

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

NOT TO BE ISSUED

**Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



MEMORANDUM LIBRARY
No. 2-3
Date 7-9-95

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 50.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Tuesday May 3, 1994/Vaisakha 13, 1916 (Saka)

<u>Col./Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
77/2	talchua	Talchua
77/7	Talchuna	Talchua
101/24-25	DR. AMIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL	DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL
145/13	5291	5921
460/9	SHRI U.K.MUNIVAPPA	SHRI K.H.MUNIVAPPA

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXX, Ninth Session, 1994/1915-1916 (Saka)]

No. 30, Tuesday, May 3, 1994/Vaisakha 13, 1916 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos.: 521, 522 and 524 to 528	1-38
Written Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos.: 523 and 529 to 540	39-65
Unstarred Questions Nos.: 5850 to 5878, 5880 to 5984, 5986 to 6003 and 6005 to 6079	65-379
Papers Laid on the Table	397-402
Committee on Petitions	402
Twelfth Report – Presented	
Matters Under Rule 377	402-406
(i) Need to clear the proposal of Kerala State Electricity Board for Electrification of Kokkathodu area in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala	
Shri Kodikkunil Suresh	402
(ii) Need for early completion of Sambalpur- Talcher railway line in Orissa	
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	403
(iii) Need to repeal the notification issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests causing problems for mining industry	
Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	404
(iv) Need to provide jobs to the persons whose lands have been acquired at Cantonment area of Ranchi, Bihar	
Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary	404

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

- (v) Need to take measures to protect the interests of potato growers in the country particularly in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Ram Pujan Patel 405

Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95 406-526

(i) Ministry of Human Resource Development 406-514

Dr. S.P. Yadav 406

Dr. Girja Vyas 413

Shri Anna Joshi 424

Kumari Selja 433

Dr. Sudhir Ray 444

Shri B. Rajaravivarma 449

Shri S.M. Laljan Basha 455

Shri E. Ahamed 456

Shri K.H. Muniyappa 460

Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam 463

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi 466

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav 471

Shri Mohan Rawale 475

Shri Arjun Singh 477

(ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution etc. 515-526

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994 527-532

Motion to introduce

Shri Manmohan Singh 527

Motion to consider

Shri Manmohan Singh 527

Shri Anna Joshi 528

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1

Motion to pass

Shri Manmohan Singh 531

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 3, 1994/
Vaisakha 13, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes

+

*521. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government
propose to set up Multi-purpose Cultural
Complexes of international standards in
the country;

(b) if so, the details of such
complexes to be set up during the Eighth
Plan period; and

(c) the allocations made for the
purpose and the role of State
Governments in setting up of such
complexes?

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

(b) So far, the proposals of
Governments of West Bengal, Sikkim,
Nagaland, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh
have been approved.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10.00 crores has
been allocated under the Eighth Plan.
The State Government is to identify an
autonomous organization, make available
land free of cost, share 50 per cent of
the cost of construction and bear the
recurring expenditure.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Mr. Speaker,
Sir, the culture of some States,
particularly, of Haryana State are
diminishing day by day and no serious
efforts had been made by the Department
to promote it. To promote the cultural life
of each State, it is a must to set up
cultural complexes in the country. So my
first question is how many cultural
complexes would be set up in Haryana,
the locations where these would be set
up and whether the State Government
had been consulted for this?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the precise
reasons for setting up these cultural
complexes are, as enumerated by the
Member himself, to preserve and promote
the culture of that particular State and
these complexes will serve as the nerve
centres of all the cultural activities of that
particular State.

As regards Haryana, we have not received any particular proposal and it has to come from the State itself. But, recently, we did have a meeting with the officials of the Haryana Government and this was put to them that they can send proposals. But, in any case, we have written to all the States regarding this scheme and as and when they send their proposals we can take them up and allocate the sum. The sum will be 50 per cent of the cost or up to Rs. 1 crore as per the project.

Regarding Haryana in this particular meeting when this was put up to the officials, they showed keen interest in setting this up in Kurukshetra itself which happens to be constituency of the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has told that it is a very good scheme. I would like to know as to when states were informed about this scheme and which are the States, who have sent their reply. Whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any demand under this scheme.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had sent letters to states last year in July and some States have started work. Proposals of some of the states *i.e.* Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry were not found correct. We have written them to send their proposals again after completing all the formalities. Gujarat was not among the states whose proposals were not found correct.

[English]

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: In the answer it is being said that the

State Government is to identify autonomous organisations which are ready to give the land free of cost and share 50 per cent of the cost of construction.

There is a proposal by the Nasik District Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj. Who will be the owner of that culture complex after the institute shares 50 per cent of the cost of construction and give the land free of cost?

KUMARI SELJA: It will have to come through the State Government in the organisation which will have the representatives from the Central Government, the Department of Culture. These are the modalities of the scheme.

Tiger Population

+
*522. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

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

(a) the total number of tigers in the country as per 1989 and 1993 census, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for decline in tiger population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Increase in poaching to meet the illegal demand in trade of tiger bones and other parts of its body has been the major cause of decline in tiger population in our country.

(c) The measures taken by the Government are as under:

- (i) A Tiger Crisis Cell has been set up in the Ministry;

(ii) State Governments have been advised to strengthen vigilance and intensify patrolling around protected areas; and

(iii) Steps have been taken to set up a Special Strike Force in the Project Tiger areas.

STATEMENT

All India Tiger Census, 1993

The State-wise Tiger Census figures for the year 1989 and 1993 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year	
		1989	1993
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235	197
2.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL
3.	Goa	2	3
4.	Bihar	157	137
5.	Mizoram	18	28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
7.	Orissa	243	226
8.	Rajasthan	99	64
9.	Gujarat	9	5
10.	Maharashtra	417	276
11.	Karnataka	257	305
12.	Haryana	NIL	NIL

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year	
		1989	1993
13.	Meghalaya	34	53
14.	Uttar Pradesh	735	465
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	189
16.	Madhya Pradesh	985	912
17.	Kerala	45	57
18.	Tamil Nadu	95	97
19.	West Bengal	353	335
20.	Assam	376	325
21.	Tripura	NIL	NIL
22.	Nagaland	104	83
23.	Sikkim	4	2
24.	Manipur	31	-@
Total:		4334	3750*

Census could not be conducted in 1993.

Does not include tiger population in Manipur.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
As per the figures given in the Tiger Census by the hon. Minister, it is quite obvious that the population of tiger in our country is dwindling. For the Maharajas and affluent people of our nation, tiger skin adorns their sitting rooms and libraries.

The present day poachers are killing several tigers particularly for the purpose of export of their bones which are being

used for aphrodisiacs and tonic. Even teeth and nail of a tiger fetch handsome returns. No wonder after seeing an increase at the time of launching of project tiger, in the last five years, that is from 1989-93, at least 500 tigers had been liquidated by the poachers. Even in the tiger reserves, the population of tiger has come down considerably.

Although the Minister has stated the plan of the Government, yet what

specific and effective steps he is contemplating so that at least in the game reserve where the project tiger is applicable, at least there the population of tiger should not go down, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh where we have a Kanha Reserve and Bandavgarh Reserve. The hon. Minister also belongs to Madhya Pradesh.

What is the doing to bring up the population of tiger in these two particular game reserves?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is true that there has been pressure on the tiger, as I have stated in my answer. This is because of the increased demand of tiger bone which is being used for medicinal purposes in South-East Asian countries.

This is a new phenomenon. Previously, the tiger was being posed as a trophy. And as the hon. Member said, "It adorns the sitting rooms and libraries."

Special schemes have been launched, the most important of which is the eco development scheme; eco development means ecological development and economic development for villagers around our national parks and sanctuaries. We are having 75 national parks and 421 sanctuaries covering almost 4.2 per cent of the total area of the country.

It is important to keep the habitat in these areas as protected as possible. This is being done. As I said a special strike force in each reserve is being formed and I have set up a Tiger Crisis Cell under my own Chairmanship to review this from time to time.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

There was a chance discovery of a huge stock of tiger bones including 30 tiger pelts from a Tibetan Refugee Cluster in Delhi. I would like to know what were the findings of the investigations carried out in connection therewith; whether any gang of poachers was unearthed; and what was their modus operandi.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This matter is in the court. It is true that a large fund of tiger bones was recovered amounting to almost a total of 125 kilos of tiger bones. This is what we have recovered. This was not so in the past. It is only because of greater alertness and greater efforts being made by the enforcement agencies including the Delhi Police and the Enforcement Agencies in my Ministry. This case is with the court at the moment. Two people have been arrested. This is the gang which was smuggling the tiger bones into China and other South East Asian countries for the purpose of medicinal preparation.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of all efforts made by the Government, the population of tigers is declining continuously. According to the figures given, the number of tigers have increased in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. I would like to know whether any comparative study has been made about the security arrangements and protection of tigers in these two states and whether the Government is going to follow this system in other States also, so that the number of tigers could be increased in other states also.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have told earlier, a committee has been set up for it and what the hon. member has told, is a fact. The number of tigers has increased.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to follow that thing at other places?

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Efforts are being made for other states also.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Aravali mountain range passes through Sabarkantha which had once tigers in large number, including white tigers but today it does not have even a single tiger; what are the reasons for that? Would you like to increase the number of tigers there? My second question is that from where the tigers are brought in Circus? Has it been enquired as to whether they catch them clandestinely or these people are given licences or they get them through import? I would like to know whether any enquiry has been conducted into it? Information should be given to the House in this regard...(Interruptions)..*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not form part of the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not to speak of the place mentioned by hon. Member, according to latest

census in the entire Gujarat only five tigers have been found...(Interruptions)... We are considering a project for white tigers in Rewa. I would like to inform the hon. Member that only lion of Gir forest has been left in Gujarat. Today efforts are being made to prepare habitats in various parts of the country where this lion used to be found earlier so that it could be preserved. In respect of circus, I would like to tell that the matter is in the court. A rule was framed that lion and other animals will not be demonstrated in circus. The matter is pending in the court and recently it was discussed and I hope that decision will be taken in near future in this regard. These are not imported. These are acquired through trapping. This has been an old tradition and rules were framed that these can be shown in circus...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Opportunity will be given to those members only who have seen tigers in jungle.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: There are tigers in my area also.

MR. SPEAKER: Members who have seen tigers in zoo, will be given opportunity later on.

[English]

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has suggested some of the steps taken by the Government and in which, he has said that steps have been taken to set up a Special Strike Force. I would like to know, after setting up this Special Strike Force, how many cases they have recovered from this Strike Force and also

how many persons they have caught while poaching.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the objective of the Strike Force is not to replace the existing machinery but to supplement it. This Strike Force is in the process of being set up. The components of which will be forest rangers, foresters, forest guards and vehicles. The State Governments have been asked to get proposals for this Strike Force because we have to include all facets of the State Administration.

The real problem of tiger poaching, which I would like to inform the hon. Members, through you, Sir, is that when we launched Tiger Project 21 years ago, India had 25 per cent of the world's tiger population and today we have 65 per cent of the world's tiger population and while the tiger population has increased in the last twenty years, the habitat of tiger has not increased. The habitat of tiger is under constant pressure from pressures of population and pressures of development. So, it is important that when we talk about the preservation of the habitat. Just creating a Strike Force is not the only answer and it is one of the answers.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is just wanting to know the results.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have enlightened him a bit more.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Where have you seen the tiger, in forest or city?

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Sir, the half of Gir forest comes under my constituency and thus we see lions. But I would like to say that special category of tigers of my area are declining continuously. In my area, agitation has been launched by people against the Government's plan of transferring Gir tigers to sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country. It should not be done. Traditionally, these lions are found in Gir forest and Southern Africa. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to cancel the plan of transferring Gir lions. My second question is that whether the Government has any plan to shift other kinds of tigers also in various parts of the country to increase their population. I would like to know that what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This effort of transferring lions to other parts of the country is not being done to break the monopoly of Gujarat. It is being done with the objective of increasing the population of lions. Every area, Park, Forest and sanctuary has its own caring capacity and this will be done in accordance with it. Our target is not that it will be available in Gujarat only and not in other places. Our objective is to increase the population of lions. We have to save the tigers habitats of Gujarat and efforts are being made to increase the population of tigers there.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has set up a tiger project at Palamu district in Bihar on which crores of rupees have already been spent on it. I would like to know whether the Government has any information that last year all the tigers ran away from there because all

the 300 water holes existing there had dried up during summer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several national parks in the country have scarcity of drinking water. This problem generally occurs during summer when water is less. We have framed eco development schemes in accordance with the strategy of our national parks and efforts are made to remove these problems.

Research Project 'Towards Freedom'

*524. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the research project 'Towards Freedom';

(b) the total amount spent by the National Archives so far on the project;

(c) the time schedule fixed for its completion; and

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) An amount of Rs. 199.22 lakhs was released upto 31st March, 1992 when Government funding of the project was stopped.

(c) The five volumes under various stages of preparation will be published latest by 31st March, 1997.

(d) A lot of time was taken in the collection and collation of diversified voluminous material as also in the appointment of a suitable Editor for the Project. However, ever since the appointment of a General Editor in 1988 and eight Editors to work on the different volumes, the whole project has speeded up and all the volumes are expected to be published latest by March, 1997.

STATEMENT

The project 'Towards Freedom' is to be completed in 10 volumes depicting the period 1937 to August, 1947. Volume I for 1937 has already been published. The manuscripts for Volume II (1938), Volume III (1939), Volume IV (1940) and Volume VII (1943-44) have been completed and will be printed shortly. Volume V (1941), Volume VI (1942), Volume VIII (1945), Volume IX (1946) and Volume X (1947) are at various stages of preparation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this organisation has been functioning since 1972-73 but it has not made any progress so far, although crores of rupees have already been spent on it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what progress has been made by the National Archives in collecting original documents and from which States and District Headquarters the same have been received?

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the work does not involve the State Governments; we had been funding some

projects of ICHR till 1992 but even after giving many extensions, no result has been achieved so far. Now, ICHR itself is involved in it so that these projects are completed at an early date.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Whether the selection of material of original documents of National Archives has been completed and if so, whether the Officer on Special Duty still continues to draw his salary? if so, the propriety thereof? Whether it is true that the said post was abolished in March, 1994, if so then how are you going to complete this work?

[English]

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the Officer on Special Duty...

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I would not like the Members asking a question on one officer.

This is not required.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, "Towards Freedom" research project is an important project which tells us about the important aspects of our freedom struggle but I want to know as to when this project was started originally and also the details of the qualifications of the Editor and Chief Editor of its Editorial Board and what is the basis of selecting the material so that the country might know the facts and the new generation could get the detailed knowledge of the freedom struggle?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think you would better send him this information in writing.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Sir, the details of the volumes of this project 'Towards Freedom', that will be published, are given in the list. It is only from one specific period to another specific period. The struggle for freedom had originated long back. So, if the entire period when the struggle for freedom had started—may be in different forms, maybe in different ways—is not included, will this project satisfy the requirement? If the Government feels that it should satisfy the requirement of letting our people know our struggle for freedom, then I think it should have been included since the days of British occupation. All the years that are related to our freedom struggle, even starting from the days of the National Congress, should have been included. If the entire period had been included, then it would have been a complete project.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make that project as comprehensive as you are suggesting. Is that the question?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether they will consider that it will be a full project and will help the nation to know everything. All the incidents relating to our freedom struggle should form part of this project.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat. Are you going to make it more comprehensive?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, may I clarify, with your permission, that this is a particular project we are talking about and not recording of history as such. The archival material is there in the National Archives and that material is being used, plus some oral evidence and otherwise also. This is a particular project only from

1937 to 1947 which is being published in ten volumes. We are talking about a particular project which was submitted and agreed.

Adolescent Girls Scheme

+

*525. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether over 600 projects are already in operation under the Adolescent Girls Scheme;

(b) if so, the success achieved so far in the matter; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for this purpose during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT): (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) The Adolescent Girls Scheme has been sanctioned in 507 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) blocks. They are in various stages of operationalization.

(b) The Scheme represents a special intervention, institutionalised through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) infrastructure to cater to the health, nutrition, recreation, awareness generation and skill improvement needs of adolescent girls in the age-group 11-18 years in rural areas. The scheme has been well received. Over 2 lakh girls have already been covered in the programme.

(c) The total amount required for this purpose during 1994-95 is estimated at Rs. 5.58 crores.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, may I know from the hon Minister whether they have taken up any survey regarding the status of the adolescent girls in the country and, if so, what are the details?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Yes, Sir, we have taken up survey in a few States. The report has still not been received. Probably we may receive the report in the month of June or July.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has proposed to expand the scheme during this year and whether they have plan to cover all the Talukas or Blocks within the Eighth Plan? If so, I would like to know what is the additional amount earmarked for covering the adolescent girls under this scheme?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, as far as the question of expanding the scheme within this year is concerned, the answer is: No, Sir, it is not going to be expanded. Unless the survey and review has been made, we are not going to expand this scheme.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, what are the main objectives of the adolescent girls' scheme?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, recognising the urgent importance we want to build the gap between the girl child and a woman. In that way we have worked out this adolescent girl scheme under the Integrated Child

Development Service. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- (i) To improve the nutritional and health status of the girls in the age group of 11-18 years;
- (ii) To provide them with the required literacy and numeracy skills, through non-formal education;
- (iii) To stimulate a desire for more social exposure and knowledge and to help them improve their decision-making capabilities;
- (iv) To train and equip the adolescent girls to improve and upgrade home-based skills; and
- (v) To promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child care and to take all measures as to facilitate marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible even earlier.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: How many blocks...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Rao, you can ask only one supplementary question. It is not allowed. Please take your seat. Otherwise I have to allow others also.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in the answer it is said that two lakh girls have already been covered and the total amount that has been sanctioned is Rs. 5.58 crore. That comes to about Rs. 200 per girl annually which is less than Re. 1 per day. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this

amount is sufficient for the multi-purpose improvement of the status of the girl child that this is meant to achieve and also I would like to ask how long each girl will be covered by the scheme and what will happen to the beneficiary after the scheme is over so far as she is concerned.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, She has asked two questions. The first part of the question is regarding the amount which had been earmarked which is very much less. But it is not so. For each scheme, wherever this scheme has been implemented, we have been giving Rs. 10,10,000 for the adolescent girl scheme. It is quite sufficient to maintain the child. There are two stages in the life of the child. One is girl to girl stage.

Another scheme is there where we select only six girls from each block per project. For 100 projects there are 600 girls. For each girl we give them six month's training. We give them food and other nutrition and other things.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I am referring to the estimate given in the answer. That comes to less than Re. 1 per day.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I am telling you. We are sanctioning Rs. 10,10,000 for each block. That will be covered for the food and other charges in the adolescent girl project. It is quite sufficient as far as my knowledge goes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am a little confused. In the answer it is said that adolescent girl scheme has been sanctioned in 507 blocks under the

integrated child development service. The number given by the Minister now is not that. that is why Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya has to ask that question. I would like to know whether instead of making diverse schemes and not concentrating it in a particular area and finishing it, will you consider the alternative? I want to know whether this kind of scheme really gives the desired result. I want to know whether the Minister or the Ministry has gone into this question to monitor the scheme and in view of that will they re-assess the scheme?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Sir, I did not follow her question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

In how many of them the actual process has started? That is one question.

The other part is what things that these girls are supposed to learn and whether they are too many and the beneficiaries are too few.

In view of that, I would like to know whether it will be better to make the parameter small and educate the girls properly so that something comes out of that after spending the money.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Sir, whatever we are spending, it is quite sufficient. For 507 blocks we have been sanctioning at the rate of Rs. 1,10,000/ per block. There are two stages in the scheme. In one stage we are selecting at the rate of six children in a year and in another stage we are selecting only four children in a year. So, for six children it is quite sufficient and for another block where we go in for giving literacy, home management skills, health check-up and immunisation there are

selected people. For those 40 girls in a block the amount which we earmark is quite sufficient. The details about the total budget for this year indicating the schemes under various States is also with me. I do not think there is any necessity for giving additional money for these children because the number of children we are catering to is very much less. We cater to only six children in a block in one stage and in another stage, we cater to only four children in a block. Moreover, we give training to such girls only for six months and after they attain the age, they may marry or not, that option is left to them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, through you, from the hon. Minister as he has said that under the Adolescent Girls Scheme the health, nutrition, recreation awareness generation and skill improvement needs of adolescent girls are taken care of I would, therefore, like to know whether the girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years come out of their villages to participate in these programmes? Because, through our experience we know that the girls in this age group are not even allowed to go to schools. How then do they come to your programmes? You should enquire into it whether it is really being carried out or it is on paper only? According to you, at least two lakh girls are being taught under this scheme but what we see in the rural areas is something different. It creates doubt in our mind which is quite natural. I, therefore, want to know whether any committee will be formed to conduct an inquiry into it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next question is....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Bhavna ji, let this question be answered. Please do not ask more questions.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, this scheme was started only in 1991-92 and it is too early to say about the results. I have already stated that the survey has taken place and the report has not yet been received. We are going to get the report in the month of June.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many schemes are in force in the backward districts of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and how many of them have been successfully completed and whether the Government wants to abolish those schemes which have not been successful?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that she has just received the report. She will take a decision only after going through it. You please sit down.

Allocation of Sugar

*526. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to allot levy sugar quota to states on the basis of population as per 1991 census and also increase this quota as a result of increase in population in subsequent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are considering extra allocation of levy sugar

for the areas covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). At present due to limited availability of levy sugar in the country, there is no proposal to make allocations of levy sugar to the States/ Union Territories on the basis of population as per 1991 census.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the distribution of items by the Government through the Public Distribution System is on the basis of population in 1986. The population has grown so much in these eight years that sugar being distributed on the basis of population in 1986 is inadequate. Sugar does not reach especially to the people living in rural and tribal areas. I would like to request and want to know from the Government as to when the crisis of sugar created by the Government will be solved and supply of sugar will be made on the basis of 1991 census. Moreover, I would also like to know as to when it will approve the proposals for setting up new sugar mills because five such proposals from Gujarat are also under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to the question of my colleague that the production of Sugar depends on so many factors. You might be knowing that the agro-climatic conditions... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether sugar will be supplied on the basis of the 1991 census.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: This question is under the consideration of the Government. Presently we supply sugar on the basis of the population in 1986 and yet we have shortage of sugar to meet the demand.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked one more question as to whether the proposal under consideration of the Government... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not come out of this.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir the Government has replied that it is supplying levy sugar in less quantity due to direct availability of free sale sugar. The quota of free sugar announced by the Government in March was 6.50 lakh tonnes and 5.40 lakh tonnes in April, whereas in the month of May only 4.75 lakh tonnes was released. This is the reason that the price of sugar in the market is on the increase. I would like to know as to what provision is proposed to be made by the Government for controlling the price of sugar? Would the Government like to give some encouragement to the farmers for growing more sugarcane?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year the production of sugar has been less in comparison to previous years. In order to combat this critical situation, the Government has adopted the Open General Licence policy. One is free to import sugar in any

quantity and 4 lakh tonnes of sugar is likely to arrive in the country upto May-June this year and this will check the rising trend of price of sugar.

The production of sugar depends on many factors. Due to drought in Maharashtra, which is the largest producer of sugar, the production of sugar has been badly affected and there was less production. Many other states which used to contribute in the production of sugar did not fare upto the mark which led to less production of sugar. But we are confident that as a result of our new policy, there will be bumper sugar production next year.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sugar production has come down and it is being imported. There are 140 sugar mills under the Maharashtra Sugar Federation Sugar is produced there in the month of November. If the production is started from the month of September, 72 per cent sugar will be available for free-sale and if this percentage is raised to 100, the production will rise and there will be less import. Would you think over this measure?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The Government has announced that the sugar mills producing sugar in the month of August and September will be given 100 per cent free sale facility on additional/incremental production.... *(Interruptions)*....

You must know that sugar mills are in operation in the month of August also.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the hon. Minister figures regarding the consumption of sugar in the country and the shortage thereof at present? The second part of this question is that Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

are the largest sugar producing States in the country. The less production of sugar in Maharashtra was due to drought there, but whether it is not a fact that the capacity of the small sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh is very low and they are running in losses. Is it not a fact that the farmers were not given their remunerative prices for sugarcane and therefore they sowed less quantity of sugarcane resulting in less production of sugar?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Prior to this, the Government there was of an opposition Party (*Interruptions*)... Please let me reply. At that time Rs. 204 crore of the farmers.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Please tell the hon. Minister that the party which rules the state is not called opposition party. The party which forms the Government is called ruling party. Please make it clear to him.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would seek complete information from hon. Nitish Kumar when I feel that I lack knowledge. At that time I would consult him at his residence and he should guide me.

I would like to point out that during the period of that Government in Uttar Pradesh Rs. 204 crore of the farmers was outstanding against the Government. An agitation was launched for this and the farmers were lathicharged. Many farmers lost their lives. But our Government paid the entire amount of Rs. 204 crore to them. Now the farmers are feeling that they should produce sugarcane and there will be a record sugarcane production in the country next year... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going to be like this. I am not allowing you... (*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rate of the sugar imported by the Government of India from Pakistan and Thailand is Rs. 1310 per quintal in India. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Government has proposed to import sugar worth Rs. 620 crore. The international rate of sugar imported, specially from Pakistan and Thailand, is 410 Dollars per tonne there. If we have to import the sugar at this rate, then keeping in view the rate of consumption in our country and the shortage in production of sugar, that is of 12 lakh tonnes, We will be able to import 5 lakh tonnes of sugar only with the amount allocated for this purpose.

Sir, I would like to know as to how far the claim of the Government is valid that it will control the market rate of sugar in days to come by importing sugar at such higher rate?

Secondly, how does the Government intend to fulfil the supply of 12 lakh tonnes of sugar through import?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Firstly, I would like to tell my hon. friend that the Government of India does not propose to import sugar. This sugar will be imported through Open General Licence. You can also import sugar. Anybody can do so... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You can import sugar in an attache-case also.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean that the sophisticated sugar can be brought in an attache-case?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India itself is not importing sugar. But anybody can import sugar through the Open General Licence in India. It has been exempted from customs duty and it is also available for free sale. Sugar in large quantity is being imported to India. One lakh tonne of sugar is likely to reach India in the month of May. Secondly, I would like to tell my hon. friend that even today the rates of sugar are the lowest in India in comparison to the other countries in the world. Sugar is not so cheap in any country of the world.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling this very thing as to how the price of sugar will be balanced in our country if sugar is imported at such a higher rate. It has not been replied to... (*Interruptions*)...

Education Cess

+

*527. SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

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

(a) whether the National Development Council have recommended levying of education cess by the State/ Union Territory Governments as discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference on the theme of 'Education for All' held in New Delhi during the third week of February, 1994;

(b) if so, the broad details of the recommendations of NDC and the gist of the opinions expressed by the participating Chief Ministers thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The National Development Council Committee on Literacy recommended, *inter alia*, that Central and State Governments should explore the possibility of levying an education cess on urban and rural revenues/incomes/properties in such a manner that the proceeds of the cess are available both to Centre and State and are 100% earmarked and utilised for the promotion of literacy, including elementary education. The Conference of Chief Ministers held on 15th February, 1994 discussed, *inter alia*, measures for raising resources for education and there was a broad agreement that education cess can be one of the means of raising resources. It was also felt that all aspects related to levying such a cess be examined. The State Governments have been requested to take further action on the decisions of the Conference. The Finance Ministry have also been requested to have this matter examined.

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Sir, It is heartening to note that our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for

Human Resource Development have committed to the country for achieving the goal of 'EDUCATION FOR ALL BY 2000 A.D.', redeeming the national resolve made a quarter century ago to raise the investments in education sector to six per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. The 9th Plan is a long way off, a wait of four years. So my question is whether, in view of the difficulties expressed by several chief Ministers on levying an education cess particularly in rural areas, have the Government any re-thinking in the matter and considered other alternatives suggested at the Conference for funding the educational programmes for achieving the goal. If so, whether the Government have taken up the matter with the Finance Commission for allocation of more funds to the State Governments and if so, the response of the Commission thereto.

Part (b) of my question is whether the Ministry of Finance has considered the suggestion of extending the existing income-tax exemption available, as it is being done to universities and other institutions of higher education and technical education. I would like to know whether they will give exemption to elementary education; if so, what is the reaction of the Finance Ministry?

KUMARI SELJA: A number of measures were considered to increase the allocation for education and one of them was the levying of cess. There is the aspect of additional public participation which includes the income-tax exemption. The hon. Member has referred to it. On this we have written to the Finance Ministry.

About the Finance Commission, yes, Sir, we have written to the Tenth Finance Commission on that and also asked for additional grants to the States.

Other measures are the bank assistance for scholarship. We also get external assistance and then we have the Central Government funding for various schemes.

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: I am glad that the Government is going to start at least a social movement where private sector also can be associated with this movement of achieving the goal of 'EDUCATION FOR ALL BY 2000 A.D.'. My second question is, whether the Union Government propose to provide additional financial assistances to the States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh which have been identified as really most backward areas. Our Chief Minister, in the Conference, has proposed that he would like to start 10,000 additional non-formal educational centres and the proposal has been put to the HRD Ministry. Has the Department given concurrence to these proposals?

KUMARI SELJA: I cannot tell him about this particular proposal.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government in its reply has stated that the meeting of the Chief Ministers.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary to refer to the *uttar* please? Come to the question directly. I intend to give more time to other Members.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I will try. She has stated that education cess

would be imposed which would be spent only on education. I would like to know from the Government through you, whether any date has been fixed for the next meeting. Till that meeting is convened and the position is evaluated, what decision has been taken by the State Governments and the Ministry of Finance in this respect.

KUMARI SELJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no date has been fixed for the meeting so far.

[English]

Tobacco Growers

+

*528. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance and incentives provided to the tobacco growers in each State during the last two years;

(b) whether the incentives and financial assistance being provided to the Indian farmers are much below in comparison to other tobacco growing countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Tobacco Board provides incentives/financial assistance to needy farmers by supplying subsidised inputs, curing materials and free training. Statewise financial assistance provided

to the tobacco growers by Tobacco Board during the last two years is as under:

Financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	21.05	27.02
Karnataka	18.91	20.35
Orissa	—	0.80
Total:	39.96	48.17

(b) Out of the ten major tobacco growing countries in the world only in Greece (6th largest producer) and Italy (8th largest producer); Government subsidy is reportedly higher compared to India (3rd largest producer).

(c) Indian tobacco is already price competitive in world markets.

[Translation]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Mr Speaker, Sir, tobacco is cultivated through-out the world and Andhra Pradesh is the main producer of tobacco in the country and Union Government earns Rs. 3500 crore as excise duty thereon. But the Government spends very little money on the tobacco growers, which is an injustice to them. The Tobacco Board, in my Constituency, Guntur, sometimes encourages and sometimes discourages the farmers. In this way, they are being treated differently. Last time, crop-holiday for 75 thousand acres of land in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh was declared but when I submitted representations to the Commerce Minister and the Prime

Minister, a minor relaxation was announced. I want to submit that if the crop holiday is announced by the Government, the farmers will have to be compensated for it because by then, each farmer will have already spent three thousand rupees per acre. Therefore, I had asked for a compensation of Rs. 5000 per acre if no cultivation is to be allowed. In other countries too, if crop holiday is declared, the farmers are compensated for it and we had demanded the compensation on the same pattern. It has been a tradition crop for the last 50-60 years and if the Government wants to change it, then a new crop should be suggested to them and it should be ensured that they get the minimum guarantee price.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the tobacco growers have some problems in the tobacco growing States. You may be aware that after the disintegration of the former USSR—the country to which our export of tobacco was the maximum—the farmers are facing some problems in its export. We are encouraging the farmers, specially the farmers of Andhra Pradesh, to grow more tobacco and it depends much on its export also. Side by side, the farmers should think about the alternative crops so that they may earn as much as they were earning from tobacco crops.

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: We have also written a letter to Jakhar ji and the hon. Prime Minister that in foreign countries the farmers are given compensation, when a crop holiday is announced. Crop holiday was announced in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh. The farmers in 7500 acres of tobacco growing area of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been affected. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you,

whether in future the farmers will be compensated when a crop-holiday is declared.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such scheme under consideration of the Government at present.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, traditionally tobacco is grown in Madhya Pradesh also but today the situation is that the production of tobacco is almost nil. Whether the Government have any scheme to encourage the farmers to grow tobacco in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is done by the State Governments and the Union Government does not have any such incentive scheme separately for the production of tobacco. Efforts are being made by the Tobacco Board in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): We must charge with the time. From the health point of view, various programmes are going on throughout the world. Therefore, the farmers should be encouraged to grow some alternative crop and continuous efforts should be made in this direction. It is right that the farmer should not suffer economically. We must do it in the same way as an acrobat does in a circus while performing trapeze.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Please suggest some way for it.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We will inform you after taking concrete steps.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

[Translation]

Vocational and Technical Education

*523. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the initiative taken by the Educational Consultants India Ltd. for implementing schemes or programmes at national level for the development of education and educational institutions;

(b) whether this Institute implements any programme for the vocationalisation of education and opening more and more vocational and technical educational institutions in private sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Educational Consultants India Ltd. is a public sector undertaking of the Department of Education. It is a registered company and has been set up for providing consultancy in educational matters. It has done such Consultancy assignments for the Ministry, University Grants Commission and a number of other organisations.

Because of the nature of the organisation and its working, it does not have any educational scheme of its own to implement.

Damage due to Hailstorms

*529. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hailstorms have damaged the crops heavily in several parts of the country including Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during January to April, 1994;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to release any special assistance to the concerned States to provide compensation to the victims of the hailstorms, heavy rains and no-rains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). On the basis of preliminary estimates, the following States have reported damage to crops due to hailstorm during January to April, 1994;

State	Crop damage
Andhra Pradesh	17218 ha.
Haryana	695 ha.
Madhya Pradesh	69632 ha.
Maharashtra	670 ha.
Rajasthan	19000 ha.
Uttar Pradesh	19000 ha.

(c) and (d). Under the existing Scheme of Financing Relief Expenditure, the State Governments are required to meet expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of all natural calamities using the corpus of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to which 75% is contributed by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Barren Land

*530. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for development of barren land started in Uttar Pradesh and other States with the Central as well as foreign assistance during the last three years;

(b) the details of the achievements made so far with the help of these projects; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to the States for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). Barren land includes exposed mountain slopes, snow-covered and such other areas, etc., which cannot be brought under cultivation at an economic cost. Hence, there are no projects to develop such barren lands, for agricultural purposes in Uttar Pradesh or other States.

Computerised Reservation System

*531. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to privatise the computerised reservation system (CRS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether implementation of CRS is likely to facilitate passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this system is likely to come into force?

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

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

(c) and (d). Nearly 80% of the reservation workload has been computerised by the Railways with their resources and this has helped the passengers by way of shorter service time and quicker reservation facility from remote locations.

[English]

Dairy Industry Conference

*532. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dairy Industry Conference was held in Delhi in March, 1994;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). The Indian Dairy Association (IDA) a Non-Government Organisation has stated that XXV Dairy Industry Conference was organised by the IDA on the 24th and the 25th March, 1994.

The main subjects discussed in the Conference as reported by the IDA, are given in the attached *Statement*.

The Government of India is not officially concerned with the IDA or the Conference and has not been approached by the IDA for any action.

STATEMENT

List of subjects discussed in the XXV Dairy Industry Conference

1. Competitiveness of Indian milk production.
2. Impact of liberalisation and GATT on milk producers.
3. Investment opportunities in Indian Dairying.
4. Export of milk and milk products and Marketing opportunities within the country.
5. Emerging Dairy Equipment Scenario.
6. Globalization of Dairy Research Education and Training.

Yatri Niwas

*533. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yatri Niwas available in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the amount being spent on their maintenance annually;

(c) the details of profit earned and loss incurred by these Yatri Niwas during 1993; and

(d) the number of new 'Yatri Niwas' proposed to be set up during 1994?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Yatri Niwas facilities are provided by the Railways at Howrah (West Bengal), New Delhi (Delhi) and Gorakhpur (U.P.). An amount of about Rs. 23 lakhs is being spent on maintenance of these Yatri Niwas annually. Howrah and New Delhi Yatri Niwas recorded profits of the order of about Rs. 16.8 lakhs and Rs. 23.8 lakhs respectively during 1993. Yatri Niwas at Gorakhpur, which has been opened on 26.3.93, incurred loss of about Rs. 1.05 lakhs during the period April-December, 1993.

In view of prevailing resource crunch on the Railways, there are no immediate plans for construction of additional Rail Yatri Niwas by the Railways.

Metro Railway System Calcutta

*534. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient funds in the financial year 1994-95 are proposed to be allocated for the completion of metro-railway system in Calcutta, and also for the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) in the metropolitan city of Madras;

(b) if so, the time by which the projects at Calcutta and Madras are likely to be completed; and

(c) the reason for delay in the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). (i) Allocation of Rs. 200 crores is being provided for Metro Railway Calcutta for 1994-95 as advised by Planning Commission. The Project is targetted for completion by end of 1995.

(ii) Allocation of Rs. 20 crores is being provided for MRTS Madras for 1994-95 as advised by Planning Commission. The Project is targetted for completion by end of 1996.

(c) Metro Railway, Calcutta:

- (i) Inadequate availability of funds, during the initial stages of the Project.
- (ii) Delay by the State Government in acquisition of land.
- (iii) Labour problems.
- (iv) Set back due to road traffic blocks delay by local authorities, relocation of unchartered underground utilities, like water pipes, sewer lines, electric/telephone cables, etc.

MRTS Madras:

- (i) Inadequate allocation of funds.
- (ii) Not making available the required land by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Forestry Projects

* 535. SHRI BOLLA BULLI

RAMAIAH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has announced its approval for two new credits to support forestry projects in India.

(b) if so, the total amount of loan provided for each scheme; and

(c) the places where these projects are likely to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The World Bank have recently approved credits to support the Andhra Pradesh Forestry Project and the Forestry Research, Education and Extension Project.

The Andhra Pradesh Forestry project, which will be implemented in all the districts of the State, has been provided a credit of US \$ 77.4 million.

The Forestry Research, Education and Extension Project, which is intended to strengthen forestry research base in India, has been provided a credit of US \$ 47 million. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests through the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun and the Forest Departments of Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Gauge Conversion*[Translation]*

*536. **SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total distance for which conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge is expected to be achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan, Zone-wise;

(b) the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred for this purpose;

(c) whether separate allocation has been made for this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The details are given below:—

Railway	Distance (kms.)
Central	42 + 189*
South Eastern	287
Western	45
	374 + 189*

* Subject to Planning Commission's approval.

(b) Rs. 380 crores approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The approximate break-up of allocation, zone-wise is as under:—

Central Railway	Rs. 170 crores.
South Eastern Railway	Rs. 190 crores.
Western Railway	Rs. 20 crores.

Fuelwood and Fodder Projects

*537. **SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Union Government to cover 27 districts of the State under fuelwood and Fodder projects scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost involved in each case;

(c) whether the Government have received such proposals from other States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent in November 1991 a proposal of Rs. 58.10 crores to take up plantation activities in 27 districts of the State over the period 1992-93 to 1997-98 under the 50 % centrally sponsored Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFFP). The proposal could not be sanctioned because, under the AOFFP, projects are sanctioned on an annual basis keeping in view the State Government's 50% matching share and the identified fuelwood deficit districts. However, on separate proposals received from the State Government, a total of Rs. 6.34 crores of financial assistance

has been provided to the State Government under the scheme for the period 1991-92 to 1993-94 for undertaking plantation in the 15 districts of the State which have been identified as being fuelwood deficit.

(c) to (e). Under the Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFFP), financial assistance is provided on an annual basis keeping in view the

availability of 50% matching share of the State Governments in their Plan budgets. Accordingly, the projects sanctioned under the AOFFP are implemented on an annual basis.

The Statewise details of the financial assistance provided to the State Government under the AOFFP during the last three years (1991-92 to 1993-94) is given in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Release of Central Assistance under AOFFP Scheme to various states

Sl. No.	State/UT	1991-92 CA Released	1992-93 CA Released	1993-94 CA Released	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.17	0.00	40.00	249.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.30	14.43	8.83	28.56
3.	Assam	118.64	95.97	119.84	334.45
4.	Bihar	326.69	75.00	454.32	856.01
5.	Goa	3.15	5.32	6.15	14.62
6.	Gujarat	212.98	120.85	84.87	418.70
7.	Haryana	306.26	143.65	191.93	641.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	102.29	72.35	118.95	293.59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	0.00	15.00	35.00
10.	Karnataka	286.12	139.80	192.98	618.90
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00		0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	172.00	311.55	150.00	633.55

51	Written Answers	MAY 3, 1994		Written Answers	52
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	114.10	71.90	130.05	316.06
15.	Meghalaya	20.00	38.86	89.24	148.10
16.	Mizoram	244.50	374.95	294.20	913.65
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	200.00	191.12	262.00	653.12
19.	Punjab	167.76	208.00	145.30	521.06
20.	Rajasthan	317.15	111.28	186.16	614.59
21.	Sikkim	46.02	43.62	70.00	159.64
22.	Tamil Nadu	85.03	67.28	75.08	227.39
23.	Tripura	50.09	18.91	25.00	94.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	285.90	125.89	278.39	690.18
25.	West Bengal	108.20	119.95	118.49	346.64
26.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3401.35	2350.68	3056.78	8808.82

[English]

Shrimp Culture

*538. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) India's share of shrimp
production as compared with the world's
total output;

(b) the area brought under shrimp
culture vis-a-vis the total area in the
country suitable for the development of
shrimp culture, State-wise;

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

(d) the details of projects being launched with the assistance from the World Bank and other external sources for the development of shrimp culture, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) India's share of the world's total shrimp production during 1991 was 9.24%.

(b) and (c). Brackishwater area suitable, the area brought under shrimp culture and the total production of shrimp during each of the last three years, State-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Area suitable for development (ha) (Estimated)	Area so far developed (P) (ha.)	Estimated cultured shrimp production (in tonnes)		
				1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000	9,500	7,350	9,700	12,800
2.	Goa	18,500	550	245	300	350
3.	Gujarat	3,76,000	360	125	170	200
4.	Karnataka	8,000	2,570	1,000	1,000	1,150
5.	Kerala	65,000	13,400	8,925	9,508	9,750
6.	Maharashtra	80,000	1,980	800	930	1,850
7.	Orissa	31,600	7,760	4,100	3,800	4,300
8.	Tamil Nadu	56,000	530	450	700	1,100
9.	West Bengal	4,05,000	34,050	12,500	13,800	16,300
10.	Pondicherry	800	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Total		11,90,900	70,700	35,500	40,000	47,000

(P): Provisional

(d) The details of the projects launched with World Bank assistance and Kuwait Fund assistance, for

development of shrimp culture are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Net water area proposed to be developed (in ha.)	Total project cost (Rs. in Crore)
<i>(i) Shrimp culture project with World Bank assistance</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	80.78
2.	Orissa	908	62.41
3.	West Bengal	1774	96.68
	Total	3829	239.87
<i>(ii) Shrimp culture project with Kuwait Fund assistance</i>			
1.	Kerala	1,500	75.00

(e) Some of the other major steps taken by the Government for development of shrimp culture include:

- (a) Development of shrimp culture through establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies;
- (b) Encouraging establishment of integrated shrimp farms and support facilities in the Government/public/private sectors;
- (c) Allowing duty free import of shrimp feed; etc.

Puri-Konark Beach Project

*539. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the starred question No. 9 on February 22, 1994 and state;

(a) whether the Government have since received reply from the Government

of Orissa to revise the proposal of Puri-Konark beach project in view of the environmental sensitivity of the area;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. The revised proposal from the State Government of Orissa is still awaited.

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

Environmental and Forestry Projects

*540. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from States for external aid for improvement of

environment and development of forests during 1992 and 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of aid involved in each project State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the proposals sanctioned out of them?

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

(b) and (c). Based on information available, the details of the proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territories, including their agencies during 1992 and 1993 and projects approved during this period are given in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Union Territory	Agency	Amount of Aid involved	Status of the Project
1.	West Bengal Forestry Project	West Bengal	World Bank	US\$ 34 Million	Approved in Feb. 1992.
2.	Maharashtra Forestry Project	Maharashtra	World Bank	US\$ 124 Million	Approved in Jan. 1992.
3.	Western Ghats Forestry and Environmental Project	Karnataka	ODA	Total Project Cost: Rs. 84.20 Crores	Approved in April, 1992.
4.	Afforestation Project for the Aravalli Hills	Rajasthan	ODA	Total Project Cost: Rs. 166.9 Crores	Approved in April, 1992.
5.	Forestry Project	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank	Total Project Cost: Rs. 354 Crores	Approved.
6.	Forestry Project	Bihar	World Bank	Total Project Cost: Rs. 182 Crores	Due for appraisal.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Union Territory	Agency	Amount of Aid involved	Status of the Project
7.	Forestry Project for Kullu-Mandi District	Himachal Pradesh	ODA	Total Project Cost: Rs. 13 Crores	Under consideration by ODA.
8.	Eco-development for Chandar Valley	Himachal Pradesh	FRG	Total Project Cost: Rs. 18.70 Crores	Approved.
9.	Forest and Wildlife Project	Himachal Pradesh	OECE	Total Project Cost: Rs. 360 Crores	Posed to donor agency.
10.	Development of Alpine Pasture in Lahaul Valley	Himachal Pradesh	OECE	Total Project cost Rs. 40.20 Crores	Posed to donor agency.
11.	Shimla Development Project	Himachal Pradesh	SIDA	Total Project cost: Rs. 49 Crores.	Posed to donor agency.
12.	Social Forestry Project, Phase II.	Kerala	World Bank/OECE	Total Project cost: Rs. 120 Crores.	Posed to donor agency.
13.	Karnataka Forestry Project	Karnataka	OECE	Total Project cost: Rs. 250.77 crores	Posed to donor agency.
14.	Integrated Forestry Sector Project	Madhya Pradesh	World Bank	Total Project cost: Rs. 513 crores	Appraisal completed.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Union Territory	Agency	Amount of Aid involved	Status of the Project
15.	Plantation Project	Nagaland	ICEF	Total Project cost: Rs 41.25 crores.	Approval awaited.
16.	Orissa Forestry Project	Orissa	SIDA	Total Project cost: Rs. 256 crores	Under consideration by SIDA.
17.	Forestry Development	Rajasthan	OECD	Total Project cost: Rs. 114 crores	Posed to donor agency.
18.	Development of Grazing Resources and Pasture Seed Production.	Sikkim	FAO	Total Project cost: US \$4.12 lakhs.	Response of FAO awaited.
19.	Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project Phase-II	Tamil Nadu	SIDA	Total Project cost: Rs. 265 crores.	Under consideration of SIDA.
20.	Forestry conservation in Uttar Pradesh Gomti Suyal	Uttar Pradesh	ODA	Total Project cost: Rs. 13.14 crores	Under consideration of ODA.
21.	Forestry Project	Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	Total Project cost: Rs. 932 crores	Under revision.
22.	Industrial Pollution Control Project Phase-II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	World Bank	Total Project cost: US\$ 180 millions	Under negotiation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Union Territory	Agency	Amount of Aid involved	Status of the Project
23.	Environmental Protection and Training Research Institute, Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh	SIDA	15 million SEK	Approved.
24.	Orissa Environmental Programme	Orissa	NORAD	40 million NOK	Approved.
25.	Environmental Master Plan Study	Karnataka	DANIDA	Rs. 12 crores.	Approved.
26.	Bio-monitoring of River Yamuna, Cheliyar and Tungabadra.	Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka	Netherlands	2.6 lakhs DFL	Approved.
27.	Industrial Pollution Control Project	West Bengal	OECD	Rs. 129 crores	Under consideration by OECD.
28.	Industrial Pollution Project.	Madhya Pradesh	NORAD	US \$41.6 million	Under consideration by NORAD
29.	Strengthening of Pollution Control Labs	Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat and Bihar	Germany	5.5 million DM.	Final draft to be approved.
30.	Hyderabad Green Belt	Andhra Pradesh	Netherlands	DFL 4.8 million	Approved.
31.	Environmental Research and Monitoring Programme, Ramagundam.	Andhra Pradesh	Netherlands	DFL 1.05 million	Approved.
32.	Air Pollution Assessment and Analysis	Uttar Pradesh	UNIDO	US \$1.2 lakhs	Approved.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State/Union Territory	Agency	Amount of Aid involved	Status of the Project
33.	Setting up of Environment and Ecology Research Institute	Haryana	JICA	-	Posed.
34.	Setting up of Botanical Garden of Endangered Plant Species	Haryana	JICA	-	Posed.
35.	Setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants.	Haryana	JICA	-	Posed.
36.	Conservation of Upper and Lower Lakes of Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	JICA	Rs. 180 Crores	Approved.
37.	Conservation of Chilka Lake.	Orissa	-	-	To be revised.

[Translation]

World Food Programme

5850. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any project as a part of the World Food Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

Gujarat has submitted the project proposal entitled "Poverty alleviation through forestry activities and tribal development in Gujarat" seeking food aid under World Food Programme (WFP), an Organisation in the UN System.

(b) The project proposal involved WFP food assistance of 29,200 MT of wheat, 1095 MT of Vegetable Oil and 2920 MT of Pulses at the total cost of 8.97 million dollars over a period of 3 years, WFP food aid will be provided to the labourers working under afforestation activities in the state and their families on subsidised basis.

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

(c) Govt. of India has recommended the project proposal to WFP for their approval.

[English]

**Singing of National Song and
National Anthem in Schools**

5851. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the last date on which the Government had issued circulars to the State Governments and Union Territories for singing the National Anthem 'Jana-Gana-Mana' and the national song 'Vande Mataram' in the educational institutions;

(b) whether any monitoring is done by the Government about its implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the States/Institutions which are not implementing the orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Orders regarding community singing of National Anthem in all schools of the country have been issued from time to time. The last such communication was issued in Oct., 1991 when the Minister of Human Resource Development wrote to all the Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors to issue necessary directives for singing of National Anthem in Schools. However, no instructions have been issued regarding singing of National Song.

No specific reports regarding non-implementation of the October, 1991 instructions relating to National Anthem

have been received so far from any State/Union Territory.

[Translation]

Export of Locomotives

5852. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which India will be able to export sophisticated locomotives as per agreement made with A.B.B. by the Government;

(b) the requirement of locomotives of the Indian Railways in the near future;

(c) the number of locomotives to be manufactured every year; and

(d) the time by which requirement of new locomotives are likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No assessment has so far been made.

(b) About 933 Electric Locomotives in Eighth Five Year Plan according to the present assessment.

(c) The number of locomotives tentatively proposed to be acquired during 1994-94 is 155. The acquisition programme for the remaining two years would be decided late as a part of the Annual Plan for those years.

(d) The manufacture of new locomotives with ABB technology is likely to be taken up indigenously in 1996-97 and stepped up progressively to meet the

requirement. It is expected that the requirement may be met by March, 1997.

[English]

Delhi Milk Scheme

5853. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a panel of experts to review the functioning of the Delhi Milk Scheme which is running into losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Doubling of Rail Line

5854. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which work regarding doubling the rail line between Bareilly-Muradabad under the Northern Railway is likely to be completed;

(b) whether the work is being undertaken within the scheduled period; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) By 1995-96.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Social Farm Forestry

5855. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of social farm forestry has been undertaken in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Under the 20-Point Programme, afforestation and tree-planting activities, including social and farm forestry, are carried out in all States/Union Territories including Chandigarh under various Central and State Plan Schemes like the Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Projects Scheme, Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme, Minor Forest Produce Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme and Drought Prone Areas Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development; Soil Conservation in catchments of River Valley Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.

The details of the financial allocation and utilization of afforestation and tree planting activities in Chandigarh during the last three years (1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94) are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Allocation	Utilisation
1991-92	30.00	30.00
1992-93	30.00	39.00
1993-94	170.00	NA

NA—Not available.

[Translation]

Sultanpur Lake

5856. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the percentage of decrease in arrival of migratory birds from far flung countries in Sultanpur Lake;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State Government of Haryana has not reported any decline in the arrival of migratory birds in the Sultanpur Lake.

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

[English]

Modernisation of Railway Station in Tamil Nadu

5857. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernised and expanded in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the amount spent thereon; and

(b) whether some other stations are likely to be modernised/expanded during the current year; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 12 stations have been modernised/expanded during the last three years at a cost of Rs. 149.87 lakh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A provision of Rs. 126.84 lakh approximately has been made in this regard.

Economic Reforms on Ecology

5858. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Economic reforms affecting ecology" appearing in the "Business Standard", Calcutta dated April 6, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any study of the adverse impact of rapid transformation of staple food and subsistence crop lands into cash cropping, intensification of commercial fisheries in marine and fresh water areas as well as an increase in mining for raw material exports and in particular the erosion of biological diversity; and

(c) if so, its findings and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). It is known that development projects and programmes in the fields of industries, intensification of agricultural operations, commercial fisheries, mining, river valley projects, atomic power, construction of railways, roads and highways, bridges, air-ports, etc. have potential to make an adverse impact on the environment including on biological diversity. These adverse effects are sought to be regulated through the provisions of statutes like Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. In addition, the Government have developed a system of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) in which the likely effects of selected development projects, particularly the adverse impact on the environment are studied closely in respect of a given project. The environment impact studies are generally utilised to mitigate the adverse impact of the development projects. As per the notification No. SO.60(E) dated the 27th January, 1994 issued under Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986,

expansion or modernisation of any activity if pollution load is to exceed the existing one, or a new project as specially notified, shall not be undertaken in any part of India unless it has been accorded environmental clearance by the Central Government in accordance with the procedure specified. Similarly, studies are conducted by the Central as well as State agencies including research bodies from time to time to make an inquiry into environmental issues in relation to a project or a group of projects.

Organic Manures

5859. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment regarding the resources of organic manures in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated quantity likely to be used annually?

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

(b) It is estimated that about 651 million tons of Rural and 16 million tons of Urban Organic Wastes are available in the country annually. However, only about 272 million tons and 6.7 million tons of Rural and Urban Compost respectively are estimated to be utilised.

Passenger Facilities at Mararikulam

5860. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide all passenger facilities at Mararikulam Railway station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Mararikulam railway station has already been provided with facilities commensurate with the volume of traffic handled. Further augmentation of the facilities will be taken up when so warranted by increase in the volume of traffic subject to availability of funds.

Export Oriented Projects

5861. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the Export Oriented Projects under the agricultural sector as envisaged by the Government during the Eighth Plan Period and in view of the 'New Economic Policy' of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Development schemes in the agriculture sector focus on increasing the agricultural production which inter-alia increases the domestic availability and generates large surplus for export. Establishment of Export Oriented Units in the agricultural sector is specially encouraged. In the export-import policy 1992-97, units engaged in agriculture,* can now avail of the benefits of duty-free imports even if they export only 50% of

their production. The capital goods used in the agriculture and allied activities can now be imported at the concessional rates of duty.

[Translation]

Encroachments on the Railway Land

5862. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government to remove the encroachments on the railway land in Dobinagar area of the North Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have stopped the implementation of the order issued by the South Eastern Railway for the removal of the encroachments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A date for carrying out eviction of encroachers was fixed in consultation with the Police authorities and notices were served to the encroachers accordingly.

(c) and (d). Eviction of encroachers has not been stopped, but only stayed for three months so as to give time to the State Government to undertake rehabilitation of the affected people on humanitarian grounds.

[English]

Fishing Jetty at Talchua

5863. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the collapse of Talchua fishing jetty at construction stage;

(b) whether the Government have asked the Government of Orissa to stop the construction of that fishing jetty;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the State Government thereon;

(d) the amount already spent on the construction of that fishing Jetty; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The fishing Jetty (Quay) at Talchua did not totally collapse but only one portion of super-structure was damaged due to heavy scouring by tidal flow.

(b) and (c). Government of India have not asked the Government of Orissa to stop the construction of fishing Jetty at Talchua. However, State Government have constituted a committee of experts to furnish a report, indicating soundness of technical design, extent of damage, quality of work done, probable cause of damage and to suggest remedial measures to be taken to protect the Jetty from damage in future.

(d) and (e). Government of India have sanctioned the project for development of fish landing centre at Talchua at a total cost of Rs. 84.94 lakhs. An amount of about Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been spent and about 85% of the project work has been completed.

Technology Mission for Spices

5864. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Kerala and Karnataka have requested the Union Government to provide financial assistance for setting up of Technology Mission for the development of spices in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Vacancies of Teachers

5865. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) the number of posts of teachers including that of SC/ST lying vacant in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the action taken to fill up these vacancies and the present position in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for delay to fill up the vacant posts there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to information furnished by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, in Gujarat out of approximately 1200 sanctioned posts of teachers, 294 posts are vacant. In Madhya Pradesh, out of about 2650 posts, 287 are vacant.

(b) and (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has issued advertisement in the Employment News dated 16-22 April, 1994 under Special Recruitment Drive for recruitment of teachers and Principals under SC/ST categories. Another advertisement to fill up the existing and anticipated reserved and general category posts is planned in May, 1994.

[Translation]

Save Grain Campaign

5866. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by the 'Save Grain Campaign'

in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of the grain-containers (Kothis) made available for the safe storage of foodgrains indicating the cost of each of the grain containers and the amount of the subsidy being provided therefor;

(c) whether any evaluation of the 'Save Grain Campaign' has been conducted through some independent organisations; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details of the works undertaken by the 'Save Grain Campaign' in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) The total number of non-metallic grain containers which were constructed/improved upon during the last three years are 7189. For making improvement in the traditional grain storage structures and for construction of Pucca Kothi incentive of Rs. 300/- per structure in the form of inputs such as, metallic outlet, inlet, polythene sheet etc. are provided to the farmers. However, no subsidy is provided for this programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The work of SGC programme had been evaluated by EEC Mission and UNICEF. The useful work done by Save Grain Campaign was generally endorsed by evaluating organizations.

STATEMENT

Various works undertaken by Save Grain Campaign in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Training Courses			
	(i) Stipendiary training courses (Number)	29	23	30
	(ii) Prerak training courses (Number)	37	38	39
	(iii) Non-stipendiary training courses (Number)	156	128	104
2.	No. of villages covered	96	96	102
3.	Demonstrations (Number)	96	96	102
4.	No. of Film/Slide shows arranged	344	246	245
5.	No. of Exhibitions arranged/ participated	179	170	148
6.	No. of non-metallic storage structures constructed/Improved (Grain Containers/Kothi)	2326	2304	2359

[English]

National Talent Search Examination

5867. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Talent Search Examination (1st stage) was held on January 31, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the formalities required for students to participate in this examination;

(c) whether some criteria for selection of students in this Examination has been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof with minimum percentage required to come in the merit list for Second Stage Examination;

(e) whether Second stage Examination of the said Examination is proposed to be held on May 8, 1994; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the advantages to be enjoyed by selected students?

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

(b) and (c). General category and SC/ST students securing minimum 60% and 55% marks respectively in aggregate in class IX of recognised schools are eligible for written test for selection of candidates in 1st Phase.

(d) Top most 50 students in general category and top-most 5 in SC/ST category are recommended for second stage National Talent Search Examination.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The awardees who pursue Basic and Social Sciences are eligible to receive scholarship upto Ph.D level whereas those studying professional courses in medicine/engineering are eligible to receive scholarship upto second degree, subject to fulfilment of stipulated conditions. The existing rates for these two types of scholarship are:-

Ph.D - Rs. 600/- p.m. for first two years.
Rs. 700/- p.m. for next 2 years
plus Rs. 3000/- as contingency
grant.

Second - Rs. 400/- p.m.
Degree

Essential Commodities

5868. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently deleted some items from the list of Essential Commodities;

(b) if so, the names of the items deleted; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The following eight items notified under the Essential Commodities Act earlier have been deleted:

1. Press Mud.
2. Carbon Black.
3. Polyethylene and Polyethylene moulding Powder.
4. Polystyrene and Polystyrene moulding powder.
5. Organic Heavy Chemicals.
6. Inorganic Heavy Chemicals.
7. Cinema Films (Raw)
8. Soda Ash

(c) In view of the changed scenario of production, availability and nature of

the aforesaid commodities, the same have been deleted from the list of Essential Commodities with effect from 27th December, 1993.

Sale of Scrap

5869. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds realised as a result of sale of scrap are taken as 'receipts' in the Railway's overall Budget and then utilised as per overall priority;

(b) if not, the system of utilisation of these funds; and

(c) the manners in which these funds have been utilised during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The credits realised from sale of scrap are taken as reduction of expenditure, and the net amount is only booked in account, under the relevant Head of Account.

Purchase of posters by Kendriya Vidyalayas

5870. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3960 on April 19, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas have local committees to manage the Pupils' Fund;

(b) if so, the details of the composition of such Committees;

(c) whether the Pupil's Fund Committees are under an obligation to obey the orders of the Kendriya Vidyalayas Headquarters Office; and

(d) if so, details of such provisions in the Rules and Regulations of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee called the Pupils' Fund Committee consists of the Principal, a Senior Post Graduate Teacher, a senior Trained Graduate Teacher, a senior Primary Teacher and one student each belonging to Class IXth, Xth, XIth & XIIth. If classes IXth, Xth, XIth & XIIth do not exist in a school, one student each of the next lower class(s) should be represented on the Committee. The student member should be nominated every academic year.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issue guidelines from time to time regarding utilization of Pupils' Fund.

Import of waste and refuse

5871. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH
VERMA:
SHRIMATI MALINI
BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI SYED SHAHA-
BUDDIN:

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

(a) whether as per the agreement signed with Holland, one crore tonne of

pig dropping would be imported from Holland, and as per the agreement with Canadian Government, India will import 20,000 tonnes of waste per month, and as per the agreement with America, India will import 20 lakh tonnes of refuse;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether with the import of waste and refuse, the arrival of environment pollution insects may cause numerous disease in the country; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to counter this threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Environment & Forests have not entered into any agreement with any country regarding the import of pig droppings or similar types of wastes and refuses. However, detailed information is being collected from the other Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Hospitals and Dispensaries

5872. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Rail Hospital Main Marijon ko Pardoosit Sooian Lagai" appearing in "Jansatta" dated Feb. 27, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, the results thereof;

(d) whether there has been a general complaint about the mal-functioning of the Railway dispensaries and hospitals; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the prevalent situation and to revamp the hospitals and dispensaries of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). 84 cases of Injection abcess were reported in Divisional Railway Hospital, Moradabad in Jan., 1994. Timely action was taken by the medical officers locally to prevent recurrence.

(c) Yes, Sir. From the investigation report it was found that majority of those patients who had been given injection dissolved in the locally procured distilled water, developed the abcess.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) (i) The manufacturer firm has been black listed for any future purchases on Northern Railway.

(ii) All the Zonal railways are being informed for not purchasing anything from this firm.

(iii) Drug Controller of India is being informed to take necessary action against the firm.

Delhi School of Economics

5873. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi School of Economics has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian institute for Foreign Trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited?

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

(b) and (c). A *Statement* is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The Department of Commerce at Delhi School of Economics (University of Delhi) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Italian institute for Foreign Trade (ICE) on 3rd March, 1994. The MOU has been signed considering that ICE intends to enter into an agreement for promoting the Italian image abroad and disseminating information regarding the economic and industrial situation of friendly and partner countries, in order to propagate the internationalisation of market and business; and that in the context of their respective activities, the two Institutions agree to a reciprocal collaboration to carry out initiatives seeking to increase and embellish the passage of information between the two countries.

The MOU envisages a series of initiatives financially supported by ICE for:

- establishing and developing channels for exchange of

economic and industrial information pertaining to the two countries;

- enabling the interaction of professionals from the academic and business spheres from both countries by organizing workshops, seminars and conferences in Italy and India, dealing mainly with bilateral trade, with the participation of leading academicians and representatives among the main Italian business groups;
- constituting an award on a prominent personality in business, research or economics, who has also made significant and innovative contributions to further strengthen economic relations between India and Italy;
- organising study tours, seminars, meetings and visits with representatives of Italian companies for groups of Indian post-graduate and research scholars, and faculty members;
- providing scholarships to meritorious foreign students for conducting research projects in foreign trade, promotional activities, market analysis and industrial collaborations.

In order to ensure continuity of these joint activities and to maintain a regular flow of information, a Committee would be set up, comprising of representatives from both countries, whose task would be to frame out a common programme for future initiatives.

The Committee would comprise of three members from both sides and

would be presided by a government representative from the host country.

In the first phase of this collaboration there will be no financial implications for the Department of Commerce of the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi.

The present memorandum would continue for one year and would be automatically renewed every year except on cancellation of the same by any of the two parties which decision would be communicated three months before the date of renewal of the contract.

According to information provided by Delhi University, the MOU between the two institutions is expected to enable both the countries to share their expertise for global support and operation of business in the two countries and provide opportunities to share academic and research material. It will provide opportunities for faculty and students exchange and to organise joint seminars, conferences and inter-country workshops. These will be beneficial for developing expertise in the areas of global economic and business operation and also provide quality support at policy and functional levels to government organisations. In addition, the following specific advantages are, *inter-alia*, to occur:

(i) Providing better exposure and training to Indian students and faculty members.

(ii) Organising study visits and tours in Italy and India.

(iii) Supporting efforts of Indian business firms in their global operations, supplementing material, financial and

technological resources and managerial expertise.

(iv) Providing direct access to Italian markets and markets of the European countries for Indian business.

(v) Academic exchange and liaison between Italian Universities and the University of Delhi, specifically in the area of business education, research and university level training.

(vi) Increasing understanding and cultural interactions between the two countries.

(vii) Strengthening India-Italy partnership at all levels.

Surplus Land

5874. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:
SHRI HARILAL NANJI
PATEL:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI
VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are demanding market price for surplus land of railway in Jamnagar and Surendranagar cities;

(b) whether the said land was allotted to railway free of cost at the time of Princely States;

(c) if so, the reason for demanding at market rate;

(d) whether Government are likely to settle the issue at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) As per rules, relinquishment of
surplus railway land can be done only on
realisation of the current market value of
the land.

(d) and (e). Relinquishment of the
surplus land can be done as soon as the
market value of the land is paid by the
State Government/local bodies.

[Translation]

Automation in Indian Sugar Mills

5875. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SATYA DEO
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government
propose to introduce new procedure of
automation in the Indian Sugar Mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the energy likely to be generated
by adopting this new procedure;

(d) whether bagasse is likely to be
saved and production of sugar is also
likely to be increased by adopting the
new procedure of automation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP
NATH RAI): (a) Central Government
does not specify any automation
procedure to be used by the Sugar Mills
in the country. It is for the individual
Sugar factory to adopt any automation
system for achieving higher efficiency
and energy conservation.

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

[English]

Sabi Bridge

5876. PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities
have awarded the construction of Sabi
Bridge on Delhi-Jaipur railway line to the
Hindustan Prefab Limited;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions
thereof; and

(c) whether there is any delay in
execution of the work and if not, the time
by which the Company hopes to complete
the work?

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

(b) Tender was accepted at a cost
of Rs. 3.65 crores with the period of
completion from 16.3.93 to 15.3.94.

(c) Yes, Sir. Extension has been
given upto 7.6.94.

*[Translation]***Sugar Mills**

5877. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sugar Mills in public sector, cooperative sector and private sector in the country;

(b) the number of sick sugar units at present, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken for the revival of these units; and

(e) the policy of the Government in respect of sick sugar units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The number of Sugar Mills in the Public Sector, Cooperative Sector and Private Sector, as on 31.3.1994, is as follows:-

Public Sector	—	72
Cooperative Sector	—	240
Private Sector	—	117

(b) Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, companies which become sick have to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). These provisions have been extended to cover Government companies also. BIFR has intimated that as on 31.3.1994, there were 14 cases

of sick sugar companies registered with them. A statement showing the State-wise list of such sick sugar companies, as furnished by BIFR, is given in the *statement* attached.

(c) Sickness could be due to a variety of factors, such as inadequate cane availability, size, age and condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial competence, excessively high cane price not commensurate with sales realisation and various other factors.

(d) and (e). Sugar mills have themselves to prepare schemes for rehabilitation/modernisation and get them approved by the financial institutions. Financial assistance is also available from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) at concessional rates of interest for such rehabilitation/modernisation schemes, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

STATEMENT

Statewise List of Sick Sugar Companies Registered with BIFR as on 31.3.1994

Sl. No. State/Company

Andhra Pradesh

1. Challapalli Sugar
2. Kirlampudi Sugar Mills

Bihar

3. Champaran Sugar

Karnataka

4. Davnagare Sugar Company
-

 Sl. No. State/Company

5. Salarjung Sugar

6. Gangawati Sugar

Madhya Pradesh

7. Jiwaji Rao Sugar

Maharashtra

8. Godavari Sugar Mills

Punjab

9. Bhagwanpura Sugar Mills

Rajasthan

10. Mewar Sugar

Uttar Pradesh

11. Laxmi Sugar Mills

12. Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.

13. Shervani Sugar Syndicate Ltd.

*West Bengal*14. Ramnuger Cane
(Khitani Agro Complex)

Inspector of Work III on March 11, 93 by the Railway Recruitment Board, Bombay Central;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether offers/appointments have not been sent to the selected candidates so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Forty-two Apprentice Inspector of Works Gr. III in scale Rs. 1400-2300 were selected by RRB, Bombay, on March 4, 1993; thirty three for Central Railway and nine for western Railway.

(c) On Western Railway, offers were sent to all the nine candidates, but only four responded; and are undergoing training. On Central Railway, offers have not been sent so far.

(d) and (e). No offer could be sent on Central Railway because due to progressive completion of construction activities, a number of Inspector of Works have been rendered surplus, re-employment of whom has to take precedence on all other modes of recruitment and no vacancies could be found for being offered to the 33 candidates.

*[English]***Apprentice Inspector of Work III**

5878. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some candidates were selected for the posts of Apprentice

Financial Crisis in Bharat Bhavan Trust

5880. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Bhavan Trust is facing fund crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Bharat Bhavan Trust is an autonomous organisation under the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Neither the Trust nor the Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated any fund crunch in the Bharat Bhavan to the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Disaffiliation of Schools

5881. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools disaffiliated by the Central Board of Secondary Education during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that students are not harmed as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), three schools, one each in Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and New Delhi which were granted provisional affiliation were disaffiliated by the Board during the last three years. The two schools in Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh were disaffiliated because they did not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Affiliation Bye-laws of the Board. The school in Delhi was disaffiliated by the CBSE following the withdrawal of recognition of the school by Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi as per the directives of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) The concerned schools were given reasonable time for their students to take Board's examinations in order to avoid inconvenience to them.

[Translation]

Farmers' Service Centres

5882. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new farmers' service centres in the country;

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

(c) the names of the places where such centres have already been set up, till date; and

(d) the details of the work carried out through these centres during 1993, centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres had been taken up since December, 1983 through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

This Scheme stands transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1.4.1992. As such, information regarding the names of such centres and the details of the work carried out through these centres during 1993, centre-wise, is available with State Governments.

[English]

Railway Projects in Gujarat

5883. DR. AMIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme for the completion of various ongoing Railway projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for 1994-95; and

(d) the total amount allocated for these projects?

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

(b) Conversion of Phulera-Marwar-Ahmedabad (572 kms. out of which 142 kms. are in Gujarat), Viramgam-Mahesana (65 kms.) is targetted for completion by 1995-96. Gauge conversion of Rajkot-Veraval (185 kms.) has been included in the Budget for 1994-95 and will be completed in 97-98.

(c) No line in Gujarat is targetted for completion in 1994-95. However, Rewari-Jaipur and Phulera-Marwar, both forming part of Delhi-Ahmedabad MG trunk route, are targetted for conversion during 1994-95.

(d) Rs. 125.40 crores.

[Translation]

Zonal Offices

5884. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the existing Zonal offices of the Railways were organised.

(b) whether the Zonal and Divisional offices of the Railways are organised by the Government keeping in view the traffic load, increase in and nature of workload, economy and efficiency; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government upto January 31, 1994 to organize the Zonal offices of the Railways in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Initially, six Zonal railways, viz. Central, Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern, Southern and Western Railways were set

up in 1951-52. Subsequently, South-Eastern Railway was set up in 1955, Northeast-Frontier Railway in 1958 and South-Central Railway in 1966.

(b) Railway Zones/Divisions are set-up taking into consideration the size, workload, growth and pattern of traffic and other operational requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency.

(c) A final decision had not been taken; the matter relating to creation/reorganisation of zones is under study and examination.

Replacement of Coaches

5885. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the position of old coaches in passenger trains running between Ratlam-Ujjain-Guna and in the trains starting from the terminating at Ujjain and Indore;

(b) whether there is any proposal to replace old coaches in trains on the above routes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Coaches running on trains in these areas are not due for replacement. However coaches of younger vintage are generally used on important Mail/Express trains.

(b) and (c). Replacement of old coaches based on age, condition and economics of repair is a continuing process. Coaches are replaced as and when considered necessary.

[English]

Production of Sugar

5886. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fair amount of sugar cane was diverted to the production of gur and khandsari;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its likely impact on sugar production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The sugarcane production during the current 1993-94 sugar season is estimated to be 2308.64 lakh tonnes as compared to 2398.32 lakh tonnes during the previous 1992-93 sugar season. The sugar production during 1992-93 sugar season (October-September) was 106.09 lakh tonnes whereas the present trend of sugar production during the current 1993-94 sugar season shows that the total sugar production will be much lower than the level of 1992-93 season's sugar production. This decreasing trend in sugar production shows that there has been heavy diversion of sugarcane to Gur and Khandsari Sectors.

[Translation]

Railway lines

5887. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to provide more Railway

lines in Bihar, especially in northern Bihar, during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The works of restoration of Chittauni-Bagaha railway line, and gauge conversion of Chhapra-Aunrihar. Samastipur-Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj and Sagauli-Raxaul in Northern Bihar are making good progress. Project report for Dumka-Mandarhill new line has been sent in Planning Commission for their approval. Surveys for new line from Ranchi-Hazaribagh-Gaya and for doubling of Patna-Gaya and for gauge conversion of Maharajganj-Daraunda with extension upto Mashrakh have been taken up.

Railway Projects in Madhya Pradesh

5888. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUS-MARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway projects in Madhya Pradesh including the projects regarding conversion of metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge lines, which are under construction, but not likely to be completed in time; and

(b) the names of projects the completion period of which was extended previously also or whose construction work was affected due to financial constraints?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The projects which are under construction in

Madhya Pradesh and not likely to be completed in time are:-

(i) Guna-Etawah new rail line.

(ii) Indore-Dahod and Dewas-Maksi new rail line.

(b) The name of project whose construction was affected due to financial constraints in the past is Satna-Rewa new rail line.

[English]

Palm Oil

5889. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of palm oil supplied to Maharashtra under public distribution system in recent months was found defective;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) the estimated amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Toy Trains

5890. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to modernise the toy trains running in Darjeeling district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 18 new coaches recently procured have been pressed into service. These coaches are provided with superior passenger amenity fittings.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Railway Quarters in Madhya Pradesh

5891. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of railway quarters is less than the number of railway employees in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to construct more quarters for the employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). To improve the housing satisfaction further, works for provision of additional quarters are taken up every year subject to availability of funds and

relative needs at various stations. Accordingly, construction of 53 units type-I quarters, 69 units type-II quarters and 16 units type-III quarters has been taken up in Madhya Pradesh.

Railway over-bridges

5892. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government undertook construction of railway over-bridges in Bihar during the last year using railway protection fund;

(b) if so, the names of these over-bridges location-wise; and

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Road overbridges in replacement of level crossings are constructed by the Railways and State Governments out of their own resources on cost sharing basis.

Railway Safety Works Fund (RSWF) is utilised for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Government on construction of road over/under bridges to the extent of availability of funds to their credit.

Scholarship to Research Scholars

5893. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarships being awarded to the research scholars of

Patna and Ranchi Universities in Bihar have been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any delegation has met the University Grants Commission in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, no delegation has met the Chairman, University Grants Commission in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Modernisation of Dharmavaram Station

5894. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for modernisation of Dharmavaram station of South Central Railway has been sanctioned:

(b) if so, the details of plan; and

(c) the progress made so far?

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

(b) and (c). Works of raising of platform no. 1, extension of platform shelter, etc. have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 20.97 lakh. These works are targetted for completion in 1995-96, subject to availability of funds.

Kamal Nayan Kabra Committee

5895. SHRI SULTAN SALA-HUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted by the oilseeds and oil exchange of Bombay to Kamal Nayan Kabra Committee appointed to go into the oilseed products;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

Over-bridge in Rajkot

5896. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to construct over bridges near Amrapali cinema and Mahila College Western Railway in Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the time schedule fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 7 at km. 4/6-7 near Amrapali Cinema and Mahila College between Rajkot-Baktinagar section, preliminary formalities for which are yet to be completed by the State Govt., has been received from the State Govt., It shall be considered for inclusion in Railways Works Programme after completion of the pre-requisite formalities by the State Govt. Completion of bridge after the work is sanctioned will depend on the completion of approaches by State Govt.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Labourers

5897. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that contractors are grossly exploiting the loading and unloading labourers working in several railway godowns; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the Contract Labour Act?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Adequate provisions including remedial and redressal have been made in the contract agreements entered into between the contractors and Railway Administrations to ensure that contractors provide basic facilities to labourers as required under relevant laws, viz., Workman Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Hours of Employment Regulations, Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and other enactments, statutory rules as made thereunder from time to time.

Price of Rice and Paddy

5898. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR): Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the levy price of rice has also been raised proportionately in Punjab like other States in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A *Statement* showing procurement prices of levy rice (state-wise) for the current Kharif Marketing season 1993-94 is attached.

STATEMENT

Procurement price of levy rice (statewise) for the current kharif marketing season 1993-94

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Common	Fine	Superfine
Andhra Pradesh	518.90	550.40	581.90
Assam	514.70	554.30	586.00
Bihar	500.20	535.90	566.50
Gujarat	484.45	513.80	543.15
Haryana/Delhi	529.20	578.25	616.00
Karnataka	494.05	524.00	553.95
Madhya Pradesh	512.85	543.95	575.10
Orissa	528.80	560.90	593.05
Rajasthan	521.30	565.35	606.75
Punjab	533.40	582.90	620.90
Uttar Pradesh	501.45	531.75	574.75
West Bengal	488.25	530.90	561.20
Maharashtra	501.65	531.90	562.20
Pondicherry	489.65	518.70	548.30
Chandigarh	524.25	572.90	610.25

[English]

Linking between Takazhi and Punalur

5899. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for constructing a link railway between Takazhi and Punalur in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has studied the feasibility of this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) Constraint of resources.

[Translation]

Loss in Food Corporation of India

5900. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India on transportation of foodgrains during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains which was transported during the above period; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to eliminate these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The transit losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India during 1992-93 for transporting wheat, rice and paddy (in terms of rice) accounted for 3.48 lakh tonnes. The figures for the losses suffered during 1993-94 would be available after finalisation of the accounts.

(b) The Food Corporation of India moved a quantity of 210.37 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (wheat, rice and paddy) during 1992-93. However, the figures for 1993-94 would be available only after finalisation of the accounts.

(c) The Food Corporation of India has taken various measures to prevent/minimise the losses. Some of the important measures taken by the Food Corporation of India in this regard are:-

(i) Installation of weighbridges in godowns;

(ii) Encouraging machine stitching of the bags;

(iii) Installation of in-motion wagon weighbridges;

(iv) Reduction in the quantum of foodgrains filled in each bag;

(v) Administrative measures such as tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks, ensuring regular stock verifications etc.

[English]

Chilka Lake

5901. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI GOPINATH
GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted a project to the Union Government for development of Chilka Lake;

(b) if so, the details of that project alongwith the cost thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has submitted a project on "Sustainable Ecological Preservation and Environmental Management of Chilka" at a total cost of Rs. 60 crores for a period of five years for assistance under bilateral programme. The main components of the project include improvement of water quality and salinity gradeness; lake periphery management to check siltations; lake resource development; weed management; avifauna; common property resource development and management with community participation; employment generation schemes; infrastructure and institutional development.

(c) The project proposal is under examination for provision of financial assistance by the European Community.

Clearance of Forest Land

5902. SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government for giving clearance to deforest some areas of mangrove forest of Bhitarkanika Sanctuary in Orissa and to resettle the villagers of Satbhaya and Kahnupur affected by sea erosion;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted about the areas where the resettlement work is proposed to be made;

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee enquiry and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the forest area had been cleared with the knowledge of the State Government before the permission was sought; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A proposal for diversion of 532.97 ha. of forest land inside the Bhitarkanika Sanctuary for rehabilitation of 395 families of Satbhaya and Kahnupur villages affected by sea erosion was received from Orissa State Government in 1992.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the State Government has been requested to prepare an alternate proposal for resettlement of Satbhaya and Kahnupur villages.

(d) and (e). A part of the forest area had been cleared prior to the receipt of the proposal from the State Government. The State Government has been requested to take action against officers responsible for violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[Translation]

Agreement between India and Malaysia

5903. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Malaysia recently regarding the sale of diesel engines;

(b) if so, the number of engines Malaysia has offered to buy from India in the first phase;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by India in terms of crores of rupees from this agreement;

(d) whether any such agreement was signed between India and Malaysia earlier also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Electric Locos

5904. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap between requirement and availability of electric locos; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total number of electric locomotives required during the plan for the set targets is estimated at 933 and the expected acquisition during the plan is 775 locomotives leaving a gap of 158.

Jagannath Temple

5905. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent by Archaeological Survey of India for preservation and maintenance of Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the amount spent is not adequate to preserve it; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate funds for its preservation and maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The amount spent by Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years, yearwise for the maintenance & preservation of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri is as below:

1991-92	Rs. 6,11,169.00
1992-93	Rs. 72,49,848.00
1993-94	Rs. 1,19,85,833.00

(b) It is adequate as per needs.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Sugar

5906. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar proposed to be imported during the first six months of current financial year with value in foreign exchange;

(b) the agencies through which this is proposed to be imported; and

(c) the amount involved in these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Government has allowed import of sugar under Open General Licence. As such, the quantum of sugar to be imported with value in foreign exchange and the amount involved in these transactions would depend upon the contracts entered into by the importers, who are expected to exercise their best commercial judgement with regard to the selection of suppliers/agencies, price etc. for the sugar to be imported.

[Translation]

Reservation Counters

5907. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made by the Government to open more reservation counters at major stations to provide tickets to people speedily and conveniently so as to reduce the rush at the reservation counters during this summer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Depending upon need, additional booking/reservation counters are opened to clear the rush during summer period, Puja/Christmas Holidays, Melas etc. For the current summer season, additional counters have been provided at important stations such as Madras, Calcutta, Tatanagar, Katihar, Guwahati, etc.

[English]

Degradation of Global Environment

5908. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries primarily responsible for the degradation of the global environment have committed the date of putting their contribution of 0.7 per cent of GNP for Official Development Assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum in term of dollars;

(d) whether this is a recurring amount or lumpsum; and

(e) the financial assistance required to meet the problem of degradation of global environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) Agenda 21, which is the programme of action adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development of June 1992, has broadly estimated the average annual costs over 1993-2000 of implementing in developing countries the activities of Agenda 21, to be over \$ 600 billion, including about \$ 125 billion on grant or concessional terms from the international community.

[Translation]

Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

5909. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas separately for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the students have to suffer due to the shortage of teachers as their study is hampered; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-

TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Since the Vidyalayas are grouped under Regional Offices, no state-wise data is maintained. As there was no large scale recruitment of teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the years 1991/1992, the total number of vacancies accumulated to about 9000 by 1993 against which about 6500 persons have since been selected by recent recruitments. In Navodaya Vidyalayas, the vacant teaching posts were 1421, 1638 and 1281 during the 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively.

(c) No, Sir. Temporary arrangements are made to avoid disruption of academic work.

(d) In the Kendriya Vidyalayas, to fill up the backlog of 680 SC/ST vacancies, special advertisement has already been issued and further advertisement is planned in May, 1994 for all categories. Navodaya Vidyalayas has also undertaken recruitment in March and December, 1993 and a further drive planned in June/July, 1994.

Computerised Reservation Facility to Foreign Tourists

5910. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to provide reservation facility in Indian Railways through computers to foreign tourists is under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The proposal is in a nascent
stage and no timeframe can be set.

[English]

Retirement benefits in Super Bazar

5911. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement benefits
are paid to employees in the Super
Bazar;

(b) whether there is any proposal
to introduce pension scheme and other
benefits for employees;

(c) whether the Government have
received any memorandum from the
employees' Union Association for their
various demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the
action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CON-
SUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Super Bazar has reported that
there is no proposal to introduce pension
scheme for its employees. Benefits such
as gratuity, Contributory Provident Fund,
leave encashment, medical coverage,
vehicle advance and compassionate ap-
pointment or ex-gratia payment are al-

ready available to the employees of this
Store.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Memoranda from various Union
representatives of the Super Bazar have
been received from time to time on
various benefits such as increase in the
HRA, revision of wages, etc. and their
genuine demands have been met.

[Translation]

Funds for Agriculture Development

5912. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance
provided for promotion of Agriculture by
means of grants, loans to the Adivasis
living in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and
Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the target fixed for the current
year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Central
assistance is provided to states/UTs in
respect of specific Centrally Sponsored
Scheme to supplement their efforts for
accelerated agricultural growth for the
benefit of the farmers including Adivasis.

[English]

Konkan Railway Bonds

5913. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether any commission or management fee was paid in the sale of Konkan Railways Bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to whom this commission or management fee was paid?

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

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 8.37 crores was paid as commission to the brokers and procurement agents while sum of Rs. 10.35 crores was paid as management fee to various Banks and Financial Institutions.

Educational Facilities for Physically Handicapped

5914. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and colleges running at present for physically handicapped and blind persons State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposed to establish new schools and colleges for handicapped and blind persons during 1994-95; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-

TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Train between Mathura and Vrindavan

5915. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge loss is being incurred on operating of three trains between Mathura and Vrindavan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check these losses;

(d) whether the Government propose to extend one of the above trains upto Aligarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Train-wise and section-wise figures of expenditure, earnings, and profitability are not maintained. Passenger services are operated for catering to the needs of travelling public, though on an overall basis, Railways are making losses on passenger operations. In order to reduce the loss and curb leakage of revenue, intensive ticket checking drives are conducted to apprehend passengers travelling without tickets.

(d) and (e). Extension of Mathura-Vrindavan Metre-gauge shuttles to/from Aligarh is operationally not feasible as Aligarh is on Broad Gauge.

Sugarcane Research Centres

5916. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the Sugar Technology Institute and Sugarcane Research Centres are located in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to start a Sugar Technology Institute and Sugarcane Research Centre in Karnataka and particularly in Mandya District; and

(c) if so, the details of location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The places where Sugar Technology Institute and Sugarcane Research Centres are located in the country are given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) No, Sir. A sub-centre of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute is functioning at Jamkhandi, Karnataka and these are centres of the All-India Co-ordinated Research Project on Sugarcane at Mandya under the University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore and Sankeshwar under the University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwar.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT*I Sugar Technology Institute*

(1) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur (U.P.)

*II Sugarcane Research Centres***(A) Sugarcane Research Institute**

1. *Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow*

2. *Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore*

Sub-Centre and Regional Station

(i) Motihari	Bihar
(ii) Cannanore	Kerala
(iii) Kamal Regional Station	Haryana
(iv) Kovur	Andhra Pradesh
(v) Jamkhandi	Karnataka

(B) All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane

Name of the Centre	Name of University/Organisation	State
1. Anakapalle	A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	(A.P.)
2. Padegaon	M.P.K.V., Rahuri	(M.S.)
3. Kolhapur	M.P.K.V., Rahuri	(M.S.)
4. Jullandhar	P.A.U., Ludhiana	(Punjab)
5. Navsari	G.A.U., Anand	(Gujarat)
6. Uchaini	H.A.U., Hissar	(Haryana)
7. Jorhat	A.A.U., Jorhat	(Assam)
8. Cuddalore	T.N.A.U., Coimbatore	(T.N.)
9. Pusa	R.A.U., Bihar	(Bihar)
10. Sehore	J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur	(M.P.)
11. Pantnagar	G.B.P.U.A.&T., Pantnagar	(U.P.)
12. Mandya	U.A.S., Bangalore	(Karnataka)
13. Shahjahanpur Shahjahanpur	U.P. Council of Sugarcane Research,	(U.P.)
14. Chiplima	O.U.A. & T., Bhubaneshwar	(Orissa)
15. Thiruvella	K.A.U., Trichur	(Kerala)
16. Bethuadhari	State Department	(W.B.)
New Centres Opened during 8th Plan		
17. Shankeshwar	U.A.S., Dharwad	(Karnataka)
18. Kota	R.A.U. Bikaner	(Raj.)
19. Nagpur	P.K.V., Akola	(M.S.)
20. Goa	ICAR Research Centre	(Goa)

Pollution Control Scheme

the Union Government to prevent pollution caused by the Industries; particularly by the leather industry in the state;

5917. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any scheme to

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Ministry had received 3 proposals from Government of Uttar Pradesh, two of them pertaining to setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) at Unnao and at Mathura. The third proposal was to set up chrome recovery plant by an individual unit at Unnao.

(c) The Government has approved the installation of CETP at Unnao and the Central subsidy has already been released to the unit. Comments on the proposal has been communicated to the U.P. State Government on the CETP at Mathura. Ministry of Environment and Forests has also asked the U.P. Government to make an integrated proposal on the chrome recovery unit and the CETP at Unnao.

[Translation]

**Environmental and Forestry Projects
of Rajasthan**

5918. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRON-

MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the centrally aided projects launched to save environment and forests in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the achievement made in this regard;

(c) the financial assistance provided in each case; and

(d) the details of the project proposed to be launched in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The details of the centrally aided projects launched to save environment and forests in Rajasthan during the last three years and the financial assistance provided in each case are given in the statement attached. The projects are making satisfactory progress.

(d) The projects are continuing in nature.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Broad Objective	Extent of funding by Government of India	Status	(Rs. in lakhs)	
					Amount Released during the last three years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	National Parks/ Sanctuaries	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	100%	Ongoing	227.55	
2.	Eco development around National Parks & Sanctuaries	Provide alternative sustenance to communities living on fringes of National Parks	100% NR 50%R	Ongoing	80.93	
3.	Siberian cranes	Experiment to release Siberian cranes with wild flock	100%	Ongoing	4.71	
4.	Project Tiger	To ensure viable population of tigers	100% NR 50%R	Ongoing	304.56	
5.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme	Augmenting supply of fuelwood and fodder in identified fuelwood deficit districts	50%	Ongoing	614.59 (upto December, 1993)	

6.	Integrated Afforestation & Eco Development Scheme & Afforestation	Promote Eco Development	100%	Ongoing	1974.4
7.	Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants	Raising Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants	100%	Ongoing	98.61
8.	Seed Development Scheme	Develop infrastructure for quality seed	100%	Ongoing	8.00
9.	Aerial Seeding Scheme	Revegetation in difficult and inaccessible areas	100%	Ongoing	11.64
10.	Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in regeneration of degraded forests	Improving biomass resource base in degraded forests	100%	Ongoing	27.76
11.	Desert Ecology fellowship at the University of Jodhpur	Encouraging studies on desert ecology	100%	One time endowment released	6.00
12.	Paryavaran Vahini	Create environmental awareness through active participation of public	100%	Ongoing	2.88

Note: R - Recurring

NR - Non Recurring

[English]

Centre for European Studies

5919. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission plans to set up centres for European Studies in Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The UGC has informed that the matter is under their consideration.

Green Houses

5920. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of states where the scheme of Greenhouse is in operation and since when;

(b) the names of places where such greenhouses have been set up till date, state-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance provided or proposed to be provided to each state for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Punjab and Rajasthan since 1991-92.

(ii) In Bihar, Kamataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir since 1992-93.

(iii) Since 1993-94 in all States and Union Territories.

(b) Details are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(c) The financial assistance proposed for all the States/Union Territories are given in the attached *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

The districts having greenhouse structure in various states (as per available information)

States	Districts
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh, Leh
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Haryana	Kamal, Gurdaspur

States	Districts
Maharashtra	Pune, Nasik, Mahabaleshwar, Lonavala, Bombay.
Delhi	Delhi
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Punjab	Ludhiana, Gurdas-pur, Bhatinda
Uttar Pradesh	Almora, Pithorgarh, Nainital
Madhya Pradesh	Indore
Assam	Jorhat
West Bengal	Midnapore, Calcutta
Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Vijayawada
Tamil Nadu	Ooty
Gujarat	Baroda
Rajasthan	Udaipur, Jodhpur

STATEMENT-II

The financial assistance proposed for all the States/Union Territories during the VIII Plan period

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. State No.	Total Outlay (8 Plan)	Outlay 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97
Category A						
1. Maharashtra	250	4	26	81	80	59
2. Himachal Pradesh	250	51	26	80	70	23
3. Karnataka	235	4	27	80	80	44
Total	735	4	79	241	230	126
Category B						
1. Madhya Pradesh	84	4	9	29	29	13
2. Assam	84	1	9	28	28	18

Sl. State No.	Total Outlay (8 Plan)	Outlay 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97
3. Jammu & Kashmir	84	51	8	9	9	7
4. Andhra Pradesh	84	0	9	27	30	18
5. Gujarat	79	4	8	28	29	10
6. Haryana	79	5	8	28	27	11
7. Punjab	79	5	8	27	27	12
8. Uttar Pradesh	78	25	8	19	18	8
9. Tamil Nadu	78	13	8	24	26	7
Total	729	108	75	219	223	104

Category C

1. Meghalaya	37	1	4	12	11	9
2. Manipur	37	1	4	12	11	9
3. Mizoram	37	0	4	12	11	10
4. Sikkim	37	1	4	12	11	9
5. Delhi	37	0	4	12	11	10
6. Rajasthan	37	0	4	12	11	10
7. West Bengal	37	5	4	12	11	5
8. Andaman & Nicobar	37	0	4	12	11	10
9. Arunachal Pradesh	37	1	4	12	11	9
10. Bihar	36	2	4	12	11	7
11. Chandigarh	36	0	4	12	12	8
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	0	4	12	12	8
13. Daman & Diu	36	0	4	12	12	8

Sl. State No.	Total Outlay (8 Plan)	Outlay 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94	Outlay 1994-95	Outlay 1995-96	Outlay 1996-97
14. Goa	37	0	4	12	12	9
15. Lakshwadeep	37	0	4	12	12	9
16. Orissa	37	0	4	12	12	9
17. Pondicherry	37	0	4	12	12	9
18. Tripura	37	0	4	12	12	8
19. Nagaland	37	1	4	12	11	9
20. Kerala	37	1	4	12	11	5
Total:	736	18	80	240	228	170
Grand Total:	2200	185	234	700	681	400

New Railway Line

5291. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government in regard to laying of new railway line from Bhavnagar to Alang;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared and the estimates cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

Consumers Protection Act

5922. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Forum and other Organisations under the Consumers Protection Act are unable to function due to lack of infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). It has come to the notice of the Central Government that some of the District Fora and facing problems of shortage of space, shortage of staff, lack of funds etc. The responsibility for providing such infrastructural facilities lies with the State Governments. The State Governments have been regularly pursued to take remedial action to provide these facilities to District Fora according to the norms and the position has been remedied to a large extent.

[Translation]

Delegations Sent Abroad

5923. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by the Ministry of Agriculture during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries visited by these delegations;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of the delegations; and

(d) the results achieved due to such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A *Statement* indicating the number of delegations sent abroad by the Ministry of Agriculture during each of the last three years, the names of the countries visited and the expenditure incurred thereon, is enclosed.

(d) The visits resulted in promoting cooperation in the field of agriculture, agricultural research and allied sectors through finalising/signing of Memoranda of Understanding/agreements for cooperation, involving Exchange of Scientists, Experts, Scientific information material and equipment; bilateral agricultural projects, transfer of technology; Review of ongoing cooperation with these countries etc.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Year	No. of delegation sent abroad by M/o. Agriculture, during 1991, 1992 and 1993	Name of the Countries	Expenditure incurred
1.	1991	4	Italy Japan UK, Italy & Dubai Cuba	Rs. 1,83,520/- Rs. 76,745/- Rs. 4,70,645/- Rs. 2,09,147/-
2.	1992	19	Indonesia Indonesia Italy Mexico, USA & Thailand	Rs. 1,33,862/- Rs. 45,501/- Rs. 78,583/- Rs. 6,48,927/-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of delegation sent abroad by M/o. Agriculture, during 1991, 1992 and 1993	Name of the Countries	Expenditure incurred
			France	Rs. 39,570/-
			Germany/UK	Rs. 1,20,673/-
			Germany	Rs. 1,27,000/-
			Netherlands	Rs. 2,30,536/-
			Italy	Rs. 1,06,390/-
			Japan/Vietnam & Thailand	Rs. 5,94,330/-
			Pakistan	Rs. 5,346/-
			China	Rs. 1,91,000/-
			Nepal	Rs. 42,500/-
			U.S.A.	Rs. 4,78,006/-
			Italy	Rs. 2,59,317/-
			Phillippines	Rs. 30,664/-
			Italy	Rs. 10,510/-
			Mauritius	Rs. 92,000/-
			Algeria	Rs. 2,54,334/-
3.	1993	27	New Zealand & Australia	Rs. 1,49,479/-
			Italy	Rs. 1,94,338/-
			Nepal	Rs. 19,000/-
			Italy	Rs. 81,553/-
			U.S.A.	Rs. 5,34,677/-
			Israel	Rs. 1,88,000/-
			France	Rs. 30,664/-
			Italy	Rs. 43,270/-
			Israel	Rs. 37,222/-
			Italy	Rs. 1,24,144/-
			Turkey	Rs. 50,122/-
			Switzerland	Rs. 1,09,504/-
			Bangladesh	Rs. 10,233/-
			Italy	Rs. 8,02,475/-
			Switzerland	Rs. 1,22,117/-
			Iran	Rs. 2,26,542/-
			China	Rs. 1,29,342/-
			China	Rs. 1,29,342/-
			Tunisia	Rs. 1,81,465/-
			China	Rs. 2,23,293/-
			Iran	Rs. 27,235/-
			Uzbekistan	Rs. 32,497/-
			Switzerland	Rs. 14,265/-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of delegation sent abroad by M/o. Agriculture, during 1991, 1992 and 1993	Name of the Countries	Expenditure incurred
			Mauritius and Carribean Islands	Rs. 2,79,177/-
			Cyprus and Isreal	Rs. 1,60,406/-
			Phillippines and Thailand	Rs. 88,457/-
			Phillippines and Hongkong	Rs. 44,390/-

[English]

Cotton Production

5924. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per hectare cotton production vary in different States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where its rate of production is highest along with the names of the State where this rate is the lowest; and

(c) the targets fixed by the Government to bridge the production gap during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The average yield of cotton is highest in Punjab followed by Haryana and Rajasthan whereas it is the lowest in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) To achieve higher productivity and production of cotton in the country, target of 14.00 million bales (of 170 kgs

each) has been fixed for 1996-97, the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Extension of Patna-Hatia and Amritsar-Tata Express

5925. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to extend Patna-Hatia and Amritsar-Tata Express upto Rourkela;

(b) if so, the time scheduled for such extension;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is also a proposal to provide any terminal facilities at Rourkela station;

(e) if so, the amount provided and the time limit fixed for such construction; and

(f) if no, the reasons therefor?

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

(c). It has been decided to extend 8621/8622 Patna-Hatia Patliputra Express upto Jharsuguda via Rourkela w.e.f. 1.7.94. Extension of 8101/8102 Amritsar-Tata Express upto Rourkela is, however, not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The existing facilities are adequate for the level of traffic handled at present.

Autonomous Colleges

5926. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of autonomous colleges, State-wise;

(b) the advantages enjoyed by Autonomous Colleges in comparison with affiliated colleges;

(c) whether these Autonomous colleges generate their own resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, autonomous status, under the scheme of Autonomous Colleges has

been granted to 112 colleges as per State-wise break-up:—

Name of the State	No. of autonomous colleges
Andhra Pradesh	23
Gujarat	2
Madhya Pradesh	30
Orissa	5
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	2
	112

The Commission has informed that three colleges in Andhra Pradesh and one college in Madhya Pradesh opted out of the scheme.

(b) The revised guidelines on the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges envisage that an autonomous college will have the freedom to:—

- determine its own courses of study and syllabi;
- prescribe rules of admission, subject, of course, to the reservation policy of the State Government; and
- evolve methods of evaluation and conduct examinations.

(c) and (d). According to the revised guidelines on the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges, autonomous colleges are free to explore the possibilities of having research projects from agencies like ICSSR, ICAR, CSIR, DST, Industry, etc.

The University Grants Commission has advised institutions 100% funded by the Commission to effect economy on all items of expenditure and generate their internal resources for furtherance of academic activities.

[Translation]

Reservation Quota

5927. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no reservation quota is available in Marudhar Express being operated between Lucknow-Jaipur-Jodhpur from Pilibhit junction for Mathura in second A.C. and no sleeper berth is available in the said train from Puranpur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide reservation quota in the above train for these stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A quota of 2 first class berths is available at Pilibhit station by 5313 UP Marudhar Express train and the same is not being fully utilised. As such there is no proposal to allot any quota in AC Sleeper by this train. As regards quota at Puranpur station, the meagre sale of tickets does not justify allotment of reservation quota.

Grants-in-Aid to Religious Institutions

5928. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide cent per cent grants-in-aid to the Muslim Religious Institutions;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide the similar facility to all the religious institutions of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. Govt. gives some assistance for modernisation of education in Madarasas so that students are taught language, Sciences and Social Sciences also.

(b) to (d). Generally Govt. does not give assistance to religious institutions. However, for promotion of Sanskrit, assistance is given to Sanskrit Pathshalas.

[English]

Languages for Sahitya Academy Awards

5929. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the languages selected for the Sahitya Academy awards for the year 1993;

(b) whether the award winning works are being translated in all other Indian languages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Akademi envisages translation of the award winning books into all other languages recognised by it. A list of books already translated into other languages, is given in the attached *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I**Language**

Assamese

Bengali

English

Gujarati

Hindi

Kannada

Kashmiri

Konkani

Maithili

Malayalam

Manipuri

Nepali

Oriya

Punjabi

Rajasthani

Sanskrit

Sindhi

Tamil

Telugu

Urdu

STATEMENT-II

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
Assamese			
1961	Iyaruigam Birendra Kumar Bhattacharyya	Bengali, Dogri Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Marathi, Telugu, Urdu, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil.	Kannada Manipuri
1972	Aghari Atmar Kahini Syed Abdul Malik	Hindi	Bengali
1980	Prathibir Ashukh Jogesh Das	Hindi	
1983	Sudirga Din Aru Ritu Nirmal Prabha Bardoloi	Bengali	

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1988	Patal Bhairavi Lakshmi Nandan Bora		Hindi
Bengali			
1955	Shreshtha Kavita Jibanananda Das		Hindi
1956	Arogya Niketan Tarashankar Bandyopadhyay	Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu	Konkani
1958	Anandibai Ityadi Galpa 'Parasuram' (Rajasekhara Bose)	English, Hindi	
1964	Yata Durei Jai Subhas Mukhopadhyay		English, Gujarati, Hindi
1966	Nishi Kutumbha Manoje Basu		Kannada, Oriya Tamil
1967	Tapasvi O Tarangini Buddhadeva Bose		English
1970	Adhunika O Rabindranath Abu Sayead Ayyub		English
1974	Ulanga Raja Nirendranath Chakravarti	English, Hindi	Oriya
1975	Asamaya	Gujarati, Sindhi	Kannada, Telugu, Tamil
1977	Babarar Britanta Shankha Ghosh	English	
1979	Aranyer Adhikar		Assamese, English Tamil, Sindhi
1980	Shamba Samaresh Basu		Assamese, Manipuri, Marathi, Telugu

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1983	Jete Pari Knitu Keno Jabo	English	
Bengali			
1988	Bari Badle Jai Ramapada Choudhuri	Hindi	English
1989	Manab Jamin Sirshendu Mukhopadhyay		English, Hindi, Malayalam, Oriya
1985	Sei Smay Part II Sunil Gangopadhyay		English, Oriya
1990	Tista Parer Brittanta Debes Roy		Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu
1992	Sada Kham by Moti Nandy	Hindi	English, Malayalam
1984	Kalbela Samaresh Mazumdar		Maithili
1987	Khujte Khujte Eta Dur Arun Mitra		English
1993	Shahjada Darasukoh Shyamal Gangopadhyay		Hindi
Dogri			
1970	Nila Amber Kale Badal Narendra Khajuria	Hindi	
1971	Meri Kavita Mere Geet Padma Sachdev	Hindi	
1979	Nanga Rukh O.P. Sharma 'Sarathi'	Bengali, English, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu	Kashmiri, Konkani

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1986	Sunee Di Chiree Om Goswami	Hindi, English	Bengali
1982	Aale Ved Rahi	Punjabi, Urdu	
English			
1960	The Guide R.K. Narayan	Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil	
1977	Azadi Chaman Nahal	Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Tamil, Urdu	Bengali
1971	Morning Face Mulk Raj Anand	Punjabi, Telugu	Bengali, Malayalam, Tamil
1982	The Last Labyrinth Arun Joshi		Hindi, Oriya, Urdu
1981	Relationship Jayanta Mahapatra		Marathi, Kannada
1963	The Serpent and the Rope Raja Rao	Hindi	Bengali, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Urdu
1985	Rich Like Us Nayantara Sahgal		Hindi, Maithili, Marathi, Oriya
1979	Inside the Haveli Rama Mehta		Assamese, Hindi, Urdu
1976	Jawahar Lal Nehru (1889-1947) S. Gopal	Urdu	Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu
1987	Trapfalls in the Sky Shiv K. Kumar	Hindi, Urdu	Kannada, Tamil
1983	Latter Day Psalms Nissim Ezekiel		Assamese, Bengali, Marathi

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1978	Fire on the Mountain Anita Desai	Hindi	Kannada, Maithili, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
1967	Shadow from Ladakh Bhabani Bhattacharya		Tamil, Telugu
1989	The Shadow Lines Amitab Ghosh		Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
1990	That Long Silence Shashi Deshpande		Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Urdu
1992	Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra Ruskin Bond		Assamese, Punjabi

Gujarati

1985	Sat Paglan Akashman Kundanika Kapadia	Hindi, Sindhi	English, Konkani Marathi, Telugu
1977	Uparvas Kathatreya Raghuvir Choudhuri	Hindi	
1988	Asooryalok Bhagwatikumar Sharma	Hindi	
1980	Anunaya Jayant Pathak	Hindi	
1986	Dhoolmani Paglio Chandrakant Sheth		Rajasthani

Hindi

1963	Premchand : Kalam Ka Sipahi Amrit Rai		Bengali, Urdu
1965	Rasa Siddhanta Nagendra		Kannada

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1967	Amrit Aur Vish Amritlal Nagar	Marathi, Punjabi	Bengali, Malayalam Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
1986	Kavve Aur Kala Pani Nirmal Verma	Bengali, Punjabi	Assamese, English, Manipuri, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
1976	Meri Teri Uski Baat Yashpal	Punjabi, Urdu	Bengali, Malayalam
1973	Alok Parva Hazari Prasad Dwivedi	Dogri, Punjabi	Bengali
1983	Khuntiyon Par Tange Log Sarveshwar Dayal Saxena	Bengali, English	Urdu
1989	Akaal Mein Saras Kedar Nath Singh	Dogri, Punjabi	Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani
1975	Tamas Bhisham Sahni		Maithili, Manipuri, Sindhi
1990	Neela Chand Shiv Prasad Singh		Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
1988	Aranya Naresh Mehta	Punjabi	Oriya
1966	Muktibodh Jainendra Kumar		Punjabi
1992	Dhai Ghar Giriraj Kishore	Punjabi	English
1993	Ardhanarishwar Vishnu Prabhakar		Punjabi, Urdu
Kannada			
1975	Daatu S.L. Bhyrappa	Marathi	Gujarati, Oriya, Sanskrit, Telugu, Urdu

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1982	Vyshakha Chaduranga	Punjabi, Tamil, Urdu	Bengali, English, Hindi
1986	Bandaya Vyasaraya Ballal	Marathi	Punjabi
1985	Durgasthamaana T.R. Subba Rao		Hindi, Punjabi
1972	Shoonyasampadaneya Paramarshe S.S. Bhoosnurmath	Tamil	
1958	Aralu Maralu D.R. Bendre		Telugu
1983	Katheyadalu Hudugi Yashwant Chittal		Konkani
1987	Chidambara Rahasya K.P. Poomachandra Tejaswi		English, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu
1968	Sannakathegalu (12-13) 'Srinivasa'		Telugu, Urdu
1991	Siri Sampige Chandrasekhara Kambar		Tamil, Telugu
1990	Kusuma Bale Devanura Mahadeva		Konkani
Kashmiri			
1958	Sat Sangar Akhtar Mohiuddin	Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi	
1988	Pun-Te-Pap G.N. Gauhar		Hindi
1986	Shihil Kul Dina Nath Nadim		English

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
Konkani			
1983	Karmelin Damodar Mauzo	Hindi, Marathi	
1990	Savul Ghorl Ramesh Veluskar		Hindi
Maithili			
1969	Du Patra Upendranath Jha	Hindi	
1973	Naika Banjara Brajkishore Verma	Hindi	
Malayalam			
1957	Chemmen Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Konkani, Marathi, Oriya Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Sindhi	Dogri
1960	Sundarikalum Sundaranmarum P.C. Kuttikrishnan	Hindi, Tamil	
1964	Ayalkar P. Kesava Dev	English, Hindi, Marathi, Oriya	Konkani
1970	Kaalam M.T. Vasudevan Nair	Kannada, Tamil	
1985	Tatvamasi Sukumar Azhicode	Hindi	Kannada, Tamil
1987	Spandamapinikale Nandi C. Radhakrishnan	English	
1977	Agnisakshi Lalithambika Antharjanam		Hindi, Tamil, Telugu

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1972	Oru Deshantinte Katha S.K. Pottekkatt		English, Kannada, Tamil
1980	Smaraka Silakal Punathil Kunjabdullah		Bengali, English, Hindi, Kannada
1984	Ayyappa Panikarude Krithikal K. Ayyappa Paniker		Bengali

Marathi

1955	Vaidik Sanskriticha Vikas T. Laxmanshastri Joshi	Hindi	
1960	Yayati V.S. Khandekar	Punjabi	Bengali, Sindhi, Telugu
1968	Yugant Iravati Karve	Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Telugu	Bengali
1975	Soundarya Mimamsa R.B. Patankar	Hindi	
1976	Smaran Gatha G.N. Dandekar	Hindi, Sindhi	Gujarati
1980	Salam Mangesh Padgaonkar	Hindi	
1981	Upara Laxman Mane	Hindi	English
1974	Natasamrat V.V. Shirwadkar		Sindhi
1988	Uchalya Laxman Gaikwad	Hindi	

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1985	Ek Zad Ani Don Bakshi Vishram Bedekar		Gujarati, Hindi
1989	Harviele Diwas Prabhakar Urdhwarshe	Hindi	
1990	Zombi Anant Yadav		Bengali, English, Kannada
Oriya			
1955	Amrutara Santan Gopinath Mohanty	Bengali, Hindi, Punjabi	English
1972	Manojdasanke Katha O Kahini Manoj Das	English, Hindi	
1974	Sabdara Akash Sitakant Mahapatra	Hindi	Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, English, Dogri, Punjabi, Tamil, Urdu
1987	Gharadiha Nityananda Mahapatra	Hindi	
1976	Thakura Ghara K.C. Das	English, Hindi	Bengali
1988	Akash Pari Nibidha Sourindra Parikh	Hindi	
1981	O Andhagali Akilamohan Pattanaik	Hindi	
1991	Ahnika J.P. Das	Hindi, English	Bengali
1992	Bichitra Barna Rabi Pattanaik		Hindi

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1971	Aranya Fazal Manoranjan Das		Assamese
1990	Pata Dei Binapani Mohanty		English
Punjabi			
1955	Mere Saiyan Jeo Bhai Vir Singh	Hindi	
1964	Pabbi Prabhjeet Kaur	English, Hindi	Sindhi
1976	Ba Mulaha Hoshier Narendrapal Singh		Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu
1985	Khana Badosh Ajeet Cour	Bengali	
1969	Na Dhoop Na Chhanvo Harbhajan Singh	Hindi	
1965	Ik Chhete Chana Di K.S. Duggal	English, Hindi, Urdu	Assamese, Kannada, Oriya
1990	Uninda Vartman Manjit Tiwana		English, Hindi
1992	Kujh Ankiha Vi Prem Prakash		Urdu
Rajasthani			
1974	Baatan Ri Phulwari Vijaydan Detha	Hindi	Oriya, Bengali
1978	Meva Ra Runkh Anna Ram 'Sudama'		English
1979	Paagi Chandra Prakash Devall	English, Hindi	

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
Sanskrit			
1984	Sindhu Kanya S.S. Hasurkar	Hindi	
Sindhi			
1982	Muhinji Hayati-a-Ja Sona Ropa Warq	Hindi	Tamil
Tamil			
1961	Agal Vilakku M. Varadarajan	Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu	
1971	Samudaya Veedhi Naa. Parthasarathi	English, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu	Urdu
1984	Oru Kavariyai Pola Lakshmi	English, Hindi	Kannada
1977	Kuruthi-p-Punal Indira Parthasarathy	Bengali, Hindi	
1979	Sakthi Vaithiyam T. Janakiraman		English, Kannada
1983	Bharathi : Kalamum Karuthum T.M.C. Raghunathan		Hindi, Telugu
1986	Ilakkiyachukku Or Iyakkam Ka. naa. Subramanyam		Hindi, English
1973	Verukku Neer Rajam Krishnan	Telugu	Kannada, English
1987	Mudalil Iravu Varum Aadhavan Sundaram		English
1991	Kuttralakkurinji Kove Manisekharan		Hindi, Malayalam

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1993	Kathukal M.S. Venkatram		English, Telugu
Telugu			
1955	Andhrula Sanghike Chartiram Suravaram Pvatapa Reddy	Hindi	
1963	Pandita Parameshwara Shastri Velunama T. Gopichand	Tamil	Hindi
1985	Goalivana S. Padmaraju	Hindi	Bengali, Tamil
1982	Swarna Kamalalu I. Saraswati Devi	Hindi	Kannada
Urdu			
1965	Ek Chadar Maili Si Rajinder Singh Bedi	Bengali, English, Kannada, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu	Maithili
1967	Patjhar Ki Awaz Qurratulain Hyder	Hindi, Sindhi	Bengali, Dogri, English, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi
1987	Khwab Ka Dar Band Hai Shahryar	English	Hindi
1985	Parindon Bhara Aashman Balraj Komal	Hindi, English	
1989	Baz Goyi Surendra Prakash		English, Hindi, Punjabi
1960	Gul-i-Nagman Firaq Gorakhpuri		Punjabi, Telugu
1990	Do Gaz Zameen Abdus Samad		English, Hindi

Year	Language, Title and author	Translation available in	Translation Under Process
1992	Chautha Aasmaan Mohammad Alvi		English
1993	Pakheru Ramlall		Hindi

Condition of Tabla Maestro

5930. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA):
SHRI RAM PRASAD
SINGH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Pioneer' dated April 12, 1994 regarding the acute conditions of poverty in which Padma Bhushan Tabla Maestro Shri Samta Prasad is living; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide necessary assistance for his survival?

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

(b) Shri Samta Prasad has been sanctioned financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1500/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.1994.

Use of Railway Land

5931. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to sell railway land near the railway track for constructing commercial complexes;

(b) if so, whether the implications involved and its impact on the land use pattern in Delhi and the Master Plan besides the related issues have been examined by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the issues involved have been settled with the railways; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

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

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

Assistance for Flood

5932. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted a request for seeking central assistance for rehabilitation and to make up the losses suffered due to floods in the State during 1993-94, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Booking Counters for Ladies

5933. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations and Railway Reservation Centres where arrangements has been made so far for separate booking centres for the ladies, zone-wise;

(b) the number of similar booking counters for ladies which are likely to be opened during the current financial year; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

number of Railway Stations/Reservation Offices where separate Counters have been provided for ladies are as under:—

Railways	No. of Counters
Central	1
Eastern	11
Northern	6
North-Eastern	Nil
Northeast Frontier	Nil
Southern	1
South-Central	2
South-Eastern	1
Western	Nil

Besides, at a few Stations where no separate Counter for ladies has been provided, arrangements for separate queue for Ladies, Senior Citizens and Handicapped persons have been made.

(b) and (c). The need for providing separate counters for ladies is reviewed from time to time and arrangements are made to earmark one of the counter as ladies counter as and when required. No extra expenditure is involved in this.

Passenger Amenities

5934. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA

RAO:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether by and large all zonal railways have been surrendering even the meagre funds provided for passenger amenities;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising funds for meeting the passenger amenities; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the standard of passenger amenities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The surrender of funds in the recent years had been due to unforeseen circumstances like delay in availability of site, failure of contractors, non-availability of material, climatic factors etc. However, it is the continuing endeavour of the Railways that funds allotted are fully utilised and an all out effort was made, in 1993-94, to ensure that there were no surrenders. Latest position available from the Railways indicate that funds utilisation during 1993-94 would be much better than the earlier years. Railways conduct periodical surveys to formulate action plans to remove deficiencies and provide additional amenities wherever warranted by the volume of traffic dealt with at the stations. Instructions have also been given to the Railways to identify major stations for making up deficiencies in passenger amenities in a substantial measure so that the same become clearly visible to users.

[Translation]

PROs in Railways

5935. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding filling up of posts of Public Relation Officers in Railways; and

(b) whether these posts are required to be filled up through promotion or through U.P.S.C.?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Rules prescribe that the posts of Public Relations Officers should be filled up by promotion, failing which by direct recruitment. For promotion, Group 'C' staff of Public Relations Organisation fulfilling certain service conditions are eligible. For direct recruitment, persons satisfying certain conditions of educational qualifications, age limits and experience are eligible. For filling up of the posts by direct recruitment, the Union Public Service Commission is required to be consulted.

Link Between Bhiwadi with Jaipur-Delhi-Ahmedabad Line

5936. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Bhiwadi with Jaipur-Delhi-Ahmedabad broad-gauge line in order to promote industrial development in Bhiwadi; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A survey for a new line from Khurja to Rohtak via Palwal-Bhiwadi-Rewari has been taken up. Further action would depend upon the results of the survey and availability of resources.

Funds to Agriculture Sector

5937. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government
propose to spend a large share of funds
allocated for agriculture sector on
horticulture during the Eighth Five Year
Plan so as to increase the export of
agricultural products; and

(b) if so, the percentage of allocated
funds proposed to be spent increase the
limited agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) An outlay of Rs.
1,000 crores out of a total of Rs. 7400
crores meant for agriculture sector, is
allocated to horticultural programmes in
the Eighth Plan. The schemes being
implemented for boosting the production
of various crops would also lead to
increase in exports.

(b) Almost 93% of the total Eighth
Plan outlay for agriculture is earmarked
for increasing agricultural production.

[English]

National Monuments

5938. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments/
sites/temples declared as national
monuments so far by the Archaeological
Survey of India in each State;

(b) the amount of funds utilised for
maintenance and repair of these national

monuments/temples during 1993-94 in
each State; and

(c) the number of monuments which
are under consideration for declaration
as national monuments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDU-
CATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-
TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The number
of monuments/sites/temples declared as
national monuments, Statewise, by the
Archaeological Survey of India is given
in the attached *statement*.

(b) Details of funds utilized for
maintenance and conservation of these
national monuments are being collected
and will be placed on the Table of the
House.

(c) Forty-Eight monuments located
in different States are under consideration
for declaration as national monuments.

STATEMENT

*Statewise number of monuments/sites/
temples protected as on 31.12.1993*

States/Union Territories	Number of Monuments/Sites
Andhra Pradesh	134
Assam	19
Arunachal Pradesh	5
Bihar	77
Delhi	166
Daman & Diu (U.T.)	10
Goa	25
Gujarat	199
Haryana	88

States/Union Territories	Number of Monuments/Sites
Himachal Pradesh	35
Jammu & Kashmir	63
Karnataka	503
Kerala	28
Madhya Pradesh	325
Maharashtra	284
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	8
Nagaland	4
Orissa	69
Pondicherry (U.T.)	8
Punjab	24
Rajasthan	151
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	403
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	783
West Bengal	113

[Translation]

Theft of coal from wagons

5939. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about theft of coal from wagons en-route while being sent to Gujarat State Electricity Power Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No such case has been reported in the recent past.

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

Aerial seeding

5940. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aerial seeding sprayed by the Government before the last monsoon;

(b) whether most of the seeds sown by air spray are flushed away with the rainy water;

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to bring some improvements in the procedure of spraying seeds;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State-wise details of the aerial seeding operations conducted under the Aerial Seeding scheme during the period 1988-89 to 1993-94 is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(b) to (e). Aerial seeding is best suited to sites which are inaccessible, rugged terrain like ravines, hills and large stretches of barren wastes where plantation by conventional methods on a large scale is not possible. Rain water is likely

to have some effect on the seeds aerially sprayed. However, under the scheme, there is provision for soil working as also pelletisation of the seeds which minimises the adverse effect of rain water on seeds that are aerially sprayed.

STATEMENT

Details of the aerial seeding operations conducted by the State Governments during 1988-89 to 1993-94

(Area covered in ha.)

S. No.	State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
		Area covered	Area covered	Area covered	Area covered	Area covered	Area covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	6500.00	4000.00	—	5000.00	—
2.	Haryana	—	—	1000.00	—	—	—
3.	Karnataka	—	1200.00	3000.00	3742.00	—	—
4.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3000.00	—	5375.00	3820.00	—
6.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rajasthan	—	—	2510.00	4000.00	—	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	7500.00	15000.00	18000.00	18500.00	10000.00
9.	West Bengal	—	566.00	1066.00	1000.00	—	—
Total :		1000.00	18766.00	26576.00	32117.00	27320.00	10000.00

[English]

Assistance to Schools of Chandigarh

5941. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh Union Territory Administration provides financial and other assistance to non-government

schools and colleges in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided during each of the last three years, institution-wise?

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

Admission in law faculty of Delhi University

5942. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Law of the Jungle in Law Faculty" appearing in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated April 8, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government have looked into the alleged irregularities in admission in the Law Faculty of Delhi University;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to prevent such recurrence in future?

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

(b) to (d). The comments of the University of Delhi have been called for on the allegations made in the newspaper and any further action in the matter would be possible after these comments are available.

Rest Houses in Uttar Pradesh

5943. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Railway stations in Uttar Pradesh at which rest houses have been constructed during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) the names of the Railway stations in the State where such facility is proposed to be provided during the year 1994-95?

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

(b) Works of provision/augmentation of the rest house facility at Allahabad and Chitrakut Dham Karvi have been taken up.

Ambalapuzha Over Bridge

5944. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Ambalapuzha over bridge is going as per schedule; and

(b) the escalated cost of the project?

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

(b) It is a part of Alleppey-Kayamkulam project whose escalated cost of completion is estimated at Rs. 59.09 cr. of which the bridge cost will be Rs. 4.38 crs.

[Translation]

Sugar Development Fund

5945. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Sugar Mills from Sugar Development Fund during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether this assistance have been fully utilised by Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh and other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI): (a) The financial assistance provided to the Sugar Mills from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) during the last three years, State-wise is given in the *Statements-I* and II attached.

(b) and (c). No State-wise targets of utilisation of the Fund are fixed. The utilisation depends upon the applications received from various States.

STATEMENT I

Statewise/Yearwise position of sanctions/disbursements of loans from the sugar development fund for modernisations/rehabilitation during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
		No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2190.00	500.00	1	690.76	2035.38	2	738.68	1084.06
2.	Bihar	1	400.00	200.00	—	—	200.00	1	387.00	—
3.	Gujarat	1	530.40	364.00	2	847.76	530.40	—	—	236.00
4.	Karnataka	1	386.58	—	1	747.60	386.58	—	—	805.10
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	90.375	2	427.71	90.375	—	—	373.76
6.	Maharashtra	8	3190.77	1404.50	1	466.30	2209.37	5	2513.202	2008.03
7.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	5	3078.42	1133.60	—	—	1192.41
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14	6659.69	1354.00	3	660.00	2692.67	2	1112.60	1667.07
10.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	767.264	383.632
Total :		29	13357.44	3912.875	15	6918.55	9278.375	11	5518.746	7750.062

STATEMENT II

Statewise/Yearwise position of sanctions/disbursements of loans from the Sugar Development Fund for cane development during the last three years

		1991-92				1992-93				1993-94			
Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	134.48	87.94	1	270.45	144.87	2	537.35	172.44			
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.18
4.	Gujarat	2	46.16	—	—	—	12.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	1	239.45	65.96	2	464.64	386.74	1	269.45	488.06			
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	81.74	—	—	75.57			
7.	Maharashtra	4	361.85	330.37	4	738.54	325.52	12	2781.13	1480.47			
8.	Punjab	1	229.82	93.24	4	960.80	265.98	1	267.773	378.32			
9.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Rajasthan	1	404.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Tamil Nadu	4	687.17	184.51	2	593.74	73.44	1	274.48	459.46			
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5	708.81	191.63	1	125.19	196.54	—	—	296.92			

Sl. No.	Name of State	1991-92				1992-93				1993-94			
		No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
13.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	259.65	130.95	—	—	—
14.	Haryana	—	—	85.89	2	374.46	39.05	4	676.29	270.44	—	—	—
15.	Goa	—	—	—	1	88.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	West Bengal	1	287.55	—	—	—	132.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		21	3099.86	1039.54	17	3616.26	1658.67	22	5066.123	3777.81	—	—	—

[English]

N.C.E.R.T. Books**Railway Week**

5946. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways have observed Railway Week from April 10 to 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the purpose and objective thereof;

(c) whether some special programmes for travelling public have been launched during this week; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the utility for observing Railway Week?

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

(b) Railway Week is observed every year to commemorate the advent of Railways in India, to promote a sense of belonging and esprit de corps amongst Railway employees and to enhance their sense of public service. During the Railway Week Celebrations, the outstanding and meritorious work of Railway Officers and staff is recognised by grant of awards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c).

5947. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether some errors in the publication of NCERT books have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether those mistakes have been rectified on reprinting;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). As per information given by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the Council takes every care to see that the manuscripts of NCERT textbooks of which are sent for publication are free from mistakes of any kind. However, despite all the care, mistakes due to printing errors and information becoming outdated, do occur sometimes. The factual mistakes in NCERT textbooks noticed during the last three years are:

- (i) In the Hindi version textbook titled 'Hamara Shasan Kaise Chalta Hai' for class-X, there is a discrepancy regarding the year in which the Group of 77 was set up (1961 in one page and 1964 on another).
- (ii) In the Hindi version textbook titled 'Sarkar ke Ang' for class-XI men-

tions Madhya Pradesh as one of the States with a bicameral legislature. The NCERT has decided to correct this statement in the next edition.

However, immediately after publication of its textbooks, the NCERT reviewed the textbooks with the help of experts and school teachers. Generally, the NCERT textbooks are reprinted every year and mistakes are corrected in the reprint version. In case a textbook has become outdated, the NCERT take steps to get it rewritten to ensure that the revised version conforms to the most updated information. In case of difficulty to bring out a new textbook within a short period, the NCERT brings out supplements which it makes available to the schools using NCERT textbooks.

World Bank Loan for Railway Projects

5948. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently sought a loan from the World Bank for execution of some Capital Intensive Projects of the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the projects for which the loan has been sought and the amount of the loan;

(c) whether credit for execution of the projects was not available within the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the conditionalities likely to be attached with the World Bank loan; and

(f) the time by which the formalities with regard to the World Bank loan are likely to be completed and the execution of the projects started?

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

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

New Device to check Vehicular Pollution

5949. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new device to check vehicle pollution has been developed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trials have been carried out to ascertain commercial utilisation of the device;

(d) if so, the conclusions derived therefrom; and

(e) whether any further work is being done in this field and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has developed a catalytic converter for reducing emissions such as carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrocarbons (HC) from petrol driven vehicles. The

salient features of this technology are as follows:

- (i) Oxidative catalyst coated on ceramic honeycomb supports.
- (ii) Housed in non-corrosive insulated metallic casing.
- (iii) Oxidation of CO and HC emission around 50 to 60 per cent at warm idling condition of the engine.
- (iv) Lead poison tolerant
- (v) Converter can be attached to the exhaust manifold with pressure drop within the tolerance of the engine.

(c) Trial runs using 15 catalytic converters have been conducted in the laboratory and in the field for emission performance.

(d) Results of these trial runs suggest that this technology can be used for reducing emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons by upto 50% subject to optimal maintenance of vehicles.

(e) Further improvements of the existing technology to enhance the efficiency of the catalytic converter are in progress at the Institute.

Appointment of Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

5950. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4022 on April 19, 1994 and state;

(a) the details of academic and professional qualifications which were considered sufficient at the time of initial recruitment of Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1981-82;

(b) when did the Board of Governors of KVS decided to change these qualifications;

(c) whether these are applicable retrospectively;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas extended any facilities to these Yoga Teachers for enabling them to acquire the desired qualifications;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the Yoga teaching scheme was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas purely on an experimental basis initially for a period of one year. Since the scheme was envisaged as temporary and experimental the essential qualifications prescribed were Matriculation/Higher Secondary with a practical knowledge and experience of Yoga training. The scheme was extended on yearly basis. The Board of Governor of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan in its 52nd meeting held on 27.12.88, decided to make the scheme a regular one. Considering Pay-scale prescribed for the post and duties assigned to the Yoga Teachers in the regular scheme and the

classes for which the Yoga teaching was extended, the following qualifications were prescribed:-

- (1) Graduation in any subject
- (2) Minimum 9 months to 1 year training in Yoga in a recognised institution.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). The competent authority accorded permission to Yoga Teachers for appearing in higher examinations even beyond the limit of 10% prescribed in Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan strictly for the purpose of enabling them to acquire higher qualifications by them.

Newsitem "Arakshan ke bavjood train se utarne kay karan railway par harjana"

5951. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Arakshan ke bavjood train se utarne kay karan railway par harjana" appeared in the "Jansatta" dated March 6, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the case was decided by the District Consumer Forum;

(d) if so, the salient features of the decision thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One passenger Shri Makhanlal Maheshwari was having confirmed reservation ex. Jabalpur to Morena in sleeper class coach (S-6) against Berth No. 3 by 1449 Dn. Mahakaushal Express dated 10.8.1992. He obstructed entry of the passengers boarding at Banda Railway Station. After the intervention of the GRP, Banda Station, the passengers could be accommodated and Shri Makhanlal Maheshwari, was detained by GRP, Banda.

(c) and (d). The decision of the Forum has not been communicated to Railway Administration till date.

(e) Does not arise.

CBSE Typewriting Test

5952. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) whether one question of twenty five marks was missing from the class XII typewriting (Hindi) examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in Delhi on March 5, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Examination Centres were told by the CBSE to prepare a question for twenty five marks on the spot;

(c) if so, whether any corrective measure has been taken by the Government in this direction to avoid the recurrence of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a), (b), (c) and (d). As per information given by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), one question of 25 marks was found missing from the question paper administered in Delhi in the case of practical examination in the subject of Typewriting (Hindi) conducted by the Board for Class XII students on 5.3.1994. When the discrepancy was brought to the notice of the Board, the examiners concerned at the Examination Centres were advised by the Board to prepare a question for 25 marks on the spot and the same was administered to the candidates. The discrepancy in the question took place due to a lapse on the part of the press at the printing stage.

2. The CBSE had decided to take appropriate action against the printer for this lapse.

3. For CBSE examinations, the printed question papers are received in sealed packets from the printers and immediately sent to the respective places for security storage and for delivery on the respective days of the examinations in the examination centers. In the interest of secrecy, the sealed packets received from the printers are not opened before distribution amongst the candidates in the examination centres.

Non-Government aided professional Institutions

5953. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN AND

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to affiliate the non-Government aided professional institutions to one of the Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). The Central Universities are autonomous organisations established through enactments of Parliament. Some of these Central Universities are empowered under their Acts and Statutes to admit to their privileges the colleges and institutions situated within their territorial jurisdiction.

Privatisation of Railway Manufacturing Unit

5954. SHRI TARA SINGH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was received by the Government to privatise the five Railway manufacturing units linking availability of a loan of \$ 300 million to the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal of the World Bank, views of the Finance Ministry and the reaction of the Railways thereto;

(c) the status of the proposal and performance of the said Public Sector Undertakings in question in terms of broad economic indicators by each undertakings;

(d) whether these undertakings are starved of orders and financial support and their installed capacity is under-utilised; and

(e) if so, the details of measures taken or proposed to revitalise, restructure and modernise them?

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

(b) The Bank had suggested that Indian Railways should take steps for separating the management of its five Production Units in order to improve their functioning and to make them self sufficient. Indian Railways had not found the suggestion feasible.

(c) The proposal was turned down. The installed capacities of all the five Production Units *i.e.* Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, Integral Coach Factory, Madras, Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala and Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore were utilised fully during the year 1993-94.

(d) The capacity of Integral Coach Factory, Madras and Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala may not be utilised fully during 1994-95 due to reduced requirement of coaches.

(e) Steps are being taken to provide alternate loads to utilise full capacities of coach manufacturing units. These units

have been reorganised to take up export orders and new activities.

Brain Drain

5955. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of talented persons *i.e.* highly qualified youths who are migrated from India to other countries in search of jobs every year and the percentage of such people who settled permanently there;

(b) whether the steps taken by Government have resulted to check brain drain;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to enact any law in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Some Indian scientists, engineers, medical graduates do migrate to other countries for higher studies/work abroad and some of them tend to stay back. But it has not been possible to maintain a record of such migrants and of those who permanently settled there. In order to attract such personnel back to the country, the Government have taken steps which include increase in Science and Technology outlays, creation of new Scientific Departments/Organisations, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to Science & Technology Institutions, temporary

placement of Scientists and Technologists under the Scientists' Pool etc.

[Translation]

Model Cooperative Laws

5956. SHRI SANTOSH
KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI MANABENDRA
SHAH:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to implement model cooperative laws in all the Cooperative Institutions of the country is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission constituted a committee under the chairmanship of a late Chaudhary Brahm Perkash to consider and finalise a 'Model State Cooperative Societies Bill'. The Committee submitted its report recommending, *inter-alia*, a 'Model Cooperative Act' intended for the guidance of the States. The provisions of the 'Model Act' aim at giving genuine character to cooperatives, minimising Government control and interference and enable cooperatives to develop self-reliance and to remove restrictive provisions in cooperative laws.

As "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject and action in this regard is to be taken by the State Governments, the Report of the Committee has been forwarded to all State Governments/UT Administrations for amendment in their respective cooperative societies Acts. However, it has been also decided to reformulate Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 on the lines of the Model Act.

[English]

Sugar Units in Karnataka

5957. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA
RAO:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for setting up of Sugar Mills in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). As on 31.3.1994, 64 proposals have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar mills in the State of Karnataka. Out of these 5 letters of intent have been issued in March, 1994 by the Department of Industrial Development.

[Translation]

Production of Pashmina Wool

5958. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Pashmina
wool during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of rare
quality of Pashmina wool is in crisis due
to severe drought, could and deficiency
of fodder in the Chayang snow desert
area of Ladakh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) Information is being
collected from State of J&K and will be
placed on Table of Sabha.

(b) and (c). Pashmina goats
especially young kids and lambs were
threatened due to prolonged drought and
snow fall in Chengthang desert. However
the production of Pashmina is not likely
to be affected seriously.

(d) Government of J&K has provided
feed and fodder to breeders at subsidized
rates. Sufficient stocks have been kept
for meeting any emergency.

Eve-teasing

5959. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of rape
and eve-teasing that have come to the
notice of the National Women
Commission after the incident of
December 6, 1992;

(b) whether such incidents have
been investigated/been investigated by
the Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI): (a) 23 such cases came
to the notice of the Commission after
6.12.92.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). All the complaints have
been taken up with the appropriate
authorities by the Commission as
stipulated under Section 10(1)(f) of the
NCW Act. Out of these, in 3 cases, the
Commission has carried out detailed
investigations viz. the case of alleged
atrocities reported from Saharanpur, Uttar
Pradesh (case of Usha Dhiman); the
case of alleged gang-rape of woman by
Police in village Jaishankarpur, Orissa;
and the case of alleged atrocities on a
Harijan woman in village Bopass, Haryana.
In the Saharanpur case, the concerned
officials have been suspended and
prosecutions launched and in
Jaishankarpur, the Government of Orissa
has appointed a Judicial Commission of
Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry
Act, 1952. The other cases are under
various stages of prosecution and
investigation.

Environment and Forest Projects

5960. SHRI RAM KRIPAL
YADAV:

SHRI PREM CHAND
RAM:

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

(a) the details of the Centrally assisted projects regarding improvement in environment and development of forests introduced in Bihar during the last three years;

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

(c) the financial assistance given by the Union Government for this purpose; and

(d) the details of the proposed projects to be taken up in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The details of the Centrally assisted projects regarding improvement in environment and development of forest introduced in Bihar during the last three years and financial assistance given for this purpose are given in the *Statement* attached. The projects are making satisfactory progress.

(d) The projects are continuing in nature.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. Name of the Scheme No.	Broad Objective	Extent of funding by Government of India	Status	Amount Released during the last three years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94
1. National Parks and Sanctuaries	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	100%	Ongoing	28.15
2. Eco-development Around National Parks and Sanctuaries	Provide alternative sustenance to communities living on fringes of National Parks	100% NR 50% R	Ongoing	69.11
3. Project Elephant	To ensure long term survival of elephants	100% NR 50% R	Ongoing	23.50
4. Project Tiger	To ensure viable population of tigers	100% NR 50% R	Ongoing	139.07
5. Conservation of the Kabar Lake	To implement the Management action plan of Kabar Lake	100%	Ongoing	31.36
6. Modern Forest Fire Control Methods Scheme	Controlling forest fires to protect and conserve forests	100%	Ongoing	6.00

7. Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in regeneration of degraded forests	Improving biomass resource base in degraded forests	100%	Ongoing	53.63
8. Paryavarana Vahini Scheme	Create environmental awareness through active participation of public	100%	Ongoing	1.75
9. Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Scheme	Augmenting supply of fuelwood and fodder in identified fuelwood deficit districts	50%	Ongoing	856.01
10. Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants	Raising of Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants	100%	Ongoing	189.88
11. Seed Development Scheme	Development infrastructure for quality seed	100%	Ongoing	6.00
12. Ganga Action Plan	Pollution abatement of river Ganga in 5 Towns in Bihar	100%	Ongoing	1581.00
13. Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme	Promote afforestation and Eco-Development	100%	Ongoing	41.20

Note: R—Recurring
NR— Non Recurring

[English]

Essential Commodities

5961. SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:
SHRIMATI VASUN-
DHARA RAJE:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA
SADUL:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the prices of the essential commodities including edible oils have increased during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control these prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index Numbers of essential commodities and their percentage variation during the months January, 1994, February, 1994 and March, 1994 are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) The Government has been taking appropriate measures on regular basis for containing the prices of essential commodities like setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee on Monitoring the Prices, availability and forecasting of selected essential commodities, reduction of the stock holding limits of producers, manufacturers and dealers of oil seeds and oils by 50%, intensified action against the hoarders, black marketeers and those indulging in unfair trade practices and strengthening of Public Distribution System. With a view to augmenting the supplies and controlling the prices, the import of sugar, cotton and palmolein have been put under Open General Licence (OGL).

STATEMENT

Wholesale price index numbers and their percentage variation of selected essential commodities during the months of Jan. 1994, Feb. 94 & Mar. 1994.

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index numbers (Base 1981-82 = 100)			Monthly Percentage variation			
	Weight in WPI	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994 Jan. 1994	Mar. 94 Feb. 94	Mar. 94 Jan. 94
Rice	3.69	265.6	269.2	268.6	+ 1.4	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Wheat	2.25	261.3	283.7	281.4	+ 8.6	- 0.8	+ 7.7
Gram	0.41	406	419.1	367.7	+ 3.1	- 12.3	- 9.6

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index numbers (Base 1981-82 = 100)			Monthly Percentage variation			
	Weight in WPI	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994 Jan. 1994	Mar. 94 Feb. 94	Mar. 94 Jan. 94
Arhar	0.27	346.2	335.1	333.9	- 3.2	- 0.4	- 3.6
Potatoes	0.47	258.2	205.6	210.3	- 20.4	+ 2.3	- 18.6
Onions	0.16	460.7	306.9	257.2	- 33.4	- 16.2	- 44.2
Tea	0.56	364.4	364.7	362.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.5
Sugar	2.01	214.9	226.3	227.7	+ 5.3	+ 0.6	+ 6.0
Salt	0.04	236.5	236.5	236.5	Steady	Steady	Steady
Vanaspati	0.52	238.3	237.6	238.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Mustard oil	0.28	222.3	214.0	210.5	- 3.7	- 1.6	- 5.3
Groundnut oil	0.53	227.4	226.5	228.9	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
All Commodities	100.00	252.7	252.9	255.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.1

District Consumer Forums

5962. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in the country where district consumer forums have not been constituted so far, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to set up consumer forum in each district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). As per the available information 455 District Forums have been constituted and are functioning all over the country. In certain newly-constituted Districts, the Forums are yet to be constituted. The names of the districts are not available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Retiring Room Facilities

5963. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(FEROZEPUR):

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided retiring room and medical facilities at Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the number of such stations, state-wise and division-wise; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to provide retiring room and medical facilities at all Railway Stations?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the number of retiring rooms State-wise and

Division-wise are given in the *Statement* attached.

Retiring rooms are provided at all the major and important stations. The need for provision of retiring room is reviewed from time to time and where it is found justified the proposals are included in the Works Programme and these are constructed subject to availability of funds. As regards medical facilities, First Aid Boxes with essential medicines have been provided on all the Railway Stations which can be used for attending to the patients in emergency. For serious cases services of Railway Doctors can also be made available on prescribed charges.

STATEMENT

Number of Retiring rooms State-wise

Andhra Pradesh	—	41
Assam	—	21
Bihar	—	49
Chandigarh	—	1
Delhi	—	3
Gujarat	—	23
Goa	—	2
Haryana	—	3
Himachal Pradesh	—	4
Kerala	—	13
Karnataka	—	23
Madhya Pradesh	—	25
Maharashtra	—	26
Ngaland	—	1
Manipur	—	1
Orissa	—	11

233 <i>Written Answers</i>	VAISAKHA 13, 1916 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 234
Punjab	—	7
Pondicherry	—	1
Rajasthan	—	17
Tamil Nadu	—	43
Tripura	—	2
Uttar Pradesh	—	70
West Bengal	—	32
		419

Number of Retiring rooms Division-wise

	Division	Stations
Central Railway	Bombay	2
	Bhopal	6
	Bhusawal	8
	Jabalpur	6
	Jhansi	9
	Nagpur	4
	Solapur	5
	7	40
Eastern Railway	Howrah	6
	Sealdah	6
	Asansol	7
	Dhanbad	3
	Danapur	6
	Mughalsarai	4
	Malda Town	4
	7	36
Northern Railway	Allahabad	8
	Lucknow	8
	Moradabad	10

	Division		Stations
	Delhi	—	4
	Ambala	—	7
	Firozepur	—	7
	Jodhpur	—	4
	Bikaner	—	5
	8		53
North Eastern Railway	Izatnagar	—	7
	Lucknow	—	17
	Varanasi	—	12
	Sonpur	—	8
	Smastipur	—	17
	5		61
N.F. Railway	Alipurduar	—	10
	Lumding	—	14
	katihar	—	7
	Tinsukia	—	4
	4		35
Southern Railway	Madras	—	6
	Bangalore	—	1
	Palghat	—	16
	Tiruchy	—	14
	Madurai	—	12
	Mysore	—	8

	Division		Stations
	Trivendrum	—	10
	7		67
South Central Railway	Secunderabad	—	7
	Hyderabad	—	6
	Vijayawad	—	19
	Hubli	—	11
	Guntakal	—	11
	5		54
South Eastern Railway	Kharagpur	—	3
	Adra	—	6
	Chakradharpur	—	4
	Khurda Road	—	7
	Waltair	—	2
	Nagpur	—	4
	Bilaspur	—	5
	Sambalpur	—	2
	8		33
Western Railway	Bombay	—	3
	Vadodara	—	7
	Ratlam	—	6
	Kota	—	4
	Jaipur	—	2
	Ajmer	—	7
	Rajkot	—	6
	Bhavnagar	—	5
	8		40

*[English]***Production of Sugar**

5964. SHRI S.M. LALJAN
BASHA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the potential of sugar production in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of sugar mills proposed to be set up with the existing availability of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not conducted any study on the potential of sugar production in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) During the sugar year 1993-94 (October-September), 15 letters of intent have been issued in the State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of new sugar factories based on existing availability of sugarcane and potential for development of sugarcane.

*[Translation]***Travelling on Roofs of Trains**

5965. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers died while travelling on the roofs of trains in each zone and particularly in Bihar during the last six months; and

(b) the action taken to curb such travelling?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Five cases of persons killed due to roof travelling have been reported only from Northern Railway.

(b) Measures to prevent and discourage travelling on roofs of trains include exhibition of notices and posters at station premises, announcements through public address system at important Railway stations highlighting the dangers of roof travelling, checks by TTEs and prosecution by RPF/GRP of offenders detected during raids/checks. Capacity is also augmented to the extent possible by providing additional coaches or running additional trains when there is extra demand for accommodation on trains during festivals etc.

*[English]***Coconut Production**

5966. DR. K. V. R.
CHOWDARY:
DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total coconut production during 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that coconuts are highly contaminated with pesticides as per

findings of ICAR/Agricultural Ministry over last several years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the corrective steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Data for 1993-94 is not available. The latest statistics on production for 1992-93 is as follows:—

State	Production (Million nuts)
Andhra Pradesh	1081.8
Assam	103.2
Goa	113.0
Karnataka	1251.9
Kerala	5236.2
Maharashtra	131.0
Orissa	219.5
Tamil Nadu	2817.3
Tripura	4.9
West Bengal	285.1
A & N Islands	84.4
Lakshadweep	21.0
Pondicherry	26.1
Total :	11375.4

(b) and (c). ICAR under the Ministry of Agriculture has not made any findings on coconuts being highly contaminated with pesticides

[Translation]

Railway Quarters in Punjab

5967. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate number of quarters have been constructed for the Railway employees in Punjab;

(b) if not, the extent to which the number of quarters is less at present as compared to the requirement of the employees; and

(c) the time by which the requirement of quarters is likely to be met?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Further improvements to the housing satisfaction is a continuous process and works in this regard are taken up every year subject to availability of funds and relative needs at various stations.

[English]

Railway line in Kerala

5968. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for the construction of a hill Railway line from Ankamali to Achankovil in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to carry out a survey of this line;

(c) whether the Railway Implementation Committee for the new Railway lines has suggested the source of funds for its construction; and

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

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Double Line

5969. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of laying double line between Chhapra and Odihyar has not been completed by the Government so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no such work. Perhaps the reference is about gauge conversion work between Aunrihar and Chhapra.

(b) The gauge conversion work is progressing well and is targetted for completion in December, 1995.

(c) Funds/Permanent Way materials are being provided to suit this target.

Gauge conversion in Uttar Pradesh

5970. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the delay in gauge conversion of Shahganj Mau-Balia railway line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission for approval.

The work would be taken up once Planning Commission's approval is received. The time frame can be indicated only after the work is taken up.

Illegal felling of trees

5971. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been heavy increase in the illegal felling of trees;

(b) whether wagons of goods train being used in the transportation thereof have recently been seized; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). No reports of large scale illegal felling of trees and seizure of wagons of goods train used in the transportation of forest produce have been received from the States.

The vehicles used for illegal transportation of timber and other forest produce when apprehended, are seized for confiscation proceedings under Indian Forest Act, 1927.

The details of the vehicles involved in illegal transportation of forest produce are maintained at Divisional level in the States and Union Territories concerned.

[English]

Railway Office

5972. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to shift the AEN(I)'s office from Cuttack Railway station to Bhadrak Railway station in Khurda Road Division of the South Eastern Railway taken in 1992 has been communicated to the authorities; and

(b) if so, the details of the accommodations made and amount incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The decision to shift the AEN's office from Cuttack to Bhadrak was taken by the South Eastern Railway. After review, Ministry of Railways have decided to shift the Headquarters of AEN-I/Cuttack to Jaipur Keonjhar Road. No additional accommodation has been made at Bhadrak.

[Translation]

Doubling of Lines in Uttar Pradesh

5973. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail lines on which the work regarding their doubling is going on in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Rampur-Bareilly line.

(b) By 1995-96.

(c) Rs. 45.88 crores.

Consumption of Sugar

5974. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant increase in the domestic consumption of sugar; and

(b) if so, the per capita sugar consumption during the last three years?

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

(b) The per capita sugar consumption during the last three years is as under:—

Sugar Year	Estimated per capita consumption (Kgs/Annum)
1990-91	12.7
1991-92	13.0
1992-93(P)	13.6

(P)—Provisional

[English]

Godowns of CWC in Andhra Pradesh

5975. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation in Andhra Pradesh are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the storage policy of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The capacity utilisation of Central Warehousing

Corporation's Warehouses in Andhra Pradesh was 92% as on 1.3.1994.

(c) Food Corporation of India is the main agency which provides the storage capacity for foodgrains. Besides constructing its own godowns, it hires storage capacity from other sources such as Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, State Governments and Private parties. The main functions of Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations are storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers and certain other commodities. The storage facilities at Taluka/block/village level are provided by the Co-operative under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments. The Government are alive to the need of coordination in management of storage requirements of Public Sector at particular locations and have set up a Central Storage Committee at the Centre and State Level Coordination Committees in the States to ensure that there is no overlapping or duplication of construction efforts at the same place by different agencies.

Stoppage at Mehsana

5976. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide stoppage of "Ashram Express" at Mehsana Station instead of Palanpur Junction in view of the importance of Mehsana in North Gujarat:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It will invite complaints from passengers of Palanpur.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

5977. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost fifty percent of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar have no buildings of their own and seventy five percent teachers have no Government residential accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons for neglecting the Navodaya Vidyalayas situated in the backward areas;

(c) whether all the Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been provided with buildings, residential accommodation and other facilities for teachers; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in all these matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) So far 34 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in Bihar including 6 opened during 1993-94. Works are in progress in 25 Vidyalayas out of which 18 Vidyalayas have shifted to their own

building where residential accommodation for staff has also been provided.

(b) No, Sir. All facilities have been provided uniformly in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas irrespective of their locations.

(c) and (d). Navodaya Vidyalayas start functioning in temporary accommodation as soon as the same is provided by the concerned State Government. The construction work is taken up in phases at the permanent site, after land is transferred by the State Government to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, and subject to the availability of funds.

[English]

Pulses Cultivation

5978. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation of pulses at present;

(b) whether cultivation area of pulses has been increased as compared to previous years;

(c) if so, whether the production of pulses has been increased to same level as increase in the area of pulses cultivation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to increase the production of pulses and to bring more area under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARVIND NETAM): (a) The total area under cultivation of pulses in the country during 1993-94 (Likely) is about 23.72 million hectares.

(b) The rate of increase of area under cultivation of pulses during 1980-81 to 1992-93 was observed to be 0.13 per cent per annum.

(c) The rate of increase of production of pulses during 1980-81 to 1992-93 observed as 1.50 per cent per annum is higher than that of rate of increase of area under its cultivation i.e. 0.13 per cent per annum during the same period.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to encourage the farmers to raise the production of pulses, a centrally sponsored—National Pulses Development Project (NSDP) is being implemented. The incentives are being provided to the farmers in form of basic inputs like production and distribution of seeds, improved farm implements, sprinkler sets, *Rhizobium* culture micronutrients, front-line demonstrations by ICAR, general demonstrations by State Departments of Agriculture, etc.

University-Industry Interaction

5979. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATES-
WARA RAO:
SHRI M. V. V. S.
MURTHY:
SHRI SULTAN
SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI:

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

(a) whether a meeting on the University-Industry Interaction was held at Tirupati in March, 1994.

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the detail of the deliberation that took place in the said meeting; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the suggestions made in the said meeting?

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

New Education Programme

5980. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Ram Murthy Committee; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to consider these recommendations in the implementation of New Education Policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A *Statement* containing the gist of the main recommendations of the National Policy on Education (NPE) Review Committee under the chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti is attached.

(b) The Report of the NPE Review Committee was considered by the Central

Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting held on 9th March, 1991. A CABE Committee on Policy was constituted on 31st July, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri Janardhana Reddy, then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to examine the recommendations made by the NPE Review Committee. The Report of the CABE Committee on Policy was considered by the CABE which broadly endorsed the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and held that NPE, 1986 continued to provide a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education for a long time to come. However, the CABE recommended certain modifications in the Policy taking into account various developments and experience in the implementation of the Policy since its formulation in 1986. The Revised Policy Formulations were tabled in the House on 7th May, 1992. Subsequently, the revised Programme of Action, 1992 was also tabled in the House on 19th August, 1992.

STATEMENT

The gist of recommendations of National Policy on Education (NPE) Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti is as follows:

1. Constitutional directive for UEE (Article 45) to be enlarged to include ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education).
2. Government to examine scope for making UEE a fundamental right.
3. Non-formalisation of formal education in schools to be brought about, facilitate easier and cost-

effective UEE; the process to be implemented over a period of time.

4. ECCE to be organically linked with UEE.
5. A series of measures for women's education, including by attending to the problems outside education obstructing their access to, and retention in education.
6. Phased implementation of the common school system; equity and social justice to be brought to bear on meaningful strategies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other educationally backward sections; impact of incentive schemes for SCs/STs to be reviewed; an overall strategy of improving the educational environment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes to be evolved; specific budgeting for special component plan and tribal sub-plan to be introduced.
7. A fair deal to be meted out for educationally backward minorities; intensive area approach to be followed in implementing educational programmes for minorities; involvement for progressive voluntary organisations working amongst minorities for their educational development to be organised.
8. Meaningful monitoring arrangements for watching progress of educational measures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward sections and minorities to be established.

9. While NLM and mass campaigns may be continued, their impact to be studied and alternative strategies to be evolved; a new approach to proceed from basic developmental programmes for minorities to their adult literacy taking it as their felt-need which is not actually the case; in other words, adult literacy to be imparted on felt-need basis; alternative model like the Mahila Samakhya to be tried out for adult education; infrastructure in the rural areas available under other departments to be mobilised for adult education by coordination efforts on the initiative of the Department of Education.
10. Integrated courses of vocationalisation, to be introduced discontinuing separate stream of vocationalisation.
11. Involvement of the teacher and student community at the higher education level in community work as part of their academic activities; specifically this strategy to be utilized for improvement of school education, specially universalisation of elementary education.
12. Detailed impact study of thrust area schemes to be undertaken; updating of financial implications of backward committee report and early implementation of the report so that community polytechnics could be meaningfully pressed into the service of the rural people who are to be given vocational skills and adult literacy in the process.
13. A time bound programme for switch over to the regional languages medium at all levels of education; rationalisation of the national language institutions by giving them autonomous status wherever it has not been given; even implementation of three languages formula to be brought about; a standard setting national level body for development and promotion of Sanskrit education to be established, universalisation of mother tongue instruction for all linguistic minorities to be ensured; measures for development of stateless language to be undertaken.
14. Primacy to be assured by the Education Department in educational content development in terms of culture, value and youth components; education technology programme to be implemented meticulously keeping in view the uneven classroom situation in the country and priority need of resources for UEE.
15. A commission for bringing about examination reforms on an orderly basis to be established; examination reform to be implemented on a package basis along with semester system, modularisation and flexible entries and exit into formal school system for the students, with the facility of staggered credit acquisition.
16. Decentralisation of planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring at all levels including at the university, faculty, teacher levels.
17. Basic changes to be introduced in teacher education programmes,

- particularly keeping in view the need for provision of teachers in large scale for primary education; development of internship model of teacher training.
18. Disaggregated target setting for educational development; and programming on that basis.
 19. Educational complexes to be established on pilot basis for decentralised school management and improvement.
 20. Involvement of academics at the Central and State level more significantly in decision-making processes.
 21. Significant but careful involvement of voluntary agencies in educational programme, ensuring transparency in their operations.
 22. Cooperation and convergence of services from the level of Ministry down to the grass-roots.
 23. Raising of internal resources for education by enhancement of fees for higher education with concessions and scholarships for the weaker sections amongst them; institution of loan facilities; involvement of term-lending institutions for development of educational infrastructure; rationalisation of scholarship schemes; above all else, substantial enhancement of allocations for education as percentage of GNP including by scrutiny of the adequacy of even the 6% norm as recommended from the days of Kothary Commission.
 24. Establishment of grievance redressal machinery to tackle the problems of teachers and students with reference to the report of the Law Commission; students to exercise their right of dissent in democratic means; involvement of teachers and students in decision-making process inside and outside the academic world.
 25. The future of the Navodaya Vidyalayas may be decided by the Government with reference to the following three alternatives.
 - (i) Limiting the number of schools to 261 already opened, and providing adequate resources for running them as originally envisaged in the Government decision giving approval for the scheme.
 - (ii) Transferring the scheme to the State sector and getting it implemented under the Andhra Model of residential schools under which fees are collected from the students on the basis of certain economic criteria.
 - (iii) The scheme itself to be transformed into Navodaya Vidyalaya Programme of broad-based talent nurturing and pace-setting.

Regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis

5981. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noticed any achievement on implementing the scheme "Association of Scheduled Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the first two years of implementation of the scheme i.e. 1992-93 and 1993-94, Ministry have given clearance to 19 projects in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The total amount released for these projects is Rs. 1,86,93,700/- and the area to be covered for regeneration of degraded forests is 7781 hectares, benefiting 5009 families of tribals and rural poor.

AC Sleeper Car with Himachal Express

5982. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation for attaching AC Sleeper Car/AC Chair Car with the *Himachal Express* running between Delhi and Una (H.P.); and

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

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

(b) Examined but not found feasible due to shortage of A.C. Coaches.

Suburban Transportation System

5983. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the potential of railway property development to finance suburban transportation system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the suburban transportation system that is likely to be taken up under this scheme of financing by the South Central Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. No such Study has been conducted.

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

[Translation]

Retrenchment of Employees

5984. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to purchase less number of wagons during 1994-95 as compared to 1993-94;

(b) if so, whether it will result in the retrenchment of the employees engaged in the industry; and

(c) whether any scheme has been evolved by the Government to avoid the retrenchment of the employees?

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

(b) It has been ascertained from
Industry Ministry that there is no retrench-
ment of employees in Public Sector
wagon building units. No intimation has
been received with regard to employees
of the units in the Private Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Japanese Communication Techno-
logy to Indira Gandhi National
Open University**

5986. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state:

(a) whether an extremely modern
facility in communication technology un-
der the grant-in-aid from Japan is likely
to be established at the campus of the
Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived
from this facility in the dissemination of
education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c).
Yes, Sir. According to the information
furnished by the Indira Gandhi National

Open University, the project "Improvement
of Educational Media Production Facilities
of IGNOU" is being funded by the Japan
International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
of the Government of Japan with a total
outlay of about Rs. 47 crores. The
project mainly consists of construction of
two audio/ video studios and associated
technical areas and also equipping them
with very modern production equipments.
The project will strengthen the capability
of the University in production of better
quality educational video/audio
programmes and thus help in the wider
dissemination of education throughout
the country.

[Translation]

**Hostel Facility in Kendriya
Vidyalyaya**

5987. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minis-
ter of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalyayas
are having the hostel facility for students;

(b) if so, the details of the schools
which are having this facility State-wise;

(c) whether this facility is also
provided to the teachers, lady teachers
and other employees of these schools;
and

(d) if so, the details in this regard
State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDU-
CATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CUL-

TURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Only the following Kendriya Vidyalayas are having hostel facilities:

Sl. No.	State	Name of K.V.
1.	Bihar	Jawahar Nagar
2.	Haryana	Jhajjar
3.	Karnataka	ASC, Bangalore
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Pachmarhi
5.	Maharashtra	Kirkee, Pune, VSN, Nagpur
6.	Punjab	1. No. 1, Ferozepur Cantt. 2. No.1, Jalandhar Cantt.
7.	Tamil Nadu	I.I.T., Madras
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1. V.K.V. Ghaziabad 2. Lansdown
9.	Delhi	No.1 Delhi Cantt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Three Language Formula

5988. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States are implementing Three Language Formula in respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). All the States, except Tamil Nadu have accepted the Three Language Formula in principle. The role of the Central Government in the matter of implementation of the Three Language Formula is recommendatory. The State Governments have been urged from time to time, to take effective steps for expeditious and faithful implementation of the Three Language Formula.

National Seeds Project Phase-III

5989. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which World Bank assisted National Seeds Project, Phase-III was launched in the country;

(b) the names of the States where such project is being implemented along with the ongoing programmes under the project;

(c) the main objectives of the aforesaid project;

(d) the progress made in this regard till date, State-wise; and

(e) the programmes that are going to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL

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

(a) National Seeds Project Phase-III has been launched at a total cost of Rs. 236.01 crores with the World Bank assistance of US \$150 million in March, 1990.

(b) There are 12 participating States where the Project is being implemented, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under the project, besides providing assistance to Seeds Corporations of these 12 States to improve their working efficiency, the strengthening of Seed Certification Agencies of these States (except West Bengal where there is no Agency) have been envisaged.

(c) The main objectives of the NSP-III are as follows:

(i) To assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availabilities of certified/quality seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable prices ; (ii) To improve the

working efficiency of the National and State level public sector seed corporations so as to make them economically viable; and (iii) To provide facilities for the growth of private seed industry through adequate institutional finance.

(d) The details are given in the attached *Statement*.

(e) The programmes to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh under NSP-III are as follows:

- (i) Restructuring of Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation making it financially self-reliant and profitable organisation. Funds amounting to Rs. 376 lakhs have been released to the Corporation to implement Agreed Action Plan.
- (ii) Strengthening of State Seed Certification Agency by developing infrastructural facilities. Funds amounting to Rs. 110 lakhs have been released to the Agency for the purpose.

STATEMENT

National Seeds Project-III Progress of Implementation

State	Progress
(A) State Seed Corporation	
Phase-I 1) Andhra Pradesh	The agreed Action Plans of these Corporations have been finalised and are at various stages of implementation. Necessary funds under the project have been released to these organisations.
2) Gujarat	
3) Uttar Pradesh	

State	Progress
Phase-II 1) Assam	In case of Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the diagnostic studies have been completed with the finalisation of Agreed Action Plan and implementation process has been initiated. Necessary funds under the project have been released to these Corporations. In case of Assam and Madhya Pradesh, the diagnostic studies have been completed.
2) Karnataka	
3) Madhya Pradesh	
4) Maharashtra	
5) West Bengal	
Phase-III 1) Haryana	For Haryana and Orissa the Operating Consultants have already been selected and appointed. In case of Rajasthan and Bihar, the preliminary process has been initiated for the selection of the Operating Consultants for undertaking diagnostic study of these Corporations.
2) Orissa	
3) Bihar	
4) Rajasthan	

(B) State Seed Certification Agencies

1) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and U.P.	The State Certification Agencies of these States have already been taken up for strengthening their quality control infrastructure and funds under the Project have been released.
2) Bihar and Rajasthan	The proposals of these Agencies are being updated by the respective Agencies.

Over Bridge at Jaraikela Station

5990. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that two tribal ladies were over run by Geetanzali Express at Jaraikela Railway station;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of victims;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to construct an over bridge at the station; and

(d) if so, the amount provided for such construction and the time limit for the completion of the construction work?

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

(b) The payment of compensation to the dependents of the victims of this mishap does not arise as the incident is not covered by the provisions of Section 124 of Railways Act 1989.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Rice Development

5991. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN
SINGH:
SHRI BRAHMANAND
MANDAL:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Programme for Rice Development is being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the districts where this programme is presently being implemented;

(c) the achievements made after the implementation of this programme in each State;

(d) the funds allotted during 1993-94 and 1994-95 under the programme to each State;

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend it to more districts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) implemented during 1990-91 to 1993-94 is being modified. From 1994-95, the modified scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-RICE) is proposed to be implemented in identified blocks in the states of Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa & in UT of Pondicherry.

(c) The achievements made in terms of rice yields, in the states covered after the implementation of IPRD are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(d) Fund allocated during 1993-94 as GOI share to the states covered under the programme are given in the attached *Statement-II*. For 1994-95 the allocation of funds depends on the physical programme being taken up by the state subject to the norms laid down for implementation of ICDP-Rice.

(e) and (f). The modified ICDP-RICE is proposed to be implemented in the identified blocks in 16 states and UT of Pondicherry.

STATEMENT-I*Statewise average rice yields**(Rice yield in Kg/ha)*

States	Average triennium ending 1989-90/ 1990-91*	Average triennium ending 1992-93
1. Andhra Pradesh	2379	2469
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1147*	1095@
3. Assam	1124	1286
4. Bihar	1107	937
5. Goa	2347	2549@
6. Gujarat	1321	1337
7. Haryana	2501	2729
8. Himachal Pradesh	977	1306
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1936	2226
10. Karnataka	1973	2217
11. Kerala	1770	2006
12. Madhya Pradesh	901	1085
13. Maharashtra	1507	1488
14. Manipur	1634*	1968@
15. Meghalaya	1053*	1163@
16. Mizoram	1141*	1326@
17. Nagaland	1148*	1277@
18. Orissa	1183	1375
19. Punjab	3156	3380

States	Average triennium ending 1989-90/ 1990-91*	Average triennium ending 1992-93
20. Tamil Nadu	2944	3005
21. Tripura	1689	1830 @
22. Uttar Pradesh	1619	1796
23. West Bengal	1840	2053
24. Pondicherry	2327	2498 @

* For triennium ending 1990-91 prior to implementation of IPRD.

@ average of two years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

STATEMENT-II

Fund allocation to State (as central share) under IPRD & ICDP-RICE

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Funds allocated under IPRD for 1993-94	Funds allocated under ICDP-RICE for 1994-95
Andhra Pradesh	846.340	X
Arunachal Pradesh	9.667	X
Assam	141.483	X
Bihar	524.224	X
Goa	6.578	X
Gujarat	119.543	Covered under ICDP-coarse cereals
Haryana	258.692	Covered under ICDP-Wheat
Himachal Pradesh	20.882	Covered under ICDP-Wheat
Jammu & Kashmir	22.982	Covered under ICDP-Wheat
Kerala	150.632	X
Karnataka	166.854	Covered under ICDP coarse cereals
Madhya Pradesh	390.926	X
Maharashtra	323.807	Covered under ICDP Coarse cereals

States	Funds allocated under IPRD 1993-94	Funds allocated under ICDP-RICE for 1994-95
Manipur	12.892	X
Meghalaya	7.485	X
Mizoram	19.516	X
Nagaland	22.831	X
Orissa	228.889	X
Tripura	28.129	X
Tamil Nadu	571.233	X
Punjab	479.640	Covered under ICDP-Wheat
Pondicherry	14.10	X
Uttar Pradesh	1043.429	X
West Bengal	219.064	X

X : Proposal/detailed information from States awaited.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion

5992. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of work completed regarding the conversion of Rewari-Hissar-Bhatinda railway line into broad gauge;

(b) whether there has been some delay in the work executed so far as per stipulated programme; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 60%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Direct Railway line between Bangalore and Chitradurga

5993. SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for constructing a direct railway line between Bangalore and Chitradurga;

(b) whether any allocation has been made during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(d) Does not arise.

Job-oriented Education

5994. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide employment to students on qualifying vocational courses either at Senior Secondary School level or at College level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c). Vocational Courses are being offered at the higher Secondary level under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education started with the objective of imparting employable skills to the students to enable them to take up wage or self employment. UGC has started a Scheme for introduction of some vocational courses at the first degree level from the forthcoming academic session.

Festival of India

5995. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the country where the next Festival of India is proposed to be held;

(b) the date fixed for organising the said festival; and

(c) the details of preparation made and the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The next Festival of India is proposed to be held in China.

(b) The Festival of India in China is scheduled to be inaugurated on May 9th, 1994 at Beijing.

(c) The components of the Festival—Performing Arts, Exhibitions, Fashion Show, Film Festival and Literary Seminar—have been finalised, implementing agencies identified and necessary preparatory action taken. The estimated expenditure for the Festival is approximately Rs. 3.5 crores.

Production of Lemon Fruits

5996. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are producing lemon fruits in the country;

(b) the total annual production of lemon fruits in each State during the last three years;

(c) the total consumption of lemon during above period; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost up the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Lemon is produced throughout the country. However the important States growing lemon are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No statistics is collected separately on lemon production. However, as per rough estimates the state-wise production during 1991-92 is given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) The entire lemon production is consumed in the country except for a

meagre quantity of processed lemon fruits which is exported;

(d) The Central Government is implementing a scheme on Integrated Development of Temperate, Tropical and Arid Zone fruits during 8th Plan period which includes lemon also. The important programmes are production of quality planting material through establishing nurseries both in private and public sector, area expansion, improving productivity through rejuvenation, demonstrations and training. In addition, National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance for post harvest handling of fruits which includes lemon also.

STATEMENT

Lemon Producing States	1991-92 Production in M.T.
1. Andhra Pradesh	15504
2. Arunachal Pradesh	517
3. Assam	15000
4. Bihar	168960 *
5. Gujarat	123000 *
6. Haryana	32630 *
7. Himachal Pradesh	7742 *
8. Jammu & Kashmir	16318 *
9. Karnataka	307979 *
10. Madhya Pradesh	26000**
11. Maharashtra	68848
12. Manipur	2200
13. Mizoram	1136
14. Nagaland	1860 *
15. Orissa	60400 *

Lemon Producing States	1991-92 Production in M.T.
16. Punjab	5665
17. Rajasthan	19545
18. Tamil Nadu	91674
19. Tripura	5350
20. Uttar Pradesh Hills	56000 *
21. Uttar Pradesh Plains	2003 *
22. Chandigarh	175 *
23. Delhi	160
24. Pondicherry	620

* Production figures of Citrus including lemon.

** Production figures of Lime.

Sale and Purchase of Girls

5997. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports regarding the latest sale and purchase of young girls in the World market;

(b) if so, whether such flesh trade in Hyderabad continues to flourish; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) and (b). Some reports have come to the notice of the Government regarding the

marriage of minor girls to over-aged ineligible men from the Middle East. Such girls predominantly appear to be from Hyderabad.

(c) Poverty and non-accessibility to skills and resources is the major reason for susceptibility to such exploitation. Therefore, the Department took up a programme in 1991-92 and 1992-93 to identify trained adolescent girls from such families in various skills and link them up with wage employment and self-employment through NGOs. At a total cost of Rs. 73.22 lakhs, 1,780 girls were trained in 32 projects in non-traditional trades like computer programming, secretarial practice, textile designing etc.

Instructions have also been issued to Immigration Authorities in the country to be vigilant while scrutinising the travel documents to detect the forged/fraudulent entries regarding age of minor girls going abroad as wives of over-aged men, particularly from the Middle East.

Production of Sugar

5998. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA): Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production, demand and supply of sugar in the country during 1994-95; and

(b) the steps taken to become self-reliant in the production of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Committee constituted to formulate the Development Programme for sugar industry for the Eighth Five Year Plan fixed a target of 132.73 lakh tonnes for internal consumption and 134.13 lakh tonnes for production of sugar in the country for the 1994-95 sugar season.

(b) To increase the production of sugar to meet the requirement, licensing of new sugar mills and expansion projects has been taken up. The licensed capacity in terms of sugar production, which was 1765.7225 lakh tonnes as on 30.9.93 has now increased to 199.9979 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.94. A new incentive scheme to encourage setting up of new sugar mills and expansion projects has also been formulated and issued on 10.3.1993.

Replacement of Coaches

5999. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of outdated and dilapidated coaches and engines in use in trains of Guwahati-Tinsukhia route of the North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to replace such coaches in a phased manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Out of 102 coaches running on Lumding-Tinsukhia Section, a total of 10 coaches are overaged out of which 2 are dilapidated.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Replacement of coaches is a continuous exercise based on age-cum-condition of the coach.

[Translation]

Cultural Relations with Egypt

6000. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to develop the cultural relations with Egypt;

(b) if so details thereof; and

(c) the number of cultural exchanges proposed between the two countries during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (a) and (b). India and Egypt signed a Cultural Agreement in 1958 and pursuant to this, a series of executive cultural Exchange Programmes was arrived at and implemented. The cultural exchanges visualise exchange of experts, scholars, artists, sportsmen,

youth and Journalists in the fields of education, art & culture, sports youth, mass media and tourism as also exhibitions. Under the current Cultural Exchange Programmes 'Days of Indian Culture', consisting of performing Arts, Film Festival and Exhibitions were held in Egypt during March, 1994.

(c) The number of cultural exchanges takes place during the validity of the programme and are decided upon through mutual consultation between the two countries.

Livestock Development Projects

6001. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted an action plan to the Union Government for setting up of artificial conceiving units having frozen sperm facility, centres of liquid sperm implementing controlled cattle breeding programme, strengthening poultry sectors, its marketing system and fodder development programme; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted an action plan for setting up of artificial conceiving units having frozen sperm facility, centres of liquid sperm implementing controlled cattle breeding programme, strengthening poultry sectors, its marketing system and fodder development.

(b) The funds could not be released in respect of setting up of artificial conceiving units as the cost estimates provided by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh were not realistic. Similarly, no funds were released for intensive poultry development programme as there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist such programme. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh was supplied about 15,000 minikits for fodder development.

[English]

Mobile Food and Nutrition Promotion Units

6002. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:

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

(a) the number of mobile food and nutrition promotion units at present with locations thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more units in future;

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

(d) the time by which such units are likely to be set up in each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) At present there are 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units located one

each at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Faridabad, Gangtok, Guwahati, Hissar, Hyderabad, Imphal, Itanagar, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jammu, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Madurai, Mandi, Mangalore, Nagpur, Panaji, Patna, Pondicherry, Port Blair, Pune, Raipur, Ranchi, Shillong, Shimla, Silvassa, Thiruvananthapuram, Udaipur, Valsad, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam and three Units in Delhi.

(b) to (d). The setting up of more units in future in different States is dependent upon the budget provisions made available from year to year.

[Translation]

Sleeper Class

6003. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tickets of sleeper class are not available at each railway station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the justification for charging fines from short distance passengers for travelling in sleeper class during day time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Sleeper Class tickets are available at all the railway stations where reservation quota for Sleeper Class is allotted.

(c) With effect from 1.4.93 Sleeper Class was introduced on the Indian Railways with a view to providing more comfortable and convenient journey for

long distance passengers in fully reserved accommodation. Only passengers holding tickets of this class are allowed to travel in Sleeper Class coaches. The passengers found travelling with second class tickets are liable to pay penalty as per rules as Sleeper Class is higher than Second Class.

[English]

Extension of Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line upto Panvel

6005. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Maharashtra regarding extending of Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line upto Panvel and constructing of Railway line between Belapur-Nhava-Sheva-Uran;

(b) if so, the present position of the proposals; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). (i) **Extension of Mankhurd-Belapur line to Panvel**

The approximate cost of Belapur-Panvel new line (10.9 km) including rolling stock of the Project is Rs. 239.00 crores. Proposals regarding funding of this project have been referred to the State Government of Maharashtra. Further

consideration will depend on their response.

(ii) Construction of Bela-pur-Nhava- Sheva-Uran Rail Line

No such proposal is under consideration at present due to constraint of resources.

Locomotive Factories

6006. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of locomotive factories in India;

(b) the capacity of each factory and capacity utilized during 1991-94; and

(c) the action taken to utilize optimum capacity of the above factories?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Names and places of locomotive factories from where locomotives are being procured by the Indian Railways, are as follows:

Railway Sector

(i) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works—Chittaranjan (West Bengal)

(ii) Diesel Locomotive Works—Varanasi (U.P.)

Public Sector

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited—Jhansi (U.P.)

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The capacity of each factory is being optimally utilized.

STATEMENT

The capacity target and actual production of locomotives of Indian Railways Production Units and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been as follows:

Name of the factory	Type of Locomotives	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, (West Bengal)	Electric	105	115	120	125	135	140
	Diesel	44	45	30	30	—	—
Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Diesel	150	150	145	151	150	152

Name of the factory	Type of Locomotives	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		T	A	T	A	T	A
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)	Electric	12(*)	12	12(*)	12	18(*)	12

Note: T – Target

A – Actual

(*) This indicates the ordered quantity for Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

[Translation]

AC IInd Class in Patliputra Express

6007. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether first class and air conditioned (AC) second class coaches have been withdrawn from Patliputra Express and Tata-Patna Express running between Patna and Ranchi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are considering to reattach such coaches to both the trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). One first class Chair car coach from Tata-Patna Express and one First class and one First-cum-Second Class coach from Patliputra Express have been withdrawn due to operational reasons including integration of rakes.

(c) and (d). Restoration of the above coaches is presently not feasible due to acute shortage of First class coaches as their production has since been stopped.

Market Intervention

6008. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Executives of the Central and State Corporation Marketing Federation and Oil Seeds Growers Federation has been held in New Delhi to ensure effective market intervention by the Government to maintain the support price of agricultural produce in the coming Rabi season;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at therefrom;

(c) whether the Government have finalised any strategy to ensure effective market interventions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.

KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A meeting of the Chief Executives of the States Cooperative Marketing Federations and Oilseeds Growers Federation was convened by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), the nodal agency for undertaking price support operations in selected oilseeds and pulses.

(b) to (d). The meeting reviewed the crop prospects of Kharif oilseeds and pulses. The operational and financial arrangements for procurement of oilseeds and pulses in case the need arises for price support operations were finalised to ensure that prices of oilseeds and pulses of specified fair average quality (FAQ) variety do not fall below the support prices and prevent distress sale by farmers.

[English]

Overbridge on Ganjam Railway Station

6009. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to construct an overbridge on Ganjam railway station in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing it so far; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction of that overbridge?

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

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

Committees for Accidents

6010. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up some Committees to inquire into the causes of Railway accidents in May, 1992;

(b) if so, whether these Committees have submitted their reports;

(c) if so, the suggestions made therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) if not, the time by which the reports are likely to be submitted; and

(e) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. The last Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Justice S.M. Sikri, was set up in 1978 to review and examine the whole gamut of train accidents and safe running of trains and also to suggest measures for prevention of accidents.

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

Consumer Protection

6011. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for strengthening and

promoting Consumer Protection in the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on different programmes under the scheme during each of the last three years, programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) According to the information furnished by Chandigarh Administration, the part-time State Commission and District Forum have been converted into full time. The meetings of Chandigarh Consumer Protection Council are being held regularly. For creating awareness amongst the consumers, the Administration is also holding Consumer Melas with the cooperation of consumer organisations where literature on consumer protection as also distributed to the consumers.

(b) From 1991-92 to 1993-94, the Chandigarh Administration has incurred following expenditure in strengthening consumer protection:

Year	Expenditure
1991-92	Rs. 5.92 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 7.15 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 10.77 lakhs

Conversion of Solapur-Hotgi-Bijapur Line

6012. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion work of Solapur-Hotgi-Bijapur line into Broad-gauge has been or is being taken up in view of its being a place of educational, historic and cultural importance;

(b) if so, the provision made for it during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to implement the project?

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

(b) Rs. 1 cr. for 1994-95.

(c) The conversion work will be taken up on receipt of Planning Commission's approval.

Train from Ernakulam to Trivandrum

6013. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for extension of Trichi Express and Shoranur passenger train upto Alleppey; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

UGC Grants

6014. SHRI SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWAISI:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recently organised two Seminars to discuss the recommendations made by the Punneya Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conclusions arrived at the Seminars;

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken by the University Grants Commission in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission Organised two zonal seminars on March 12 and 18, 1994 at Bhopal and Madras respectively to discuss the recommendations made by Justice Punneya Committee on UGC Funding of Institutions of Higher Education. The participants in both the seminars were selected Vice Chancellors of Central Universities, State Universities, and Secretaries and Directors of Higher Education of respective zones. The salient conclusions arrived at in these seminars are indicated below:-

- i) The recommendations of Punneya Committee should be taken as complete package for financing of higher education.
- ii) State funding must continue to be an essential and mandatory requirement to support higher education.
- iii) The Institutions of Higher Education must be encouraged to raise their own resources and to effect economy on all items of expenditure.
- iv) The tuition fee needs to be revised upward.
- v) Additional resources generated by the University/Institution may be kept in separate fund to be used for furtherance of higher education.
- vi) Unit-cost system of calculation of grant should be worked out on more rational basis and till then the normal pattern of funding should continue.
- vii) Teaching and non-teaching ratio, student teacher ratio may be adhered to as worked out by Punneya Committee.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission considered the report of the Punneya Committee at the Commission's meeting held on 2nd February, 1994 besides being discussed in a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities. The UGC have informed that the report

of the Committee, together with their views, has been sent to Vice-chancellors of the Central, State and deemed to be universities as also to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for consideration and adoption of recommendations relevant to them.

Research on Biogas

6015. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been carried out at Central Institute of Agriculture Engineering (CIAE) on Biogas slurry fertilizer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have carried out and trials to find out its suitability; and

(d) if so, the details and results thereof?

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

(b) In order to evaluate the fertilizer value of biogas slurry, field experiments on wheat and soyabean crops were conducted during 1987-88 to 1991-92 on vertisol clay soil at Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal.

The study indicated that 75% of nitrogen requirement of wheat and soyabean could be substituted by biogas

slurry without significant loss in grain yield.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The findings of CIAE, Bhopal were put on field/ORP trials for wheat crop at Islamnagar village, District Bhopal.

Field experiments were also conducted at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat; Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack; University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad; Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore on various crops such as wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, ragi, mustard, beetroot and cotton to investigate the optimum requirement of slurry application without affecting the yield.

[Translation]

Railway Siding at Sonpur

6016. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway siding at Sonpur has been shifted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up the said siding at Sonpur again; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Neither there was nor there is any Railway siding at Sonpur Railway station.

However, there was one siding between Sonpur and Plazaghat which was closed for traffic in 1985 and was finally dismantled in 1989. There is no proposal to re-open the siding as it is not financially justified.

[English]

Super Bazar

6017. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new items introduced in the Super Bazar in Grocery, Toiletries and Consumer departments during the last 12 months;

(b) the reasons for introducing the new items when these items from established companies are already in existence in the Super Bazar;

(c) the value of these newly added items purchased and sold in each of the last 12 months;

(d) whether the inventory of these items is higher than the sales in the Super Bazar as per the inventory norms fixed therein;

(e) if so, the month-wise details of the inventory and the reasons for higher inventory; and

(f) the steps taken to bring down the inventory in the Super Bazar as per fixed norms giving the details of the inventory norms fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (f). Super Bazar has reported that introduction of any new item in Super Bazar is a normal trading practice. This is necessary to keep pace with the pattern of changing consumer demands and tastes. Super Bazar allows introduction of new items after careful consideration and having been satisfied that the said product has gained popularity in the market. Depending on the competitiveness of the product its introduction initially is either allowed in all the retail outlets or permitted for limited sale through major outlets and departmental Stores. Close monitoring on such purchases is carried out so as to ensure that proper inventory level is maintained. The collection of detailed information sought on the number of new items, value of goods purchased and sold in each of the last 12 months and also monthwise details of the inventory thereof etc. involves heavy labour and manpower and will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved thereof.

Grants to Universities

6018. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether the UGC has frozen grants being provided to the Universities and Institutions of higher learning since 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the strategies proposed by the UGC to enable the Universities to raise additional resources; and

(d) the impact on the level of students intake and opening of new courses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Central Universities are set up by Acts of Parliament and their entire development and maintenance expenditure is met by the Government through UGC. In the case of State Universities, the maintenance grants are fully provided by the respective State Governments. UGC provides only development grants to the State Universities, in accordance with the prescribed norms, and that too only for a part of their requirements. It is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to provide reasonable level of Plan and Non-Plan grants to the universities established by them.

Non-Plan grants provided by the Government to UGC have been steadily increasing over the years.

(c) In pursuance of the Programme of Action 1992, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee in November, 1992, under the Chairmanship of Justice K. Punnaya. The Committee has made the following recommendations for raising of additional resources by the Universities:

- While the Government/UGC may continue to be the major funding

agency, the universities must generate internal resources which should be sizeable in course of time. The student community should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected.

- The tuition fees may be revised upwards with immediate effect any may be periodically adjusted, keeping in view the rate of inflation. The tuition fee may have to be different within a university, for different courses of study. The revised fee should be made applicable to the new entrants.
- Fees for library, laboratory, sports should be revised upwards to recover a significant part of the recurring cost.
- Hostel fees should be revised with immediate effect to meet all the actual recurring cost and in due course of time, a part of capital cost as well.
- For generating income the universities should let out their infrastructural facilities like playgrounds, auditoria, etc., and also organise short-term courses for which there is demand.
- Central universities may switch to appropriate mix of input funding and student funding systems which may be standardized for comparable courses of which study by UGC over a period of time.
- While universities should be encouraged to augment their

resources for covering a larger proportion of costs of education than what prevails now, the increased burden must be borne mainly by those who can afford.

The UGC has informed that the Report of the Committee, together their views thereon, has been sent to the Vice-Chancellors of the Central, State and Deemed Universities as also to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for consideration and adoption of recommendations relevant to them.

(d) Decision regarding admission of students and introduction of new courses is taken by the institutions themselves subject to the admission policy and the availability of resources.

[Translation]

Staff Strength of Railways

6019. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has called for a five per cent cut in the staff strength during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a 16-point strategy has been adopted which includes closure of stations and goods sheds where the traffic is uneconomical; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Fisheries

6020. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated area in the country suitable for the development of fisheries, State-wise; and

(b) the total area brought under fisheries during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

JHARKHAND

Sl. No.	State	Estimated inland water resources			Area (ha.) brought under fisheries during				
		Length of rivers (Kms.)	Area of reser-voirs (lakh ha.)	Area under tanks & ponds (Lakh ha.)	Beels Ox-bow lakes & Derelict water bodies (lakh ha.)	Brackish water area lakh (ha.)	90-91	91-92	92-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11514	2.34	5.17	-	0.64	838	1857	5136
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	-	0.01	0.03	-	14	16	22
3.	Assam	4820	0.55	0.21	1.10	-	242	103	59
4.	Bihar	3200	0.60	0.95	0.05	-	1261	1032	703
5.	Goa	250	0.03	0.03	-	-	Nil	Nil	5
6.	Gujarat	3865	2.43	0.71	-	0.95	1900	13697	3947
7.	Haryana	5000	NEG	0.10	0.10	-	1178	3007	1806
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	0.40	0.01	-	-	104	22	36
9.	J & K	27781	0.07	0.17	0.06	-	600	355	300
10.	Karnataka	9000	2.11	3.52	-	0.08	1762	3188	2731
11.	Kerala	3092	0.30	0.03	-	2.43	613	469	580

12.	Madhya Pradesh	20661	2.91	1.17	-	-	1904	2843	3745
13.	Maharashtra	3200	2.79	0.32	-	0.10	1029	506	1237
14.	Manipur	3360	0.01	0.05	0.40	-	132	159	116
15.	Meghalaya	5600	0.08	0.02	NEG	-	-	-	25
16.	Mizoram	1748	-	0.02	-	-	20	6	22
17.	Nagaland	1600	0.17	0.50	NEG	-	-	378	60
18.	Orissa	4500	2.56	0.64	1.80	4.33	3030	5079	5629
19.	Punjab	15270	NEG	0.07	-	-	3769	3086	523
20.	Rajasthan	NA	1.20	1.80	-	-	533	350	429
21.	Sikkim	900	-	-	0.03	-	-	11	25
22.	Tamil Nadu	7420	0.53	2.24	5.24	0.56	367	887	177
23.	Tripura	1200	0.05	0.12	-	-	78	154	39
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31200	1.50	1.62	1.33	-	9545	2010	6009
25.	West Bengal	2526	0.17	2.76	0.42	2.10	6299	5794	4936

* Included in brackishwater area

● Through the schemes 'Freshwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies' and 'Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development' operated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

NA - Not available.

[English]

Elective Subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6021. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Bhujangrao Committee had favoured the introduction of more elective subjects at plus two stage in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the reasons for not switching over the proposal; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The introduction of additional elective subjects at plus two level in all Kendriya Vidyalayas was not found feasible in view of the resource constraints.

Palmolein Oil

6022. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

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

(a) whether the palmolein imported in November last has become unfit for consumption as its life ended on April 30 last;

(b) the quantity disposed of during last month and the agency through which it was sold;

(c) the precautions, if any, taken to ensure that the quantities of palmolein which went off specification and rendered unfit for consumption was not used for human consumption;

(d) the reasons for not utilising it fully through the Public Distribution System; and

(e) the loss incurred by Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 3574 MTs. of palmolein was sold to States/UTs. by the State Trading Corporation (STC) during March, 1994 against their allocation made by Central Government for Public Distribution System.

(c) In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Due to easy availability of indigenous oil in the open market at reasonable prices, lifting of palmolein by States/UTs was quite slow.

(e) No losses have been suffered by the Government.

Foreign Collaboration

6023. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some agriculture projects in the country with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States where such projects are proposed to be set up?

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

[Translation]

Agriculture Science Centre

6024. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when an Agriculture Science Centre is functioning in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the achievement made so far by it till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bareilly is working since 1986 under the control of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly (U.P.).

(b) The Achievements of the Kendra are as under:

The Centre has organised 462 Training Programmes, benefiting 5646 farmers. Of these training programmes 229 were in Animal Husbandry, 106 in Agronomy and 127 in Home Science. During the period the Centre has also conducted 381 crop demonstrations.

The Centre has also conducted surveys of 968 farm families in 93 villages. Other extension activities conducted by the Centre include 26 film shows, 265 group discussions and 32 farm visits.

[English]

Freight and Passenger Earnings

6025. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of shortfall in the freight and passenger earnings during 1993-94; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Accounts for the year 1993-94 are not yet closed. However, actual earnings up to end of Feb. 1994 are available which are

as follows, vis-a-vis Target, to end of Feb. 94 (Revised Budget Proportion):—

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Target Earning	Actual Earning	Short-fall
Passenger	4438.36	4430.58	7.78
Goods	11539.48	11277.19	262.29

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in earnings are:—

- (i) Passenger Traffic did not grow at the rate anticipated.
- (ii) Traffic offering from core sectors falling below the expected levels in Freight loading.
- (iii) Reduction in the average lead of Freight traffic.

[Translation]

Passenger Facilities

6026. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRAPAL
PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger facilities provided at suburban railway stations of Uttar Pradesh are inadequate;

(b) whether infrastructural facilities including S.T.D./Public call offices are available at various railway stations in the State;

(c) if so, the number of such railway stations where these facilities have been provided so far; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to provide adequate passenger facilities at suburban stations and STD/PCO facilities at the remaining stations, particularly at Hardoi and Lakhimpurkhiri districts of the state?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). There are no suburban Railway Stations in Uttar Pradesh. However, stations which are served by the computer trains in this State have been provided with facilities commensurate with the volume of traffic handled.

Regarding the STD/PCO facility, the same is provided at various stations depending upon the requirement taking into account the number of passengers handled at the station. This facility is reviewed from time to time and provided wherever necessary. At present, it is available at 28 stations in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Punishment to Hoarders

6027. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued directions to States to award exemplary punishment to traders who create artificial price rise through hoarding and profiteering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against such hoarders; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Union Government from time to time has exhorted the State

Governments/U.T. Administrations to remain vigilant and step up enforcement operations and intensify action to check malpractices like hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing. The latest communication in this connection was addressed to all the Chief Ministers/Administrators of States/UTs by the Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on 4.4.94.

(c) The action taken by States/UTs under the E.C. Act during the years 1993 and 1994 (as reported upto 31.3.94) is as follows:

			1993	1994
(i)	No. of raids made	-	112889	18199
(ii)	No. of persons arrested	-	3579	226
(iii)	No. of persons prosecuted	-	4959	177
(iv)	No. of persons convicted	-	2854	251
(v)	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)	-	1808.58	35.63

(d) States/UTs have been advised to ensure strict enforcement of the various control orders issued under the E.C. Act, 1955.

Chicken Production

6028. PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:
DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether there is a steady increase in the production of chicken during the recent years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to boost the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). The number of chickens are being enumerated through livestock census, which are conducted quinquennially. The State-wise number of chicken as enumerated during 1987 livestock census are given in the *Statement* attached. There has been a

steady increase in the number of chicken in the past and during 1982-87, there has

been 4.5% annual growth in the number of chicken.

STATEMENT

Number of Chicken—1987

	('000')
1. Andhra Pradesh	38363
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1084
3. Assam	8457
4. Bihar	14632
5. Goa*	608
6. Gujarat	5462
7. Haryana	5329
8. Himachal Pradesh	753
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3544
10. Karnataka	15530
11. Kerala	17090
12. Madhya Pradesh	9202
13. Maharashtra	24769
14. Manipur	2346
15. Meghalaya	1590
16. Mizoram	830
17. Nagaland	1062
18. Orissa	11820
19. Punjab	15149
20. Rajasthan	2590
21. Sikkim	248
22. Tamil Nadu	21152

23. Tripura	1396
24. Uttar Pradesh	9022
25. West Bengal	25741
26. A & N Islands	412
27. Chandigarh	169
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100
29. Daman & Diu	
30. Delhi	218
31. Lakshasweep	49
32. Pondicherry	98
All India	238815

* included in Goa

Source : State Departments of Animal Husbandry.

Kolleru Lake

6029. SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans launched by the Government to conserve the ecology of Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Kolleru lake is one of the 21 wetlands in the country selected for conservation and management under the Wetland Programme of the Ministry of Environment and Forest. A portion of this lake has also been declared as a sanctuary under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

During the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 8.67 lakhs has been released to the State Government by the Government of India for protection, development, research, environmental awareness etc. Earlier, a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was released to the State Government in 1987-88 by the Government of India for undertaking activities like dewatering, protection, monitoring etc.

Train Between Bangalore and Nagercoil

6030. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct train between Bangalore and Nagercoil;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce direct train between the above stations to help the people travelling to Trivandrum also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 6525/
6526 Express is available between
Bangalore & Kanniyakumari via Nagercoil.

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

Rail Transport Museum

6031. SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO
GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
set up some Rail Transport Museums at
various places of country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith
their locations;

(c) the special features of these
museums for knowledge and guidance of
the people;

(d) whether the Government
propose to set up some more museums
at different places of country in future;

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

(f) whether some staff and officials
are manning these museums and if so,
the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and
(b). Rail Transport Museum at Delhi and
Rail Museum at Mysore.

(c) These Museums have a big
collection of antique locomotives, saloons
and wagons besides a large number of
models and other railway equipments.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, at Varanasi
and Madras.

(f) 35 staff are manning the museum
at Delhi and 6 staff at the museum at
Mysore.

Gauge Conversion

6032. SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to
double the broad gauge railway line
between Bangalore and Tumkur; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the
Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Licences to Sugar Mills

6033. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have
with-held the issue of industrial licences
for setting up of Sugar Mills in
Maharashtra particularly in Vidharba
region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith
the companies which have applied for
grant of industrial licences;

(c) the steps being taken to process
the applications of parties forwarded by
the Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) the time by which these applicants are likely to get licences and start sugar factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). As on 31.3.1994, 237 proposals have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra. Of these, 225 applications have been scrutinised by the

Screening Committee. After examination, recommendations of the Ministry of Food were sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee. As on 31.3.1994, 17 Letters of Intent have been issued by the Ministry of Industry. The remaining 12 applications are still under consideration in the Ministry of Food. It is not possible to specify a time frame for the issue of licences. The details of these pending applications are given in the attached *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Details of 12 Applications for setting up of New Sugar Mills in the State of Maharashtra which are still under consideration in the Ministry of Food.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Location
1.	Vyaghreshwar SSK Ltd.	At Ambivali, Tk. Pen, Distt. Raigad.
2.	The Sahasrakund Adivasi SSK Ltd.	At Rajgad, Distt. Nanded.
3.	Shri Shirur Taluka SSK Ltd.	At Dahiwadi, Tk. Shirur, Distt. Pune.
4.	Shri Jagdamba Anusuchit Jati Shetkari SSK Ltd.	At Ujani, Tk. Madha, Distt. Solapur.
5.	Mahatma Phule BCOBC SSK Ltd.	Rajivnagar (Nimbalak Barad), Tk. Phaltan, Distt. Satara.
6.	Nagnath Vimukta Jati SSK Ltd.	At Manur, Tk. Patoda, Distt. Beed.
7.	Shri Natwar Bhai M. Patel	At Teh. Loni, Distt. Ahmedpur.
8.	—do—	At and Teh. Baramah, Distt. Pune.
9.	—do—	At Khed, Teh. and Distt. Pune.
10.	—do—	At and Teh. Miraj, Distt. Sangli.
11.	—do—	At Barshi Takli, Distt. Akola.
12.	Shri N.G. Vhatkar (M/s. Solapur Magaswargiya SSK Ltd.)	At Akale-Kan, Tk. and Distt. Solapur.

Passenger Facilities on Stations

6034. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no adequate drinking water facility for the passengers at Nalbari and Pathshala stations in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of arrangements being made at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Drinking water arrangements, commensurate with the volume of traffic handled, already exist at both the stations.

[Translation]

Foot and Mouth Disease among Animals

6035. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide 25 per cent funds to the States under Centrally sponsored scheme for controlling Foot and Mouth Disease among animals;

(b) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh and other State Governments have sent proposals to increase this amount upto 50 per cent;

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

(d) the financial assistance provided under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Financial assistance provided under the scheme during last three years is given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

Financial assistance provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Foot and Mouth Disease Control" during last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.60	2.40	3.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	2.25	0.75
3.	Assam	1.00	6.00	- *
4.	Bihar	1.00	5.25	12.00

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
5.	Goa	1.00	0.53	—*
6.	Gujarat	4.10	4.04	20.14
7.	Haryana	3.50	22.39	11.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	4.70	4.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	6.00	4.00
10.	Karnataka	1.00	12.82	7.00
11.	Kerala	2.30	0.50	3.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	5.68	6.00
13.	Maharashtra	4.00	16.67	31.88
14.	Manipur	0.60	1.50	1.50
15.	Meghalaya	0.60	0.55	0.72
16.	Mizoram	3.10	3.50	6.00
17.	Nagaland	2.00	0.75	—*
18.	Orissa	2.40	4.50	11.50
19.	Punjab	20.00	15.00	30.00
20.	Rajasthan	2.60	3.66	5.50
21.	Tamil Nadu	2.60	5.50	10.00
22.	Tripura	0.60	1.40	1.30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	15.90	18.00	17.62
24.	West Bengal	2.30	4.50	6.00
25.	Sikkim	8.00	8.00	4.00
Total States		94.85	156.09	198.51

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Union Territories				
1.	A & N Islands	0.30	1.00	1.25
2.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.07	0.41
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.40	0.20
4.	Delhi	1.00	2.50	19.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.92	—*
6.	Pondicherry	1.60	0.67	0.50
Total (U.Ts.)		3.70	5.56	21.36
Grand Total		98.55	161.65	219.87

* Amount revalidated.

[English]

Development of Coconut

6036. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a project regarding coconut development to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said project has been approved; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The Project was decided to be posed to EEC for assistance with the scope extended to cover Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The major objective of the project were to intensify production of coconut and improving its productivity including control of root wilt disease, development of processing technique and Institutional strengthening.

(c) and (d). The project has yet to be cleared by the donor agency. The donor agency has not supported the project, as it considers control of root wilt disease in the field an almost impossible task. The agency has, however, advised to revise the project for their consideration.

Modification of AC IInd Class Coaches

6037. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modify IInd class AC (2 Tier) to provide security to women passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Letter of Intent

6038. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have simplified the procedure for converting letters of intent for new Sugar Mills into industrial licence;

(b) if so, the main points for simplifying new rules;

(c) whether these modifications were recommended by special study group;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the study group; and

(e) the number of suggestions accepted and implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Food) to review the procedure for conversion of letters of intent into industrial licences, issue of

completion certificates and release of incentives to sugar factories set up after grant of letters of intent. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection on 16.2.1994 showing the salient features of the recommendations made by the Group is given in the attached *Statement*.

The recommendations made by the Group have been accepted by the Government and are in the process of implementation.

STATEMENT

No. F. 27(38)/93-ST
Government of India
Ministry of Food

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1994

PRESS NOTE

Subject: Recommendations of the Group to examine the present condition/procedure of conversion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence, issue of completion certificate and the grant of incentives to sugar factories.

A group was constituted on 07.09.1993 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Food) to examine the present condition/procedure of conversion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence, issue of Completion Certificate and the grant of incentives to the Sugar Factories. It was felt that there are substantial areas in which the procedure can be simplified for conversion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence, issue of Completion Certificate and release of incentive to Sugar Factories to cut down delays. In the present LOIs there are many conditions which have become outdated and need review.

The Group has now submitted its Report which has been accepted by the Government. The brief recommendations of the Group are as under:—

A. Conditions of Letter of Intent.

- (1) It has been decided that 'no objection certificates' from the following will not be required while converting Letters of Intent into Licences as these are no longer valid in view of changed conditions/liberalisation.

- (i) Railway Board.

- (ii) Coal India Ltd.

- (iii) Paper, Pulp and Timber Directorate of D.G.T.D. (In respect of bagasse).

- (iv) Energy Conservation Division of D.G.T.D. (In respect of furnace oil).

- (2) Adequate Steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent Air, Water and Soil Pollution.

This condition will be insisted upon before the conversion of Letter of Intent into Licence as Pollution Control can not be compromised. Procedure contained in Letters No.F. 27(7)/92-ST dated 31.3.1993 and No.F. 27(27)/93-ST dated 26.10.1993 issued by Ministry of Food, Directorate of Sugar to be followed.

- (3) The Licensee should construct storage tanks for molasses upto a capacity of 50% of their annual production of molasses.

At the stage of conversion of Letter of Intent to Licence, Entrepreneurs are required to certify that order for storage tanks as per ISI Specifications at least upto a capacity of 50% of annual production of molasses will be placed.

- (4) The Industrial undertaking shall take suitable steps towards financial tie-up with financial institutions before placing order for plants and machinery.

Entrepreneur should furnish sanction letter of loan from financial institutions, Commercial banks or from any other sources.

- (5) The following conditions will be ignored at the stage of conversion of Letter of Intent into Licence as the same are no longer required.

- (i) The re-allocation of the cane area should be settled to the satisfaction of Directorate of Sugar (in case of expansion cases only).

- (ii) Factories to take effective time bound programme for development of cane.

- (iii) Infrastructure facilities, such as roads, transport facilities etc. to be made within 40 Kilometres.

- (iv) The Industrial undertaking shall take appropriate measures to achieve the minimum norms as prescribed by the Government from time to time.

- (v) Government may require the Licensee to release the whole or part of bagasse produced at the sugar factory for conversion

into pulp for manufacture of paper of news-print.

- (vi) Information in regard to appropriate measures taken to achieve the efficiency norms as prescribed by the Directorate of Sugar.

- (6) The cane price will be payable on the basis of sucrose content of the sugarcane.

Entrepreneur should give this undertaking at the stage of conversion of Letter of Intent into Licence.

B. The procedure followed in the Ministry in regard to issue of completion certificate to new sugar factory and expansion projects:

Necessary documents being called at present from the sugar factories will be retained.

In regard to control of Air, Water and Soil Pollution the procedure contained in Letters No.F.27(7)/92-ST dated 31.3.1993 and No.F.27(27)/93-ST dated 26.10.1993 issued by Ministry of Food, Directorate of Sugar will be followed.

C. The procedure followed in respect of issue of incentive to new/expansion projects:

- (i) The incentive claims of the Sugar Factory may be verified in the Directorate of Sugar itself and the visit of the team to sugar factories would be dispensed with. The Directorate of Sugar would evolve proforma of the information to be submitted by the sugar factories. Voluminous records from the factories would not be called. The

proforma may be certified by Chartered Accountants and Chartered Engineers. Only in rare cases where Directorate of Sugar feels the need, a team may be deputed to visit the factories for spot verification.

- (ii) Provisional certificates may be issued to new sugar factories if final certificate is likely to take more than two months from the date of receipt of claim for incentive in the Ministry. After verification of incentive claim, final eligible certificate will be issued to factories.

Provisional certificates to expansion projects may not be issued as existing sugar factories have sufficient funds to implement the expansion project.

Sd/-

(Loveleen Kacker)

Director

[Translation]

Rail Coach Factory in Gujarat

6039. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Rail Coach Factory in Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the place where it is likely to be established and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has approved this project; and

(d) if so, the allocation of funds for the purpose?

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

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

New Railway Lines

6040. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake survey for new metre-gauge lines;

(b) whether Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) railway line which has been linked with Satna, is proposed to be extended from Rewa to Manigawa, Devtalab, Mauganj and Hanumana;

(c) if so, the time by which the survey of the above places is likely to be conducted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Constraint of resources.

[English]

Potato Development Board

6041. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up a Potato Development Board for the development of potato farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give remunerative prices to potato growers; and

(d) the details of remunerative prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India is implementing Marketing Intervention Scheme at the specific request of the State Governments to protect the interests of farmers and provide them remunerative prices of their produce of horticulture items including potato as and when the prices of these commodities tend to fall below the uneconomic level during peak arrival periods.

(d) Since no such request had come for market intervention on potato from 1992 onwards, there was no occasion to operate the scheme and provide remunerative price to potato growers since 1992.

World Marathi Congress Meet

6042. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Marathi Conference was held recently in the

capital for the promotion of Marathi language;

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the Conference;

(c) whether the Union Government have examined these suggestions; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such Conference was sponsored by Government of India.

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

[Translation]

Universities in Bihar

6043. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up some new Universities in Bihar has been under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according sanction/approval by the University Grants Commission in this regard?

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

such proposal has been under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Kharagpur-Bhubaneswar Rail Line

6044. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Budgetary allocation has not been made for the improvement of Kharagpur-Bhubaneswar Rail Line under the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reconsider allocation for the improvement of that line during 1994-95 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Budgetary allocation has been made for the improvement of Kharagpur-Bhubaneswar Rail Line. Several track renewal works costing about Rs. 31 crores have been sanctioned on this section out of which works costing Rs. 13.4 crores are targetted for completion in 1994-95.

Upgradation of Trains

6045. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether old engines are being used to move trains in the vicinity of Guntur and other places on South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the functioning and upgradation of all such trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. All trains in Guntur area are worked by diesel/electric locos. No overaged locomotives are being deployed for working these trains.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Depot of FCI

6046. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the base depots of the Food Corporation of India in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) the details of such districts in the State which do not have base-depots;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to open base-depots in all the districts of Gujarat especially in tribal districts;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the names of the States where base depots are likely to be opened during the current financial year indicating the number of such depots proposed to be opened in tribal districts of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The base depots of the

Food Corporation of India (district-wise) are as under:—

Revenue District	Depot
Gandhinagar	Adalaj
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Banaskantha	Palanpur
Mehsana	Mehsana
Kheda	Nadiad
Panchmahals	Godhra/Bomaiya
Vadodara	Baroda
Bharuch	Bharuch
Rajkot	Rajkot
Surendranagar	Surendranagar
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
Jamnagar	Jamnagar
Kutch	Gandhidham
Valsad	Under Construction

(b) The revenue districts of Sabarkantha, Surat, Dang, Amreli and Junagarh do not have base-depots.

(c) The Food Corporation of India do not have godowns in certain districts for want of ready built godowns/ availability of suitable land.

(d) and (e). It is not economically viable for FCI to construct godowns in each revenue district.

(f) For the current financial year the Food Corporation of India has set a physical target of 1.04 lakh tonnes with an outlay of Rs. 21 crores. Location of base depots are decided in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

**Posts in Food Corporation
of India**

6047. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Group C and D posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in various offices of the Food Corporation of India in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

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

(b) The details of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment and promotion in Cat. III and IV in various offices of the Food Corporation of India as on 31.12.1993 are as under:—

	Cat. III		Cat. IV	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
(i) In Direct recruitment quota	556	988	332	637
(ii) In Promotion quota	154	317	20	142
Total	710	1305	352	779

Since the Food Corporation of India had been facing the problem of surplus man-power in Cat. III and IV, there has been practically no recruitment for the past 15 years. The Corporation is now to seek the approval of its Board of Directors to allow recruitment for 2028 critical level Cat. III and IV posts on need based basis, out of which backlog posts reserved for SC and ST categories would be filled up as per the rules.

[English]

Sugar Mills

6048. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the States for setting up of new Sugar Mills in each sector;

(b) the number of such proposals pending for consideration at present, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals finalised so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As on 31.3.1994, 871 proposals have been received through the Department of Industrial Development for setting up of new sugar factories in various States, the details (State-wise

and Sector-wise) of which are given in the attached *Statement-I*.

(b) As on 31.3.1994, 58 proposals are pending for consideration in the Ministry of Food, the State-wise details of which are given in the attached *Statement-II*.

(c) As on 31.3.1994, 74 letters of intent have been issued by the Ministry of Industry, the State-wise details of

which are given in the attached *Statement-III*.

(d) After scrutiny of the applications by the Screening Committee, the recommendations of the Screening Committee/Administrative Ministry will be considered by the Licensing Committee after which letters of intent/licences will be issued by the Ministry of Industry to the applicants. It is not possible at present to specify any time frame in this regard.

STATEMENT-I

Details of number of applications received through Department of Industrial Development for establishment of New Sugar Factories.

(Position as on 31.3.1994)

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications received			Total
		Public	Private	Cooperative	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	—	296	10	306
2.	Maharashtra	—	5	232	237
3.	Andhra Pradesh	—	98	—	98
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	16	—	16
5.	Haryana	—	13	5	18
6.	Punjab	8	15	11	34
7.	Gujarat	—	—	13	13
8.	Karnataka	—	55	9	64
9.	Tamil Nadu	—	40	3	43
10.	Bihar	3	18	6	27
11.	Orissa	4	3	—	7
12.	Assam	—	1	1	2

Sl. No.	State	No. of applications received			
		Public	Private	Cooperative	Total
13.	Kerala	1	—	—	1
14.	Rajasthan	—	2	—	2
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	—	2
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	1
Total		16	565	290	871

STATEMENT-II

The State-wise number of applications pending for consideration in the Ministry of Food

(Position as on 31.3.1994)

Sl. No.	State	No. of pending applications for consideration
1.	Uttar Pradesh	32
2.	Maharashtra	12
3.	Punjab	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2
6.	Haryana	—
7.	Gujarat	—
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Tamil Nadu	2
10.	Bihar	—
11.	Orissa	—
12.	Assam	—
13.	Kerala	—
14.	Rajasthan	—

15.	Himachal Pradesh	1
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
Total		58

STATEMENT-III

The State-wise number of Letters of Intent issued during the 1993-94 sugar season.

(Position as on 31.3.1994)

Sl. No.	State	No. of letters of intent issued
1.	Haryana	4
2.	Uttar Pradesh	25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Maharashtra	17
6.	Bihar	1
7.	Orissa	1
8.	Andhra Pradesh	15
9.	Karnataka	5
10.	Tamil Nadu	2
Total		74

[Translation]

Electrification of Ambala and Lucknow Rail Line

6049. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending for the electrification of rail line between Ambala to Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Electrification of Ambala-Moradabad section is an approved work. At present, there is no proposal to electrify Moradabad-Lucknow section.

(c) The electrification works on Ambala-Moradabad section have already been taken up.

[English]

Lion Population

6050. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) the population of lions as per 1980, 1990 and 1993 censuses;

(b) the actual decline in population of tigers during this period and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to protect and preserve the endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Census of lions, which are found in wild, only in Gir Forests of Gujarat, is carried out periodically. The population as reported by the Gujarat Government during different censuses is as follows:

Year	Population
1979	205
1985	239
1990	284

(b) As against an estimated population of 4334 as per 1989 census, the tiger population of the country as per 1993 census is estimated to be 3750. The main reasons for decline in the population of this species is loss of habitat due to excessive biotic pressure and poaching for bones for skins.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to protect and preserve the endangered species include:

- (i) Hunting of Scheduled wild animals has been banned by law.
- (ii) Central assistance is provided to State/UT Govts. for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
- (iii) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers,

elephants and rhinos and their habitat is being implemented.

- (iv) Raids are carried out by the Wildlife Authorities whenever information of illegal trading in wild animals reaches them.
- (v) A network of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries on request from the State Governments.
- (vi) International trade in endangered species of animals and articles made thereof is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora (CITES).
- (vii) Regional and sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation have been set up mostly at the main export centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wildlife products.
- (viii) Cooperation of Police, Boarder Security Force, Coast Guard and Army is also taken in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.
- (ix) A scheme of eco-development has also been launched to reduce the biotic pressure on the area and winning over the support of local people to the aspect of wildlife conservation.

Central Warehousing Corporation

6051. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has decided to promote overseas warehousing outfit with the equity participation of NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether offers from US and UK has been received;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the States where these warehousing projects are likely to be undertaken?

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

(b) to (e). In view of (a) above, these questions do not arise.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

6052. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set-up any task force to spread the message of culture among the teachers;

(b) if so, whether the efforts made by the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training in this regard are proving good to the task force; and

(c) if so, what are the norms for such selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. The Schemes of "Propagation of Culture" and "Interlinking of Education with Culture" are however being implemented through the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), New Delhi.

(b) The training being imparted by the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) in the field of Cultural Education has proved very useful and there is great demand from the State Governments and Union Territories to expand the intake of teachers.

(c) The final selection of teachers for training is made by the Centre. The teachers are sponsored by the State Governments and Union Territories depending upon the content of the Course and suitability of teachers.

Stoppage at Tenali Junction

6053. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations have been received for providing stoppage of G.T. and Navjeevan Express Trains at Tenali Junction in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Examined but not found justified.

Sugar Zone in Maharashtra

6054. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to divide Maharashtra into three Zones as per the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for the purpose of Sugar levy price fixation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) had recommended that South Maharashtra may be subdivided into two zones - South Maharashtra (Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts) and Central Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts). These recommendations have been accepted by the Government. However, there is no change in North Maharashtra Zone.

Grants to Universities

6055. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Universities at Tezpur and Silchar have become functional;

(b) if so, the total amount released to these Central Universities during 1993-94, separately;

(c) whether the amount received by these Universities is insufficient to meet the requirements; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d). Assam University Act, 1989 and Tezpur University Act, 1993 have been notified on January 15, 1994. University Grants Commission has informed that during the year 1993-94, Commission has released Rs. 30 lakhs each to these Universities for appointment of necessary staff, hiring suitable accommodation and transport etc. The grants released by the Commission are to facilitate the commencement of these Universities.

[Translation]

Ramtil Cultivation

6056. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work is being conducted to improve the yielding quality of Ramtil to increase its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a great demand of Ramtil in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the export of Ramtil?

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

(b) An All India Coordinated Research Project on Sesame and Niger (Ramtil) is operating under the Directorate of Oilseeds Research at Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP). Some important high yielding varieties of Ramtil like GA 5, GA 10 and RCR 317 with yields ranging from 400-450 kg/ha and oil content of 39 to 42% have been developed during the last three years. Besides package of practices and various cropping sequences have also been developed for this crop.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has taken steps to encourage the export of Ramtil through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.

[English]

Hardware Items in Super Bazar

6057. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazar is dealing with the hardware items;

(b) if so, whether these items are procured and if so, the names of the items and the suppliers supplying these items;

(c) whether the suppliers of these items have been registered or not with the Super Bazar;

(d) since when these suppliers are supplying goods to the Super Bazar and whether those suppliers are manufacturers or authorised distributors and if authorities distributors the names of the manufacturers they represent; and

(e) the value of goods purchased from these suppliers during the last year?

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

(b) Super Bazar has reported that there are numerous items being indented in the Hardware Section, list of these items runs in thousands. Hardware items are procured from wholesale market at competitive rates.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Super Bazar has reported that the Hardwares are procured on confirmed demands from Govt. Departments/ Undertakings received from time to time and procurement is made on competitive rates from local market, some of them being manufacturers, distributors or agents. Super Bazar has further stated that since these items are procured for one time supply and, therefore, no list of suppliers is maintained.

(e) Super Bazar has reported that during 1993-94, goods worth Rs. 59.27 lakhs have been purchased in the Hardware Section.

Damage to Pepper

6058. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the disease called phytophthora which destroys the pepper vines;

(b) if so, the percentage of vines destroyed during each of the last two years;

(c) whether any research is being done to find a cure for this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No assessment has been made on the extent of damage caused to pepper vines by the quick wilt (phytophthora) disease during the last 2 years. However, a Central Team in October, 1991 visited Wynad and Idukki districts of Kerala and reported average loss of 70 percent.

(c) and (d). The research on phytophthora foot rot disease of pepper is being carried out at National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut. An integrated management of the disease has been worked out involving cultural practices, biological control and chemical control.

Railway Guest Houses

6059. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Guest Houses available at various Stations of Maharashtra and Gujarat as on October 31, 1993; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Railways do not provide Guest Houses at stations. Retiring Room facility is, however, available at several important stations.

Environment Managers

6060. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make mandatory appointment of Environment Managers in industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has notified the standards for emissions and effluents, and has also stipulated the submission of a mandatory Environmental Statement by certain specified categories of industries. Though the Government would encourage the appointment of Environment Managers by industrial units, it is felt that to make such appointment mandatory would be premature at this stage.

Promotion of Sindhi Language

6061. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Sindhi Congress has represented to the Government to set up 'Sindhi University' for safeguarding and developing Sindhi language, Literature and Culture; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). A representation by the World Sindhi Congress was made in 1990 which included a demand for establishment of a Sindhi University. However, the Government is not generally in favour of establishment of separate universities exclusively on linguistic considerations. The Government has been of the view that universities should provide for advanced studies and research in a variety of disciplines rather than those which operate within the narrow confines of linguistic considerations. In view of this, it would be more appropriate to provide adequate facilities for the study of Sindhi language and literature in existing educational institutions rather than setting up an exclusive university for the purpose.

Electrification of Railway Lines

6062. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to electrify railway lines in Andhra Pradesh during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the names of those railway lines and by when these are proposed to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Electrification of Hussain Sagar-Sanatnagar/Hyderabad section was completed in 1993-94. Works on Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam including Samalkot-Kakinada Branch Line (366 RKms.) and Renigunta-Tsakibanda section (328 RKms.), a portion of Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet sections, which fall in Andhra Pradesh are in progress and targetted for completion in 1997-98, subject to availability of resources.

Double Line Between Nadikude and Guntur

6063. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a double line between Nadikude and Guntur in South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

Ferozabad Railway Station

6064. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the expansion and modernisation of Ferozabad Railway Station (U.P.) has been pending with the Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to complete this work?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Birth Centenaries

6065. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of great personalities whose birth centenaries are being celebrated by the Government since January, 1950; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The names of the great personalities whose centenaries have been celebrated, as per records available, are: Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mirza Ghalib, Mahatma Gandhi, Guru Nanak, Lenin, Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das, Deen Bandhu C.F.

Andrews, Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, Sarder Patel, Lord Mahavir, Subramania Bharati, Nandlal Bose, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Maithili Sharan Gupt, Pt. Gobind Ballabh Pant, Dr. S.K. Sinha, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Adl Sankaracharya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan, Banarsidas Chaturvedi and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Besides, the jubilee anniversaries of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai have also been celebrated. Centenaries of Lord Buddha's Parinirvana, Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikarma and his Chicago Address and Hijra Era, were also celebrated.

(b) The amount booked so far on celebrations undertaken by the Government during the last three years is Rs. 10.30 lakhs, Rs. 8.14 lakhs and Rs. 78.8 lakhs respectively.

Sugar Mills

6066. SHRI LALL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether 24 sugar mills remained unoperational during the sugar seasons of 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government after the outcome of the enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). 24 sugar factories did not undertake crushing operations

during the season 1992-93. Out of these, 9 sugar mills are lying chronically closed for the last many years. The other sugar mills remained closed due to various reasons, such as financial problems, non-availability of sugar cane etc.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Skins and Hides of Animals

6067. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of animals hides-smugglers was smashed in Delhi in February 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of skins and hides of different animals seized from them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): No, Sir. However, Delhi Police have seized two skins of leopard and one skin of Tiger in January, 1994 and have arrested 2 persons.

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

Neglected Animals

6068. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints from Indians as well as foreigners are pouring in regarding incarceration and neglect of animals who were and are denied

adequate food and medical facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Government have received complaints regarding ill-treatment of animals owned by poor people who in an attempt to derive maximum benefits from these animals care less for their well being. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 has been enacted for prevention of cruelty to animals and redressal of their sufferings. Under this Act, the Government of India have constituted the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, advise the Government in the matter of animal welfare, take steps for amelioration of sufferings of animals, release of financial assistance to animal welfare organisations including Societies for Prevention of Cruelties to Animals (SPCAs) and to impart education and awareness about animal welfare.

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6069. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the criteria adopted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for giving admission to children in the Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Special Dispensation Scheme for Members of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): The Monitoring Committee of Members of

Parliament has recommended a quota of two admissions for each Member of Parliament and a quota of five admissions to each member of Union Council of Ministers and Members of the Consultative Committee.

[Translation]

Alleged Nepotism in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6070. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the recent advertisement for the posts of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Badbah Town of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether some posts of teachers were kept vacant and later on filled up on *ad-hoc* basis to favour someone;

(c) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry on receipt of complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon and against the person found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b). Principal/Chairman of the Vidyalaya Management Committees are empowered to fill up the *ad hoc*/part time Teachers' posts till the posts are filled up on a regular basis by adopting the procedure of advertisement or through Employment Exchange. This arrangement is essential to ensure that the studies are not disturbed for want of regular staff. With

effect from 1st May, 1994, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has introduced Contractual Appointment to fill up such short term vacancies and a detailed procedure has been prescribed.

(c) and (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had received a complaint regarding appointment of wife of Chairman Vidyalaya Management Committee, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Badbah as a part time teacher. On explaining the impropriety in the appointment of a close relative, the said part time teacher has since relinquished the job.

[English]

Printed price on consumer items

6071. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether maximum prices printed on the consumer items are mostly inflated ones;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government to protect the consumers from the inflated prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) According to the provisions of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the maximum retail price inclusive of all

taxes is to be marked on the packages. The printed price is the maximum limit to which a retail dealer can charge from the consumer. The actual price of the commodity depends upon the competition and free market forces at a particular place.

(b) to (d). The Ministry's attention has been drawn to some press articles stating that the price marked on the packages is higher than the actual selling price.

The Ministry has constituted an Expert Committee to recommend to the Government the best method of declaring sale price on the packages.

Food Corporation of India

6072. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) since when the posts of Board of Directors in Food Corporation of India are lying vacant;

(b) whether the Government propose to give representation to public men/non-official Members/Members of Parliament and employees of FCI in this Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Food Corporation's Act, 1964, lays down that apart from others, the Board of Directors shall have "six other Directors". Under this provision, four posts of Directors are vacant since December, 1990.

(b) to (d). Against the above vacant posts the process of appointment of 4

non-official Directors is currently on and necessary orders of appointment will be issued after all administrative formalities are completed.

The Act does not provide for appointment of FCI employees as Directors of the Corporation.

[Translation]

Supply of Wheat by FCI

6073. SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice supplied under the Public Distribution System by the Food Corporation of India from April, 1993 to January, 1994, Month-wise; and

(b) the quantity of these items supplied in the month of February, March and April 1994, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The quantities of wheat and rice supplied under the PDS by the FCI from April, 1993 to March, 1994 (month-wise) is as under:—

(In lakh tonnes)

	Wheat (P)	Rice (P)
April, 93	3.20	6.73
May, 93	2.85	7.05
June, 93	3.49	7.36
July, 93	3.81	7.11
August, 93	3.88	7.80
September, 93	5.35	7.37

	Wheat (P)	Rice (P)
October, 93	5.86	8.03
November, 93	5.74	7.86
December, 93	6.19	8.47
January, 94	7.00	7.82
February, 94	5.66	6.70
March, 94	5.59	6.53
April, 94	N.A.	N.A.

(P) - Provisional.

N.A. - Not Available.

Supply of Wheat by FCI

6074. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which the Food Corporation of India supply wheat to the State Government; and

(b) the details of the difference between the procurement price and sale price of wheat and that of the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Procurement price of wheat and Central Issue price (Ex-FCI godown) at which Food Corporation of India issues wheat to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for distribution under PDS/RPDS are as under:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Years	Procurement Price	With effect from	CIP (Ex-FCI Godown) PDS	ITDP/ RPDS
1993-94 (4/93-3/94)	Rs. 330*	11.1.93	330	280/-
1994-95 (4/94-3/95)	Rs. 350	1.2.94	402	352/-

* including a Central Bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal.

As per estimates for 1994-95, the procurement expenses, distribution expenses and economic cost of wheat are as under:—

(Rs. per quintal)

(i) Procurement Expenses	Rs. 98.33
(ii) Distribution Expenses	Rs. 125.06
(iii) Economic Cost of Wheat	Rs. 571.71

[English]

Import of Grams

6075. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to identify the suppliers of Gram in the international market so as to augment the domestic availability;

(b) whether the Government propose to import Grams from abroad and issued any directions to NAFED in this regard;

(c) if so, the quantity of gram likely to be imported and from which countries; and

(d) the cost likely to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALF NATH RAI): (a) to (d). According to the existing EXIM Policy, import of pulses including Gram is allowed on a de-controlled basis and, therefore, no permission from the Government is necessary for import of Gram either by NAFED or any private trader. The Government, therefore, cannot also estimate the likely quantity of Gram to be imported, cost likely to be involved and countries from which it would be imported.

Prices of Vegetables

6076. SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an abnormal rise in the prices of vegetables this year;

(b) if so, the broad reasons therefor;

[Translation]

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the rising trend in prices and ensure the availability of vegetables to the people at reasonable rates;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more fruit and vegetable retail outlets in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The wholesale prices of vegetables during January, February and March, 1994 reflected only normal seasonal fluctuations.

(b) The variation in prices of vegetables can be attributed to imbalance between demand and supply of commodities.

(c) In order to control the excessive fluctuation in the prices of vegetables, the Government has undertaken both short-term and long-term measures. The short-term measures include the sale of vegetables at fixed prices by the National Dairy Development Board, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and Super Bazars in Delhi. As a long-term measure the Government has launched a central sector scheme to increase the production of vegetables in the country.

(d) and (e). The Government has a plan to open 200 fruit and vegetable retail outlets in Delhi. Out of these at present 189 outlets are in operation. The remaining would be made operational soon.

Pollution in Dhanbad

6077. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Dhanbad is facing problem of air pollution and thousands of people are suffering from air pollution there;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any survey of the above area so as to deal with this grave problem and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes/plans being launched by the Government to check the problem of air pollution in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). According to the survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, the main sources of air pollution in Dhanbad are the mining activities, coke oven and briquette plants, coal washeries, captive power plant of FCI and vehicles. The ambient air quality monitoring data revealed that the levels of suspended particulate matter are higher than the prescribed standards while the levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the limits.

No conclusive health studies have been undertaken to establish the impact of air pollution on human health.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check the problem of

air pollution in Dhanbad include the following:

1. The Dhanbad region has been selected as one of the critically polluted areas and a detailed survey was carried out to establish the status of environmental conditions and to take measures for improvement of the environment in this area.
2. The State Government of Bihar has taken up a scheme "Area wise Master Plan for Environmental Quality Managment in Dhanbad through the assistance of UNIDO.
3. The Central Pollution Control Board has taken up a project "Development of Guidelines for the pollution prevention and control in coal mines and standards".
4. Emission standards for the industries like coke oven plant, briquette plant, soft coke plant and power plants have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up.
5. Industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards on a time bound basis.
6. To minimise air pollution from soft coke preparation units, a new technique developed by

Central Mine Planning and Design Institute has been introduced.

[English]

Industrial Pricing Commission

6078. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2309 dated July 22, 1992 regarding setting up of Industrial Pricing Commission and state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has since been restructured into a Tariff Commission to protect Indian industry against foreign collaboration and for determination of administered prices particularly in the area of public utilities;

(b) whether any decision has been taken therein and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Department of Industrial Development has informed that Government has not so far taken a final decision on the restructuring of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices into a Tariff Commission.

[Translation]

Facilities to R.P. and C.R.P.

6079. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between the services taken and facilities provided to the Railway Police and the Central Reserve Police personnels;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Government Railway Police is an agency of the State Government and is under the administrative control of the respective State Govts. The Central Reserve Police Force is a para-military organisation under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The services rendered by and the facilities provided to these forces are not comparable.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise:

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a close associate of Mahatama Gandhi, Shri Arvind Ji has taken to footpath for the last two days in support of the demand

of payment of outstanding dues to the workers of closed textile mills in Ahmedabad. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the predicament of the workers has shattered the public life of Gujarat today. With regard to this problem, I would like to say in brief that only 10-15 textile mills out of 65 are functioning there and 50,000 workers have been rendered jobless. 15 mills are under litigation and the workers' outstanding dues amount to Rs. 121 crores.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has allocated Rs. 300 crores in the Renewal Fund. The assets of 15 mills are to the tune of Rs. 191 crores. This means that the Government has to reimburse Rs. 121 crores to 32000 workers in return for Rs. 191 crores which can be immediately disbursed from this Renewal Fund of Rs. 300 crores and relief can be given to the workers. The workers have not been receiving their statutory dues for the last 10 years for which the close associate of Mahatama Gandhi, Shri Arvind ji had to take to the footpath.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Government to immediately allocate funds to Gujarat Government from the Renewal Fund keeping in view the grave problems of the workers so that the payment of outstanding dues can be made to the workers forthwith and the jobless workers may get statutory dues.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to one of my questions, the hon. Minister had stated that no mill will be closed and the hon. Member is saying that so many mills have been closed... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is Ramgarh Cantt. in the

Hazariabagh area in Bihar where the army personnel as well as the civilians are residing. In 1854, the independence struggle was fought in Ramgarh and the historic Congress session of 1940 was also held there. Today, even after so many years of independence the local inhabitants are craving for a drop of water and there is hue and cry in the area. I have raised this question several times in this House. The Ministry of Defence had allocated Rs. 79 lakh for providing drinking water which was used for construction of tanks and laying of pipelines but Rs. 69 lakh is still needed to complete the project. I urge upon the Government to kindly make this amount available through the Ministry of Defence in Ramgarh Cantt. so that this grave problem of the population of the area is solved.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Working Personnel Association of the Khadi Gramodhyog, which was established by Mahatma Gandhi and is working throughout India. Theirs has been a long standing problem. In 1990, the then hon. Minister of Industries, Shri Ajit Singh had set up an institution and an inquiry was conducted under the Chairmanship of Shri Shodhiya Ji and after the enquiry was over, a resolution was passed on 3rd November, 1992 in their favour. Justice was not meted out to these workers as per the decisions taken in that resolution and the subsequent notification issued in this regard. As a result these working personnel have been agitating since 1.5.94 in Delhi. The condition of one of the workers is very serious. I demand that the Government should immediately look into the matter.

[English]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the huge damage caused recently by the cyclone in different parts of the State of Assam. The damage in one of the Assembly segments which falls in my Constituency, i.e. South Abhayapuri, is very grave. Many villages are affected. To cite a few, Khora Gaon, Majpara, Simlaguri, Kotasbari, Goroimari, Sorgodwar, Besimari are the villages which are affected the most; many schools are also damaged. The affected people had to be kept in the refugee camps. The relief measure really requires a huge amount of money. So, I request this Government to help the State Government to give relief to rehabilitate the affected people.

MR. SPEAKER: Next time, if you keep on shouting the name, then, I will not allow you.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a grave mishap has taken place in Andhra Pradesh yesterday. Some people from village Madnapuram of district Nalgunda in Andhra Pradesh.

In this accident tractor was collided with Naraindara-Express and as a result of which thirty persons were killed and condition of nine persons is very serious. Such accidents keep on occurring occasionally due to unmanned railway crossing track in the country. Hon. Minister of Railways is present in the House. Through you, I would like to demand that Rs. 5 lakh as compensation should be paid to the families of victims. One gate

should be constructed wherever unmanned railway crossing exists and a watchman should be made available there... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): The Minister should make a statement on this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Is the Minister going to make a statement?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Yes, Sir. It is an unmanned level crossing and... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Would you collect the information and give it to the House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: We are collecting the information. But, I do not know; I seek your guidance because we do not know whether it is the negligence of the drivers and whether the Railway Ministry can go on making statements on this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can you say that it is the negligence of the drivers? May be, it may be due to the negligence of the railway men i.e. gatemen. *(Interruptions)*

SHR C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: How can you come to the conclusion that it is the mistake of the Railways? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he always shout and stand up like this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please take your seat.

My ruling on this point is this. Whenever there are accidents of this nature, we will not pre-judge who is at mistake; and it would be necessary for the Railway Minister or the Ministry to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA
(Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three mills of Government of India in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh, e.g., Padrauna, Kathkuiyan and Gauri. The Padrauna, Kathkuiyan and Gauri are situated near the place which has been mentioned time and again by the hon. Minister in the House. Crores of rupees of sugarcane growers are outstanding against these mills. I have received telephonic message in the night that the slips of payment are being mortgaged. There are 3-4 crores of rupees outstanding against Padrauna mill and rupees one crore against Gauri mill and like this a large amount is also outstanding against other mills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that whether he would make the arrangements to ensure that outstanding payments are made to the farmers. Mills are lying closed for the

last one and half months. These sugar mills are owned by the Government of India and arrangements should be made to make the payment. It will benefit the farmers if the hon. Minister pays attention to it.

SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an agitation is being launched in front of the office of U.P.S.C. by the All India Language Protection Organisation. The Chairman of the Commission should be summoned for misleading the Parliament by the Union Public Service Commission. U.P.S.C. conduct ten examinations on all India basis for the selection of administrative services in the whole country. On 18th January, 1968 a Parliamentary Resolution was passed by the both House of Parliament unanimously to give proper representation to all different languages speaking people in these examinations. The same Resolution was passed again on 11th January, 1991. In para 4 part (a) of this Resolution, there is a provision that there should be an optional paper of Hindi or English compulsorily for conducting these examinations and there is also a provision in part (b) that all the regional languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should be made medium of all the examinations and compulsion of English language should be removed at each and every level.

The Union Public Service Commission was constituted as an autonomous body under Article 315 of the Constitution. Under Article 323 of the Constitution, it is provided that the Commission shall present annual report of its working to the President and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Here, the important point is that the Union Public Service Commission, by violating the directions of the Constitution, has not only shown disrespect to the Constitution but also has misled the House as well as the country by not giving detailed information to the Parliament. It is because that:-

(1) Under para 4(b) of the 'Parliamentary Resolution', it has been provided that the Commission shall forward its views in regard to the medium of Indian languages to be adopted in competitive examinations. But even after 25 years after of passing the resolution, the Commission has not furnished any information in any of its reports in regard to implementation or non-implementation of this 'Resolution'.

(2) The Commission has even not mentioned in any of its reports about the letters or memoranda submitted to the Commission by several social bodies, Members of Parliament and others in support of the demand.

(3) The Ministry of Environment and Forest, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Defence had recommended to the Commission to conduct their higher examinations in Hindi medium but the Commission has not made any reference to this in any of its report.

(4) The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on official language of various Ministries have also not been mentioned in any of the Commission's report.

(5) The most serious fault of the Commission is that in regard to adoption of Indian Languages in these examinations, it has not mentioned the orders of the President in any of its report.

Thus, it becomes clear that the Union Public Service Commission does not want that Indian languages are adopted as a medium in toto in the examinations conducted by it. It is under this intrigue that the Commission has not only shown disrespect to the Constitution by violating the directives given under Article 323 of the Constitution, by not making any reference to the aforesaid points at serial numbers 1 to 5 in any of its reports but it has also committed a great injustice by depriving crores of people speaking different languages from their fundamental rights. After all this, a serious question mark is put on the legitimacy of the very existence of the Commission and now it has become necessary to give reply to the country.

The way this Constitutional body has shown disrespect to the Parliament by hatching intrigues and committing several irregularities during the last 25 years, it becomes necessary that the Chairman of the Commission may be asked to appear before Parliament and be admonished and punished according to the Constitutional provisions. Further, an act may be enacted to implement this Parliamentary Resolution because it is the wish of the entire nation.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion was held in this House on 29-30th December on J.P.C. Report when it was categorically stated that in the matter of disinvestment of shares of Public Sector Undertakings, a statement will be made in the House at the earliest and an Action Taken Programme will be prepared. The issue of Security Scam was raised in detail in this House. In the C.A.G. report there was a reference to the Rupees 3,440 crore pertaining to selling of disinvested shares of Public

Sector Undertakings in the market by the Departments of the Ministries of Finance and Industry. In the meantime, Public Accounts Committee also submitted its report and similar reference was also made in this report. We also cannot raise this matter under any rule in the House. However, I tried to explore the rules but failed to find any solution. Now, the only way out is that the Government make a statement in this regard and if you allow me....

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you in my Chamber and let you know.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, I would like to submit that the report submitted on the scam, in general, is horrible. The C.G.A. and PAC has found the amount involved more than 3000 crore rupees. I do not intend to argue on this issue nor a discussion can take place during Zero Hour but I would like to state that inspite of framing policy about selling the shares of PSUs and formulating the programmes for their revival, how did the brokers of those institutions put the units into a huge loss amounting to Rs. 3000 crores? However, this issue has also widely been debated in Press but there is no precedent to raise such issues in financial committees. Therefore, the Government must make a *suo-motu* statement.

Mr Speaker, Sir, nine months back the hon. Minister categorically stated that soon some way out would be found at on this issue and everything would be systematised yet nothing has been done. As requested by you some way out could be found out through parleys in the Chamber, then we are prepared for the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH

(Chittorgarh): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that during the discussion on JPC Report the hon. Minister of Finance had assured that

[English]

he would come back to the House with an Action Taken Report.

[Translation]

More than 90 days have passed and now 120 days have passed. A comprehensive report was presented and the Government had assured that Action Taken Report would be presented in the House. However, when it will be presented and when will the House discuss it? Atleast a direction in this regard could be given.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give direction.

[Interruptions]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Even in the Annual Report of the Finance Ministry—they are on record—from 30th of December, within three months' time, an Action Taken Report will be presented. It is, Sir on print. Then where shall we go? Will the Assurances Committee be instructed to take this up?

MR. SPEAKER: On all these things, we will have a very good discussion in my Chamber. I can show you the rule which you can follow and not here.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding rules new precedents are being set up in the House. Sir, through your efforts the Standing Committees were set up, but discussion could not be held. Why discussion cannot be held on such an important issue is the House? You should look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not favour setting up of instant precedents, because later on these could be misused.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On the PAC Report also, I was hunting for the rules under the Rule Book to find... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to hunt. I will show you the rules.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It can only be done under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: The procedural matters are not discussed here. You can do it in my Chamber. I will help you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems being faced by the farmers of border areas of Punjab. On the border of Punjab and Pakistan barbed wire fencing has been put up. At some places on border barbed wire has been put up inside half a kilometre of the border and at other

places one kilometre inside the border. However, thousands of acres of land of thousands of farmers lies between wire fencing and border. Gates have been provided after two kilometres each on the barbed wire fencing. Gates are closed once the farmers cross these at 8.00 A.M. and are opened again at 5.00 P.M. Suppose a farmer has work only for two houses in the fields, then he cannot come back before 5.00 P.M. BSF personnel can check the persons crossing the gates but should not keep these closed for whole of the day. This is a serious problem being faced by the farmers. Anybody having even only two or three hours work has to sit outside the gates for whole day. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government that those farmers willing to come back after two-four hours, should be allowed to cross the gates. In this regard directions should be given to BSF personnel so that the problems of farmers are solved and the farmers do not face any difficulty in working in their fields.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr Speaker, Sir, population of Delhi is around one crore and out of it 70 lakh are non-vegetarians. As a result of shortage of meat in the market prices of meat are skyrocketing. Price of meat has touched Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 a kg, primarily due to the direction of the High Court to modernise the Abattoir as the old one was quite dirty. There is no need to be sceptical because for years it is being demanded that for the increasing population of Delhi present Abattoir is inadequate and many more new Abattoirs should be constructed. Issue of constructing modern Abattoirs was discussed with many foreign countries, including Hungary once upon a time. As a result of closing down of the Abattoir persons engaged in slaughtering of animals went on strike. Around one

lakh families, connected with this job and whole of the population of Delhi is aware of it. I would like to urge early completion of modernisation work and also request the Centre to render all assistance to the National Capital Territory of Delhi Government in this regard. Atleast four more Abattoirs should be set up in Delhi because previously 10,000 animals used to be slaughtered and now the Court has put the restriction of 2,500. Even if the present Abattoirs are modernised meat shortage will continue to be experienced and prices will not come down. I would like to submit to the Government to set up atleast three more Abattoirs in Delhi on modern scientific lines immediately...
(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): The Pakistani Hindu minority nationals coming to India and staying on long term visas have been facing lot of problems at the hands of local and Central authorities. It is actually a humiliating treatment they are given when they approach the bureaucrats for their official work. It is quite obvious that because of the disturbed political and social situation in Pakistan for the last some years, many Hindus are coming to India for long stay and many of them would like to opt for the Indian citizenship.

According to Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April 1950, the minority Hindus should have been offered an equal treatment as it is offered to the minorities in India. Even their human rights are not properly preserved and protected in Pakistan.

While these nationals are staying in India, the local police authorities harass them even for a little movement here and there. For extension of L.T.U.s every

year, the authorities show them the maltreatment. For minor lapses of procedures they are being deported particularly in Gujarat which should be checked. The five-year period is too long a period for getting required citizenship by those who want to stay here permanently.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMED ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will speak only according to the rules. At present the Doordarshan is misleading the people of India Regarding GATT. Everyday the Doordarshan is telecasting the films produced by the Films Division in which only the stand of the Government is highlighted. It is logical for the Government to put its views before the masses, but directly pinpointing the Opposition, by showings cuttings of some newspapers that B.J.P. is not clear about GATT, is not good because it tantamounts to saying that BJP is only opposing GATT. The manner of using the Doordarshan for attacking the BJP and the Opposition tantamounts to directly attacking the Opposition and it seems that the Doordarshan is operating as the Congress spokesperson in the country.

I think GATT is still an issue of debate in the country. Sir, you can summon those films for viewing, It is clear from the films that the Government is misusing the Doordarshan to browbeat the Opposition. Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to take this matter seriously and set the Doordarshan right. The Government cannot misuse Doordarshan and latter can't operate as the spokesman of Congress. Views of both sides on GATT should be placed before the people and not only of the Government. At present only the Government's viewpoint is being shown by the Doordarshan. On the issue of

GATT the entire opposition is unanimous that it will weaken the country. It is a serious issue.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. speaker, Sir, on this issue the viewpoints of both the sides should be shown on the Doordarshan viz the Government and the Opposition. I would like to only submit that we should also be given an opportunity.

The Government only should not put forth its side as it is doing these days.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Today, only one sided publicity is being done through television. Mr. Speaker, Sir you can ask for the tele-films to see how our doordarshan is showing one sided picture of GATT.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Only the name of BJP is mentioned in it, as if only BJP is opposing the GATT proposals and no other party is opposing it while the reality is that the whole opposition is of the same view on it. Doordarshan has adopted a negative attitude as if we are not opposing the GATT Proposal and only the BJP is opposing it. The Government are trying to create an impression among the people that Congress Party is in favour of the GATT while BJP is against it and as if we stand no where on it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): If the name of Nitish Kumar ji is mentioned in it then Paswan ji may have objection to it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: But, why this one sided publicity by doordarshan on GATT? Earlier doordarshan used to organise debate on GATT but now it has been stopped for the last one and half year and for the last three months only one sided publicity is being done.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): They have selected such a person, who cannot even defend properly in the two sided discussion shown on doordarshan. Those who participate in it do not even know what is Dunkel Proposal. Even the questions are not read out properly. The conversation of the defender is not even fully shown. Even thing is shown on, one sided in Doordarshan. It should not be like this. There should be a debate in such a manner that everyone appreciate it.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I would like to submit that Doordarshan is performing its duty... (Interruptions) ...It is trying to give a true image of the things ... (Interruptions) ... so that there is no campaign of misinformation against the country's interests.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Doordarshan is not for Congress Darshan. ... (Interruptions)..

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Today, doordarshan has become device of giving misleading information.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is not doordarshan, it has become Dunkel dar-

shan. It cannot be allowed to be Congress darshan... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nobody should be encouraged to disinform and nobody should be discouraged from informing.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The views of all parties should be displayed on doordarshan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you that we are facing acute shortage of water and electricity in Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER: That I will ask from Khurana ji.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, yesterday here also, there was no electric supply for 15 minutes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether it is in our jurisdiction or not.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, water is not reaching on first floor anywhere in Delhi. This is the season of summer. The people are facing a lot of inconvenience. Sir, it is a question related to the public life. The Government should take it seriously and make, both water and electricity available.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sacred half-an-hour is over.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies categories on the Railways for the year ending 31.3.1992

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against Vacancies reserved for them in Recruitment and Promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending the 31st March 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5830/94]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and review on the working of the Coconut Development Board Kochi for 1992-93 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1992-93, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 1992-93.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5831/94]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneshwar for 1985-86 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri. S. Krishna Kumar. I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1985-86, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5832/94]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad for 1992-93 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1992-93.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5833/94]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rampur Raza Library,

Rampur, for the year 1991-92.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5834/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1992-93.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1992-93.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5835/94]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5836/94]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, for the year 1992-93, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5837/94]

12.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twelfth Report

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.32 ¼ hrs,

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to clear the proposal of Kerala State Electricity Board for electrification of Kakkathodu area in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Kakkathodu is located in

[Shri Kodikunnil Suresh]

Pathanamthitta District of Kerala. This place is totally a hilly and a remote area. More than 2,000 families reside there. The surrounding area of Kakkathodu is covered with thick forests. There is no road and other basic facilities. More than 5,000 people of Kakkathodu feel serious problems of electricity. Electrification of the area has been a long pending demand of the people of Kakkathodu.

The Kerala State Electricity Board has prepared an estimate of about Rs. 35 lakh for providing electricity to this place. This proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Power for approval. But the proposal still awaits clearance.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to sanction this proposal of Kerala State Electricity Board so that electricity facilities to the people of Kakkathodu under rural electrification scheme may be provided at an early date.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) Need for early completion of Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line in Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Since the laying of the foundation stone of the Sambalpur-Talcher railway line in 1984, the construction of this project has been going on at snail's pace for the last one decade. Keeping in view the casual way in which the construction work is being carried on, it is feared that this project cannot be completed in the twentieth century. Inadequate budget allocation and lack of proper

monitoring on the part of the concerned authority are the reasons of such tardy progress of this important national project resulting in serious resentment among the people. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take necessary measures immediately for the completion of this project within one year by giving it topmost priority with a railway station provided at Chainpal near Talcher and an over-bridge constructed on the Banpal-Talcher road.

(iii) Need to repeal the notification issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests causing problems for mining industry

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am reading out the information under rule 377 with your permission:—

"The mining industry in Rajasthan is facing a lot of problems because of the notification issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Many mines have been closed down and the ancillary industries are on the verge of closure. Workers and truck operators are out of jobs. The State is incurring loss of revenue on this account.

Therefore, it is requested that the Central Government may repeal the said notification in the interest of the State.

(iv) Need to provide jobs to the persons whose lands have been acquired at Cantonment Area of Ranchi, Bihar

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, land of villages Garhi, Sugnu, Khatga,

Dumerdaga etc. in my constituency, Ranchi has been acquired for the cantonment area. But those persons whose land has been acquired, have not been provided jobs. They are not allowed to enter their villages. Some of the approach roads have been closed by the military authorities. As a result of this, the people are facing a lot of difficulties in earning their bread and butter. Even the school going children have been stopped and they are unable to attend the schools.

Therefore, the Government is requested to enquire into the matter and instruct the authorities to pay compensation to those persons whose land has been acquired and steps should also be taken to provide jobs to the displaced persons and the roads should also not be blocked.

(v) Need to take measures to protect the interests of potato growers in the country particularly in Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the grave problems of potato growers. Due to the increase in the prices of fertilizers the production cost of potato has been proving higher than the selling price. The primary reason for it is that the Government has not announced the support price for it, as a result of which the traders purchase potato at their own will. The total production of potato in the country is about 150 lakh metric tonne per annum whereas the consumption is merely 60 per cent of the total production. In this manner 40 per cent of the total production goes waste since there is lack of adequate facilities of the storage and processing of potato. Allahabad district

alone is producing about 5 lakh tonnes of potato at present whereas there is no provision of cold storage to keep a large quantity of this production. So much so that even that kept in cold storages has also got rotten. Therefore, it is necessary to export a large quantity of potato and produce things by means of processing which can be consumed easily throughout the year. The cultivators should be encouraged to get cold storages built and provision should be made to provide compensation to them if potatoes get rotten when placed in cold storages.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to take immediate measures to set up potato-based factories, make provision for the export of potatoes and also give compensation if potatoes get rotten, so as to provide relief to the potato growers.

12.38 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1994-95—Contd.**

**(i) Ministry of Human Resource
Development—Contd.**

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are being discussed. Taking this discussion ahead I would like to submit that the Bhartiya Janata Party Government had promulgated an Anti-Copying Ordinance in Uttar Pradesh in 1991-92. Thereafter in 1993-94 when the Government changed, the ordinance was withdrawn, thus giving an impression that copying was permissible to students. My

[Dr S.P. Yadav]

submission is that if at all there were any drawbacks in the ordinance those should have been amended. But withdrawing the ordinance is something wrong on the part of the Government. But due to withdrawal of this ordinance the atmosphere at the time of examinations, being conducted for secondary and intermediate level in Uttar Pradesh at present is very bad. I have a personal experience of it, I have witnessed the entire situation because I passed my post graduation from one of the colleges in Bareilly. I do know that copying at large scale takes place in colleges, and in the examination held by Uttar Pradesh Education Board the teachers are unable to check this practice. Because the atmosphere has been spoilt so much that the students are convinced that the Government, by withdrawing the ordinance has opened the way for them for mass copying.

I would like to submit to you that in Jhansi, the examination for Library Certificate was being held. Students took books with them. When the teacher refused them to allow to take books, they argued that since the ordinance was taken back, they were free to copy from books. Therefore, in this manner the Government play with the lives of students. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is present here. I would submit to him that since the State Government departments are monitored by the said Ministry, they should take measures to hold examinations properly and fairly throughout the country, then only something can be done in the interest of the educational system of the country.

I would like to submit to you that coaching at secondary level has become such a vital part that studies in colleges

have almost come to a stand still. Earlier the number of students seeking coaching from a coach restricted only to one or two, but now a days the number has increased to 20 to 25.

Regarding the recruitment of teachers I would like to submit that there is no fixed criteria for recruitment. Secondary Teachers Commission had been set up for the recruitment of teachers in Uttar Pradesh. But it has been rendered totally ineffective. No appointments are being made by the Commission, rather the Government have banned the recruitment. Neither the private management can appoint the teachers nor any appointments are made by the Commission. In this manner 15 to 20 posts are lying vacant in each college and adequate teaching staff is not available in the colleges.

Regarding the educational system of Uttar Pradesh there is no co-ordination between the private management and the Government. The State Government has made the provision to provide free education. It means that no fee is to be charged from the students in the colleges, due to which the maintenance of the basic facilities in the colleges is suffering a lot. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this. He is paying much attention to other matters at present, I would like him to listen to me and pay a little attention to education also.

I would like to submit that it is the time of examinations in Uttar Pradesh. But examinations are being held only in one university in Ruhelkhand in Bareilly. None of the other Universities throughout Uttar Pradesh is holding examinations. The examinations have been made so irregular that universities are engaged in holding examinations in the month of

July. It is the time when earlier new admissions were made and studies for next session started. Allahabad University which happened to be the most prestigious university in the country and produced maximum of the IAS and IPS officers, is in such a bad condition these days that its examination system has become totally irregular and there is no one to pay attention to it. I would also like to submit that two of the universities of Uttar Pradesh come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One is Aligarh University and the other is Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya. I have seen that in both these Universities...

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. It appears to me that the quorum is not complete in the House. A very important subject is being discussed and the quorum is not complete.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung.

[Translation]

The quorum is complete. Shri Yadav may continue his speech.

DR. S.P. YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that this is the time of examinations in Uttar Pradesh but only one university in Ruhelkhand is holding examinations while the examinations in all other Universities have become irregular. The time for this purpose has shifted from March-April to July-August. The Government has not been paying any attention towards this. I would like to submit to you that no

person was appointed on the post of Vice Chancellor of Kashi Vishwavidyalaya. The students of the said university moved from pillar to post here, they must have met the hon. Minister also, and it was only after that the appointment was made. Now strikes have started there and other similar problems arisen due to which the university has been closed. The Government has not been paying any attention towards the prevailing situation in the University. I would also like to submit that appointments are made by the Higher Education Commission in Uttar Pradesh, and several irregularities are made even in this regard. As per the UGC norms the appointments can be made only under + B category. A person qualifies for + B category only if he attained 50% marks separately in intermediate and B.A. or 55% total in these two courses and 55% in M.A. A principal was appointed in NKPMB college, Chandrausi. His qualifications included III Division in High School, III Division in intermediate, supplementary in BA and 55% marks in M.A. Such a person has been appointed on the post of Principal by the Higher Education Commission. I would reiterate that it is because the Central Government has no interference in the educational matters therefore, irregularities are being committed—be it Uttar Pradesh or any other State.

Educational system cannot be improved unless a uniform National Education Policy is framed. In absence of an uniform policy various states are functioning arbitrarily.

My constituency Sambhal is quite backward in the field of education. It is just 200 kilometre away from Delhi but no Government college, Central school or Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened there. I have raised this issue under Rule 377 and made a demand for it in Zero

[Dr S.P. Yadav]

Hour and along with it written to the hon. Minister about it. Badayun and Moradabad both districts fall under my constituency. We are ready to give 100 bighas of land free of cost if a central school or Navodya Vidyalaya is opened in that area. So I request you to make arrangements for it.

Now I would like to say something about adult education which has turned out to be a total fraud. I am a field worker involved in adult education directly. I find that it has become fraud and meaningless. Money is being embezzled by giving fictitious figures about expenditure. The money allocated for it is being grossly misappropriated. I request the hon. Minister to conduct an inquiry into the matter to define the validity of this programme. Better if the money allocated for adult education is transferred to Primary, Secondary or higher education because it will not be beneficial in any way if continues to be allocated for adult education. I would like to say one more thing that distribution of Medical and Engineering Colleges is also not proportionate. Not a single medical or engineering college in Rohelkhand University, Bareilly has been opened. This University was set up in 1974 but no medical or engineering college has been opened so far under this university. I request the Central Government to take initiative in this regard.

Sir, yesterday Minister of sports Shri Mukul Wasnik was saying something. I would like to tell him that perhaps at present sports departments has no concern with sports. Today we have players of international level like Shri Chetan Chauhan, Shri Aslam Sher Khan as members of Parliament. I would like to say that I have organised sports for

17 years. I have worked in the field of sports during 1970 to 1987 continuously. I had been an efficient player of Lawn Tennis and Badminton and played Bollyball and Hockey in childhood. I have given training to players of national level. It was I who trained Kuldip Singh, the famous hockey player. Several players were given excellent training by me in the field of sports, who are today Sports officers in U.P. I would like to know the actual position of sport in the country. Would hon. Wasnik like to explain it or talk about youth centres only. What is going on in these youth centres should be investigated. I would like to say that not the politicians but only those persons who have been directly associated with sports could feel the dignity of sports. Sportsman spirit is sanctity and victory or defeat does not matter much in sports but it is really shameful that a country of 95 crore people does not win any medal in Olympic. What are the reasons for it. An inquiry should be conducted into the matter. Hon. Minister can not tell the width and length of Football field. or width of badminton gallery. The Government does not make efforts to get the services of skilled people in this field for political reasons and thus no progress is made in this field. Whenever any games is held in which India takes part, we feel ashamed for the poor performance of our country. Whatever may be the reasons but so far no progress has been made in the field of sports.

Sir, if hon. Minister wants to do anything in this field, a committee can be set up and Members of the House who have knowledge in this field' could be nominated to it. Justice can not be done to sports unless its members do not go to the play fields. The allowances given to players will also not be utilised properly. Does such thing happen anywhere in the world that a World

record setter player, namely Kapil Dev, is dropped from the team but such things happen here such actions only humiliate our country. The player who reached at a higher level is brought down and degraded. It also disheartens the player because his place in the team is uncertain. I would like to say that sports has an important place in the field of education.

I would like to cite an example from Delhi. There was a newsitem two or three days back that small children who were playing in the park, were beaten by the police and they were also rebuked by their parents for going to play in the park. At last the troubled children asked that where should they play. Today children are making a request for playing. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country does not lack talents but creation of infrastructure and facilities is needed. A child who develops interest for some game before the age of 15 years can reach at top but one who starts playing at 20 can not achieve this level. So I request to provide proper facilities for sports. *(Interruptions)*...

In the end I would like to say that in rural schools student have to sit on jutematting whereas in cities public schools provide all the facilities to students of primary and higher classes. Cities also have Government schools I request the Government to make arrangements for providing similar education at all India level. The basic education given at primary school has its impact on later stage. Sports and yoga education should be made compulsory and efforts should be made to link sports with university education.

With these words I conclude.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his book John

Dew has written that aim of education is to bring stability as well as change in the society. Education means all over development of man. I think that perhaps keeping all this in the view, in 1985 Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up so that human beings could be given their due place in the society. Human beings could be provided the essential facilities like education for their all round development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at first I would like to thank and congratulate the hon. Minister for organising a conference on education on 6th December, 1993, which can be termed as an historical event of 1994-94. The issues regarding imparting education in remote areas, informal education, Education in 2000 and Education policy for 1998 was discussed in this conference. Opening of new schools, improvement in educational system and some other related subjects were also discussed. Some important issues came into existence in this conference towards which I like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several schemes have been framed and commissions set up for it but its condition is as it is. But today it is a responsibility of States. Today State Governments enact laws on the basis of decision taken by Centre and procedural responsibility lies with the centre. In this situation various issues have been raised and ultimately it was decided that multipurpose educational system should be adopted, but so far this type of educational system could not be adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in context of child education I remember the story of Ashtavakra. At the age of eight when Ashtavakra reached the royal court of

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

King Janak, all the councillors of the king started laughing at him. The king hesitated and tried to say something to them. Ashtavakra said, King do not say anything to them. If they are laughing on my physique then they are tanners. The second thing is that this body has not been built by me or my parents.

13.00 hrs.

It is creation of the God and he is responsible for it. In the second couplet he said that if these councillors should laugh at all, they should laugh on those who snatched away my childhood. The God, my parents and my elders have given me life.

I feel that every child in this country aspires that the Government must take measures so that he enjoys his childhood and also get his due rights. The most important of these rights is right to education which he must be granted. I congratulate the concerned Ministry which has not only taken an initiative but also shown their commitment to achieve the target of imparting education to all by the year 2000. The subject of all those Members—either from our side or the other side—who spoke yesterday was whether the initiatives taken by the State Government would help in achieving hundred percent literacy? During my visit to Ajmer, I found that about 20-25 per cent of the women in those districts of Rajasthan which have been declared as having hundred per cent literacy, were illiterate even today. It is just procedural matter to publish the figures showing hundred per cent literacy. As per the Government report, only 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh have been covered into it. The figures of other states have not been given, they may also please be

included. It was also to be decided in the Conference as to whom responsibility should be entrusted for eradication of adult illiteracy. The basic question is how to eradicate adult illiteracy? A number of schemes were chalked out and a number of initiatives were taken with regard to adult education during the last 40 years of independence. But all those remained confined to papers only and the percentage of adult illiteracy is still the same as it was. Some concrete decisions will have to be taken in this regard. I would also like to speak on women education schemes. The Government should assign work to the committed institutions otherwise they will remain confined to figures only. One point is there to reduce the stress on bookish knowledge. I am grateful to the Government that Dr Yashpal has been has been entrusted the responsibility in this regard. It will have to be decided as to how to reduce the load of books prescribed in the public schools on one hand and lessen the mental pressure and educational load of children in rural areas. If we go through the details of enrolments and drop outs it is evident that the percentage of enrolment is 80, but 50 per cent of the total male children leave the schools by the time they come to fifth class. The reason behind it is that they are unable to grasp the subject and that they find themselves incapable to cope up with the burden of syllabus. Children somehow manage to carry the load of their bags, but how to cope up with the mental pressures is the basic question. The Government should set up a sub-committee and take the matter into consideration. The books prescribed in the Central schools contain not only tough subject matter but also difficult language which a rural student cannot understand. I would like to congratulate the Government for vocationalisation of secondary education, it would have been

better. That education has not helped even a single person in getting employment. New vocational programmes have been introduced in about 1000 schools opened recently. Had the Government assessed the number of persons likely to be provided employment, it would have given a concrete direction to the programme. The biggest achievement of the conference was that all the aspects of women education were discussed extensively.

All the nine countries which participated in this summit faced almost the same problem. I am reminded of Benazir Bhutto ji who had stated in her letter that all of us are in the same situation. Women education in all the said countries at present is almost nil. The situation of Pakistan is worst than that of ours, however the situation in other countries is also not good. In the given circumstances the discussion on women education is an evidence to the wisdom of the hon. Minister, Hon. Prime Minister and the concerned Ministry, and I would like to congratulate them for this.

Today, we are heading towards 21st century. The Government has constituted National Commission for Women, National fund for women, implemented schemes like women prosperity scheme National Female Child Action Plan and may other like Women Development Programme. But the question is that despite the implementation of a number of schemes and programmes, the situation regarding women education is grim as it was. I belong to that area of Rajasthan where the percentage of educated women is merely 3 or 4. In view of it, we will have to adopt a practical view to take the women education ahead. When I was the Education Minister in Rajasthan we had started a scheme to give incentives to promote presence in schools. But I

regret to say that the present Government in the state has discontinued it. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that such a scheme should be implemented in those districts. It was totally inexpensive scheme through which the rate of dropout of girl students could have reduced considerably. Because the biggest hurdle in sending the girl students to schools in rural areas is the finance to be borne on their education. In such a situation if financial aid of Rs.10/- per month is provided to each girl student, the rate of drop outs would considerably reduce and the percentage of literacy in women would continue to rise. However, the situation at present continues to be the same.

I belong to a place where heinous crimes like that of Deorala have taken place. It is a place where woman is still not treated as an individual but as a commodity. In this context I would like to cite the example of Afejinea. When Greece was hit by famine, efforts were made to find out its causes in order to get rid of drought. At this, some of the astrologers of that country suggested that if the most beautiful girl was sacrificed, people could be relieved of the famine. At this Afejinea the most beautiful girl was chosen for the purpose. I would like to describe the scene when this girl was taken to the altar. When she was taken to be sacrificed amidst the recitation of sacred hymns, she was told that he was very fortunate that she was going to be sacrificed and that temples and monuments would be built to commemorate. She was asked to tell her last will if she had any. At first she refused, but suddenly she said that her only wish was that women in future should be respected as an individual entities and not as commodities.

I am very grateful to the Ministry concerned and the hon. Minister that they

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

chalked out a perspective plan for the period up to the year 2000 and did a lot for the upliftment of women. However, the situation in rural areas is still the same. As long as concrete measures are not taken with regard to education, nothing concrete can be achieved. The concerned Ministry has decided to appoint women on 50 per cent posts of the teachers and to provide 90 per cent of the total aid to the women educational institutions. But I would like to submit one point more in this regard. The hon. Minister is present here. Various programmes are being launched by ICDS and DWAKRA. If the timings for ICDS programme are chalked out in the morning and those for DWAKRA are fixed in the noon, the 'Anganwari' workers can be engaged in the adult education programme in the evening. It would not only add to their income but would also solve the space problem, there would be no need to search for a new place. The matter of pay-scales of the 'Anganwari' workers has been under the consideration since the time of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. When the Government is fully committed towards the betterment of newborn female infants and their mothers, it would not be justified to pay merely Rs. 400/, or Rs. 500/- PM to them. Keeping in view the prevailing situation, it is necessary to give them full pay-scales. The Government have decided to appoint 50 per cent women of the total teachers. But if we follow the footsteps of Japan and other communist countries and entrust the hundred percent responsibility to women teachers, it would help not only to educate women in remote rural areas but would also provide resources to those women who have been educated. I am confident that if the policy we have adopted is implemented in the true spirit, and a little bit change is made if required, we would certainly move ahead.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the measures taken by the Department of Culture that it is for the first time that new laws are being enacted with regard to the national culture. But I do have a different opinion at one point. In the introduction of the new draft being prepared it has been stated that the economic and technical development of the country have reached a stage where cultural aspect needs to be strengthened and given more attention. I do agree with him but Shri Rajiv Gandhi had dreamt of achieving new heights in the 21st century for which cultural zones were set up. To achieve something, cultural development alongwith economic and technical development in the country is essential. But this, of course, does not mean that cultural development at present is almost nil. It is worth watching how the innocent tribals in the remote rural areas preserve their cultural heritage even in the face of prevailing odd circumstances. We have to protect that culture. In this context I would like to submit that regarding the new scheme prepared for the artists, it has been stated that the works of those artists, painters etc. would be collected who had influenced their contemporary artists. I would like to congratulate the Government in this regard. But I would like to remind the hon. Minister that when America focussed its attention on such great artists, the street artist of that country was lost. We are to search the same street artist again. I need not tell that the scheme prepared by 'Bharat Bhavan' failed because it was dependent on the Government. In this context I would like to submit that the institutions which retain the art collections should not be made dependent on the Government. If such institutions are given autonomy, a new culture would certainly be evolved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to submit that in the prevailing circumstances when cultural globalisation and economic globalisation are becoming equally important, there is no need to institutionalise the culture, or considering it as unique its various aspects are examined and restricted to museums. Rather it should be made to serve double purpose. It should be related to industrial as well as technical revolution particularly with a view that electronic media has started giving a vulgar presentation of the traditional arts. We will have to give a new shape to it. I am confident that if artistic consideration is given to it besides the academic consideration, a new system and a new era will certainly usher in, and we will certainly succeed in giving a new shape to the national culture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to say about sports. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that he is providing assistance with regard to capital and houses to the players. Relaxation in income tax has also been provided to them. It is a brave step. Regarding the operation Black Board I would like to submit that very good players can be prepared in the country today but there is complete inadequacy of sports facilities in the schools. The need of the hour is first to provide basic facilities in the rural areas and then we should select the talented young students to be provided proper coaching. If proper consideration is given to both these aspects, we would be able to give a new direction to our policy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today while we are heading towards 21st century, we are facing some fundamental issues. We are reminded of Dr. D.S. Kothari again and again. One commission after the other was constituted after the Kothari Commission. He was very much

disturbed and distressed even at his death bed. He had said at that time. "I am distressed that despite accepting many of my recommendations the Governments did not implement them". There is a need to implement those recommendations. What can be more unfortunate for this country than that 10+2+3 scheme is implemented after 20 years, so much so that even today it is not being implemented completely and discrimination is being made in this regard. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he must take into consideration whatever is happening in the states.

In the end I would like to say something about the culture. We are unfortunate that we have neglected Sanskrit which has been the main source of nourishment of our culture. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I being a Minister also happened to be one of the Members of the said committee. I regret to say that we prepare our education policy in haste. A Minister is given the chairmanship of the committee and a Secretary is appointed to help him. The committee finally prepares a draft taking into consideration the problems of some primary schools, secondary schools, adult education etc. There is a need to seriously review it from various aspects. I am again reminded of Shri Kothari that a person like him lives and is remembered for a long time. Today, the assistance of educationalists like him should be sought to prepare the agenda of the education policy. In this regard I may say that under the three language formula sometimes Sanskrit is excluded and at other times it is included. The concerned state Minister who consider it to be beneficial include it, and those who consider it non-beneficial exclude this language. Today, there is a need to make Sanskrit a part of education system

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

[English]

again. It is due to the indifferent attitude of the concerned Ministry towards Sanskrit that no student get admitted in any of the Ayurved Universities of Rajasthan. What can be the fate of Sanskrit when it is neglected so much. This is what I would like to ask to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I still remember the committee of Trigun Sen Ji, the recommendations of which were proposed to be implemented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government. He had emphasised that Indian languages must be there as a medium of education what would be the reply if we ask a specific question to the State Governments or the educational institutions which adopt English as the only medium of education. I would like to ask the same question in the Parliament. I cannot forget an incident that took place recently in one of the Public schools in Bombay. Some students in that school were expelled simply because they had applied 'mehandi' on their palms. We will have to think again in this regard.

In the end I would like to submit as to what can we expect in a country where double education system exists, one is meant for the poor children and the other is for the rich. In such prevailing circumstances how can democracy exist? The concerned Ministry will have to take this aspect into consideration. The hon. Minister gave a testimony to his wisdom and farsightedness, and also to the efficiency of his Ministry. Therefore, I would quote a couplet to conclude my speech.

"Kaun kehta hai ki aatma mein
chhed nahin ho sakta,
Ek pathar to zara dil se utchalo
yaro."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2.20 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
lunch till twenty minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
lunch at Thirty One Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95—Contd.

Ministry of Human Resource Development—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call upon Shri Anna Joshi to speak, I may inform the House that the time allotted for this discussion was 6 hours and out of it hardly one hour is left.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me speak first.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not only for you but for the information of the entire House.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has already declared that the budgetary allocation for the Department of Education will be increased from 3.6 per cent to 6 per cent. But, this announcement of the Prime Minister is not being reflected in the 1994-95 Budget. Of course, it was said that the increase in allocation will take place in stages but at least a beginning should have been made in this year's Budget. On the contrary, it seems that budgetary allocations for this Department are either the same or they are reduced. Where the allocation is the same that also ultimately amounts to reduction because every time the requirement of different budgetary allocations is increased by 10 per cent on account of the increased payment to staff, price rise or various other factors. Therefore, if there is a minimum 10 per cent increase in any allocation, it can be said that it is on par. Hence, one can say that these two things, the announcement of the Prime Minister and the budgetary allocations for different departments in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, do not match each other.

We are the third largest nation having the maximum trained manpower but if you take the proportion of literate masses as against the total population, we are the lowest amongst the literate nations in the world. In this background, we are aiming towards the goal of Education for All by the turn of the century.

So, on the one hand we are the lowest among the literate nations in the world and on the other hand we want to give "Education for All" in six years' time. Now, we are in 1994 and we want to fulfil our commitment by the year 2,000. If such is the case, then with what should we to fill up the gap and what

should be our resolve? So, nothing is reflected in this year's Budget.

Sir, there are two big hurdles in achieving this goal—"Education for All by the year 2,000". One big hurdle is increasing population. We are not making any sincere efforts for curbing or decreasing the growth of population. This hurdle will remain there for a few more years. And the second big hurdle is the availability limited resources. It is because of these two hurdles, it seems that it will be difficult for us to achieve our goal.

As far as the Education Department is concerned, there are so many schemes. Take the example of Operation Blackboard. It is in a very sorry state. Under this scheme nothing concrete has been achieved. Whatever was expected of this scheme we were not able to fulfil.

Sir in regard to elementary education we were told that they have got two aims viz., (1) universalisation of education and (2) eradication of illiteracy from among the age group 15 to 35 years. For these purposes all these schemes were started. This Operation Blackboard scheme was envisaged in the year 1986. It started in the year 1987-88. Do you know what was the minimum of two rooms with all equipments and a minimum of two teachers with a good standard. For this purpose funds were given. In addition to this, there were other things like the weight of school bags, etc. But the monitoring or supervisory system was not in a proper shape. Because of this, the funds were mis-utilised. They were not evenly distributed. Universalisation of education means that we should go to the masses and bring them to the schools. But the percentage of drop-outs is alarming and especially these drop-outs are from villages,

[Shri Anna Joshi]

backward classes and adivasis. These drop-outs are more alarming particularly in case of girls.

Therefore, on the one hand, we are going to universalise the education; on the other, we have not been able to curb the percentage of dropout. Therefore, it is defeating the very purpose the Operation Blackboard. There are two reasons for this drop out. One is the utter poverty; you must be knowing that; the second is illiteracy. Today, the parents want their children to remain with them or do some work in some factory or field or hotel or restaurant or even in the streets so that they can earn something because of the poverty in the family; they do not want to send their children to schools.

Last week only we had discussed the problem of child labour. There are more than 50 lakh child labourers who are working in some factories or in some hotels or in some restaurants or in some farms or some fields wherever they are able to get work.

Only day before yesterday, we celebrated the First May Day. A photo of a child working with one scavenger party appeared in *The Indian Express*. That has happened in the Capital city, Delhi. That is the situation of child labour in Delhi, what to speak of villages and other places.

Due to the Operation Blackboard scheme, that has failed. There are instances for this. Leave aside that. Our aim in the Operation Blackboard scheme was from one room to two rooms and from two teachers to three teachers and increase all the equipments and other

things. Instead of two teachers, they are again going back to one teacher. I do not know what is happening in my State; I think that might be the state of affairs in every State. I can point out to you some primary schools where it is happening. Our friend, Prof. Yadav, has said that there are schools in which there is only one teacher teaching in the same room four standards: along one side, one standard, another side second standard, another side third standard and another side fourth standard; and that one teacher is teaching all the subjects. I think that can be noted in the Guinness Records that one teacher is teaching four standards and all subjects; and we are tolerating it. My appeal is that this should be improved; we want not two teachers but at least one teacher for each standard. I am not going into details of the problem of percentage.

The cost of education is also a factor for the drop out of children. Today, we have not only to pay higher fees but also to pay the entrance fees. For KG, it is from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000; for B.Ed and D.Ed. it is Rs. 30,000. I am talking about the capitation fees.

For MBBS, we have to pay normally Rs. 6 lakhs and for engineering colleges we have to pay Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs and all those arrangements they have made. So many people have gone to the court yet this remains the fact that after 45 years of independence we have denied education to poor people and you talk of poor people.

There is a story that *Eklavya* was denied education because he did not belong to upper caste. Here you are denying education to the people and students does not matter how much percentage you take; does not matter

from which class they come; and does not matter from where they come. The only thing that matters is money. If you have got money as capitation fee then only you are allowed to take entrance. This is going on right under nose of the ruling party. Therefore, I would say that this situation will not stop the drop outs. I would urge upon the hon. Minister through you to please go into it.

There is another aspect of this as to how seriously we look at the elementary education. Sir, do you know that in the first four standards in our schools there is no examination at all. We know that during our times during the examinations we used to study a lot though the whole year we did not study. But in the last two-three months, we used to study.

But nowadays you complete the period in the first four standards, does not matter whether you succeed or not you are promoted. There is no examination. How this is tolerated? I cannot understand this. My mind shudders when I find that there are no examinations. What tests you are taking when you promote a child from one standard to another. This is the case at the lower level.

At the upper level we have tried to stop copying and for that we have made strict laws. But now Shri Mulayam Singh has abolished Anti-Copying Act. Do you want that our students should copy? On the lower side you do not take examinations and on the higher side you allow them to copy. What standard of citizens you are going to get?

On the professional side you take Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs and then you admit him in the MBBS centre. What sort of sincerity and integrity you expect from them to-

wards the society, towards the people, towards the nation as a whole? You take rupees one lakh from me and allow me to join an engineering college, will I work sincerely for this nation?

To serve the nation with sincerity and integrity is one of our mottos for education and we are not even doing that. If that is the case then I am afraid that we will not be failing in achieving the target by 2000 AD but we will be failing in achieving whatever we have thought of education and its expectation from the students.

Sir, there are so many other schemes, but I am not going into all those. I will briefly touch upon a few points. One is regarding culture. In this the total allotment out of the total outlay of Government of India for the year 1994 is Rs. 1,57,00,419.

Out of it the allotment to the Department of Culture comes to .1 per cent! The culture, about which you are going to talk about which we are going to study and then we will have the policy and around which the further discussion is going to be there, the culture of this nation, for that, the allotment this Government is giving is only .1 per cent! So, how can it be developed? How can it prosper? How will it be able to deliver the goods?

A bigger tragedy is that even whatever allotment that is given to the Department of Culture and all the Departments—here is a list—is underutilised. First of all the allotment is very meagre. The second point is whatever meagre allotment is there, even that allotment is not utilised.

I have got the list. I do not want to spend time on that. For Secretarial

[Shri Anna Joshi]

and strengthening of statistical machinery the provision made was Rs. 17 lakh and the expenditure is Rs. 14 lakh. For Zonal Cultural Centres the provision was Rs. 250 lakh and only a sum of Rs. 74 lakh was utilised. For Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas the provision was Rs. 10 lakh and the spending is Rs. 8.48 lakh. For Setting up of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes in States including those for children, the provision was Rs. 50 lakh and the expenses were Rs. 20 lakh. Then the provision for the National Archives of India was Rs. 300 lakh and the expenditure is Rs. 136 lakh. For TMSSM Library, Tanjavur the allotment was Rs. 25 lakh and the expenses were Rs. 11.25 lakh. For Central Reference Library, Calcutta, the allotment was Rs. 15 lakh and the expenses were Rs. 6.52 lakh. For Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, the provision was Rs. 25 lakh but the expenses were only Rs. 7.59 lakh. For National Museum, Institute of History of Arts Conservation, New Delhi Rs. 40 lakh were provided but only Rs. 22.39 lakh were spent. These are the allocations made to the departments and the expenditure they have incurred! The tragedy is two-fold. One is provision of 1 per cent was made which is very meagre. Secondly, whatever drops were given to them, even those drops they have not utilised! Who is looking after this Culture?

I will give an example of Archaeological Survey of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: It is very alarming, Sir. We can spend 10 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is true. The time allotted to each political party is limited. You are running on the minus side.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I will wind up within two minutes.

You will also agree with me. This is very important. Take the Archaeological Survey of India. This country is having a very rich heritage. We have so many historical national monuments. This Department has to look after all those monuments. You will be surprised to find that we have got 8600 historical monuments and out of them only 3000 monuments are being looked after. What about the remaining 5,600 national monuments? Should nobody look after them? Not even the Central Government is ready to look after them. They are looking after only 3,000 monuments, if we calculate it, after every monument one and half men come! That is, for two monuments there are only three persons employed. How are they going to look after all these? Is it the way that we are going to develop our Culture of which we are very much proud of?

We are talking too much about it. But we are not giving money and we are not utilising the money which is given there. We are not doing our job. As far as historical monuments are concerned, we are not looking after them.

Now, I come to sports. This time the Olympic Games had shown us where we stood. In some games we had not even qualified to enter into competition leave aside getting some prizes or any number. This Sports Department is going on. Nobody is asking them. There is all politics. Our Indian experts are getting Rs. 2000/- per month whereas foreign

experts whom we are calling are getting 2000 dollars per month. So, this is the root cause of our failures in sports.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister that he should promote some activities for cultural monuments, for sports, for yoga and for Sanskrit. I shall be thankful to him if he does all these things.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Chairman and the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee who have thoroughly scrutinised the demands of the Departments of Education and Culture and made very useful suggestions and recommendations. I am also grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part and shown such a keen interest in these two departments. I can assure you, Sir, that the views expressed will form a part of our programmes and they will greatly influence our policies in the times to come.

Sir, as the House is aware the new National Education Policy was formulated in 1986 at the behest of our Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi when the hon. present Prime Minister was the Human Resource Development Minister. It helped a great deal in changing our priorities for the education system of the whole country. Now, our priority has shifted to elementary education and this is duly reflected in the Directive Principles in Article 45 of the Constitution.

The coordinated approach to achieve education for all received a fillip

when in December 1993 we had the Summit in New Delhi—the Summit of 9 most populous countries having very low literacy rates. This was a very important landmark in the sense that it helped focus attention on this problem in our 9 most populous countries, international—as well as national attention. And as a follow up to this, after this Summit, the hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of all the Chief Ministers. That was also very useful in the sense that all the Chief Ministers renewed their commitments to education and to achieve literacy for all at the earliest possible time.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

Sir, as far as literacy is concerned, some important factors have come to light since 1991. As per 1991 census, for the first time, the number of literates is more than the number of illiterates. Now, the literacy level is 52 per cent. This census also brought to light a very important fact. For the first time, we saw a high decadal increase in female literacy over that of male literacy.

15.00 hrs.

The decadal increase in female literacy was 9.54, as compared to male literacy, which was 7.76. We see that the focus now is on literacy for women or girl literacy. Now we have evolved a number of strategies to achieve this 'Education for all' and one of the very important ones is the Total Literacy campaigns which are going on in the country. In 267 districts, we have the Total Literacy Campaigns and in about 80 districts, the Post-literacy Campaigns are going on. Shri Dhumal, I am sure, will be very interested in this because he

[Kumari Selja]

did comment on the Total Literacy Campaigns. This and the elementary education is a coordinated approach. It is not that we just talk of one and not of the other. Where the total literacy campaigns are successful, we find that the demand for elementary education or primary education goes up. So, we cannot really say that one is successful and not the other. As you know, it started in the South, with Kerala but now the focus has shifted to the Hindi-speaking States where the Total Literacy Campaigns are going on. Because one of the problem areas is the Hindi-speaking States where most of our illiterate population is residing. So we have to take special care of our educationally backward States.

Another strategy is the 'Operation Blackboard'. A number of Members have expressed their concern over this Operation Blackboard. I answered some questions on this a few days back. Operation Blackboard should not really come in for the criticism that it has, because I think we have achieved a lot in this direction. More than 99 per cent schools where the Centre's approach is concerned have been covered and now we are extending this to the upper primary schools also and are going in for the three-rooms-three-teachers norm as per the 1986 data that was supplied to us. Sir, this is an on-going on scheme and this will also help to reduce... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Now Madam is in the Chair.

KUMARI SELJA: I am sorry. I am glad she did not notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Chair has no sex, you can say anything.

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, the current strategy is to emphasise the need for retention and reduction in the drop-out rate and this is sought to be achieved through convergence of all the factors, physical as well as attitudinal, on the one hand, and achieving education for all in the shortest possible time, on the other. So, we are planning to bring down the drop-out rate to an acceptable level over a period of time.

Another strategy that we have adopted is that of non-formal education because many children remain out of this formal education system. To bring them also into the fold of education, we have evolved the non-formal education system. Here too the emphasis is on girls because we find that the drop-out rate and the illiteracy rate is more amongst girls. Hence it is aimed that the focus is on girls' education.

A new initiative that we have evolved is the District Primary Education Programme, with the districts' specific planning and disaggregated target setting. This new initiative will go a long way in our primary education system. In the beginning, we are planning to take up about 46 districts in about eight States. This is with the help of external funding. Shrimati Girija Devi expressed concern about external funding—I think it was regarding 'Operation Blackboard' or some such scheme. She said that we should not follow the norms that are laid down by the external funding agencies. I can assure the House and the Members that this is not so and any help that we take, any funding that we take from the external agencies is as per our conditions and as per our terms and not as per their terms.

In any case, we have a monitoring agency at our level and not at their level.

This brings me to the education system where the teacher is the fulcrum of our whole education system and it cannot be denied. One of the problems that comes up many times is the lack of proper training of the teachers. In this connection, I would like to inform the House that as per our DIETs, we are imparting training to the teachers. We have now a Bill, the National Council for Teachers Education Bill which has been passed by the Parliament, Rules and regulations are being framed. This Bill will go a long way in curbing the sub-standard teaching in educational institutions. This strategy will bring the right kind of teachers with proper training who can impart correct education to our children. Not just concern but anguish was expressed over carrying heavy heavy burden of books by children to schools. I can well understand it because I have two young school-going nieces. I know the burden that children are forced to carry. This burden is more ignorance that they carry from one class to another. The Yashpal Committee gave its report on how to reduce this burden of books being carried by children to the school. This report was discussed at length in our Central Advisory Board on Education and we are urging the States to hold Seminars and to have widespread discussion on this problem so that this physical as well as mental burden on the young minds could be taken away and they should not be burdened with this ignorance. Education should certainly be a joyful experience.

May I now with your permission go on to the Department of Culture? Here too, the Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended that we should increase the allocation for the Department of Culture and many hon. Members here have also said this and I also agree with them. In fact, we are always trying to get more funds for the Department of Culture.

A number of points have been raised regarding the ZCCs and a review of the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development and at my level too and we try to see that their working is proper.

One particular suggestion with which we are all concerned is that of ensuring documentation of rare and dying art forms as well as to ensure exchange of artists, scholars and archaeologists in a more meaningful manner among the different zones in the country. We are also having National Exchange Programmes within the country between different zonal cultural centres and they are signing these exchange programmes and regular exchange of these artists and even younger people, the youth, is taking place between these Centres. This will enable these people to go to the other regions and learn the culture and exchange views with the people of those other areas.

Another important point that has come up is the need to decentralise and to pay special attention to rural and semi-urban areas. Just this morning, I answered one question on the multi-purpose cultural complex.

Last year our focus was mainly on the North-East but as and when we receive proposals from other States, these too will be taken up and these will be provided there too.

Another scheme is for strengthening the regional and local museums. This is a new scheme and it includes in its ambit financing, voluntary efforts even at the panchayat level so that we can have smaller museums on a larger scale throughout the country.

[Kumari Selja]

Another pilot project that has come up is the network of rural libraries. This is taken up on a priority basis as a pilot project this year but it will be strengthened and strengthened subsequently. We will be using the available infrastructure within the villages like the school building and the school teachers. This will be useful to the young of that area and to the neo-literates. It will open up a whole new world of literature and classics for these people.

One particular concern that has been expressed time and again in this House and in the Standing Committee is about the preservation and conservation of our monuments. I would like to inform the House that about 25 per cent of the Budget of our Department of Culture is given to the Archaeological Survey of India. But we feel that much more is needed in terms of both monetary and human resources help. This is not to say that the resource at our disposal specially the human resources at our disposal in the Archaeological Survey of India are not doing good work. In fact, they are doing a wonderful work. As the House is aware, they have done a lot of work which came in for international acclaim in the Angkor Vat Temple in Cambodia. In this context, we are proposing to introduce a fund which will attract great private funding for this monumental task at the national level.

Further, the Standing Committee also recommended setting up of a stadium at the district level which would serve as the sports and cultural complexes. We welcome this suggestion. Steps will be taken in this very year to come up with the scheme for this purpose.

One of the Members, I think Prof. Malini Bhattacharya, pointed out that folk and tribal artistes are not being properly looked after and they should be able to sustain themselves on their own. I would like to inform the House that we have already taken up the matter with the respective zonal cultural centres to ensure that these artistes are able to sustain themselves.

During this year, we are celebrating the 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The National Committee set up for this purpose has already met this year and the details of the celebration are being finalised. The Gandhi Smriti and Gandhi Darshan will be making all arrangements to see that these celebrations are carried out in a most appropriate manner.

Also, during this year, the commemoration of the 75th year of the Jalianwalabagh Massacre has commenced. As you know, many Chief Ministers and national leaders went to Jalianwalabagh on the 13th and paid their homage to the martyrs thus underscoring the need for coming together to uphold the unity and integrity of our great country.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What about the lathi-charge there?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Those who participated, they knew of it.

KUMARI SELJA: There was nothing like that. Anyway, it is better to ask people to pay homage and nothing else. These kinds of things are not good. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Madam Chairman, for the knowledge of the hon. Minister I would like to submit that Shri Prabhush Joshi had gone there and he has stated in his article that lathi charge took place there. The statement has not been refuted so far.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI SELJA: One of the hon. Members also pointed out that something tangible should be done about the convocation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I can assure you that the selected works of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be published by a committee of experts, soon to be constituted by the Department.

While we have made many achievements in both the Departments, Department of Education and Department of Culture, I am aware that much more remains to be done especially in the field of education, for which we require cooperation of not just the Members of the House but of the whole country and of the leaders who can come forward and contribute in any way they can for this monumental task. I thank all the Members.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Madam Chairman, I want a clarification. I had said during my speech that foreign assistance is recieved under certain terms and conditions. Even you yourself have

admitted during the speech of Smt. Girija Devi that the conditions are set but these are decided by us. However, the reality is contrary to it. I would like to know whether the conditions are set but these are decided by us. However, the reality is contrary to it. I would like to know whether the condition of spending one third of Rs. 600 crore, given by European countries, on those officers who will carry out the education programme, has been put from your side or the European countries have themselves put this condition?... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: She said that monitoring is being done.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I think the hon. Minister has tried to mislead the House by giving wrong information.
(Interruptions)..

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: And she has also said about that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I had mentioned about protecting the national monuments. You have made arrangements only for 3000 but the total number is 8000. Are you going to make arrangement for the remaining 5000?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, she said that it requires a monumental sum. So they are seeking the assistance from outside. I would like to say that the

[Mr. Chairman]

principal Minister is yet to speak. Why do not seek te clarifications from him when he speaks?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of several areas in the countries where there are no Primary Schools even at far off places. In my constituency there are even no secondary schools upto a distance of 40 kilometers in Lalitpur and Tikamgarh. Though this subject pertains to State Government, yet its attention has not been drawn to this subject. Now I would like to know whether the Union Government would frame any policy to extend the facilities of education in such areas?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, this will be answered ultimately by the Minister, Shri Sudhir Roy to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Madam, names of the Members belonging to smaller parties have not been called. They should also be given the opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever time is left, I will go strictly by that. I will call the names strictly according to the time that is left for the persons concerned.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is there on the list.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Name is there but it would not be called. *(Interruptions)*

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Madam Chairperson, now one of the aims of the National Education Policy is that the quality will be retained at higher educational institutions.

Now there are 8,000 colleges and over 200 universities all over India. We know that out of these 8,000 colleges, there are many colleges which are substandard and non-standard. There are many colleges which are no better than teaching shops. In such colleges teachers are hired and fired. They get only nominal wages and they do not get UGC grants. Fifty per cent of the colleges do not receive any UGC grants. Due to resource crunch, the State universities and colleges are suffering heavily. How can we retain the quality of higher education if universities and colleges cannot purchase books? They cannot purchase quality international journals; the libraries remain ill-equipped and the laboratories have no apparatus or chemicals. Therefore, higher education is completely in doldrums. Not only this, we find that a major portion of the UGC budget is eaten away by the central universities eat away the major share of the UGC grants.

We find that every year the Ministry assures us that UGC would open regional offices in the remotest corners of the country. But till now no regional office of the UGC has been opened. Had there been regional offices of the UGC, the teachers would have been spared of many troubles.

We find that with much panfare and publicity the Ministry started the idea of having autonomous colleges. They thought that autonomous colleges would bring in revolution in the structure of these colleges, but because of stiff opposition from the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organization, we find that it has not picked up. In 1990, the target was 500, now it is 1994, but we have only 107 autonomous colleges. We believe that affiliated colleges which are looked after by the universities are much more better than these autonomous colleges because autonomous colleges are mostly run by the promoters and Trust managers who do not look after the teachers' interests; the syllabi are diluted; examinations are turned into a farce. Therefore, this idea of autonomous colleges should be given up.

And similar is the case of deemed universities. So many institutions have been declared deemed universities. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Education Minister towards the Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur, where the Post-Graduate Faculty of Chemistry only consists of two teachers. And even in 1990, the Reader's scale was Rs. 1,200-Rs. 1,900. In view of our protests, they have now introduced the UGC pay scales. In these deemed universities the teachers have no fora to represent their grievances and it is all managed in a tyrannical way. Therefore, we demand democratic management of educational institutions whether at university, college or the school level. There must be democratic management. Democracy does not mean election of the Government. Democracy is a way of life. It must permeate every sphere of life. But unfortunately, gradually, steps are being taken so that whatever democracy is left in educational institutions

is being throttled. Look at Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister has been declared the Chancellor of all universities. And there is also a move to bring in a common law for all universities, in Kerala.

This will throttle the university autonomy.

Then I would also draw your attention to the IITs and IIMs. Definitely they are prestigious institutions, but the Government spends huge sums on these IITs and IIMs. What is the net result? Eighty per cent of the graduates migrate to foreign countries. They finish their study at the cost of the poor taxpayers. Therefore I would request the Minister to seriously think whether they should insist on a bond from the students who are migrating abroad. They must furnish the sum which the society spends on them, as 80 per cent of the students migrate to foreign countries.

I agree with our learned friend Shri Anna Joshi that capitation fee colleges have become a sin. We often raise our voice of protest against these capitation fee colleges. But you see today the black money holders, the *nouveau riche* have become the promoters of these colleges and they are fleecing the people. The donation, as has been rightly said, ranges between Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh. Unfortunately the Supreme Court judgement has not solved the issue; it has rather complicated the issue. Therefore I would request the hon. Minister for Education to see whether bank loans can be arranged for the payment of donations. Because now the Supreme Court judgement says that 50 per cent of the seats should be filled up on the basis of payment. I had talks with the All India Council of Technical Education and they suggested that bank

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

loans should be arranged for those students who have to pay a handsome amount for studying in an engineering or medical college.

I would also like to point out that the Government promised that by 1990, 10 per cent of the students would be under vocational education. But now it has been postponed. Now they say that by 1995, 10 per cent of the students should come under the vocational course. What is required is that vocational course must be updated and banks and insurance companies, or other financial institutions must have linkage with these vocational institutions, so that the students can get self-employment after finishing their education.

As regards school, I should argue that the Government should seriously think whether common school system can be introduced, as common school system means that all the students belonging to a certain area get admission in a particular school and this common school system encourages the guardians to look after the welfare of that common school. But now we find that in our country there are two sets of educational institutions; one for the economically disadvantaged group, for the rural poor there are vernacular schools and there are nonstandard and substandard colleges. But, for the elites there are public schools, there are Navodaya Vidyalayas and there are colleges like the St. Stephens, Presidency or Elphinstone, etc. Therefore in order to strengthen our democracy what is required is common school system. We have opposed the Navodaya Vidyalaya. I would not contradict our friend Kumari Mamata Banerjee that had West Bengal opted for Navodaya Vidyalaya, there would have

been not more than ten because 50 per cent of the districts have been only covered by Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Therefore, there is no case that 40 Navodaya Vidyalayas would have been set up in West Bengal by this time.

I would also urge for compulsory sports and games at the school and college level. We have raised this point many time in the Consultative Committee. "Sound mind in a sound body" should be the motto of education because compulsory sports and games in schools and colleges would definitely raise the physical fitness of the Indian people. Therefore, the Ministry should introduce it without delay. In fact, this should have been a movement like 'National Literacy Campaign'. Sports and games should be developed as a movement; only then, we can raise our physical standards and physical fitness.

I would commend the Ministry for organising this literacy campaign in 268 districts. But what I want to point out is that non-formal education is no substitute for formal or class room education. Therefore, we should try to introduce compulsory free primary education upto Class V. Recently a celebrated American author, Mr. Myron Weiner has written a book on this issue, titled, "Literacy and Child Labour in India". If there is compulsory schooling, our children would not suffer. But now they work in beedi factories; they work as domestic help; they work in tea shops and they work in so many other factories. But, this can be prevented; they can be shaped for future; they would not have a stunted growth, if we could introduce free compulsory education for children upto Class V. I am not minimising the importance of national literacy campaign. They have done much by introducing this

national literacy campaign. By this, many districts, many States have become total literacy.

There is another point in this. The students, and the teachers belonging to all categories should have been involved in this programme; the college and university teachers, high school students should have been involved in this programme of total literacy. I would also commend the Ministry for successfully launching the ICDS programme. I have said often that because there is comfortable stock of foodgrains in the country, this ICDS programme should cover the entire rural area and the urban slum areas.

My friend, Shri Manoranjan Sur, a Member of this House, has informed me that he has requested for recognition of two *madarasas* and that recognition had come. In fact, many *madarasas* have been recognised during this regime. But, you cannot recognise the schools unless they fulfill the requisite conditions.

With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Calcutta South): Madam, I will take few seconds. What I have said was that the *madarasas* have already fulfilled the criteria; and they have requested the Government to recognise it.

SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA
(Pollachi): I rise to express my views on the functioning of the Ministry of Human Resource Development on behalf of AIADMK.

I would say this is the most important of all Ministries because this Ministry plays a vital role in shaping the youth of this country, in whose hands the

future of India lies. And education, a major department under this Ministry is the foundation on which democracy stands. But it is a matter of regret that the Union Government has not realised the seriousness of the need to extent the facility of education to all. The hon. Minister would, no, doubt, catalogue various schemes to say that the Centre has taken various measures to remove illiteracy in total. But the fact is that more than half of the population is illiterate. It needed the Supreme Court to say that the right to education is fundamental. In a landmark judgement in Mohini Jain's case, the court ruled that the character of right to education was fundamental and held that the character of right to education was fundamental and held that the objectives of constitutional promise of rendering justice - social, economic political - would remain an illusion if the teeming millions are illiterate and denied any opportunity to learn. The Indian population consists of some 30 per cent of its people living below poverty line, while the majority are struggling for their existence under poor conditions. However, the charging of capitation fees for admission to educational institution creates an obvious disability and structures a class-bias. The situation becomes unreasonable, unfair and unjust and strikes at the very root of equal opportunity assured to our citizens. The right to life guaranteed to every citizen under Article 21 and the dignity of an individual, cannot be assured unless it is accompanied by the right to education.

But what has the Government done? Again it was Supreme Court which intervened to set right the so-called self-financing institutions that charge capitation fees. One fails to understand why the Centre cannot bring in a legislation to put an end to this kind of commercialisation of education. Medical and engineering

[Shri B. Rajaravivarma]

institutions in many parts of the country charge anything between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 lakh. Only the richest, the elite are able to get admission. The meritorious students belonging to poor families cannot dream of getting admission in these institutions. Just average and even below average students get admission to MBBS and EE courses because they are able to pay capitation fee. By allowing this situation to continue, the Government is not only doing a disservice to the meritorious students who turn dejected, but is also creating a situation wherein after a couple of years medical and engineering professions will be in the hands of those who would spell the doom for these professions.

Against the spirit of federalism, the Centre got the subject of 'education transferred to the concurrent list. Against the protests by the State Governments, it also passed legislation in Parliament to constitute unitary bodies like All India Technical Education Council and National Commission for Teacher Education. In usurping the powers of the States, the Centre does not waste any time. But when there is a kind of emergency to deal with the institutions charging capital fees, the Government is silent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government whether the Government had any proposal to deal with these institutions.

Sir, there is mushrooming growth of teaching shops in the country. These shops are mostly run by persons who were not qualified. They not only charge exorbitant rates but also thwart the very process of education through misinformation. From voluminous books prescribed for study, these teaching shops choose five to ten questions and advise

the students to prepare only those questions from the view point of examination. This practice amounts to negation of education. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of State and take appropriate action on the matter to save the younger generations from the evil effects of teaching shops.

Sir, there are a number of Central Schools in the country. People from different States have been working as teachers in these schools for several years. Qualified candidates from any State could apply for the post of teachers. But from the year 1986, knowledge of Hindi had been made compulsory for the post of teachers in Central Schools. There cannot be any serious violation of the character of right to equality than this. Till 1986 there was no problem. People from Tamil Nadu could apply to post of teachers without the knowledge of Hindi and they were selected. Many such teachers from Tamil Nadu were even awarded President's award for best teachers. But all of a sudden a perverse kind of a wisdom has dawned upon the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and it made Hindi compulsory. As a result for the last eight years nobody from Tamil Nadu could apply for the post of teachers in Central Schools. I do not know if the hon. Minister is aware of this but the tragedy continues. I would like to ask if this is not imposition of Hindi what else is it.

In reply to the controversy over his remarks at the convocation ceremony at the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in Madras, the hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Singh said in the other House that the Government is committed to honour the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not to impose Hindi on non-Hindi-speaking

States. But, a department under his own charge has flouted a basic mandate of the Constitution by making Hindi compulsory. Every year teachers are selected for Central Schools for all over India. But the unfortunate candidates from Tamil Nadu could not apply for the post for the last eight years. What is their fault? Then, should we not say knowledge of Tamil Nadu, be it a Government servant or a Minister? What would you do if we were to do that? It is a very serious situation wherein our candidates, who are qualified to become teachers, have been treated like second-class citizens. This Situation must change. I appeal to the Minister to give an assurance that the clause making Hindi compulsory for the post of teachers in Central Schools will be scrapped. This is the minimum he can do now. Having realised the need to eradicate illiteracy, my Leader Puratchi Thalaivi has allocated huge funds for education. Puratchi Thalaivi has also launched various schemes to give free education to women in particular. Because of the efforts of our leader, the sprawling Nehru Stadium will all modern infrastructure of the international standard has come up in Madras. It is a boon to the sportsmen of not only Tamil Nadu but also India. She also gave a grant of Rs. 15,000 to each woman who went for mountaineering recently in order to encourage women to participate in sports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not read from the text. And, time is also over.

SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Madam, the Government is spending crores of rupees for the much publicised Festival of India. In 1993-94, Rs. 300 crore is supposed to have been spent for this. This festival has so far been held in UK, USA, Japan, Sweden, USSR,

France and Germany. The Festival of India is currently on in China. The very purpose of this festival is to create greater awareness among the people of the receiving country about our rich cultural heritage with a view to promote mutual understanding and goodwill. But, unfortunately, this festival remains an exclusive preserve of the art forms and culture of the rich. Just Bharatha Natyam and Nathaswaram are not the only representatives of the Tamil culture. There are native instruments like Pampai and Urumi and folk dances like Kummi and Kollattam which could not gain entry into these kinds of festivals. Indeed these art forms have the real representatives character for they are practised by the rural majority of Tamil Nadu where the culture lives and flourishes. I appeal to the Minister to look into the representatives character of the Festival of India and see that rural art forms are represented by those who have preserved it to this day.

Madam, the Government spends a lot of excavation. In Tamil Nadu excavation work has been undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India only in Mamallapuram, that too on a small scale. A multi-crore excavation project has been launched by the Tamil Nadu Government to excavate the ramnants of the port city of Poompuhar of Cholas time which was submerged in a deluge. Our hon. Chief Minister has sanctioned several crores of rupees for the scheme which is underway in the Bay of Bengal. The excavations so far have revealed startling facts about the construction engineering and technology prevalent at that time. The Centre should come forward to fund such projects without any hesitation.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into the points raised by me.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):
Madam, I would like to seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called
your name. You please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA
(Guntur): Madam Chairman, even so
many years after independence and de-
spite spending crores of Rupees on
education, the percentage of education
in our country is only 52.4 whereas it is
100 per cent in other countries. Its main
reason is that the funds allocated for this
purpose are not properly utilised and it
is on this account that we are lagging
far behind in the field of education and
in other fields. There is a need to pay
more attention towards proper utilisation
of the funds allocated for this purpose.

While paying attention towards ed-
ucation, we should give priority to the
education of minorities, weaker sections,
backward classes and women so that
this backwardness could be removed. I,
therefore, urge the Government to give
it top priority. The Government should
take steps to educate these classes,
including womenfolk among them and
allocate more funds for this purpose.

Recently, we have seen some ad-
vertisements in the newspapers offering
degrees of MBBS and Dentist in Russia.
The Government should make the posi-
tion clear by ascertaining the facts stated
in the advertisements so that the students
do not become the victim of any fraud.

Similarly, I would also like to draw
the attention of the Government towards
expensive education of private schools
where the admissions in LKG and class
I are assured with a donation amount of

Rs. 20-40 thousand. Moreover, a huge
amount is also collected from the admis-
sion seekers by private colleges, which
is not affordable by a common man.
Therefore, if education at nominal fee is
made available to every person, including
poor and backward people, then only we
are raise the percentage and the standard
of education. I would, therefore, request
that the Government may also pay
attention towards this. Further, the poor
people can get the benefit of education
only when the Government monitor the
management of educational institutions
and get everything implemented strictly.

Now, I come to sports. A large
percentage of population of this country
live in villages but no attention is paid
towards promotion of sports in rural
areas and the children are also not
encouraged. If proper attention is paid to
exploit the talents available in urban and
rural areas, our sports persons can win
medals on olympics and bring laurels to
this country. This will help in increasing
the feeling of secularism because the
sport person is always a secular.
Therefore, I submit that the Government
pay more attention towards promotion of
sports.

Madam Chairman, I have still more
to speak but honouring your signal, I
conclude.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): At the
outset, I express deep sense of sat-
isfaction at the manner in which the hon.
Minister has been conducting the affairs
of this varied and vast subject. Due to
paucity of time, I will confine only to two
or three points.

Education, as everybody has men-
tioned here, is one subject whose impor-

tance in ensuring high quality of life and general well-being of the people cannot be over-emphasised. It has a far-reaching bearing on improving the socio-economic life of the people and as such it is imperative that the development in this sphere should be balanced. I am for an approach to the problem to ensure equal opportunity to all sections in the educational field. Yet, the present day reality is that there is a large segment of society which has been deprived of the opportunities and the benefits of education; and as a result of which there is a lopsided socio-economic development also. Some sections are major beneficiaries while others are deprived.

My community, the Muslim, stands in the category of the deprived one. This has perpetuated backwardness among the Muslims over the decades. I think it is high time that the remedial steps have to be taken to rid the Muslims of their backwardness, which is the outcome of the faulty policies followed by our educational administration and academicians alike. This has created an artificial divide between one section and another. The remedial measures are needed to correct the imbalances expeditiously and this underlines in the immediate context the need for reservation of seats in educational institutions at varied levels for the Muslims to enable their students to come on par with their other but more fortunate compatriots. This is the demand of every Muslim in this country. I demand reservations because the Muslims have lagged behind in education due to historical reasons as well as discrimination by certain communally-minded elements at the helm of educational institutions from the primary and secondary to the higher levels. The fault may be mutual but mostly the uneven growth in the field of education can be traced to unequal

competition because of financial constraints of the community and a deliberate policy, followed not by all but some highly influential section.

I would like to say that if the educational field of the country is taken up and the backward sections in the educational field are also taken up, the Muslim community will be the worst; and the only thing for the Government, which stands for all sections of the people, I should say, is to give a special consideration to the most educationally backward sections to come forward to be on par with other section of the people.

In this respect I congratulate the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development for this innovative ideas which he has introduced in recent months. One is the Minority Area Education Development Scheme, i.e. taking the block as a unit. The Government provides physical infrastructural facilities like additional buildings, educational material, schools, etc. for the minority concentrated areas. This is a very popular scheme. In this, I am given to understand, that Rs. 2.15 crores have been disbursed to the States like UP, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and other States. But the demand from Kerala is still pending clearance of the hon. Minister. This is a very important scheme for the minorities to get some benefit from the Government for the promotion of education among themselves.

Another one is the modernisation of *Madrasa* system. But it is only a small beginning. Of course, I welcome to it. It is the modernisation by which the Government provides one teach on the honorarium for such a teacher to take science and other social subjects in *Madrasas*. Madam, if the Government provides more

[Shri E. Ahamed]

assistance in this respect, the community will be in a better position to modernise the *Madrasas* system, going ahead with whatever education now they are imparting along with the other modern education. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that this system should be encouraged and more funds should be provided for this.

Another scheme is UGC Scheme. UGC has opened certain coaching centres in the universities and colleges to prepare their students of the minority community for civil services examination and like that. There are about 50 such centres, whereas the need is for 500 centres. In a recent review the UGC has come to the conclusion that some more efforts should be made by way of giving professional touch and experts be given in these coaching centres and also to motivate the students for coming, attending and appearing in the examinations. But unfortunately, the Government has not been giving any money, any amount for this scheme. The UGC is meeting this from their own funds. Here also the hon. Minister and the Government will be in a better position to popularise the scheme for the benefit of backward classes and minority sections of the people.

Madam, I want to say only one thing that if our country wants to progress, all sections of people should go together and if one section lags behind we cannot be proud of the fact that the country is marching forward. This is a country which has hosted a very important conference here in Delhi, i.e. 'Education for all Summit' with the participation of nine high population countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into another subject and conclude now.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam, with these words, I fully support the Demands for Grants and I hope the Minister will take some corrective remedial measures in this respect.

[Translation]

*SHRI H.K. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Hon. Minister has taken interest in implementing the Black Board Scheme through out the country. School buildings have been constructed in the villages. In fact, he has brought revolution in the primary education and I am grateful to him.

16.00 hrs.

I am pained to say that there is a great imbalance in our educational system. The students studying in rural areas have lesser facilities and opportunities when compared to the students studying in urban areas. Pupils studying in convents have all the facilities and they stand at the top of the merit list. They get easy admission for higher education where as pupils coming from rural schools do not get any chance for their higher education. Medical education, Engineering Colleges, post graduation and other higher educational centres welcome the convent educated students as they always score very high in the examination. Unfortunately the children of farmers, agricultural labourers and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons do not find any place in these educational centres. All the opportunities

* Translation of the speech, originally delivered in Kannada.

are grabbed by the students who come from certain section of our society which is forward economically, socially and educationally. What will happen to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and other backward classes particularly the students who hail from rural areas? How can we compare the merit of rural students with that of urban students? This is a serious matter and I urge upon the Hon. Minister to take immediate steps in this direction to maintain balance in our educational system.

About 80% of our country's population live in rural areas and therefore at least 50% of the Seats in the educational institutions (particularly in the higher educational institutions) should be reserved for students coming from rural areas. They only we can do justice to the students of rural areas.

Teacher was considered as God at the time of Vedas. But now, what is the status of a Teacher? Good education was imparted at the time of Vedas and the educational institutions were considered at temples. Good citizens were coming out of educational institutions. What is happening in class rooms today? The main reason for the degradation of our educational system is the lack of facilities of the teachers. Perhaps teacher is the lowest paid in our country. Other facilities like housing, transportation etc are also not there for teachers. Under such circumstances, how can we expect teachers to do justice to their profession which is normally considered as a noble profession?

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to pay better salaries to teachers. I request him to provide housing facility to teachers throughout the country. We have seen teachers coming from distant

places. They have to walk 5 to 10 kms to reach the school. Hence housing facility is a must for our teachers.

Our late lamented Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has announced the New Education Policy in the year 1986. Our present Prime Minister Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao was the then Minister of Human Resource Development. In that policy the objective of equal opportunities to all students has been enunciated very vividly. We have to achieve this objective for a better future of our nation.

Madam, now I would like to stress upon moral education. The school children of today are busy in visiting cinema theatres. We have Star Television, Zee Television and many other entertainment programmes. The television controlled by our Centre has also some programmes which are unfit for our younger generation. Sex, robbery, murder etc are being shown and the students see all these programmes without knowing how they are affecting their future. Our culture and heritage are being neglected. Mahatma Gandhi's dream was universal brotherhood and equal respect to all religions. Schools have to mould the character of younger generation. The future of this country lies in the class rooms. I request the Hon. Minister to discuss with the Hon. Minister of Information & Broadcasting and make suitable changes in the programmes of Doordarshan otherwise we will be held responsible for the degradation of ethical values. The Censor Committee of films and T.V. Serials should also be directed in this regard. We have to protect our cultural heritage. I am sure that the Hon. Minister would take suitable steps in this direction. I also hope that we will have uniformity in our educational system in future.

With these words, Madam, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Madam, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

While supporting the Demands, I demand also that a Central University be established in Manipur. A Central University in Manipur is a must because of the non-viability of the Universities in the North-East. The Centre has to establish universities in the small States. I do appreciate that the Government have committed to the establishment of two Central Universities in Assam, one Central University for Mizoram, one Central University for Arunachal and one Central University for Nagaland. But I feel disappointed and hurt to find that the same privilege is denied in case of Manipur. So, I rise to demand that the Government should establish a Central University in Manipur also. This is our legitimate demand.

No doubt, there is one Manipur University which is looked after by the State and UGC. As you know, the State cannot afford to develop their universities because as I have just mentioned the State is not a viable State. She has to depend mostly on the grants and loans of the Central Government. So, I request the hon. Minister to take steps either to convert this Manipur University to be a Central University or open another Central University in addition to the Manipur University. That is my legitimate demand from the Government because after the Manipur State merged with the Indian Union, she became your baby and you have to look after your baby. So, I am raising this point.

Since you are giving me only a few minutes, I am raising only points. I cannot elaborate those points. The position of the present Manipur University is very bad. It has barely funds to maintain its existence. It cannot meet the demands of the State. It has no scope for expansion. So, it is only for name sake.

Now I come to the second point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, your time is over.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: My time is over! This is the fate of small States. Why have you given 15 minutes, 10 minutes, 5 minutes to so many other Members? You are giving me only two minutes but who can express so much in just two minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you extra time because it is a small State.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Madam, in the sphere of sports, even though it is a small State, in the last national games held at Pune in Maharashtra, this small State secured thirteen gold medals plus some other silver and bronze medals. Please imagine that the sports persons of a small State, a State like Manipur, which is in a remote corner, have secured thirteen medals in the last national games at Pune. In the international games and in the Asian games also, they have secured medals. It is correct that we have no political backing. If the State had the political backing, many more sports persons could have been produced. The State has no good playground, no good stadium and no good indoor stadium. It is such a poor State. But still the State has produced the sports persons. So, I urge upon the

Minister to look after them also because they are your sportsmen. Please go there and see if there is a stadium, if there is a good playground. The State is in a very poor condition but still they secured thirteen gold medals, Asian titles and other titles. I shall not go into the details because only one or two minutes are left for me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have made your points very well and I think now everybody is convinced.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Madam, I appreciate the role of non-governmental organisations, or I better say voluntary organisations, in implementing the programmes of the National Policy on Education. You want to implement the programme 'Education for all', but without the assistance, without the contribution and without the cooperation from these voluntary organisations, these non-governmental organisations, it would not be possible to do so. So, I would request the hon. Minister to extend recognition to these voluntary organisations. With their help, so many children could get education. So many schools and so many colleges have sprung up because of their cooperation. We must impart the spirit of service to the nation through the organisations. They should not organise themselves for profit-making.

Lastly, it is the HRD which produces builders of the nation, leaders like you, and artistes, sports persons, scholars, scientists and good mothers. This Department is required to be provided with adequate funds. I support very strongly the proposal for levying an education cess as recommended by the National Development Council. If I were given a chance, I would have made an elaborate

plea in justification of this proposal for levying an education cess.

I feel ashamed to bring to the notice of the House about what is happening in a particular Central School in Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not going to discuss about Delhi Central School.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that this School is very badly and irresponsibly managed. I feel ashamed to speak about this matter. I went to the school myself personally and I learnt these facts from the school. I am not going into that matter elaborately now. I request the hon. Minister to send an inspection team to the Central School at least in Delhi and find out what are the facts.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made valid points. The hon. Minister will have to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam Chairman, you have not given me an opportunity to speak. The Supreme Court has given its verdict on the issue of Urdu. You please give me an opportunity to speak. I belong to a minority community. I was told that I would be given an opportunity to speak. The minorities are facing many problems. This verdict has been given under Article 30(A) of the

[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

Constitution. I have also written to the hon. Minister in this regard. I was under the impression that women are kind-hearted and that too a communist lady. But the fact is that we are not given an opportunity to speak. A great injustice is being done to us. After all, Muslims have also some problems. Where will we raise them?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called upon the hon. Minister to speak.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

1619 hrs.

Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has just levelled an allegation on the chair. The Chair has ruled that Shri Arjun Singh will speak but he has made this allegation that though women are kind hearted yet he has not been allowed to speak by a communist woman. Sir, it is right to brand the Chair as communist and to brow beat the hon. Member sitting on the Chair as a member belonging to communist Party of BJP? This is my point of order and I request your ruling in this regard...*(Interruptions)*...

English]

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that he has complimented the ladies...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): It will not take more than 15 minutes.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We try to give you an opportunity to speak but we have very limited time which cannot be extended for a long period....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We allow you to speak. No person sitting on this Chair speaks on any issue. But there are other issues also which deserve to be deliberated upon. You think that what you speak is more important but we, while sitting on the Chair, think that other issues are equally important and a discussion is necessary on them. Therefore, please cooperate.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: I will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Make your points within a short time.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the reasons that why Article 30(!) regarding Minorities Institutions is there in the constitution? If old records in proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, are perused then it could be found out that during the debate Maulana Abdul Kalam made a submission regarding it on the plea of not demanding separate electorate. This was accepted

by Sardar Patel. Even in the absence of any judgement of the Supreme Court four of the Congress ruled States directed minority institutions to admit 50 per cent non-muslims. The Government does not give any grant for minority education institutions and these are being run through our own resources. Even then condition of 50 per cent is being put. We are prepared for even 75 per cent but the Government should put up the condition of 25 per cent for admission to the candidates of minority communities in the colleges. I would like to know whether the Government will do it? The Government will not do it, but only wants to put the restriction on minority institutions. Even then the Government says that concessions are being given to the Minorities.

If we ask for a piece of land it is never given. If we manage it out of our own resources then also the Government creates hindrances. I requested Shri Arjun Singh to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. Though, nine judges Bench of the Supreme Court gave its verdict regarding the rights of the minorities yet these are being rescinded. A letter was received from the hon. Minister that the matter will be pondered over sympathetically.

"Ki Mere Katal Ke Bad Usne Jafa Se Toba
Are, Mere Mame Ke Bad Aap Kay Fatya Parenge,
Ya Aap Meri Hamdardi Ka Ijhar Karengi".

Only 7 nations out of 152 member nations of the United Nations speak English. But in Andhra Pradesh our mother tongue Urdu is being abolished.

In the three language formula Urdu has not been included. We urge the Government to open schools. Though schools have been opened but Urdu is not being taught. If the minorities set up primary schools of their own, then due to the so many restrictions imposed by the Government these have to be closed. There is no parking space available in the Gandhi Medical College in Andhra Pradesh. If proposal for opening up any Medical College is submitted then we are told to first acquire 30 acres of land. Since the ceiling is in force, be given by the Government.

I thank you for giving me the time to speak. (*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. I object to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAISI: I have taken vow to only speak truth in the House. I spoke only truth and you thanked me for the same.

(*Interruptions*)

If not, I salute you.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not try to be more intelligent than what is necessary.

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Ministry is quite important from the points of view of Women and Child Development, Education, Sports and Culture. Though a lot of money is being spent on these Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development yet the objectives are not being fulfilled and poor are not being benefited. At present 70 per cent population of the country lives in villages. There are a lot of shortcomings and lacunae in the primary and secondary education being imparted to the poor children in the schools in rural areas. Even after 47 years of independence more than half the population is illiterate. Literacy is a must for the progress of the country, for removing poverty and for removing backwardness. However, even now proper education is not being imparted to children and youth.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the schools functioning in the rural areas. Many schools functioning in the rural areas do not have buildings and are functioning in the open. Some primary school buildings are roofless and which are having roofs do not have windows. If building is in good shape then teachers are not there. Our leaders fought for the freedom of the country and had a dream that future generations will get good education, but their dream remained unfulfilled. The need of the hour is to formulate a concrete programme for providing quality education to the poor children studying in primary schools in rural areas for the development of the country and for building the future of children.

Disparity in education needs to be removed for setting up egalitarian society and to fulfil the dream of our forefathers. Children of rich people in urban areas study in Public schools while of the poor whether living in rural or urban areas study in Government Primary Schools. Children studying in Private Schools in the urban areas are better placed to assume senior positions. But the poor children studying in Primary Schools end up as labourers. The hon. Minister a little while ago submitted that some students have to give up their studies in between i.e. after second, third, fourth or fifth standard. Therefore, the Government should formulate a policy for ensuring completion of education of children. Children should at least be able to complete education upto Matriculation level. Until the disparity in education is removed and the gap is not bridged it will be difficult to fulfil our commitment towards education in the country.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards higher education. At present through UGC, funds are disbursed to colleges. In Bihar I have seen many colleges grease the palms of UGC officials for obtaining large funds even when these have neither buildings nor land of their own. The hon. Minister should pay attention in this regard. UGC is known for rampant corruption. Therefore, there is the need to be strict on this matter. Many schemes in the country are formulated by the UGC. On review it could be found out that all these schemes were totally fake, but still crores of rupees were disbursed by UGC. The Government should pay concrete attention in this regard.

I would like to submit that condition of sports in India is becoming pitiable day by day. Greater the attention is being paid towards it, more is India lagging behind. Therefore, there is the need to

pay greater attention towards sports. We must encourage talented sportspersons. Arrangements for their proper training should also be made. I would like to know the amount spent in Bihar during the last 4-5 years for setting up training centres for sports persons for polishing their talents? At present discrimination is being witnessed in disbursal of funds to the States. Therefore, there should be uniformity. Sports and sportspersons should be treated at par. I would like to submit that budding sportspersons are not being given proper training and guidance.

MR. SPEAKER: Other hon. Members have widely stressed this point.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I would like to submit that all encouragement need to be given to sportspersons.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Department of Art and Culture comes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There are many talented artistes who go unrecognised. Though, many schemes of the Government are there to encourage artists yet those having clout only get encouragement and progress and are honoured and many other talented fail to get justice. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to honour the other talented artists too. In the Constitution it is enshrined that talented artistes could be nominated to the Rajya Sabha, but what is happening now-a-days. All the conventions are being thrown to the winds and instead politicians are getting nominated in place of the artistes. Recently, in place of artistes, politicians were nominated to the Rajya Sabha. For properly honouring the talented artistes there is the need to pay proper attention in this regard.

I would like to conclude after making two-three points. I would like to dwell on the works done by the Government

of Bihar, which were also to be done all over the country. The Government of Bihar, headed by Shri Lalu Yadav, started 'Charwah Vidyalayas' in the State. These schools are not meant for any particular caste or section, but for the poor, who toil hard in the fields and then sleep. In 'Charwah Vidyalayas' arrangements for imparting education and for giving training to set up industries have been made. All the facilities have been provided in these schools. Poor children, who find it difficult to study because of poverty, will now be able to study. Charwahs will be studying too besides grazing their cattle. I urge the hon. Minister to implement it on wide scale all over the country for educating the poor. Those families should be enlightened who have till date lagged behind and whose children have not been educated. Till the future of these children makes headway the country is not going to progress. It is believed that education is the means of ushering in stability in society. It is also believed that education provides right direction to the society and will act as a boost in bringing about equality and in transforming the society. However, present education instead of ushering in equality will increase inequality in the society. In place of uniting society it is creating more rifts. If present system of education continues then both the society and the country will break up and the nation will tread towards the brink of disaster. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ponder over these issues and the suggestions given by me to bring about uniformity in education in the country and to give new direction to society by offering opportunities of progress to all sections and all districts. Then only the objective of the Ministry of Human Resource Development will be fulfilled.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, education should be progressive. Education should be in conformity to the changes going to taking place in science during the next ten years. Technical experts should visit the colleges to guide these about the technological changes. Education should be job oriented. All the degree colleges in the country should actually offer job oriented courses. In my Constituency there are only a few night colleges. UGC should give permission for starting courses in day colleges and night colleges. I also urge the Government to pay attention towards Sanskrit Colleges. Further Vice Chancellors should not be appointed on political considerations, but on merit. Education for girls upto XII standard has been made free, but this provision should be extended to boys too. I would like to know the reasons for not extending the provision of free education to boys? Even this facility is not available from Ist to IVth standard.

[English]

"It is compulsory for junior and senior college teachers to do junior research fellowship. There is not training programme for teachers for it. Moreover, the examination is in English and Hindi. Thus, teachers from other medium of instruction find it difficult to clear the examination. If they do not clear the examination they will lose their jobs. This examination is conducted by the UGC."

[Translation]

I urge the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this. They should not be victimised. Though for expansion and development of education expert committees are set up, but the reports are not

implemented. Recommendations of Kothari Commission were also not implemented and due to it many teachers have suffered losses. It is very unfortunate for the country. Reports should be immediately implemented. Through mass media—Radio, Television and newspapers—courses have been made available at primary, middle, secondary and at higher education level and these should be given wide publicity to enable students and parents to choose right courses. I am submitting all this because I have got vast experience of student field. Any student failing in Xth or XIIth standard is in dilemma about his future. Generally students opt for Science, Arts and Commerce, but their time gets wasted. Therefore, I would like to submit that the need of the hour is to give wide publicity on Radio and Television to vocational courses available. I urge you to telecast these things on channel-1 of Television, before the declaration of results this announcement should be made.

Sir, Bombay University has got a very good stadium, but it is in bad condition and needs immediate repairs. When we switch on T.V. in the morning figures of population are shown, but it is quite unfortunate that even then India, a big country, can't win any Olympic medal. I would like to know whether the Government has ever found that the grants reach the sportspersons or not? Further, whether it is ascertained, before had that institutions receiving grants actually exist or not? I urge the hon. Minister to look into these things.

Sir, I am a sportsman and have played many sports in life. India was popular in Football and was Asian champion too. I urge the Government to institute Arjun Award for carom too, because till date it is not being given.

'Malkhamb' game is an interstate tournament, but is yet to be approved as a national game. The Government should approve it.

Sir, in the end I would like to submit that once children are admitted into schools by the parents, the latter think that their responsibility is over. I have seen that many children develop eye and other ailments. Therefore, there should be compulsory medical check up every year.

Sir, due to shortage of time I am unable to speak at length. I thank you for giving me the time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to put on record, the deep appreciation on behalf of my Department - of course all the Departments are equally grateful about the new system of Committees which has been introduced as part of the parliamentary functioning in our country.

In one step, it has become possible to focus on matters and issues which in the normal course, sometimes used to go unnoticed; and for the debates that took place in the House, naturally, there were limitations to what every hon. Members wanted to say - both limitations of time and of his own priority. But, with this system now, we have a record of what the hon. Members of this Parliament feel about a certain Department and which are the priorities they would like to be addressed thereby not only making the will of Parliament more transparent,

but also giving the opportunity to the political executive to address those issues in the manner in which the Parliament desires.

I may tell you frankly that the interventions by my colleagues Shri Wasnik, Shrimati Basava Rajeswari and Kumari Selja became possible to a very large extent only because the Report of the Standing Committee was with us and we could sort out among us, to present to Parliament, what we have been able to do, also to tell the Parliament where we have not been able to do what Parliament wants us to do and also to set put certain targets which we would like to achieve in the course of this year. I will not repeat all that they have said as it would be a waste of time. But I am sure the hon. Members will certainly appreciate that the areas dealt with by them are those in which you have shown your very obvious interest through the Report of the Standing Committee.

Sir, Education is one of the most important areas of public concern. And along with Education, we now have Woman and Child Development, Sports and Culture. All these make it a vast and all-encompassing subject on which all sections of the community have a certain point of view and this is a matter of satisfaction. There are many things and issues in this country on which certain people may have certain views, on which opinions are expressed by groups who may have made some special study. But Education is a sphere where every parent has a view and I need not recount their numbers here in this House. It is the vastness of these opinions which has to be focussed in such a manner so that the efforts made should approximate, to the extent possible, to the expectations of the community.

[Shri Arjun Singh]

Education in our country is today demarcated into two spheres – the State and the Centre. It is not my intention, by any chance, to shirk responsibility or try to put the responsibility on the State Governments. But the fact remains that most of the schemes for Education have to be implemented by the State Governments, of course, with the full cooperation and support of the Central Government. On this, I would like to say that at least my experience is very clear. Today, from every State Government, whatever be its political complexion, there has been a very positive response to all the initiatives that we have tried to take. We have also tried to respond as positively to whatever initiative they wanted to take. But it would be pertinent to take note of this factor that what is the domain of their decision-making and activity cannot suddenly become the domain of our activity. And if sometimes, for the sake of argument we try to project failure on the part of this or that authority, I would only say that this exercise should be gone into with great care and restraint and in a very constructive manner.

Sir, every hon. Member, who has taken part in the discussion, has focussed on the point according to his own perception. I would like to mention some of the points which I think have larger relevance.

In the absence of the first speaker, Shri Chinmayanand Swami, I would like to mention some of the points which he raised. He said that there was no policy on education till 1986 when the policy was enunciated. And, then he added to rider that even this policy is a part of the projection of our colonial base. For the information of the hon. Member, I am sure it will be conveyed to him as he is

not present in the House, a National Policy on Education was formulated in the year 1968 on the basis of the Report of the Kothari Commission. The Report was gone into by a Committee of Parliament and eventually a policy was placed on the Table of the House. In all humility I would like to say that to say that eminent persons like Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. Kothari, who contributed towards the formulation of policy which was laid on the Table of the House in 1968, projected the colonial base of India is nothing short of sacrilege. We may or may not agree with certain aspects of the policy but we cannot accuse these people of trying to project the colonial base in our policy on education.

In 1986 Shri Rajiv Gandhi evaluated what had been done in the past. Since the passage of time brings forth many more compulsions, much more so because in the sphere of education certain parameters were drawn – for example science and technology became little more sharp in their profiles, linkages between physical education, cultural education became more sharply defined Shri Rajiv Gandhi updated the policy and that became the new Education Policy of 1986. So, that was a continuation of the policy which was enunciated in 1968. And, I may say that the entire exercise of updating the policy was an exercise to consolidate the base and to project a plan for the future as we move towards the 21st Century.

Now, what were the main parameters? As I said, in such a vast sphere of activity you have to put your finger on something which is important for the present moment. If you want to spread your entire time, energy and resources on everything that is there before you, the end result would not be

what you want it to be. Therefore, the finger was out on three-four major areas that ought to have been taken up. One such area was raising the quality of education.

Many hon. Members have asked, and I agree with them, how we can have two systems of education, one for the so called rich people and one for the common man. The point is well taken but what do you do about it? One fine morning we cannot pass an ordinance saying that from such and such date the schools which are being run by the people should put down their shittles. Is it possible for any Government to do?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): You can improve the quality of education being provided in the schools at present.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: That is why said their should be quality education. The only way this can be set right is by increasing the level of quality in the Government-run educational institutions. It is not very easy task and the concept of Navodaya Vidyalayas came out of this initiative. I know that there are some State Governments which still do not feel like that and would not like to adopt it. Naturally, we cannot force them to do it. But I want to make a very sincere appeal to them that they should look at this scheme not from any narrow point of view but from its wider implications and try to find a way out so that in all the districts of this country we can establish one Navodaya Vidyalaya each by the end of the Eighth Plan which is our objective.

A mention was made here, Sir, about the review of Navodaya Vidyalaya experiment. I know that reviews should

be made time and again but the whole scheme has not yet gone into full steam. Monitoring is one thing which we are continuously doing and we are trying to remove the lacunae that had come up here and there. If we review the entire scheme which had happened two or three years ago when almost the entire Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme was brought to a standstill, now, we cannot do that kind of a review. As we complete this scheme into a substantial degree, a review will be made and whatever are the shortcomings, those shortcomings will be removed.

The second point on which a finger was raised was the question of universalisation of education and literacy. Many Members have expressed some misgivings about the literacy programme and I am certainly neither doubting their facts and figures nor is my intention to do it. I can say with a sense of satisfaction and with great pride. If I may be allowed to say that Sir, the literacy campaign in this country today has become a national campaign cutting across all political, social and any kind of factors the country is now mobilised to usher in complete literacy. In that, there may be shortcomings, there may be shortfalls and there may even be some things which should not be done like the one which the hon. Member from West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee has said. I went into that matter. I have found out that that particular book which she had mentioned certainly contains a matter which is not, if I say so, in tune with the campaign for literacy. That book was actually published in 1981 when the literacy campaign had not been launched. According to the information given by the Secretary, Mass Education, Government of West Bengal, that book has not been approved by the State Literacy Campaign

[Shri Arjun Singh].

Committee and certainly not by us. But the fact whether that book was used or not is a matter which has to be inquired into and to that extent an inquiry will be held and if that inquiry shows that the book had been used anywhere, I will draw the attention of the Government of West Bengal and I am sure they will see to it that that book does not find a place anywhere in the literacy campaign of the State.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Why not educate us about that book? We are not educated.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Yesterday, the hon. Leader of Opposition was not here when the House was very fully educated about that book.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to remain uneducated.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am no one to educate you personally. But I will have the privilege of sending all the material to you, so you can also have a look at it.

The third point, as I said, is the universalisation of education. I know this is a point, an issue which pinches the hearts of all of us. There was a constitutional commitment made that we shall achieve universal education at a certain point of time. There is no need to point an accusing finger at A or B or C. The fact remains that it was not possible to do so. One way could have been that we could have said that we were still trying to make an effort; we

would try to see what could be done. A commitment was made again in the new Education Policy formulated in 1986 that we shall do this by the end of this century. Now, I am not saying that what had been said is the last word on it. But I am quite sure that a nation which has progressed so far, which has surmounted so many obstacles, which is on the path to very glorious future, can certainly make a new commitment to itself, to its people that we shall make universalisation of education possible by the end of this century and commit whatever authority, resources or efforts we have towards that end. This is all that has been done.

A Summit was held here in December. It was not an ordinary international meeting; it was that first International Summit on Education alone; and the nine countries who represented there, were the most populous countries of the world, all developing countries faced with almost similar problems, who also felt that one must reaffirm our commitment to the "education for all" because education is and shall remain the most effective and potent tool for social transformation. That was the purpose of that Committee; and that purpose was more than achieved not only by the mere participation of the countries, but also by what came out as a declaration of Delhi in which certain commitments were made by the leaders of the country, the representatives of the countries; and the commitment made by our own Prime Minister, which, I think in time to come, will be regarded as a landmark in our march for universalisation of education. It was at that Summit that the Prime Minister committed, the Government of India, to the expenditure of 6 per cent of the GDP by the end of this century. In terms of money, it will be almost double the figure of the Eighth Plan.

A point was very rightly made here as to what are we doing here and now to make the universalisation of this resource possible. Here, I would like to make an appeal through you to this House and through this House to everyone in this country, who wants to make this possible that scheme would be available. But we have to do something in the field. It is no use trying to blame one or the other.

Operation Blackboard was a national policy. It was a centrally-sponsored scheme; hundred per cent of the scheme was centrally-sponsored. Many of the States did very well.

So far as teacher part is concerned, as of now nearly 99 per cent of the teachers have been appointed. So far as instrumental part is concerned, almost 75 per cent to 80 per cent has been achieved. Where we are lagging behind is school rooms. Is that how we complete our commitment?

Let us all, in our communities make it a point to ensure that the schools that have to be built are built. As Members of Parliament, as Members of Legislatures, as Members of Panchayats, all our combined efforts will see that that is done. I am sure this is the kind of commitment which will have to come out now from the community at large, to which all of us sitting here belong and which will make this possible.

The next point which has been highlighted by the new policy is sciency and technology. I do not have to tell you how important science and technology is because now the explosion of knowledge transcends all imaginary boundaries. There are certain boundaries about which we are aware and there are certain boundaries about which we are not

aware. It transcends even that. Where do we as a country stand? What are we going to get out of this great technological advance in the world for the people of this country?

I am not a scientist by the way and I will not be able to dilate on the minor points of science and technology. What I have seen is its application. The country has seen its application to matters of common concern to the people of this country. Take the case of the Green Revolution. There was a time when millions and millions of dollars of this country used to go out to other countries of the world and we got the sustenance as it was said then that India was living from ships can go out from this country with the produce that the farmers of this country produce. It was the Green Revolution. Science and Technology was applied to the fields of the farmers. The inputs that were necessary were given, and accepted by farmers.

Then we go to another sphere, i.e. oil seeds. Oil seeds were imported in this country. The mission for oil seeds, the science and technology factor was applied there. Because of that today we are self-sufficient in oil seeds. You go on seeing how this has worked. Therefore, what is needed in this country is that we should select very carefully the scientific and technological advances in this world which are relevant to this country and which are applied at a level and in a manner which immediately increases the empowerment economically and socially of the poorest sections of this country. I am quite sure, it is possible and that is the kind of science and technology which we have to adopt and give to our students, to our people in the colleges, in the laboratories, etc. I can say - I am sure all of you can also see - that the scientists of this country are second to none and what

[Shri Arjun Singh]

they are capable of doing, we are quite sure of that. I am sure, that all will happen.

Some points were made here, Sir, by some hon. Members. Those days this is a very common point.

It is said that for externally aided projects we have accepted conditions which are totally untenable and which compromise our freedom in the sphere of Education. For the benefit of the House, I would like to read out the policy parameters for external resources for basic education which were laid down by the CAB at its Forty-sixth meeting on 8th and 9th March 1991, which were reiterated in the forty-seventh meeting on the 6th May, 1992. These parameters stated below seek to ensure that the external assistance does not lead to a dependency syndrome. The guidelines are :—

- (1) The external should be an additionally to the resources for education.
- (2) The project must be in total conformity with the national policy strategies and programmes.
- (3) The project formulation should be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments, other national agencies and the project formulation should be a process of capacity building.
- (4) The project must be drawn up on innovative lines emphasising people's participation, improvement of quality, and

equality of education and a substantial upgradation of the facilities.

- (5) External assistance should be used for education reconstruction which should go beyond measures such as opening of new schools and appointing teachers and address issues, contents, process and quality.

A pointed reference made by the hon. Member from Himachal Pradesh about EEC funding that we have committed to spend a certain percentage on the staff — I am sorry — is not rue. There is no such condition.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: We are happy.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am sorry that somebody has misinformed you. That is the point. We have laid down for ourselves — not by them — a condition that in the amounts that will be available for this project not more than six per cent should be spent on administration. That is our condition. They have not laid down any condition.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: That is good.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mention was made about the National Library and the rather unfortunate state of affairs in which it has landed itself. There are certain great institutions in this country whose character is something which has to be preserved, protected and promoted and the National Library in Calcutta is one of them. It is unfortunate that it is today beset with both academic as well as administrative problems. It is not

possible for me alone to go about setting this right. So, I took the only – to my mind – correct method, by inviting all the hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal for an informal get together and trying to find out how we could help remove the obstacles and make the Library as it ought to function. I must say, all hon. Members from all political parties attended it, we had a very constructive discussion and two or three decisions were taken.

One was that we should appoint a High-Powered Committee consisting of three very well-known academic persons to go into the entire gamut of problems that beset this Library and give us a report in two to three months saying how we should address these problems. We got in touch with Prof. Satish Chandra, Dr. Sabyasachi Bhattacharji and Prof. U.R. Anantamurthy who need no introduction to this House. They have agreed to serve on this Committee and in three months they will give us a report.

We will try to implement it in the functioning of the Library. The unfortunate part of it is that there are some trade union problems. I am not opposed to any trade union activity. I think, that is the breath of a democratic system. But trade unions on their own should draw a line at least in academic atmosphere, in academic institutions, to what extent they want to go. And on this also, I think, all those who met that day issued an appeal, something of which I was little surprised and apprehensive also whether I should even make that request. They not only accepted our request but they made the appeal to all the trade unions to leave this institution alone and help in bringing normalcy to it. Now, that is all I could do. But once this Committee's report is before us, I can assure this House that after that, whoever

transgresses the limits will be dealt with in a manner which will not give any room for anyone to play with the prestige of such a great institution. And I am sure, the entire House and most of the hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal will give us their full cooperation in doing this.

Sir, the Member, who spoke on the minority problem, is not here. But Mr. Ahmed is here. I cannot make any distinction between the two though he was trying to make a distinction between himself and Mr. Ahmed. The point is that the question of minorities' education is something which must attract our very sincere attention because the minorities have to be looked after for the simple reason that the minorities form a very important section of the citizens of this country. We just cannot have some better equips a citizen basically? That is, education. And, therefore, all the problems that come with this have to be looked into with the sole objective that we should facilitate the spread, the access to education. And if this process, whatever needs to be done should be done within the resources that we have.

The effort that has been taken up lately is about the modernisation of *Madrasa*. Some people have started the canard that we are trying to interfere with the Muslim Personal Law. What have we got to do with the Muslim Personal Law? These are the small children, who are sitting in *Madrasas*. Let them learn whatever the *Madrasas* are teaching them. We are not trying to say that you stop teaching them this. We are only saying that while you are teaching them what you are teaching them so far, if possible try to teach them arithmetic, science, English or whatever else is necessary in the modern world and for that, we will give you help we will give

[Shri Arjun Singh]

you the teachers and we will give you other machineries. I must say that by and large a vast majority of these *Madrasas* and those people who run them have welcomed those schemes. And though it is just a beginning, I am sure that in times to come, it will acquire a very decisive dimension and I can hope at least, what the future brings I cannot say, that this may perhaps be a turning point in the backwardness of the minorities, in the sphere of education, because we are going at a very very primary level, the source as we may call it.

And once that sources gets this input, I am sure, the nation will benefit by it.

Sir, about the Supreme Court judgement I can hardly say anything because the Supreme Court has passed a judgement and all we have been trying to do not only in the case of minority institutions but also in the other higher institutions of learning to produce a certain guideline or formulate a certain guideline which seeks that the Supreme Court judgement is implemented which all of us know had to be delivered in the background of the capitation fee issue which everyone condemned. Now, we have to see that the Supreme Court judgement is implemented and at the same time, the institutions also do not have to close down. The Cabinet has approved those guidelines and those guidelines are being issued. If something more has to be done, even if we have to go to the Supreme Court again we will do it after we get the experience of these guidelines. We cannot just say that Supreme Court has said this and we cannot do that and we will do this. I would appeal to my hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh to look at this problem

in this line and not feel as if we are trying to trample the rights of the minorities which are guaranteed in the Constitution. After all, the Constitution can only be interpreted by the Supreme Court. Who am I to interpret the Constitution? And if the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution all we have to do is to ensure that that interpretation is put into practice in a manner so that there is no discrimination amongst communities concerned.

Sir, about the Ambedkar University at Lucknow it was mentioned that this university was opened up by the Uttar Pradesh Government and we have forgotten about it after having announced that we shall make it into a Central University. That is not correct. There were some legal and technical problems because an Act had to be passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature to set up this University. Now, that Act has to be formally withdrawn and then authority given to the Centre to pass legislation in Parliament. That is why it was delayed. This Bill is now ready and I am trying my level best that at least it should be introduced in this Session of Parliament and then passed in the Monsoon Session. I am sure this University which will bear the name of Baba Saheb Ambedkar will not be run of the mill university but will be a university which will be imparting certain sills at a very high level to the deprived sections of the people which will help them to better their lives.

There are many points made by Prof. Malini Bhattacharya. She—I can say with all circumspection—not only as a Member of Parliament but as a Member of our Standing Committee has been very very useful guide to us in many respects. The point which she made was about the dropouts and whether what we are doing is making up for what we are

possing. I myself am not a great admirer of statistics. But there are central facts which I would certainly like to tell her. In 195-51 there were 2.2 lakh primary and upper primary schools. By 1991 there were 7.05 lakh primary and upper primary schools. The enrolment in 1950-51 was 22.3 million and that has risen to 144.1 million in 1992-93.

It is obvious, therefore, that while the number of schools went up by 3.2 times, the enrolment increased by six times.

AN HON. MEMBER: And what about the population?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think the population you can compute. Sir, this clearly shows that the enrolment has increased substantially. The overall drop-out rate has come down from 65.81 in 1988 to 63.43 in 1991. I am not claiming credit for this. Mind you, this is not my purpose. The fact is that the number of invasions that have been tried, have brought about a decrease in the drop-out rate and an increase in the enrolment also. One of the very heartening features of the Literacy Campaign which the hon. Members must themselves have seen that wherever the campaign has been effective, enrolment in the primary schools has increased. Many of the social programmes, like the family welfare and immunisation, have received a fillip.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The number of schools is falling behind the number of drop-outs.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Exactly these are the interventions which are bringing about this change. The National Formal Education Programme. Some people tried

to interpret it as if it is to replace the primary education. It is not a replacement of the elementary scheme, it is only giving access to that section of the people who, for some reason or the other, are not part of the primary schools. Therefore, all these combined have produced that kind of effect that the drop-out rate is decreasing which highlights the fact that now our intervention to increase the facilities for elementary education must get the highest priority and that is why it is now our first priority in the Department of Education.

Sir, I would be amiss if I were not to say anything about culture. I know the hon. Member from, Maharashtra, Shri Anna Joshi Ji gave out figures to show how totally unconcerned we were about culture in reality. I know this will always be a matter of debate as to what is your perception about what needs to be done by the Government in the sphere of culture. I am looking forward very eagerly to the day when the House debates the Approach Paper on Culture which is before it. The Standing Committee has gone into it and, I am sure, in the next session, by your kind dispensation, we shall get that opportunity and then of course, the hon. Members will get an opportunity to dilate much more elaborately on what they feel about culture. My own imperfect—I am using the word 'imperfect' very deliberately—is that the State should, as far as possible, keep its hands off culture. It should only provide the wherewithal for expression, for performance, for development, because if the State gets too much involved in the sphere of culture, there is a great danger which has happened in many parts of the world, that cultural hegemony becomes part of the State policy. We would never like that to happen in this country under any

[Shri Arjun Singh]

circumstances. Therefore, we have to be careful about this...*(Interruptions)*. Naturally I am talking about culture. My friend Balam Jakhar Ji will talk about agriculture.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): He can also talk about culture.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am also a farmer, So I can also talk of agriculture, but not in this House. So, Sir, we are trying to create that kind of infrastructure in this country and, I am sure, once the House has debated that Approach Paper and we get the guideline; that emerge from this House, the cultural policy of this country will take shape and, I am sure, when a collective wisdom is applied to any issue, something very good will come out of it.

There is no doubt of that. Still, in the short run we have to see that whatever amounts we get, they must be spent in a manner which help promote culture. If there are drawbacks—many of them have already been pointed out in the report of the Standing Committee—we will give utmost attention to that Committee's report and try to put matters right.

One of the things which Shri Anna Joshi mentioned was about the poor state of the upkeep of our heritage, monuments and all that. There is no doubt there is a great gap between their number and the number that we are protecting at the moment. There is nothing to compare. It is also a fact that we do not have that kind of resources to give that kind of protection to all the monuments that exist in this country though we have to be conscious of the

fact that it has been said—and rightly so—that the country's future or, perhaps its present character, is judged by the manner in which it attends to its past.

So, there are limitations. But yet our efforts will be there. We have decided to create a cultural fund in the Department to which we will seek contributions from other people also. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will help us in that by giving exemption under the Income tax Act so that all kinds of resources...

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: May I suggest one thing? You can allow the State Governments and other national bodies to look after the monuments which you cannot look after.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Shri Joshiji, you are again trying to draw me into the State-Centre syndrome. There are already one responsibilities of the State Governments. They are trying to discharge them to the best of their ability. Let us not go into that.

The point is that we have to do it. This cultural fund will give us the resources for applying to these monuments.

Then there is another factor which we will try to complete within this. I have already had a discussion with the hon. Finance Minister that we should devise some methodology to help finance the studies of the poor people in higher education in particular and also to help those really genuine non-governmental organisations which want to set up path-breaking institutions for education or for culture. He has assured me that he will examine this and I hope by the end of or any time in the course of this year we will examine this and I hope by the

end of or any time in the course of this year we will be able to produce a scheme which ensures both help to the needy students especially from the deprived sections of the population for higher education and also for creating new facilities for education.

An. hon. Member from Bihar made two points. One is about corruption in the U.G.C. My appeal to him would be not to make such a sweeping allegation against the U.G.C. U.G.C. is one of the very prestigious institutions of our country and it has been manned by very important and learned and academic people from this country. I am not saying that nothing wrong can happen there. If something wrong has happened, kindly do take the trouble of writing to the hon. Chairman of the U.G.C. and, I am sure he will give due attention to it and set it right.

The second point was made about *Charvaha Vidyalaya*. I do not know whether I should say it here because Shri Laloo Yadav is a good friend of mine personally. I have not only seen merit in this proposal but I have said so publicly that this is a scheme which merits not only attention but it, perhaps, merits implementation.

The only request I made to him was to send me a written concept about the whole thing. Now it is more than one-and-a-half years and still I have not got it. Can I claim your help in that? If I can get the concept of the *Charvaha Vidyalaya*, you can be rest assured, I will try to do whatever I can because it basically addresses the situation in rural India. It addresses a situation in rural India where the children are deprived only because of economic factors. I see that it is quite right, whether you name it *Charvaha Vidyalaya* or whatever you

want to call it, to take education to their doorstep. Why should we not teach them while they are riding their buffaloes? *(Interruptions)* I think this is not a matter which we can take it lightly. It addresses a very sensitive issue and it addresses an issue of which all of us are aware. We are also aware that we have not been able to make an effective intervention at that level. But all these things will have to be done in a manner so that we can do it all over the country. Actually I had invited him as part of our Delegation to the Nine Nation Summit on Education and he elaborated on this *Charvaha Vidyalaya* in his speech.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:
What is there in the minutes of the speech?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Even in the minutes of his speech, only the idea was mentioned. But I want a totally worked out concept. I am sure I will get that and I can assure you that it is not something which we will ignore. Rather we welcome it and we will try to do whatever is possible.

Sir, I have taken a lot of your time, the time of this House. My colleagues have also spoken and I do not want to repeat what they have said.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since there is no scheme of '*Charwah Vidyalayas*', so what will the Chief Minister send? These schools are not being run under any scheme.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Let everybody get the benefit of doubt here.

[Shri Arjun Singh]

[Translation]

So, sir, I will thank the hon. Members for the very deep insight that they have into the problems that confront the country in the sphere of education, women and child development, sports and culture and I can assure them, Sir, that what they have said in their speeches, I may not have been able to reply to each and every one of them. But, as I did last year, I will try to address letters to all the hon. Members on the points which they have made in this House. With this, I thank you and I thank the House for this discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand one thing at 5.00 p.m. we have to apply the guillotine.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the reaction of the hon. Minister on one very important point. The people outside tell us that in this House we do not show concern about the plight of the children because they are not eligible for voting. Now, in this debate on education the first thing that comes to our mind is the plight of the children who go to the school in the lower classes with a big bag on their back.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, this is becoming a speech.

MR. SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is a very serious matter. I want to know whether the Government is thinking as to how to lessen the burden of the tiny tots who go to the school with a big burden on their back. It is very much agonising. Is there any planning? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS (Jaipur): The Government circulated the draft Bill regarding.

[English]

Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

May I know by what time and when will the Bill be enacted and become a law? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The whole of India raised the issue of non-reservation of seats in education for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and that's why the confrontation is increasing day by day...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. SPEAKER: Reiteration of the same will not serve any purpose. Please sit down.

[English]

You have asked the question. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS: How can you say any thing like this without even my completing the sentence? ...*(Interruptions)**.....

I am submitting this because of my experience as its Chairman...
(Interruptions) Reservation is not being extended to our children;

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a time for speech. Please sit down now.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: *

MR. SPEAKER: I reprimand you for this kind of a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, I am on a point of order. Submission of the hon. Member is wrong.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I reprimanded him for this.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I am sorry for this.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be very careful in your statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anna Joshi.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I have asked about the abolition of annual examination for the lower course standard and suppression of the Copying Act.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not

uttered a word in response to the lacunae pointed out by the hon Members.
(Interruptions)..

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the only one to make the submissions. Others are also to make their submissions. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir,...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): I have a small suggestion to the hon. Minister. The whole House is grateful to the Government for having decided to have a National University in the name of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. The hon. Minister has assured us. May I humbly submit that the whole Opposition is with him.

He should assure the House that this Bill be introduced and passed in this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I wish to enquire about the prospects of Indira Mahila Yojana...
(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

** Not recorded.

[Shri Satynarayan Jatiya]

'Operation Blackboard' it has been stated that a few objectives regarding teachers and recruitment have been accomplished... *(Interruptions)*... However, till the buildings are constructed benefits of all these schemes and teachers and other things will not be reaped.. *(Interruptions)*... Secondly, I would like to submit that laboratories are in bad shape.

MR. SPEAKER: Minister should be given time to reply.

[English]

At 6 O' Clock, I am going to apply the guillotine.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: I am only submitting that there is the need to pay attention towards laboratories.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the policy of the Government of India to open Kendriya Vidyalayas or Navodaya Vidyalayas in the rural areas, especially in district headquarters, where none of these is functioning. Therefore, will the Government expedite all this?

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that instructions regarding admission in Medical and Engineering colleges will be issued. Last year due to the judgement of the Supreme Court admissions were only allowed in November-December. Now this is the month of May. Therefore, instructions should be issued immediately to the

States, so that the studies of the students do not suffer.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR (Dohad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India is implementing the scheme of 'Bap ko Padhao-Bete ko Anpadh Rakho'. While I urge to educate child instead of father... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Central Hindi University was to be set up in Hyderabad, but the hon. Minister has not said anything about it. Similarly, Budget of the Department of Culture is quite low. It needs to be increased.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier NDSE scheme was being implemented both in Government and private schools. It was a good scheme and was fully funded by the Government. However, it has been discontinued. I would like to know whether the reintroduction of the scheme will be considered?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): MR. Speaker, Sir, Sanskrit is the mother of all the languages. Unfortunately, it is dying at present. I would like to know the steps the Government is taking to stop dying out of Sanskrit and to teach Sanskrit.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): MR. Speaker, Sir, Doctors and Engineers from India go abroad. To prevent migration of these, will the Government give facilities to them within the country?

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has removed Sanskrit after introduction of three language formula. I would like to know whether the

Government will take steps to promote education of Sanskrit?

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sindhi Vikas Parishad was set up in 1991-92. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present position of it?

[English]

SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the mind of the Government regarding the establishment new Rural Universities, particularly with regard to the demand of North Orissa for the setting up of the Rural university.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): In the district planning for the primary education, the proposal is that there should be foreign assistance of 85 per cent and Government assistance of 15 per cent. I want to know whether it is in accordance with the guidelines mentioned by the hon. Minister and why it is not being done with total indigenous help.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY (Rajasthan): I would like to know the Government's viewpoint about the indiscipline prevailing in University level and high school level and college level.

MR. SPEAKER: I do realise that there are too many questions to be answered by the hon. Minister and it will be a regular debate if I ask the hon. Minister to reply to all these questions. I would request him to reply to as many questions as he can now and the rest of the questions can be replied in writing.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of teaching father and keeping child illiterate is a big basic issue.

MR. SPEAKER: This is complaint of father or child?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think it is more important to educate that father whole child is illiterate because other issues are also connected with it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, issue of Indira Mahila Yojana has also been raised.

[English]

I want to say that as of today this Yojana which has very very high profile for us has not been implemented totally because of certain factors which have not been sorted out between Departments. Utmost efforts are on. The Planning Commission is also helping us in the process. I do hope that very soon we shall be able to do it.

The burden on children was referred to by Shri Chaudhri. Actually I had it in my hand. But I could not make a mention of it. The Yashpal Committee report has already been received in the 50th meeting of the CABE on 2.3.1994. The Education Ministers of all the States expressed their broad agreement. Now it has been sent to the States for the effort that has to be made to incorporate it in the curriculum/ syllabus of the State. I think this objective which is very very useful will be completed.

Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district is the Plan. As I said, by the end of the Eighth Plan, we will be completing the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. So far as the Central Schools are concerned, it is not meant to be opened in every district. There are guidelines on which they are opened.

I have mentioned about the guidelines for the higher educational institutions. I must clarify very clearly that

[Shri Arjun Singh]

we will be issuing the guidelines only for the educational institution in respect of engineering, management and all these kinds of things. So far as the medical colleges are concerned, for them, the Health Department will be issuing the guidelines.

The hon. Member has said about the emigration of educated people that is taking place. This is an issue which has been engaging the attention of Governments time and again. But ultimately the consensus or conclusion was that we cannot pass a law banning the emigration of people from here because that is their right. Actually, the Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi said one thing about it when this question was posed to him. They said that there is a brain-drain from India. He used the term which, I think, merits some attention. He said: "Why do you take it as a brain-drain? Why do you not say that it is a brain tank?" It is a tank. Whenever we want, we can make an appeal to the citizens of Indian origin to come back and help us. This is the only attitude that we can take. We cannot make a law for that.

Then, there is the DPEP Programme, I think, this was a part of the original programme, the original project. Now, suddenly, we cannot say that you change the parameter of the project. I think it is good that, to some extent, we are responsible. The question is: Why are you not responsible for the whole thing? I think I do not have to answer it because we do not have the resources to become responsible for the whole thing. If we are getting it, in an area which usually did not attract aid money, I think we should welcome it.

About the examinations in lower classes, I think the pedagogical opinion is that we should not burden the children

with examination from the first to the fourth class. There should be some sort of a loose appreciation or evaluation. But to make them sit down or a written test is not something which is thought proper. It is not happening by chance. It is part of what should happen.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Up till now we are doing wrong.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Well, I think, neither you nor I should remember our school days.

Next, the Sindhi Vikas Board has been constituted. Actually, today was its first meeting. I could not attend. So, it has been postponed for tomorrow. The intention is to make this ultimately an autonomous body. At the moment, this is the first constitution of the Board. Let me consult all the members who are attending it. Our clear effort that Sindhis who form a very important section of the population of this country, who have a high sense of participation, whatever be their problems, this Board will try to redress them.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sanskrit in India is dying.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: It is not dying but needs to be given all encouragement and promotion. Sanskrit cannot die out because it is of Indian origin and has got strong roots. The Government should provide all resources for its education and promotion. I will write a letter to you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. I would like to say that this year we could discuss only the Demands of the two Ministries. But all the Ministries have

been examined by the Standing Committees and the reports given by the Standing Committees are fortunately referred to by both the Ministers who replied to the debate. And they have said in the course of their replies that the suggestions given in the reports are good and can, in many cases, be acted upon. We propose to have all the suggestions given by all the committees printed in one book and circulated to all the Members and all the Ministries. As the Members from the ruling party have supported the system of the Standing Committees, we expect them to consider the suggestions very carefully and to the extent possible, to implement them. If there are suggestions which cannot be implemented, they can certainly be brought to the notice of the Committee. That I hope, will certainly strengthen the parliamentary system, which we want to do it. And for all the cooperation given by the Members of the Standing Committees, the Chairman and the Government, we should thank them.

A number of cut motions have been moved to the Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does

any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of march, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand numbers 47 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95 in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development voted by Lok Sabha

No. Name of Demand of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 17th March, 1994		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
47 Department of Education	403,21,00,000	9,00,000	2017,25,00,000	43,00,000
48 Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	21,78,00,000	24,00,000	111,99,00,000	1,19,00,000
49 Department of Culture	29,62,00,000	-	150,07,00,000	-
50 Department of Women and Child Development	117,60,00,000	-	587,99,00,000	-

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Can we have debate on the Defence Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Debate we cannot, but the complaint you can. May be we will have the opportunity of discussing it at length at some other time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I have been pleading for one Defence Minister. That much you can say in one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: You have the Defence Minister who is the Prime Minister.

Any other complaint?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): You said that we could discuss it in some other place at some other time. But I do not know when.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to take it up.

18.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1994-95—Contd.

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumers Affairs and Public Distribution etc.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending with the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
- (3) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism.
- (4) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal.
- (6) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce.
- (7) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications.
- (8) Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to Ministry of Defence.
- (9) Demand No. 23 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (10) Demand No. 24 relating to Ministry of External Affairs.
- (11) Demand Nos. 25 to 27, 28, 29, 30, 32 to 37 relating to Ministry of Finance.
- (12) Demand No. 38 relating to Ministry of Food.
- (13) Demand No. 39 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (14) Demand Nos. 40 and 41 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. | (30) Demand Nos. 75 to 77 relating to Ministry of Surface Transport. |
| (15) Demand Nos. 42 to 46 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs. | (31) Demand No. 78 relating to Ministry of Textiles. |
| (16) Demand Nos. 51 to 54 relating to Ministry of Industry. | (32) Demand Nos. 79 to 81 relating to Ministry of Urban Development. |
| (17) Demand Nos. 55 and 56 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. | (33) Demand No. 83 relating to Ministry of Welfare. |
| (18) Demand No. 57 relating to Ministry of Labour. | (34) Demand Nos. 84 and 85 relating to Department of Atomic Energy. |
| (19) Demand Nos. 58 and 59 relating to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. | (35) Demand No. 86 relating to Department of Electronics. |
| (20) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Mines. | (36) Demand No. 87 relating to Department of Ocean Development. |
| (21) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. | (37) Demand No. 88 relating to Department of Space. |
| (22) Demand No. 62 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. | (38) Demand No. 89 relating to Lok Sabha. |
| (23) Demand No. 63 relating Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. | (39) Demand No. 90 relating to Rajya Sabha. |
| (24) Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. | (40) Demand No. 92 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President |
| (25) Demand Nos. 65 to 67 relating to Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. | (41) Demand No. 94 relating to Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. |
| (26) Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of Power. | (42) Demand No. 95 relating to Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. |
| (27) Demand Nos. 69 and 70 relating to Ministry of Rural Development. | (43) Demand No. 96 relating to Union Territory of Lakshadweep. |
| (28) Demand Nos. 71 to 73 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology. | (44) Demand No. 97 relating to Union Territory of Chandigarh. |
| (29) Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Steel. | (45) Demand No. 98 relating to Union Territory of Daman and Diu." |

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1994-95 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution etc.

No. Name of Demand of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 17th March, 1994		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Agriculture				
1 Agriculture	209,56,00,000	1,20,00,000	1047,85,00,000	6,02,00,000
2 Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	35,90,00,000	37,53,00,000	179,53,00,000	187,65,00,000
3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	79,50,00,000	-	397,50,00,000	-
4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	34,56,00,000	29,42,00,000	172,81,00,000	147,10,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
5 Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	11,12,00,000	6,09,00,000	55,61,00,000	30,50,00,000
6 Department of Fertilizers	909,39,00,000	45,89,00,000	4546,98,00,000	229,46,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism				
7 Department of Civil Aviation	8,40,00,000	2,95,00,000	42,04,00,000	14,76,00,000
8 Department of Tourism	15,57,00,000	2,58,00,000	77,88,00,000	12,93,00,000
Min. of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution				
9 Min. of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	3,93,00,000	38,00,000	19,67,00,000	1,88,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Coal				
10 Ministry of Coal	32,41,00,000	96,41,00,000	162,04,00,000	482,07,00,000
Ministry of Commerce				
11 Department of Commerce	85,38,00,000	14,78,00,000	426,90,00,000	73,92,00,000
12. Department of Supply	5,22,00,000	-	26,10,00,000	-
Ministry of Communications				
13 Min of Communications	2,21,00,000	-	11,07,00,000	-
14 Postal Services	329,19,00,000	9,47,00,000	1645,94,00,000	47,39,00,000
15 Telecommunication Services	1453,51,00,000	969,16,00,000	7267,59,00,000	4845,83,00,000
Ministry of Defence				
16 Ministry of Defence	315,04,00,000	13,62,00,000	1575,20,00,000	68,13,00,000
17 Defence Pensions	450,98,00,000	-	2254,93,00,000	-
18 Defence Services—Army	1915,43,00,000	-	9577,16,00,000	-
19 Defence Services—Navy	231,32,00,000	-	1156,60,00,000	-
20 Defence Services—Air Force	615,99,00,000	-	3080,00,00,000	-
21 Defence Ordnance Factories	400,00,00,000	-	162,26,00,000	-
22 Capital Outlay on Defence Services	-	1137,35,00,000	-	5686,75,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
23 Ministry of Environment and Forests	68,49,00,000	1,22,00,000	342,47,00,000	6,09,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs				
24 Ministry of External Affairs	133,49,00,000	7,33,00,000	667,50,00,000	36,66,00,000
Ministry of Finance				
25 Department of Economic Affairs	1102,68,00,000	20,91,00,000	5513,37,00,000	104,59,00,000
26 Currency, Coinage and Stamps	98,65,00,000	271,41,00,000	493,23,00,000	1357,00,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	
27	Payments to Financial Institutions	181,57,00,000	1237,90,00,000	907,86,00,000	6189,49,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments	1141,83,00,000	52,00,00,000	5709,16,00,000	260,00,00,000
30	Loans to Government servants etc.		48,67,00,000	-	243,33,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure	2,13,00,000	-	10,67,00,000	-
33	Pension	151,16,00,000	-	755,80,00,000	-
34	Audit	63,12,00,000	-	315,59,00,000	-
35	Department of Revenue	33,97,00,000	58,00,000	80,39,00,000	2,89,00,000
36	Direct Taxes	61,16,00,000	16,67,00,000	305,82,00,000	83,33,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes	94,96,00,000	26,29,00,000	474,79,00,000	131,47,00,000
Ministry of Food					
38	Ministry of Food	705,83,00,000	27,83,00,000	3529,18,00,000	139,14,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries					
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	6,79,00,000	63,00,000	37,55,00,000	6,66,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare					
40	Department of Health	155,47,00,000	53,70,00,000	777,36,00,000	268,49,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare	279,76,00,000	2,00,000	1398,77,00,000	13,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs					
42	Min of Home Affairs	45,64,00,000	2,87,00,000	228,22,00,000	14,33,00,000
43	Cabinet	6,78,00,000	-	33,88,00,000	-
44	Police	465,85,00,000	71,92,00,000	2329,25,00,000	359,60,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs	61,79,00,000	27,52,00,000	308,93,00,000	137,62,00,000
46	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	27,06,00,000	22,78,00,000	135,27,00,000	113,89,00,000
Ministry of Industry					
51	Department of Industrial Development	180,76,00,000	6,00,000	843,8,00,000	31,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
52. Department of Heavy Industry	20,28,00,000	32,98,00,000	101,38,00,000	164,87,00,000
53 Department of Public Enterprises	26,00,000	-	1,29,00,000	-
54. Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries	80,72,00,000	60,26,00,000	403,59,00,000	301,28,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
55 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	19,08,00,000	2,93,00,000	95,43,00,000	14,63,00,000
56 Broadcasting Services	183,94,00,000	42,55,00,000	919,69,00,000	212,76,00,000
Ministry of Labour				
57 Ministry of Labour	94,27,00,000	16,00,000	472,84,00,000	82,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs				
58 Law and Justice	21,48,00,000	-	107,37,00,000	-
59 Department of Company Affairs	2,57,00,000	1,00,000	12,87,00,000	-
Ministry of Mines				
60 Ministry of Mines	34,53,00,000	7,96,00,000	172,64,00,000	39,77,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources				
61 Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	35,37,00,000	2,36,00,000	176,83,00,000	11,82,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
62 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	29,00,000	-	1,44,00,000	-
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
63 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	12,39,00,000	47,00,000	61,92,00,000	2,32,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
64 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	46,00,000	22,65,00,000	2,29,00,000	113,25,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation				
65 Planning	19,73,00,000	3,58,00,000	98,62,00,000	17,92,00,000
66 Department of Statistics	10,20,00,000	32,00,000	57,50,00,000	3,26,00,000
67 Department of Programme Implementation	18,00,000	-	70,00,000	-
Ministry of Power				
68 Ministry of Power	87,71,00,000	520,07,00,000	438,53,00,000	2600,37,00,000
Ministry of Rural Development				
69 Department of Rural Development	2170,63,00,000	17,00,000	4853,13,00,000	83,00,000
70 Department of Wastelands Development	18,92,00,000	-	41,34,00,000	-
Ministry of Science and Technology				
71 Department of Science and Technology	59,06,00,000	5,95,00,000	295,32,00,000	29,77,00,000
72 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	59,23,00,000	84,00,000	296,17,00,000	4,21,00,000
73 Department of Biotechnology	14,84,00,000	20,00,000	74,19,00,000	1,00,00,000
Ministry of Steel				
74 Ministry of Steel	5,45,00,000	108,34,00,000	27,22,00,000	241,71,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport				
75 Surface Transport	14,70,00,000	7,79,00,000	73,51,00,000	38,96,00,000
76 Roads	82,50,00,000	129,73,00,000	412,50,00,000	648,63,00,000
77 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	40,36,00,000	43,78,00,000	201,80,00,000	213,90,00,000
Ministry of Textiles				
78 Ministry of Textiles	119,43,00,000	11,57,00,000	597,17,00,000	57,83,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development				
79 Urban Development and Housing	57,66,00,000	33,30,00,000	288,27,00,000	166,52,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
80 Public Works	52,76,00,000	27,06,00,000	263,77,00,000	135,30,00,000
81 Stationery and Printing	22,40,00,000	1,00,00,000	111,97,00,000	5,0000,000
Ministry of Welfare				
83 Ministry of Welfare	102,48,00,000	14,30,00,000	512,37,00,000	71,52,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy				
84 Atomic Energy	96,96,00,000	108,76,00,000	484,82,00,000	543,80,00,000
85 Nuclear Power Schemes	89,11,00,000	33,33,00,000	445,52,00,000	166,67,00,000
Department of Electronics				
86 Department of Electronics	25,18,00,000	4,20,00,000	125,92,00,000	21,02,00,000
Department of Ocean Development				
87 Department of Ocean Development	8,03,00,000	1,78,00,000	40,27,00,000	8,92,00,000
Department of Space				
88 Department of Space	188,79,00,000	20,35,00,000	443,91,00,000	101,74,00,000
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission				
89 Lok Sabha	6,48,00,000	-	32,37,00,000	-
90 Rajya Sabha	2,74,00,000	-	13,71,00,000	-
92 Secretariat of the Vice-President	5,00,000	-	27,00,000	-
Union Territories without Legislature				
94 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36,82,00,000	33,62,00,000	184,11,00,000	168,08,00,000
95 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,13,00,000	3,24,00,000	40,65,00,000	16,17,00,000
96 Lakshadweep	16,13,00,000	2,93,00,000	80,62,00,000	14,62,00,000
97 Chandigarh	50,95,00,000	10,66,00,000	254,73,00,000	53,27,00,000
98 Daman and Diu	7,29,00,000	2,71,00,000	36,45,00,000	13,54,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital	16822,90,00,000	5562,92,00,000	75591,54,00,000	27514,82,00,000

18.06 ½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*,
1994

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The procedure which we follow with respect to the Appropriation Bill is that there is no discussion on the Bill and it is passed because we have considered all the Demands and discussed them. But there is a rule which provides that if a Member wants to raise any point which has not been already raised, he can give a notice and do so. I have received only one notice and I am allowing that hon. Member to raise that point and none else will be able to speak on this Bill.

Now Shri Anna Joshi to speak.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Hon. Finance Minister through you regarding the duties and burdens imposed on the small scale industries on a large scale. I would say that in the whole of his New Industrial Policy he has completely neglected the small scale industries and the memoranda and the representations which are given everyday. I myself personally have submitted some twelve memoranda of Small Scale Industries Association in different fields and the attempts which they have made. We have discussed some of them with you and you have also found it justifiable in many cases just as Hawaii Chappal and locks. Secondary producers are facing problems just like the steel re-rolling mills Association.

There are so many things like that. Sir, through you, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that small scale industries, not in thousands but in lakhs are being closed down; and many people

* Published in the gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3.5.1994

** Introduced/Moved with the recommendations of the President.

are out of employment because of all these conditions. Therefore, Sir, through you I appeal to him that some consideration should be given to the representations of these associations. That is my request to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think, we have been a little liberal in allowing a discussion on this point because this point was already raised to which the Finance Minister had not only replied but he had given certain concessions. All the same, if he wants to respond in any way, he is welcome to do so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I certainly do not accept the proposition that we have done anything which hurts the small scale industry. I gave the House some figures the other day; and the data that has been officially made available with regard to the census of the small scale industries shows that units producing upto 30 lakhs account for 95.79 per cent of the total employment in the small scale sector. These units have not been touched upon. I have expanded the scope of the small scale industries. We have also made modification in certain cases where genuine difficulties have been pointed out; we have extended the benefit of small scale industries to units, even then, they are not required to be registered. Previously, all units which were eligible, had to be registered with the Department of Industries or elsewhere. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Joshi, please do not introduce this kind of a discussion in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Upto 30 lakhs, there is no duty; between 30 and 75 lakhs, there is a concessional duty; and this duty is available on the first 75 lakhs for a unit which has a turnover of Rs. 2 crores. Therefore, I do not accept the proposition that we have done anything in this Budget which hurts the small scale industries. We have taken care of the genuine problems which have been brought to my notice. I can assure the House that if there are still some anomalies, we will always be alert; we do want to help, promote and ensure that small scale industry flourishes in this country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, The Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to thank all the hon. Members for the excellent cooperation today.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, we are very grateful to the Members of the House

and of course to you, Mr. Speaker, for the exemplary manner in which you have conducted the proceedings. This has now become quite an axiomatic thing in India that we have come to a methodology which is based on consensus and at the same time wherever there is dissent—and there is bound to be dissent—even then, the dissent is properly channelised into a parliamentary debate of very high excellence. And I am very happy.

Sir, on behalf of all the Members, I would like to thank you for the way you have brought up the standard to levels which have been seen rarely in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 4th May 1994 at 11.00 a.m.

18.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
May 4, 1994/Vaisakha 14, 1916
(Saka)*

© 1994 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed by Akashdeep Printers,
20 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.
