the situation. If an M.P. says something or gives any suggestion about Kashmir here, such threatening letters are sent to him. In such a situation will you say that this problem of terrorism has arisen out of unemployment?

Mr. Home Minister please have a dialing with Pakistan for the solution of this problem. Several rounds of talk you have held with them but nothing has been achieved. Until

talks are held with Pakistan, this problem cannot be solved. They should be dealt with full force. There is no need to show leniency. No one will tolerate the below on the unity and integrity of the country. All the hon. Members in Lok Sabha had repeatedly requested the Government to use its full power, but the Government does use its full strength and at the same time drifts back. I don't know why it is having both the postures. If Government assumes both the postures, it cannot solve the problem of Kashmir for a long time. A war was fought between Bangladesh and Pakistan. Out of a sense of revenge Pakistan is trying to deal a blow to us by creating the Kashmir problem. It will be naive to take and view this issue lightly.

When Shri V.P. Singh became the Prime Minister, he said in his first speech that had he known the graveness of the Kashmir problem, he would not have made the Bofore an election plank. Rather, he would have made Kashmir his election plank. When a Prime Minister has said so it means there must definitely be some truth in it.

A Parliamentary Committee had visited Kashmir. It had submitted its report to you also. I would like to request you not to show an iota of leniency on this problem. It is being said from there that Pandits have been displaced from Kashmir. I did not like it when I heard it. When I heard that Hindus have been displaced. I did not like it either. But I want to know whether the humanity has been displaced from there or not? Whether any human being has been displaced from there or not? If a human being has migrated from there and if someone had dealt any blow to humanity, then he should be dealt with sternly. This is not an issue of Ayodhya on which we talk of Hindus and minorities but this is the issue of Kashmir. There is Muslim majority there and if they commit atrocities, they are traitors and terrorists and they should be dealt with strongly.

Madam, as you have already rung the bell, I do not want to give more suggestions on this issue. I would only like to request the Home Minister that in view of the difficulties being faced by the people there, he should take stern action against them. The jobless youth should be recruited in Defence and police services, so that they can fight against terrorism. By doing that, please bring peace there.

With these suggestions, I take my seat.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already extended the time by one hour. There are still three hon. Members to speak. So, I would request hon. Members to keep the time.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Madam Chairperson, I am thankful to you for providing me time. I would like to say a few words and conclude.

We have a proposal regarding Kashmir before us, it does not matter whether we accept it or not. There cannot be another solution in this regard but he thing which worries me most is that we can not avoid it any way. May we hope that with this proposal there will be a change in the situation prevailing there?

Our nation is a nation of many religious but religion never unite the nation. Pakistan was formed on the basis of religion and in the areas East Pakistan and West Pakistan were formed on the basis of religion but religion could not hold them together and it was again divided into top different nations. Therefore, religion cannot unite a country. Humanity is the real thing which can untie a nation. I don't have to say much but I want to submit that of the last 47-48 years we are still facing the problem of communalism. Had we taught our children from the very beginning

that religion may be different but our nation is one and we all belong to the same nation then we would have been able to remove this ill-feeling but instead of adopting such approach, a lot of politics had been played.

For the last 48 years, they have been in the power and those who were born in that period, have attained the age of 48 years at present. Had we adopted this approach at that time that we could have solved this problem which has resulted into the deaths of lakhs on innocent people. We could have avoided such a loss but we have failed to do so. So far as the question of increasing the period by 6 months is concerned, this is not the only problem in Kashmir. The intruders from Pakistan are also creating problems there. If we really want to unite the country then we should go for all round development of the country, provide facilities to the citizens and also create employment opportunities in the country.

Today, Hindu-Muslim issue is being tossed in the air in the Kashmir. Even other States are also not free from this type of incidents. Who are after these. The poor section of the society, who is hand to mouth, who is deprived of the light of the development. They are demanding for their rights. I have been to Kashmir. The people there are so poverty stricken that one can not even imagine about it. Had you made sincere efforts to alleviate this poverty and established the human values among the people there, then today Pakistan would not have been able to separate in such a manner in Kashmir.

Through you, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should make arrangements to each the children of all religious there, in the same pattern. Then only we will be able to unite everybody and create a feeling of nationality. We should have uniform policy for the education then only we can except that type

[Sh/ Ra,asjray Prasad Singh]

of a national feeling. which can pave way for a strong and united nation. Otherwise you cannot manage there like this. For how long can you deploy your forces there. This is my request to you and thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA (Guntur): Madam, Chairman, an All party Delegation of Members of Parliament had been there. We saw the sufferings of the people there. After returning from there we met the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and apprised him with the situation prevailing there. The people there are not able to get the essential commodities like sugar, rice, flour etc. even after paying money for them. We made a complaint to this effect to the Governor, He also admitted this fact. Kashmir as well as the people of Kashmir are inseparable parts of India but it is being propagated that they are being meted out step-motherly treatment. As I have already told you, the essential commodities are not available to the people there. When we made an enquiry from the people and officers in this regard. They were full of tears while explaining their plight. The extra pressure put by the forces also adds to their miseries.

One more thing, I would like to mention, Our colleague from B.J.P. Shri Murl Manohar Joshi went there to unfurl the national flag on Republic day Does it mean that it is not an integral part of the country. These sort of things might give an impression to the people there that they are considered as outsiders. They very much consider themselves as Indians and are in dire need of employment. The population of Kashmir consists of 93 percent Muslims and 7 percent Hindus. Since independence there have not been a single instance of communal riot. After studying the circumstances there one can come to know that there have been lapses on the part of our Government and we must criticise the police

of the Congress Government. These are the people, who are responsible for the present situation in the Kashmir. On the other hand B.J.P. is making propaganda in this regard, why the Government do not put a clear picture of the circumstances there. Just now our colleague from B.J.P. was saying that 40-45 temples were demolished there, why it was not denied. It is the propaganda of the B.J.P. only which has created an atmosphere of misunderstanding between Hindus and Muslims in every nook and corner of the country. This is a serious lapse on the part of the Government to conceal such things which can be published by India Today.

Madam, considering these facts I want to say to the Government that take whatever steps you want but you must bring peace in the valley. In the present circumstances the tourists flow to Kashmir is also discontinued. They are living in utter poverty. On seeing the situation there tears were rolled down from our eyes. Despite all this, a proper action has not been taken to improve the things there. Kashmir is still an integral part of the country and they should not be given a step motherly treatment. Considering all these facts you should take steps towards restoring peace and normalcy there and then hold elections there and give them an atmosphere of freedom.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhun): Madam Chairman I am here to support the resolution, presented by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. There is no doubt that Kashmir is an integral part of our country but if this miserable situation continues there then we will have to bear the loss in this regard.

Madam, the time has come when we should make arrangement of bread and a shelter for the common man there. With this we should also provide them the employment opportunities as well as good education, rather free education so that we are able to

bring the next generation in the main stream and nobody can mislead them. All this will be possible only when the forces there are directed to help the local people in running the administration. For example, our armed forces are there, they have medical facilities, if they provide medical facilities to the locals living in cities and villages. I feel this way they can develop good relationship with them. Likewise, there are many departments in the forces as Engineers can help in building a bridge, electricians can make arrangements for supply of the electricity and so on. By helping villagers the forces can have rapport with them and develop a feeling of goodwill amongst them. But the trend of shifting Hindus in large numbers is a dangerous one and can generate ill-feeling amongst the locals. Among the minorities there an impression is being created that after evicting Hindus from the valley all the Muslims will be huddled together and killed, an incident which will be reminiscent of the Sopore incident. What were the reasons behind Sopore incident? I believe and hope that the Government will definitely investigate the reasons for the Sopore incident and will also bring to book the guilty. However, the thing to be pondered over is that whether the persons affiliated with the recently banned organisations are getting inducted into the Police and the CRPF?

16.00 hrs.

If the persons owing allegiance to these organisations get inducted into the Police and the CRPF then they will bring a bad name to the forces. If casteism is spread among the Armed Forces then it will be difficult to defend the country. We will never be able to discharge our duty. Our primary duty is to defend the country. In the matter of defending the country casteism is to be relegated to the background. If the Venum of casteism spreads in the Armed Forces and the Police then the very existence of the country will be at stake.

We are proud of our Armed Forces. There are no two options that they deserved to be proud of. We will have to take every precaution that the people owing allegiance to the banned organisations should not get inducted into the Forces. People must realise that if such people succeeds in joining these forces and if the venom of casteism spreads in the Armed Forces then in the times to come we will not be able to check disintegration of our country.

I do not want to caste aspirations on the police. The entire Police Force cannot be branded as such. But there are some nasty elements because of whom such an impression is created. All such elements should be identified and isolated. Backward classes and the minorities should also be properly represented in the Police and the CRPF so that the people out to create such an impression do not succeed in their nefarious designs to harm the country. This is my personal belief.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

I have got the opportunity to speak when Shri Nitish Kumar is in the Chair and I also hope that he will give me the maximum time to speak. I hope he will not cut short my time.

MR, CHAIRMAN: You may continue but make some new point.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: I was making a submission about the Police. I hope that when you are at the helm of the affairs all these things will be paid due attention and also attention will be paid to create maximum number of job opportunities. Such is the need of employment over there that even five year old kids have to work and row boats there. Poverty and unemployment are quite rampant there. There is lack of resources for

(Sh. Ayub Khan)

the generation of employment opportunities. Arrangements need be made for providing free education and meals to the poor upto the matriculation level. After that they should be roved jobs.

Arrangements need be made for providing separate facilities to all those who abhor terrorism. PDS and educational facilities need be made available to them so that they may feel secured. If all these arrangements are made then it would be quite possible for us to initiate the election process within the next 6 months. If attention is not paid towards this then the situation will be different even after a period of 6 months. We cannot win hearts simply at the gun point. For winning hearts, good gestures need be made. If confidence is instilled among the masses then they will definitely support us. History is testimony to the fact that Kashmir had been attacked twice-thrice in there past. No Kashmiri had been attacked twice-thrice in the past. No Kashmiri or Muslim has ever betrayed the country. We do not need any certificate from B.J.P. They say that if they want to live in India they will have to become and behave like Hindus. Does the Constitution of the country permit the citizens of one community force to the citizens of the other community to change their line of approach or thinking? Does anyone has the right to speak in a public meeting that to live in India one will have to say 'Vande Mataram'? We are not against all this because 'Vande Mataram' is to against Islam. However it is wrong on theirs part to say openly that to live in India Muslims will have to live like 'Momin Muslims' and will have to recite all this. Issuing such statements in the public meetings is against the spirit of the Constitution, where in it is enshrined that all religions are equal and one can follow any religion,. No one is allowed to cut remarks or criticise any caste or religion. In B.J.P. that leader is considered the big leaders, who

criticises the minorities the maximum. The qualification for becoming a beg leader in B.J.P. is that one should use bitter language against the minorities. We 'Muslim' have been born and brought up in India and are prepared to do everything for the good of the country and are not afraid of the B.J.P. too. It is a conspiracy to harm the country and to put the county on the part of destruction.

Today's proposed rally was the part of only this conspiracy. Their main objective is to scare the Muslims and to sway them away from the Congress. It is the bounded duty of every Government to protect the life and property of all the citizens. I would like to urge you to make such arrangements that the people could get justice from the hands of Police and in the times to come the is no feeling of hatred among followers of various religions. There is a need to ponder over that the persons affiliated with the banned organisations are not get recruited in the Police Force. Lists of the persons, having allegiance to the banned organisations, various districts and States had already been issued. The Government should adopt strict attitude and also remove the personnel, owing allegiance to the banned organisations from the Police Force so that the county can progress.

It is not good to create wedge between the two communities and to hatch the conspiracy against any community by denying educational and employment opportunities to it and by simply making assertions that they will be brought into the mainstream, how they will come into mainstream. Daily wage earners suffer a llot in the event of strikes. In view of the conditions prevailing there all possible help must be given to them and also educational and employment opportunities should be made available to the people there. Nobody is in favour of accession of Kashmir to Pakistan. When Kashmir is an integral part of India then why should we not understand the problems of

Kashmir. It is my submission that we should not do anything to hurt the sentiments of people of Kashmir and nor the Police Force should commit any excesses.

[English]

16.09 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS-*CONTD.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Hon'ble speaker has received the following wireless message dated 25 February, 1993, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Police Control Room, today:-

"The following Members of Parliament have been arrested today, i.e., 25.2.1993 in Delhi:-

1. Shri Lal Krishna Advani, from Prasad Nagar
2. Shri Madan Lal Khurana, from Prasad Nagar
3. Shrimati Vijay Raje Scindia, from Prasad Nagar
4. Shri Kalka Das, from Shankar Road."

16.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR-*CONTD.*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. Shri George Fernandes has already explained the Kashmir position and the Kashmir problem in detail. I think the Home Minister is not taking the real issue and addressing the issues in the right direction.

Sir, as you know, we had been to Kashmir as part of the Parliamentary Delegation to Kashmir. We were there for two days. Though we were sent there to know the ground realities, actually we could not interact with the common people. Whatever we discussed, we discussed with the Guest House bearers, the Governor and some senior Government officials. There was a *Bandh* call given by different organisations when the delegation landed in the Kashmir valley. When we were preparing to come back to Delhi, few people from the streets, some journalists and some political activists from different political parties came to us, they gave their opinion and their representations.

Sir, as you know, the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating everyday due to the attitude and the actions of the present Government. We were told that political initiative is being taken and there will be elections soon. But, after reaching there, we could realise that the situation is so bad that it is just not possible to hold the elections. However, we got the feeling that the people, in general, are not with the terrorists and their attitude towards the militants is changing. Simultaneously, everywhere the actions and the counter-actions of the security forces are creating serious problems there; innocent people are being killed by the security; foresees in village after village by their indiscriminate firing. When we were discussion with the Governor at Baramullah, at that very moment, the exchange of fire was going on. We had a thrilling experience when we were taken from the airport to the Guest House and again from the Guest House to Baramullah, the next day morning and I will never forget that thrilling experience.

Sir, the way the BJP is creating a different kind of political atmosphere in the country, that also has got an impact among the people of Kashmir. When we were discussing with the Kashmir Governor, the two BJP MPs, Shri Madan Lal Khurana and Shri K.L.

[Sh. Srikanta Jena]

Sharma, were enquiring about the subsidy that is being given to the people of Kashmir with regard to rice and other essential commodities. The Governor explained the whole thing to us. Kashmir is a special category of, state and there are five or six other special category States in the country and Kashmir is not categorized as No. 1 special category State. Whatever facilities which are given in Assam, the same facilities are being given in Kashmir also. Kashmir is categories as No. 2 special category State.

Even compared to the rice subsidy which the N.T. Ramarao Government gave to the people in Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy given to the Kashmiri people is less. It is given from the State Government budget and the Central Government is not paying any subsidy.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was to be discussed upto 16.15 hrs. 3-4 members have yet to speak on it and then the hon. Minister has to reply. Therefore, time for it can be extended by another 45 minutes.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANT! CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Normally time gets extended spontaneously without any question from the Chair.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I was trying to tell the Home Minister that he should give a real picture to the people. Even the common people throughout the country do not know that is actually happening in Kashmir and under what circumstance subsidy and benefit is given to Kashmir. What is the historical background behind article 370? That should also be told in a proper manner so that the people will understand what is article 370.

The BJP party is just making a point and convincing the people in general that through this article 370, as if the people of Kashmir are getting a lot of benefit. Therefore, even through electronic media, Television, people should be told about the historical background behind article 370.

Another thing is, socio economic problem. You have to adjust with that. What is the problem there? A lot of noises are being created throughout the country that the Hindus have left Kashmir because they have been told to leave that place. There is absolutely no truth behind all these things. The people *suo motu* left that place and there was absolutely communal tension in the Valley. Even after the 6th December episode, there is no communal tension. Mr. Madan Lal Khurana asked the Governor how many temples have been destroyed. immediately the Chief Secretary and the Governor told four temples were destroyed—three were partially and one was severely damaged. The Governor said, even the Muslims came to the Governor and said: "Unless the temple is re-built or repaired, we are not going to the mosque". In the presence of Shri Madan Lal Khurana, the Government has told this. These things are not published in the media, in the electronic media or even in the Press. A wrong picture is given.

Can you imagine in Kashmir two per cent people are Hindus and there are 98 per cent Muslims? But in Jammu and Kashmir Government services, 98 per cent are Hindus and two per cent are Muslims. Naturally, the Muslim young boys and girls are complaining. How is it two per cent Hindus are getting 98 per cent jobs in Jammu and Kashmir Government service, even in the Central Government jobs which are there in the Kashmir valley. Whereas 98 per cent Muslims have hardly got two per cent in the Government services. We have also suggested after coming out from the Kashmir Valley to the Prime Minister and the Home

Minister that at least 50,000 unemployed youths from Kashmir Valley should be given employment not only in Kashmir but throughout the country. Each State Government should be asked in the interest of national integration, to keep Kashmir with India, that they must have this kind of thing so that 50, 000 young boys and girls from Kashmir are employed here.

You are spending nearly Rs. 100 crores on security forces there per annum., if I am not wrong . Just you seal the border. Where from the arms and ammunitions are coming? How these boys are crossing the border, if the border is sealed? The border should be sealed properly. You withdraw the security forces from the Valley itself. You need not deploy the security forces inside the Valley. You cordon the entire Valley. Let the people do whatever they want to do inside the Valley.

Not that you are withdrawing the security forces from the Kashmir valley. You are just withdrawing them. You seal the border more vigorously. You can seal the border from the internatioa international border or the line of control and whatever extra measures can be taken, you can take them. But do not create this kind of tension. On every inch in Kashmir Valley, you will find the security forces. The expense is going up as if every day it is Diwali kind of thing. The fire action is going on. You analyse the whole thing in the South and North Block, this Kashmir problem. It is just a routine kind of thing.

You have to address and approach the whole problem in a totally different manner . You have to analyse the detailed socio-economic problem there. The innocent people, those who are not the supporters of the militants, I know the majority people are not the supporters of the militants, but they are forced to be supporters of militants because of the action of security forces. Though I do not want to demoralise the

security forces, they are doing excellent job there, in spite of many mistakes. But strategically, the way you are deploying the security forces, is absolutely wrong. You seal the border. Make the Valley totally free. Address to their socio-economic problems. Give them employment and then things would change. Otherwise, things are not going to change. I tell you those who are Muslims today, they were yesterday Buddhist. Day before yesterday, they were Hindus also. There were backward and forward people. The fight is between backward and forward people there. It is 200 years old or 500 years old story. Gujjar kisans of Kashmir Valley have converted themselves first to Buddhism, then to Islam. So, you must understand their psyche and the kind of superpose, right from these upper caste , that is going on there. That is the reflection that you are now realising.

So, unless you address to that kind of problem, you cannot just solve the issue of Kashmir. My only request to Home Minister is to please analyse it and unless you go to the whole background of the socio-economic problem and the history of this Kashmir Valley, You cannot just solve the problem of Kashmir.

That is why, I request you to take serious measures, to address the issue in different manner and change your attitude of deploying the security forces in a routine manner and then you can solve this problem. Through Farooq Abdulla you cannot solve the situation. People are not happy with the kind of leadership inside the Valley.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to support the reselution, while supporting the resolution, I would like to mention the following facts very briefly.

Whatever happened in Jammu & Kashmir is taken up as an issue at international level. It becomes and international affair. So,

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

I would like to say that while dealing with the question of Jammu & Kashmir, it must be seen in international perspective.

A misunderstanding is always created by the propaganda of Pakistan against India.

My query would be like this. If popular Ministry can be restored or popular Government can be restored in Punjab why not in Jammu & Kashmir? It is a question that I want to put to the Home Minister.

We learnt from the Newspapers and other media, that the happenings in Punjab were more serious.

Now, normalcy is returning to Punjab. Why not the same thing happens in the case of Jammu & Kashmir also? Why could elections could not be hold in Jammu & Kashmir? Is it due to the lack of political leadership in the state. What is it that is standing in the way? Is it due to the lack of coordination among the Ministries or is it due to the lack of seriousness on the part of the Home Ministry? These are the questions that I would like to put to you.

Sir, there is lack of seriousness in the case of Jammu & Kashmir as it has happened in the case of Punjab. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to displaying seriousness in the affairs of Kashmir in the context of what I have said. It becomes an international issue.

Sir, I rise to speak on this subject so that I may bring some information to the House as regards Manipur also. What happened in Jammu & Kashmir affects Manipur also. Not only does it affect Manipur but also the extremist-affected or insurgency-affected arose of the region. Even today, the people of Manipur, particularly the women-folk, have come out in the streets protesting

against the would-be Operation Army. Rumor is spread or certain propaganda is made very seriously saying that Army Operation will be launched in Manipur. In apprehension of the supposed Operation, particularly the women-folk in thousands and thousands as also the student-community joined the protest against this would-be Operation of the Army. Such rumor should be stopped, Otherwise, there will be serious consequences in that State. You know how seriously the Operation by the Army would affect the Minds of the people there. It may be known to the Home Ministry also. So, I would like to suggest that before taking up any Operation by the Army or the Army deployment, it will be better for the Government if other alternatives are explored which mean starting the political dialogue or negotiations and so on and so forth.

Sir, with these few points, I support the Resolution.

[Translation]

BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have promised in writing that I would not make a speech, nevertheless, I would like that the hon. Minister should make certain clarifications while he makes his reply.

The first thing that I felt when I was on the tour to Kashmir was that the majority of the people living in Kashmir was against Pakistan and that they were in favour of Azad Kashmir. A very small number of people are actually willing to live in Indian, but they lack courage to speak it out. The number of persons willing to go to Pakistan is even lesser. The mass media of our country are treating these two different categories as equal. Here I would like to submit that with the help of mass media the Government should try to make it understand to the armed Forces and the Administration that the people of Kashmir belonging to the aforesaid two different categories should

not be treated equally.

The second point about which I would like to seek clarification is that, now, the people of Kashmir talk in their own regional language; earlier even our political leaders liked to talk in Kashmiri, but now this language has been totally neglected in the present curriculum. You know there is a President rule in Kashmir. I would, therefore, like to ask whether the Government would make efforts to provide education to the people there in their own language.

Thirdly, our armed forces posted in Kashmir face a perpetual threat to their lives. I remember, when we went to Kashmir, there was a firing with a machine-gun from a distance of 25-30 metres. It was, however, difficult to fire at us, nevertheless, thereby they wanted to make their presence felt. They are angry when any of their colleague is killed. It is, therefore, imperative that our armed forces providing security to the Indian border should have a mental make up provided to them through a training that while performing the act of patriotism assigned to them, they should not make any mistake and that they should not be revengeful. This Parliament, on the one hand, lends its full support to their act of patriotism while on the other hand we would like to submit that they should not be guided by their personal anger in case of death of any of them. They require such a mental training. We have to keep both these points in our mind. Condemning a thing at one place will have a bad consequence. That is why I am emphasizing this point.

The fourth point is that different people have different opinion, about initiating the political process in Kashmir. It is right that atmosphere for it is not conducive there. Yet, I would like to propose that the Government should begin the political process by holding election of gram panchayats in Kashmir. Whatever be the outcome of the elections, whichever political party may win the election

that will not harm the country. Election is both the means and the end. During 1948-49 we the communists in India could not even think that we would ever fight and win the elections and we would sit in this Parliament. Elections did really bring a change to our fate. So what is now required in Kashmir is to begin this process there. The Government may hold the elections for the Assembly and the Parliament later on, but the Government must muster courage to hold the elections for gram panchayats. The Government should hold the election honestly without being influenced as to which party would win, who is the supporter of Pakistan, who wants to live in India and who wants liberation. The Government should try to hold a free and fair election.

The last point which I would like to make is that ever since the demolition of the Babri Masjid secessionist activities have increased in Kashmir. We need to be strong in whatever steps we are taking in Kashmir. That is required to emphasise the point that ours is a non-sectarian (Punch Nirpetch) country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deliberately not using the word 'secular' because the word that is mentioned in the constitution is 'non-sectariat'. At least, I am not ready to call myself a secular. I am a devotee of what I think is the greatest religion. I may be irreligious, but I am certainly not an atheist. The Government should, therefore, try to protect and preserve the non-sectariat image of the country to the best of its capacity. There should be no discrimination, no partiality in our country what is, moreover, required is to send this message there on behalf of this House in unison.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution which is put before the house has been discussed for almost four hours and the hon. Members have expressed their views in their own way.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

I first appeal to all the sections' of the House that there is no denying the fact that it is a difficult problem. When I come before the House seeking time for six months, let me not give an impression as if within six months, solution is going to be possible. But constitutional provision is such that we have to take time only for six months and that is why we cannot ask for a greater time. The Constitution has been amended with a view to have this kind of rule from three years to four years. But while doing that, each time we cannot exceed the period of six months. Let us be clear on that issue. I am not giving any false hope that I feel confident that within six months' time, we are going to find solution to the problem.

Sir, I must also request all the sections of the House, to treat this as a national problem. And that is why, I have written letters to all the party leaders. We propose to discuss with all the party leaders, to evolve some kind of a consensus, some kind of a strategy which the hon. Members of different political parties feel that it can be a right solution. I am sure that certainly the Government will be amenable to such a kind of thing. It is not that we are not interested in finding a solution. I am aware of all the facts which the hon. Members have stated. There has been alienation. In the beginning, greater emphasis was given for declaring Kashmir as an independent State.

Later on, when Pakistan looked into the matter as to how does it help Pakistan by helping a party which in fact is not interested in merger with Pakistan, when they became aware of the fact, thereafter, they have created a rift between the two factions. One is the Liberation Movement for Kashmir, led by Amanullah Khan and others and there is another faction which is called Hizbul Mujahiddin. These two factions are there. As a matter of strategy, whether we should

support the one or the other, is a matter on which I would like to have consultations. If they are really not interested in maintaining the unity and integrity of India, whether it is worthwhile for us to follow the same line, is a point on which I would like to have clear opinion from all sections of the House. At least, for the time being, it can be used as a kind of intermediate strategy. But to consider that ultimately they are going to come over and maintain the status quo, if we are convinced about it, certainly, we are not averse to following any kind of line which all of us have to develop as a kind of consensus, provided, we are clear in our conscience that it is a real, honest line which they are going to follow. Then, of course, there can be no problem about it. But, I am telling this before consulting either the Prime Minister or the Cabinet. Before their consent, whatever I am saying, I am saying it here as the Home Minister and in my personal capacity.

Sir, in the initial stages itself I must assure the hon. Member, Shri E. Ahamed, who has raised this issue and so also the delegation of MPs who had gone to Jammu and Kashmir and who came back and told me that there are difficulties in getting the rations there. Shortage of rations is one of the severe complaints which the hon. Members who had gone there have made. This being a month of *Ramzan*, I can well understand the difficulties. If there is a shortage of rations, I will personally speak to the Minister for Civil Supplies and see that necessary rations are being supplied and see that necessary rations are being supplied to Jammu and Kashmir and they are able to celebrate their *Id* in a befitting manner.

There should be no doubt in their minds that even on this count, there is some kind of a discrimination made between Jammu and Kashmir and other States. So far as assistance part is concerned, I can assure the House that the kind of central assistance that we have been giving to Jammu and Kashmir has

been very special. Rest of the States, I am sure that all the hon. Members are aware of the fact, they are given only assistance for their developmental schemes, while in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, even the non-plan expenditure is also given to them. If other States are getting 70 or 90 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir is getting 110 per cent.

These are realities of life which everybody has to understand; but in spite of that, there have been problems. One of the factors has been mentioned by some hon. Members; I fully share their anxiety. This is a regular disinformation campaign carried on not only by some internal parties, but internationally also there are some human rights activist organisations which seem to be very much interested in having this kind of a campaign being carried on. One of them happens to be the Amnesty International. When I had been to London to sign the Treaty of Extradition, some of the human right activists came and saw me. I said, by all means, you can come to Delhi; we can discuss matters; we will try to understand each other's point of view. Let me inform this House that their delegation has come. They had almost one hour discussion with me; and in the presentation of almost one-and-a-half hours wherein the amount of arms and ammunition, different kinds of guns, rifles which were seized from the people who were apprehended on the border was shown and their statements that involvement of Pakistan in a big way were clearly demonstrated to them. In my personal conversation, I just bluntly put these questions to them: Is it only the perpetrators of inhumanity that you are asking for human rights or do the victims also have some rights—minimum right will be the right to existence? If innocent people—men and children—are asked to alight from the train and they are just shot, do you also have some human rights for them? According to your definition, do you consider them to be persons who are eligible for enjoying human rights? They admitted before me that this

angle certainly need not occur to and that hereafter they will see that proper reporting is done.

They were also asking the Government of India to allow them to go to Punjab, especially Jammu & Kashmir and other areas also. I said that I was still to be convinced that their reporting is objective, that they are not motivated and that they are not trying to malign the country, but they are trying to help us.

The kind of system which is obtaining in India, the judicial system, is better; the entire Press is free. Here, we have a system where gram Panchayat and other Panchayat organisations are there, Assemblies are there, Parliament is there. Even if you just send a card to the supreme Court, the Supreme court take cognisance of the violation of the human rights. Can you show me any other country where such a system is existing? This is the fundamental right that we have in our country. I can well understand, in spite of this also, that violation of the human rights is a matter which we have to look into; I am not denying that.

There are excesses committed. Policemen sometimes commit excesses; paramilitary forces also sometimes do commit excesses; even army people also sometimes do commit excesses. But are they being proceeded against or not, whether action is being taken against them or not, if there was any story incident wherein this matter has escaped our notice, is something which I can understand; and there you can hold us responsible. We will certainly start the proceedings, if there is by any chance any incident on which we have not been able to take any action.

So, this kind of international disinformation campaign is also there. Internally when the country was engulfed by the communal holocaust, some of our friends

indulged in another disinformation campaign; and I fully agree that some kind of imaginary reports were also put in the Press in order to malign the Government of India and also the people of Kashmir.

So many temples have been destroyed. So many temples or places of worship have been desecrated. At one time, I had given the information. Might be that in a very casual manner, I must have said something. But I am in full agreement that authentic statement will have to be made on this issue. I am prepared to make that kind of a statement. Before this Ayodhya incident, I can say without any fear of contradiction that might be at two or three places something has happened. But they have referred that whole thing. The figure that they have mentioned is altogether wrong. It is incorrect. I do not think that they will be able to substantiate what they have been saying. But this is the regular propaganda which is going on.

In a very big way, abrogation of Article 370 is another disinformation campaign. The bridge between Jamu and Kashmir Constitution and the constitution of India is only Article 370. If you have to abrogate that, what is the link between the two Constitutions? There is hardly any link. But not that they are ignorant about it. Still some kind of a campaign is going on especially at a time knowing full well that in Jammu and Kashmir things are rather difficult. The militants are having an upper hand. At that stage, the President of a political party considers it necessary to go to Srinagar and hoists a flag. Who were the audience? These were only the security forces who had provided him security. There was hardly anyone from the public who had participated in the function. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why did you provide a helicopter? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I think, you have

not been able to understand. By providing the helicopter, a kind of feeling has been created. There were 300 followers with Mr. Murali Manohar Joshi who wanted to go to Jammu and Kashmir. It was only one person who was flown and rest of the people were abusing him that you could fly to Kashmir, but we people were left behind. So, try to understand. Not that it was altogether some kind of a thing that we were interested in giving some assistance to them. (*Interruptions*)

Ultimately, you depend on our good conscience also. Sometimes we feel that some steps are necessary. If those steps are taken, I do not think that there was anything. There was no intention to help a party. But it was showing to the people how hollow their claim was in Jammu and Kashmir. They were claiming that they were going to have a big following. Who were the people of the audience? Hardly one or two persons. Rest of the people were all security people. Besides that, they could not get anyone for their meeting is the point which we cannot forget.

I have to go to the other House. That is why I have to be very brief. About abrogation of article 370, I have made the position clear. Now there are other issues. I do not think that I will be able to reply to all the points. But still there are some points which need to be clarified. One was about sealing the border. In fact, we are in favour of sealing the border wherever physical condones are of that nature. If it is going to be very difficult, then, of course, if cannot help it. If we seal the border from Pakistan, The entry and going out of infiltrates and of those who would like to walk across will also be limited to some extent.

About the appointment of political advisors, I had consulted the representative of the political parties. I had specially requested them because this was one of the

issues which was in our mind. We wanted to know what exactly will be the reaction of all the political parties.

Barring one or two parties, the rest of the parties said that there is no point in appointing any political advisors and that it is better to try to take full advantage of the Advisory Committees which are already there at the State level and district level. We can try to give powers to the Advisory Committees; I am not averse to giving of powers to the Advisory Committees. But at the same time, if powers are given, we should see whether they are going to utilize those powers or not. That is the point which you have to understand. Even among the advisors also, there are very few who can go across, meet the people and try to understand their grievances. If you want, we can give them the powers. At least, on that score, there is no point of prestige. But those powers should be properly exercised. They should meet the people, try to understand their grievances and problems and thereafter meet their grievances. If it is necessary, certainly, I do not have any objection to that kind of a thing.

About the Kashmiri people, you know the situation. Under the circumstances, the Kashmiri pandits had to leave the valley and came to Jammu area; some of them came across to Delhi also. We are equally interested in seeing that they should go back. In fact, I had myself offered that if they were to go back, I am prepared to create a security zone for them. They should go over there, live there and I am sure that even their Muslim brothers also will be equally happy.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Mudupi): A large number of Kashmiri students are finding it difficult to educate themselves all over the country. If you can do something for these boys, we shall be grateful.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have no objection in giving admissions provided the respective universities were to respond positively. Sometimes, the universities are themselves saying that they cannot possibly give extra seats and wherever it is possible, where the universities are prepared to accommodate the students, there should be no problem. These are State Universities and not Central Universities. We can request the State Governments to advise their universities.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are referring to State Governments as if they are alien Governments. You can always talk to them and that is the only request he is making. Why don't you accept that?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I said that wherever universities are prepared to give a positive response, there should be no problem. If they are objecting then it would be more befitting if the State Governments were to intervene. We can advise the State Governments that they should try to intervene in the matter and see that problems are being solved.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There are Central Universities also.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Every university and the State Governments should make some amendment in the rules. Taking into account the serious situation of the Kashmiri students, they say that the Government of India may please advise them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway, I am seized of the matter. Now, let me go to the other point which is about the security zone. I did say that I had made an offer that if the pandits are prepared to go back, I am prepared to create a security zone for them.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

I am very much interested in seeing them going back. Rather than providing more facilities in the camps, let them go back and they will be given all facilities required.

A point was made about employing about 50, 000 unemployed youths from the valley in other parts of the country. I must tell you my experience. We had paramilitary forces recruitment recently. I believe that about 8000 or 10, 000 young boys had to be recruited. I got a report that out of this, hardly 2500 people could be recruited and the rest of the vacancies are still available. I had given instructions to all paramilitary forces to give fresh advertisements, request all the political parties to see that all these young boys come for recruitment. But I fully agree with Mr. Yaima Singh who said that if these recruitment's are going to be flooded by people who, in fact, are in close touch with the militants, then it is going to create a problem. This is a point which the recruiting authority will definitely have to keep in mind. We have enough problems with some of the friends who have been recruited already with the kind of infiltration in most of the departments and the kind of problems they are creating.

So, Keeping that in view as to how far this aspect will be considered relevant is a point which we will have to consider. That will have to be gone into and then we will take a final decision in the matter.

One more point that I would like to mention is about having a dialogue with the militants. I have publicly said this as also on the floor of this House that the Government is not averse to any kind of dialogue with the militants, provided they shun violence and also accept the Constitution of India. If these

two conditions are fulfilled, then, of course, we are prepared to discuss with them all other issues.

Our esteemed senior colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta had mentioned about the quantum of autonomy. This is also a very important aspect in which, the people are very much interested. As it is, there are people, who are opposing Article 370, but in spite of that, for the integration of the entire area, if it is required, certainly, we should be open on this issue, we should not treat this issue as closed. If greater or autonomy for the local people can bring solution to the problem, certainly we will not be averse to that kind of an idea. But at this stage, I do not think that we can possibly find a solution. My only apprehension is that if we start negotiations, they may say thereafter that "this is your commitment which you have already made, what else you are going to say; You please tell us." Such a situation should be avoided. Even in the case of Punjab, similar kind of a thing was stated. They said: "Why don't you declare your package?" So, I expect the same attitude from them. I said, we are not averse to doing this thing but this becomes a starting point. So, after discussion with all the Leaders of the political parties, if they still feel that it needs to be covered; more autonomy needs to be given, certainly, we will have to consider that issue.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): There is an increasing demand for the North-East and that is, the Kashmir model be applied there also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Excepting Darjeeling, I believe. Darjeeling will have to be treated on a different footing altogether.

SHRI INDER JIT: I am saying North-Eastern States.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have said it jocularly.

In North Eastern States, there are problems. The main of happens problem happens to be of NSCL of Nagaland. All other insurgent movements are flowing out of this NSCL. Unfortunately for us, all the neighbouring countries are trying to help them. I know Pakistan is very much involved. There are training camps. Moneys are being provided. All saphisticated weaponry are also being provided. There are three countries who are having same kind of a link and they are Mynmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan. That is why, there is no harm in my saying this. I had discussed this issue with the Pakistani representative who had come here to see me. He had extended an invitation to me to visit his country and discuss and if there is some truth in what we had said. This kind of an offer is still under the consideration of the Government of India. I don't think at this stage I can say anything more on this.

17.00 hrs

Sir, I know that BJP has been making a regular propaganda about my esteemed colleague Shri Jacob regarding a statement made by him. He had made that statement in a different context altogether. I won't be able to say at this stage anything on that issue. But so far as the strategy that the Government of Indian would like to adopt is concerned, I must clearly say that I hold a view that militants will have to be firmly dealt with. There should be no compromise on that issue at all. Those who would like to fight out., certainly we are not going to yield. But, there are a large number of innocent young people who are unfortunately attracted towards this kind of a movement. We will try to insolate these two. We will have to differentiate those people who are hard-core militants and those

who have willy-nilly been drawn into their fold. So, we will have to treat the other category with some sympathy. We should try to solve their problem to the extent possible. If unemployment is one of the factors which can find solution to their problem, certainly/-ours is such a big country that providing 50,000 jobs is not going to be a problem-we can try to remove it. It should be possible for us to provide employment. In the interest of the national integration, it can be done. But I cannot speak on behalf of every Ministry. I will have to take up this issue with the respective Ministries to find out as to how far the possibilities of absorbing these young men exist and it will be our sincere effort to see that these unemployed youths do not fall to the machinations of these people. Sir, I think, the rest of the points that have been raised by the hon. Members, will be taken care of during the meeting of the all Party Leaders. At that stage, I will be able to explain the position.

I have taken note of all the points which the hon. Members have raised. I thank the hon. Members and request the House to pass this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall not put 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 35J of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd March, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS *CONTD.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that hon. Speaker has received the followwith wireless message dated 25 February, 1993 from the Additional Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, New Delhi today:

"Today, at 12.55 hours, 200-250 BJP workers, including 10-12 ladies, were detained at Rail Bhawan for violating the police directions and brought to Police Station, Parliament Street. These include the following members of Lok Sabha. Some other persons have been sent to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Intimation about them will be sent later on.

1. Shri Phoolchand Verma
2. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya
3. Shri Rameshwar Patidar
4. Shri Ramkrishna Kusmaria
5. Shri Sartaj Singh Chhatwal
6. Shri Dau Dayal Joshi
7. Shri Rampal Singh
8. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra
9. Shri Mangal Ram Primi
10. Shri Harin Pathak
11. Shri Kashiram Rana
12. Shri Mahesh Kumar Kanodia
13. Shri Samabhai Patel
14. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar

15. Shri Ram Kapse

16. Dr. Gunawant Rambhau Sarode

17. Shri Anna Joshi

18. Shri Guman Mal Lodha

19. Dr. Sakshiji Maharaj Swami

20. Shri Shyam Lal Kamal

21. Shri Lalit Oraon

22. Shri Vishwa Nath Shastri."

17.04 hrs

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

RISE IN ADMINISTERED PRICES OF
COAL, STEEL ETC. AND
INTRODUCTION OF DUAL PRICING
SYSTEM FOR LPG AND KEROSENE -
CONTD.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further discussion regarding rise in administered prices of coal, steel etc., and issue prices of wheat, rice and sugar and introduction of policy of dual pricing system for LPG and Kerosene on the eve of the Budget Sessions, raised by Shri Amal Datta on the 23rd February, 1993.

Shri Debi Prosad Pal. He is not here.
Shri Prithviraj Chavan.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN (Karad):
Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion on rise in administered prices announced by the Government in the past few months.

In mixed economy, all prices cannot be allowed to be determined wholly by market forces, particularly when 30 per cent of our population living below the poverty line does

not form part of the market. The Government, which has a policy of administered prices, intervenes to stabilise prices of critical commodities both vital infrascultural, industrial and agricultural inputs such as coal, steel, diesel, fertiliser, electricity and also essential goods for final consumption such as foodgrains, sugar, LPG gas, edible oil, etc.

The fixation of prices of final goods which forms an essential part of the consumption basket of the poor is important in the wider interest of equity and social justice. The policy of dual pricing essentially ensures that a certain proportion of available supply reaches the target group at fixed lower prices while remainder is supplied in the open market, thus helping in redistribution of income.

The Government also administers prices of commodities manufactured by the public sector, which dominates the strategic sector of the economy, infrastructure, raw material and energy. This is an important tool available to the Government to reduce the budgetary deficit and to help public enterprises to generate a reasonable return on capital employed by inducing efficiency.

The main charges by the initiator of the debate are (1) that these changes were announced only a few days before the budget; (2) that is hidden taxation without parliamentary approval; (3) that since it is not taxation *per se* the state will not get a share of additional revenue; (4) that seeks to subsidise inefficiency in the public sector; and (5) that BICP was not consulted. Also the charges regarding foodgrains were that while procurement prices were increased, the entire increase without not have been passed on to the consumer, and the middle man will make more money than what the farmer will get and also that the issue prices should have really remained constant.

I shall try to answer these charges during the next few minutes. The Government has increased the administered prices of sugar, foodgrains, coal, steel, petroleum products in an attempt at additional resource mobilisation. But in each of these cases, there is no additional taxation involved, and any increase in revenue is incidental. Therefore, the question of bypassing the Parliament does not arise.

As regards timings, this policy of administered prices will be effective only when the Government has the complete freedom to act at the most appropriate time so that they have the least effect on the inflationary pressure. The correct time is towards the end of the financial year when the financial picture starts emerging.

As far as the agricultural commodities are concerned, a signal has to be given to the farmers before the sowing season starts. It has nothing to do with the budget. The argument that instead of increasing the administered prices, the excise duty should have been increased is not tenable because increasing indirect taxes produces a long-term and indirect inflationary pressure, which is far more difficult to control.

It is true that with the exercise such as this, the Government will be able to reduce the fiscal defect and it can actually allocate more funds to States and spend more on infrastructure and social sector. However, one action of the Government that is a change in the Baggage Rules has been specifically done with the intention of increasing customs revenue.

But as it involves a reduction in the rate of custom duty from 250 to 150 per cent, therefore, again it has been done with Executive Rules.

In case of steel and coal increase has been as per the guidelines of BICP, Bureau

[Sh. Prithviraj Chavan]

of Industrial Costs and Prices. This has been done primarily to reduce level of budgetary support to these PSEs, in the coal and steel sectors. There is again no taxation and therefore no parliamentary approval needed.

I would now like to take each of the prices increases separately. I will briefly devote time to each of the items and consider what has been done, why it has been done and who has been affected.

First, let me take sugarcane. I come from sugarcane producing area. The statutory minimum prices of sugarcane was increased from Rs.26 to Rs. 31 per quintal, which amounts to an increase of 20 per cent.

Secondly, the issue price of sugar in the PDS has also been increased from Rs. 690 to Rs. 830/ per quintal, which amounts to an increase of 20 per cent.

The third major policy initiative has been to change the ration of levy sugar to free sugar. The ratio has now been changed from 45:55, i. e. 45% levy sugar and 55% free-sale sugar, to 40:60, i.e. 40% levy sugar and 60% free-sale sugar, the mills will now be allowed to sell a larger percentage of their production in free markets.

Let us now review what was the picture in 1990-91. Sugarcane production in 1990-91 was 250 million tonnes which resulted in a record sugar production of 133 lakh tonnes. This makes India the largest sugar producing country in the world. After that during the last two years we had many policy changes as a result of new economic policy which increased the cost of vital inputs to agriculture, like fertilizer, diesel, electricity. What was the result of these things? If you take a look at 1992-93, the picture was very different. There is a fall in sugarcane output from 250 million tonnes to 230 million tonnes. This will result

in a fall in sugar production from a level of record production of 133 lakh tonnes to something like 118 lakh tonnes, a short fall of 15 to 18 lakh tonnes.

In Maharashtra the output trend is also very discouraging. Sugar-year starts in October and after a steep hike in input prices, the Government had promised the agriculturists, that they will be compensated. It was necessary to give a positive signal to the farmers who are continuously shifting away from cane.

17.13 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now if this was not done, we would all come to a situation where sugar production would go down beyond our requirement.

Now, as a result of these policy changes, let us see who benefits. Firstly, the farmer benefits directly because as a result of higher statutory minimum prices they will be given much higher prices for cane. Since half the production is in the cooperative sector where the farmer and the mill owners will profit more was not sustainable. But for the remaining 50 per cent which is the private sector, this price increase will help the mills to clear the long outstanding cane arrears in the Northern States.

I have been informed that already last year cane arrears have been cleared as a result of this year crushing. Also at the end of this crushing season there will not be much arrears left as result of this policy. We cannot have situation where private mills are running at a loss.

Sir, as a result of these policy changes, consumer will be burdened. There is no doubt about it. But one has to balance the interest of consumer with that of the producer. Farmers, have to be given remunerative

prices otherwise the downward trend in sugarcane acreage would create a serious shortage of sugar and prices would shoot up to something like Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a kg, as they had in 1989, a situation which cannot be allowed.

Actually the statutory minimum price is higher than what was suggested by CAPC, but this signal had to be given. Higher sugar production will also give us surpluses for export. Part of the increase in the issue prices will off-set the increase in the cost of the cane and the transportation cost. But part of it will also off-set the Rs. 335 crores deficit in the FCI's sugar levy account.

Now I came to the foodgrain sector.

In the case of wheat the procurement prices pre raised from Rs. 275 per quintal to Rs. 330 per quintal, which is an unprecedented rise in procurement price given by this Government. In the case of paddy the prices were raised from Rs. 240 to Rs. 280. In the case of other coarse grains it has been raised from Rs. 205 to Rs 240 per quintal.

This again follows the philosophy of the Prime Minister to compensate the farmer adequately because we have taken something out of this pocket, in the form of higher prices for fertilizers, diesel, electricity, pesticides, etc. and he has to be compensated.

Let us not forget that foodgrain production has gone down from 176.4 million tonnes in 1990-91 to 167.1 million tonnes in 1991-92, and erratic monsoon is not the only reason. The real reason is unremunerative prices for the farmer which has now been corrected.

Again, only a part of the burden this must be noted- has been passed on to the consumer through higher issue prices of

foodgrains. Even though the issue prices have been raised, they are not raised as much as entire rise in the procurement price. Higher procurement prices are necessary to procure sufficient quantity for the public distribution system. We had problems last year, when we could not procure sufficient quantity for the public distribution system and we had to resort to panic imports of wheat. Let us not repeat that situation.

The FCI has to be compensated. Otherwise we will have to end up with a higher fiscal deficit which is not again good for the reasons I stated earlier.

Now I come to coal. On the 17th February 1993 the price of coal was raised by 12 to 13 percent. Coal is an infrastructure constituent, and its prices are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. The powers to increase the prices were earlier with the Cabinet. They have now been delegated to the Ministry of coal which allows increase in the prices once a year. This increase in price is strictly as per the guidelines of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. A strict escalation formula was followed.

Coal India Limited, a public sector company under the Ministry of Coal is the main company. It has incurred a huge loss primarily because of large arrears by the State Electricity Boards. In the past it needed large budgetary support both on revenue account and for investment. As a result of the new policy, the budgetary support will be curtailed. Previously in the Seventh Plan 83 per cent of the plan outlay for coal came from budgetary support. In the Eighth Plan, it is pruned to only thirteen and a half per cent. So, Coal India and other public sector companies will have to stand on their own. Partly they are beginning to generate more revenue, through the cash and carry scheme. Their per man output has gone up and the periodic price increases to keep with the input costs has also helped them. The

[Sh. Prithviraj Chavan]

proposed increase in prices will yield about Rs. 900 crore per year and the impact on the wholesale price index will be only 0.32 per cent.

A question is asked whether we are subsidizing the inefficiency in the public sector coal companies by granting them these periodic price increases. I will submit that CIL or the public sector coal companies are allowed a price increase once a year, strictly as per the guidelines of BICP. The last price increase took place in December 1991. They could have increased the prices in December 1992, But they delayed it by a month and a half only because they were discussing with the BICP on account of manpower costs in terms of D.A. arrears.

Can CIL increase efficiency and cut down cost? If you look at these figures, out of the total cost of the coal about 46 per cent comes from manpower, 16 per cent from strokes, 11 per cent from power and transportation, 21 per cent from depreciation and interest. CIL directly controls only 11 per cent of its costs incurred on administration and miscellaneous items. They are trying to improve the efficiency. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : What is your point?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: The point is that we have to give them increases. Otherwise, there will be budgetary deficit. We will have to support them to cut down the manpower cost by modernising. But the money for investment had to come from somewhere. This has to come from higher prices.

In case of steel, prices were increased by about 2-3 per cent. There was really some realignment and rationalisation in prices. SAIL actually reduced prices of some items,

particularly cold reeled strip steel. This is also in keeping with price rise by private sector steel companies. Actually, there was a price rise of about 15 per cent in May, 1992. Present price rise is only a notional price rise.

Steel is also an important constituent of infrastructure. But since January, 1992 steel prices are completely decontrolled and cannot really be called administered prices. It is a price rise by SAIL since the prices are not controlled at all. The reason for this nominal increase is the escalation in power tariff, petroleum prices and effects of change in exchange rate. The net effect on wholesale price index will be only .022 per cent.

Now, I come to petroleum and Natural Gas sector. Continued drop in crude oil production is a cause for major worry. During the first nine months of the year, the output was 11 per cent below last year's output. Due to disturbed social conditions, we may not even achieve 1992-93 target of 28.5 million tonnes which is far below the peak output of 34.1 million tonnes achieved in 1989-90. Today, domestic production is barely above to meet 50 per cent of consumption as against a level of 70 per cent reached during 1984-85. This is bound to put extreme pressures on the balance of payment position.

The main cause for lower production is under investment in exploration and failure of oil companies to generate sufficient investible surpluses. The total deficit in the oil Pool Account was of the order of Rs. 5400 crores. This was the background which compelled the Government to raise prices of some petroleum products by 18 per cent on 16 September, 1992. Kerosene which is an item of mass consumption was left untouched. This increase will wipe out the Oil Pool Account deficit entirely. No doubt, this has put consumers to a considerable hardship. But, looking at shortfall in indigenous availability and Balance of payment difficulties, there was no option.

The new initiative announced recently by the Petroleum Ministry is aimed at increasing the availability of LPG and Kerosene. It is designated as parallel marketing. It is a dual piecing mechanism. This seeks to involve private sector in import of LPG and kerosene for marketing it to industrial and non domestic consumers without disturbing the existing public distribution system.

Again here the Government was compelled to take these measures because there is a waiting list of over 90 lakh consumers for LPG connection, which the oil companies are not able to meet. Industrial consumers today are paying a premium of over 100 per cent for a LPG gas cylinder.

The continued high subsidy of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 2.80 per liter on kerosene has resulted in its large scale use for adulterate, which has reduced its availability to targeted weaker sections.

An estimate puts kerosene black market as being reasonable for generation something like Rs. 2, 700 crores of black money every year. What the Ministry has done is that they are allowing the private sector in the field of importing LPG and kerosene and marketing of it. This will have to be done from their own foreign exchange and I think the public sector companies will also be allowed. So a dual pricing mechanism is being introduced. At the same time, there is a danger of large private sector companies coming in. Up-till now we had not allowed private sector companies for the marketing of these products. The Ministry has planned some safeguards, such as, colouring of domestic kerosene blue and keeping a different shape of LPG containers and using different regulators. But I have some doubts as to how these safeguards will really stop adulteration and diversion of these products for industrial use. We will have to monitor the

situation carefully. There is an initiative. The only purpose is to make more free availability of these products.

The change in customs duty on 35 items of personal baggage was a step with the intention of raising some revenue. Also, the intention was to avoid smuggling of these goods which was going on a large scale. The duty on these 35 personal items which are white goods, consumer items has been reduced from 255% to 150% as per the guidelines of Chellaiah Committee. Also an upper limit has been imposed on the personal baggage of Rs 1.5 lakhs. With these initiatives, Government expects to gain revenue in a year to the tune of something like Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. Now, why was this done before the Budget? I think the rationale was that everyday was important. The amount of revenue loss on account of Ayadhyas crises in the last two months was so much that the Government is facing severe problem of fiscal deficit. This measure will cut down smuggling. There is a protection at 150 per cent for domestic industry. But we will have to see that this percentage of protection is not brought down. Otherwise it will ruin the domestic TV industry and the VCR industry.

We must also be careful that this facility is not used by multinationals to dump these items which are manufactured abroad. If you have substantial protection, it will not happen.

Shri V.P. Singh, our former Finance Minister, while presenting the 1986 budget, said and I quote from his Budget Speech:

"There has been a healthy debate in the country regarding the impact of administered prices on the inflationary situation. When all other prices are changing, some changes in administered prices are necessary and inevitable. But the Government accepts the view that as far as possible, there is need to stabilise the prices of critical commodities."

[Sh. Prithviraj Chavan]

He later went on to produce a policy paper on administered prices which was presented to the Parliament, and by and large, we have been following those guide lines as far as administered prices are concerned. Even in 1990, the National Front Government resorted to an unprecedented increase in administered prices amounting over a year to about Rs.5, 806 crores in the case of petroleum products Rs.208 crores in steel and Rs. 638 crores in the case of foodgrains. So, it has been done in the past. It is a very important tool in the hands of the Government to control the economy. It is the legitimate right of the Government in a mixed economy to raise sources and, at the same time, to achieve distributive justice. The timing has necessarily to be decided by the Government as how best to be able to control inflationary pressure. Administered prices do not mean that prices have to be frozen for all times as it would only amount to cross-subsidisation.. (*Interruptions*). We will have to continue the administrative prices for some more time.

Sir, These increases would undoubtedly put burden on the consumers in the short run. The social strife which the country has witnessed since 1990-whether due to Mandal or Kamandal- and now the unprecedented riots by communal terrorists after the wanton distraction of the Babri Masjid has left a deep scar on the Indian economy.

I submit that time for soft options and populist policies is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to condemn strongly the untimely increase in administered prices. As a policy matter, we admit that the Government should have a right to control the prices of the essential commodities in the

interest of the weaker sections of the society. The Government should not rely on market prices in this regard. Under the new economic policy, the Government has made a provision to adopt free market policy but the administered price policy is against it and we support that policy; but our objection is that the Government should not fix, increase or decrease the administered prices as per its convenience.

I would also like to express my concern over the modus operandi of the Government in this regard. If the Government wants to increase the administered prices, it should follow the established Parliamentary norms and should make a Statement first in the House to this effect.

This declaration was suddenly made seventeenth while the Session was to be summoned on the 22nd February, 1993. Only such a Government as is not committed to the Parliament or House can make such a declaration. We object to such type of modus operandi.

Secondly, the Government had made an announcement on the 16th January, 1993 that the Wholesale Price Index was stable and the rate of inflation which was stable at 5% but due to increase in prices increased by 2% within a period of one week. It is only due to increase in prices of essential goods; and we object to such things.

Thirdly, I would like to ask as to who is the real beneficiary of this increase. Whenever the Government increases the prices of inputs to be used in agriculture the Government makes an announcement that it would compensate the farmers by increasing the support price of their products. Consequent upon the increase in support prices of agricultural product when the prices of consumers' goods increase, then the Government gives a very unimpressive argument that the farmers are to be paid an

increased support price following the increase in prices of agricultural inputs; hence the increase in prices of consumers' goods.

It is true that this year, the sugar production in the country has increased as compared to the previous year i.e. October, 92. As per Government's estimates, this increase is to the tune of 133 lakh tonnes. What is the reason of this increase? The reason behind this tremendous increase in sugar production is the labour of the farmers. Despite the increase in prices of agricultural inputs, the farmers did hard work and increased the production. But it is a matter of great regret that the Government had increased the prices of sugarcane by Rs. 5/- and at that time when all the sugar mills were on the verge of closure in the month of March.

The Central Government fixes the statutory prices of sugar cane and the State Governments decide the agreed prices of sugar cane. Though the Government has made an announcement for the increase in prices of sugarcane but nothing has been mentioned about the date from which it would become effective and from which date it would be payable to the farmers. Similarly the Government has not made any mention about the proportionate increase in agreed prices. No directive has so far been given by the Centre in this regard. At least, I have not read anything in this regard in the newspapers. I have a strong objection against such type of functioning of the Government because the farmers are not going to get any benefit this year from these support prices.

Secondly, I would like to state that the Government has not only increased the administered price of sugar but also has changed the existing policy, and that too has been done when the Parliament Session was to be convened. Sir as per the previous policy, 40% sugar was used to be released for open market and 60% sugar was used to

be meant for administered price. Later on this ratio was changed to 45:55. Now the previous ratio has been reversed and 60% sugar is being released for open market., you have allowed almost 75% of total consumption of sugar being used in the country for open market. The Government has not given any thought about its far open market. The Government has not given any thought about its far reaching consequences as to what extent the prices of sugar will increase in open market.

If 1 crore 33 lakh tons of sugar has been produced during the last year by October, 1992, then you can easily find out its percentage at the rate of 60% which accrues about 78 lakh tons and the same 78 lakh tons of sugar has been released in open market. The mill-owners had been making a complaint that the Government increases the administered prices of sugar but it does not increase the prices of open market sugar and as a result of it they are unable to earn much so the Government has released 78 lakh tons of sugar in open market. You can observe from the newspapers reports that as soon as you have increased the price of sugar, the rates of sugar in open market has gone upto Rs. 10/- or 11/- per kg. You must think about it.

The Government has taken one more decision which also shows a change in the existing policy. As per this new decision, the new installed sugar mills are not required to supply the levy sugar to the Government on controlled rates for 10 years from their installation. They will be allowed to sell their all produce in the open market. The Government has given licences to 90 mills and with the adoption of new policy, there is least possibility of setting up sugar mills in cooperative sector or Public Sector because all these incenses are being given to the private sector and these new sugar mills will not supply sugar on controlled rates for 10 years in pursuance of the new declared

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

major Opposition Party is not present in this House.

policy of this Government.

The Government has also declared a change in its policy that no sugar would be bought on the control rate from those 127 sugar mills for five years which will be rehabilitated or renovated and if necessary, these mills will be given a further exemption of five years more from the sugar levy. The newspapers have published such reports. So I would like to seek a clarification from the Government in this regard.

All the old sugar mills of the country end assistance because their machinery has been worn out, that is why their production has been lowered. The old public sector sugar mills need assistance badly. But instead of given assistance to those old sugar mills, the Government has allowed to set up new sugar mills. The hon. Minister will have to clarify the position in the House in this regard.

That is why, I would like to state that the Government has insulted the House by making a policy change in the name of increasing the administered prices of sugar, because this policy change has been made at that time when the House was to be summoned. I would like to state that the Government had no right to do so. Thus the Government has by-passed the Parliament and tried to please the people having their vested interest. These steps are not going to benefit the poor farmers and the poor consumers who are in bad need of financial assistance and facilities. Therefore I condemn this policy and the declaration made by the Government.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to protest in very strong terms against the rise in administered prices. I do not know whether I should be sorry or whether I should be glad, but I notice that we are having this discussion on a day when the

May be, they do not consider this discussion to be important enough, I do not know. But, we have been noticing for the last few months, that there is a great craving for visibility having all the spotlights on themselves and thus detracting the attention from some of the very basic issues with which the majority of the people are concerned. This concern for big things has also affected our Government so that they do not have an eye for the distress of the ordinary man, the employee with a limited income, the agricultural labourer and the industrial worker. When the prices of certain essential commodities rise, what do these people do? They cannot get on to the newspapers; they cannot get on to the television; all that they do is, they silently reduce their consumption. Not perhaps their consumption of wheat or rice initially, but if they were having two teaspoons of sugar a day earlier, now they have reduced this to one teaspoon of sugar a day if they were having two eggs a week earlier, now they have reduced it to one egg a week. It does not come out in the newspapers; it does not come out in the television. But, in the meantime, the Government is concerned with big issues like international trade and global credibility or what Mr. John Major would say about us or what Mr. Helmut Kohl would say about us. Therefore, the Government do not have an eye for these small things.

Sir, in this way, when the consumption of the ordinary man in the street gets curtailed, it is not even visible to us. I protest against this lack of visibility. Why is the consumption of the ordinary man getting reduced? As Mr. Prithviraj Chavan has very candidly said, it is because the Government is committed to reduce the fiscal deficit to five per cent of the GDP in the current year and things do not look very good for the Government. There is

likely to be a gap of about Rs. 3, 500 crores in the revenue collections. Is this only because of the Ayodhya incident? Certainly not. We find that there has been a sharp decline in the collection of direct taxes and the black economy has not been touched at all. Import duties have been slashed on consumer durables on the things that the ordinary people do not use. So, in all these ways, the Government has reduced its own chances of collecting more money to make for its fiscal deficit and the only way in which Mr. Manmohan Singh can now show himself to be a good boy to his creditors, to his monitors is, by curtailing the entitlement to basic necessities of the vast majority of our people, 30 per cent of whom live below the poverty line as Mr. Chavan has pointed out. So, that is the only way which the Government has found out to make up for the fiscal deficit. This is what we deplore.

Sir, it has been said that procurement prices have gone up and so, naturally to offset this, there has to be an increase in the prices of food articles sold through ration shops.

It has been said also that the procurement prices have to go up because of increase in the price of inputs. When we look at this year's Economic Survey, we find the Government saying on this increase in administered prices, "While price stability in such item is important"—even the Government admits that the price stability in such items is important. It says, it is however, counter-productive to delay price revision. Later, adjustment process becomes difficult and creates shocks in the economy; depressing administered prices artificially through subsidisation only alters the sources of price rise. It does not remedy the malady. "This is the excuse the Government gives for hiking administered prices.

Again the ethics of inevitability, some kind of nitty-gritty realism is being preached.

We should be realistic. We should release understand that unless prices are hiked now, later they will have to be hiked any-way. It is head I win- tail you lose. It is inevitability of the price rise that is being enforced into our stomachs. However, I would ask the Government if this realism is to be preached, why does it have to be preached to the ordinary people, to the poor people? Why is it not for a change, to be preached to the sugar barons, to the big traders, to the big producers, to the big mill owners? They also need a lesson in realism. If the belts are to be tightened, I am sure, they who have enough girth should have their belts tightened.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): I am talking on behalf of the farmers. The farmers have got to be paid for their produce. How do we develop mechanism whereby the farmers get the money.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I do not know which farmer Mr. Oscar Fernandes is talking about. But there are farmers and farmers. I am thinking of marginal farmers, small farmers who are the people who are forced to make distress sale. Will this money reach them at all? It would not reach them.

I will give just one instance from sugar. Why is it that there is this dual pricing in sugar—enhancement of free quota in sugar side by side with enhancement in the price of rationed sugar? It is not in order to compensate the losses of the farmers but to enable the big sugar barons to make bigger profit still. Simply free sugar quota has been increased and then if the prices of rationed sugar remained the same, then the profit would not reach the same margin. This is why, they would not agree to that. Why has Mr. Kalp Nath Rai to yield to this unlimited hunger for profit of the big sugar barons. I do not know. (*Interruptions*)

The price in the P.D.S. is brought closer

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharaya]

to market price so that sugar is also priced out of reach of even the people who buy sugar on ration or they have to pay higher price.

I do not know why. Perhaps we all remember that in 1989 just before the election, there was a big hike in the price of sugar and everyone was then saying that because the elections were round the corner, the sugar daddies had to be kept pleased. I do not know whether the Government now is having the bogies of another election round the corner and whether they again want to please the sugar daddy's. We can conjecture on that. It is being said also that the effect of this increase in the administered prices on the whole sale price index, would be minimal. The rate of growth of inflation of the wholesale price index which would have decelerated to 5 per cent, has been raised to 6.8 per cent because of this structure in administered prices. This does not take into account at all the effect of this on the consumer price index for the industrial workers, and the agricultural labour. Even if I admit for a moment that there has been a slight deceleration in inflation, the improvement created by this in the condition of the ordinary man is being eaten up by this hike in administered price. Also this hike would have a chain reaction like in coal.

It has been said that its effect on the wholesale price index would be only minimal. However, we have already seen in yesterday's railway budget, there is further increase in freight charge as a result of hike in coal. Of course, if freight charges are raised, then the price of consumer commodities would have to be increased. This chain reaction is not being taken into account.

Thirdly, I think when it is said that the effect on the wholesale price index would be minimal, you are not taking into account the

total economic situation today, the acute industrial stagnation, wage stagnation and widespread unemployment. What is the effect when you take this price rise against this total economic context? What is the actual, the real effect of this price rise on the ordinary man? Can you contemplate it?

We also find that there is, side by side with this rise in administered prices, a gradual decontrolling of prices this is the other side of the picture— like decontrolling of the prices of potassic and phosphatic fertilizers and then a mere pittance has been offered as Rs. 340 crores to the State Governments. What would they do with that, I do not know. It is not going to have any beneficial effect on the marginal and small farmers. Dual pricing of LPG and kerosene may enhance supply for the time being but at higher price and, of course, in spite of blue, red, whatever colour you may add, whatever design you may add, I share Shri chauhan's fears that it would not prevent these supplies being diverted from the lower priced channels to the higher priced channels, also, or the time being, there has been no hike in the price of kerosene available on the PDS. But can we rule it out? Our experience with sugar tells us that may be one cannot rule it out, maybe, very soon the price of kerosene to be available through the PDS or the LPG available through the Government channels, Further due to decontrol, would also be hiked to come close to market prices. There is going to be a substantial drain in our foreign exchange because import of these supplies are being liberalise.

Further, there has also been an increase in the prices of medicines. This is something which no one has mentioned so far. But this is very alarming. There has already been an increase in the prices of a large number of medicines through a hidden, a secret kind of de-control. We have not been told about it. But we find the prices of medicine, particularly of life-saving drugs, are rising in the markets.

Already, in the price of Vitamin 'C' hike has been allowed by the Government at least three times. Why? Once again, in spite of the fact that we know that the companies are making very good profits, in order that they may make more profits than before, they have been allowed to hike to prices of drugs.

Now, I will come to my last point. As this sugar phenomenon and as this dual-pricing system in LPG and kerosene has demonstrated very clearly, Shri Chauhan, I think you should shed some of your illusions and you should understand that this is not just a rise in administered prices but this is a step towards further and further de-controlling which would mean further and further abdication of Government responsibility from those areas where up to this time, they had, in some way or the other, to some extent or the other, intervened with the market forces. They are gradually giving up their will to intervene in the market. I think that is what is being suggested by this rise in the administered prices. This is very clear. Also, this becomes very clear when we look at the gap between the procurement targets on the PDS and the actual procurement. This has been going down for some time, for the last few years in wheat, in rice in particular.

On April the 1st, 1992, the opening stocks of rice were 1.3 million tonnes lower than last year and of wheat 3.4 million tonnes lower than last year for which reason wheat had to be imported. Instead of trying to procure, you paid a higher price by importing it.

Up to January, 1993, the procurement of wheat has felled. The procurement of rice has gone slightly up. But it still may not touch the 1990-91 levels at all. when we look at this

import of wheat, we can ask: is this laxity in the procurement of wheat due to the obligation to import because you had someone breathing down your neck and telling you that you must import? Is that the reason why, instead of procuring, you had to import. You know it. (*Interruptions*)

18.00 hrs.

In the Economic Survey, we are told that - this is very alarming - while the PDS has to be continued to help the poor, the burden of subsidy on the Central Budget must be restrained. Who are imposing this burden? I will ask the Government: Is it the poor people who are imposing this burden on you? Is it not rather the unscrupulous traders, mill-owners with their unlimited desire for profit imposing it? Restrain them instead of restraining the subsidy in the Central Budget. And you will find that you can have a more balanced economy.

I would urge upon the Government not to abdicate their responsibilities and give over our countrymen to the depredations of the market forces. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I want to make a point. Most people of the capital were in the grip of fear. I want to congratulate the Government the way in which the law and order situation was kept. The whole nation was in anxiety. This is our appreciation of the Government and the Home Ministry the way in which the whole thing was performed.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 26, 1993/
Phalgun 7, 1914 (Saka)*