

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

First Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 12, 1991/Sravana 21,
1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, heinous atrocities are being committed on Harijans in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States such as Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. This is a very serious matter. Harijans are being burnt alive. Their children are being thrown into fire. Such incidents are not confined to any one place. Incidents of atrocities are being reported from all parts of the country. I would request the hon. Speaker to suspend the Question Hour and take up this item right away. Will you allow discussion on this issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, please take your seat first.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please suspend the Question Hour and allow a discussion on the killings of Harijans in Andhra

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. This is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
That I will do. But where should the Harijans of this country go to seek justice? Whenever I raise this matter, you ask me to sit.

MR. SPEAKER: It would not help if you alone continue to speak. First you listen to me and for that you should resume your seat.

[English]

We will take it up at the proper time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please suspend the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: We want a detailed discussion in this House. Please allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Harijans are being killed. Please allow a discussion on this issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. This cannot go on like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
All right, I shall resume my seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You just listen to what I am saying. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The point which you have raised is no doubt important and everybody heartily support you, but unless you listen to others viewpoint, no solution could be found. Therefore, I would request you that the issue which you have raised...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: At a proper time we will take it up and we will discuss it. Please don't go on like this now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
When will the discussion take place.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot dictate terms like this. This is very unreasonable.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know whether this subject would be taken up for discussion or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats Mr. Acharia and Mr. Sonkar. Sonkarji, since you were the first to raise this issue, you should be the first to give them a hearing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I am listening to what you are saying.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down first. It is not correct.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When you listen, you should take your seat. When I am on my legs, you should take your seat according to rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I had resumed my seat in deference to your direction, but you did not accept my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not following what I am saying Sonkarji.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no way to make your submission. I do not understand whether you want a discussion on this issue or you want to involve yourself in arguments with me.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the rules, discussion should take place and the Question Hour should be suspended. (Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

one fourth of our country's population comprises Harijans, but injustice has been done to them all along.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing can be done unless you take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have already given notice for the suspension of the Question Hour.

SHRISRIKANTAJENA (Cuttack): I think all sections of the House will agree to suspend the Question Hour and take up this issue.

(interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You are asking questions, but when I am on my legs to reply to your question, you are not prepared to listen. How can we carry on like this? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised a very valid point and I appreciate it. I am telling you that a discussion can be allowed on this issue, but you are seeking point by point explanation about the time and all that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Point by point explanation you want. You know the rules as to when it can be done; we will do it according to the rules. When I have said this much, it should be more than sufficient.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, let the leader of the House say something on this subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: This is not the first time that such incidents have taken place. Atrocities on Harijans are taking place wherever the Congress party is in power. This is a burning issue. A discussion on this issue must be held.

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion can be allowed only under the rules.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Rules can be suspended. Rules have been framed to protect the people and not to kill them. Discussion on this subject should be taken up forthwith.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, it is totally incorrect to say that such incidents are taking place only in the states ruled by the Congress Party. What is happening in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal today? Which parties are in power in these States? 2000 Harijans are living in forests in Midnapore. What is their condition? What treatment is being meted out to Harijans in Uttar Pradesh today? Therefore, the submission of the hon. Minister that such incidents are taking place only in States where Congress party is in power is totally incorrect.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: No, no. It is baseless. Let the Question Hour be suspended and then we will have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow a discussion on this issue. People are being killed. It is a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was about to request you. My submission is that we have discussed about the atrocities on Harijans in the 9th Lok Sabha as well. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree that for the last few days in succession in different states, there are reports of atrocities on Harijans. I don't want to give out the names of the states...that is why I say different states. It is not an ordinary situation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will sit down on the floor of the House. Harijans are being killed in the country and you are not listening to my submission. I am asking you to suspend the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: It is not an ordinary situation. It has become extraordinary. That is why I am telling you. I wish that the leader of the House Shri Arjun Singh would say something after seeing the resentment of the people of the Congress and Lok Dal. He will definitely speak something and favour a discussion for the same. That is my submission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, the problem of atrocities on Harijans is really a national problem. We only blame one Government or the other. But the problem is more serious than that and it is but natural that if newspapers are reporting and Harijans are being killed there is some anger, and this anger is reflected in this House also. I wish you fix up time for discussion. This should be discussed at length and in depth. Some concrete suggestions should come to stop these killings.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have been to that place. Recently, I had been to Andhra Pradesh. MPs belonging to the Left Front and the National Front had also gone there. I believe any person will be moved after witnessing that incident. One doctor named Ravi Chander Kumar committed suicide after the incident. He was 29 years of age and was carrying out post mortem. I believe such a heart-rending incident had not happened anywhere in the world, not to speak of India. On the one hand police is arresting the people and on the other landlords amputate the limbs and throat of people, put them in gunny bags and throw them in water.

MR. SPEAKER: Please talk about the time.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the question of time. Tragedy is that today Shri Arjun Singh is standing for it. We had met Arjun Singhji on 7th and the incident took place on 6th. We met him on 7th as the Leader of the House and we jointly requested him to give a statement to inform the House. Even on the 9th, the Home Minister on your direction said that he was discussing it with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister had no information then Chief Minister would go there and inform the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, not like this. You may speak about the time.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this would have been considered a serious matter if the Government would have given a *suo motu* statement, but I know what the Government is going to do. Therefore, I would submit that we have given an Adjournment notice, and for the first time the adjournment notice was given by Shri V.P. Singh. We demanded that there should be a discussion on this issue after suspending the Question Hour. Besides, there is no other important issue before this House that one fourth of India's population is living a life full of fear. Therefore, we would request to suspend the Question Hour and directly allow a discussion on this subject.

We have given the Adjournment Motion and a discussion may be held on the same. That day you had given an observation and I do not want to discuss it. You had said that it was a matter of the State Government. The matter of Scheduled Castes is not a state subject rather it comes under the purview of the Central Government. So, the Central Government is directly responsible for it. Therefore, I would request you that a discussion may directly be held on Adjournment Motion and the Government may be asked to reply.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, it is actually a question of involvement of the police. (Interruptions)

This is a grave aspect of that incident. (Interruptions)

The landlords have murdered. (Interruptions). Such a massacre never took place in Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sonkar, please take your seat.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I won't sit down today even if you will try to turn me out with the help of Marshal. I will keep standing on one leg until the Question Hour is not suspended...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY: The Deputy Speaker, who is the concerned MLA, is involved in this. (Interruptions)

I demand the arrest of the Circle Inspector. In this conspiracy, both the Circle Inspector

and the Sub-Inspector themselves sent these people. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. We are saying that we will be fixing time for discussion. You are believing that the discussion is going on.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.N. REDDY: Sir, I want an adjournment of the Question Hour. (Interruptions) I demand an immediate discussion. (Interruptions) This is a very grave massacre and police are actively involved in it. It is not a question of casual approach. Actually, the police had acted in connivance with the landlords.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we never demand the suspension of the Question Hour except urgent issues. Today we are pressing for it because the incidents took place not once but on two days in succession.

[English]

In Andhra Pradesh, more than 60 Harijans were brutally butchered. Then, in Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh, six Harijans have been killed yesterday. Harijans are being killed every day. We do not want to politicise this issue like the Congress (I) Members. They want to politicise this issue. (Interruptions) Because of the urgency of this matter, we want you to suspend the Question Hour and discussion on killings of the Harijans should be taken up immediately.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UMMAREDDY: Sir, there is no other urgent

matter than this which involves the problem of atrocities on Harijans.

(Interruptions)

More than 20 people have been killed in Andhra Pradesh and whereabouts of more than 20-23 people are not known. *(Interruptions)* The fact of the problem is that the police were in league when the total carnage was going on *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are talking about the time to be fixed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UMMAREDDY: Sir, under these circumstances I urge upon you to suspend the Question Hour immediately and then take up the issue of atrocities on Harijans. This is an important issue. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Kindly let me have my say also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I will not sit.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I do not want to trouble you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri says, will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and on behalf of the entire House I would humbly and firmly say that as far as the oppression of weaker sections, Harijans and Adivasis is

concerned... *(Interruptions)* we would not like to desist from helping them or watching their interests at any level under any circumstances. We have the same feelings as the other Hon. Members have. I request you to fix time, let it be decided today itself, and there should be a detailed discussion. We are eager for it. You yourself fix the time, it depends on you.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRISRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Leader of the House has already suggested that you can fix up any time by even suspending the Question Hour and all sections of the House want the suspension of Question Hour and discussion on this issue be taken up immediately. So, Sir, you can suspend the Question Hour and take up this issue for discussion immediately. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. VIJAY KUMAR RAJU: Sir, we demand the suspension of the Question Hour and discussion on this issue immediately... *(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: The Question Hour has been suspended on various important issues. It is a serious issue and it is a question related to the oppression of one fourth of the population of the country. Therefore, as the leader of the House said, this issue should be discussed just now after suspending the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat. If you have to say anything, say it just now. Shri Sonkar, you also have to say something.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I request you that if you are agreed with what we say and the Leader of the House is also agreed, and all the Hon. Members present here have got some sympathy towards Harijans, then why a discussion is not being

held after suspending the Question Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you listen while standing or sitting?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: We will listen while standing on one leg.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): We have heard that the cock has one leg but for the first time we have heard that an M.P. has one leg.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, every section of the House wants that the discussion on this issue be started immediately. Now, my submission is that, if necessary, you can adjourn the House for five minutes. Let us all sit with you and fix up the time immediately so that the discussion can be taken up without further delay. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that there is a consensus.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is a consensus that it should be done but we have to think about the way it has to be done. The hon. Home Minister should be involved in the discussion in this regard. We will call him. If a discussion is necessary today we will do it today. I will inform you about the time.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I agree with you and will wait. Kindly allow a discussion by today evening. We are obliged to you for giving a patient hearing to the

atrocities committed on Harijans and taking a serious note of it.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, the House is painfully aware of being in the midst of the impasse which is to no one's liking. All of us want the Parliament to function in the larger interest of the country. I consider it my duty, therefore, to request you Sir, since you are the repository of the trust of this House, to do whatever you deem fit to resolve this issue so that all of us may continue to perform our patriotic duty for which we have been elected to this House.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House has mentioned about the impasse that was created here last Tuesday and because of which the proceedings of the House could not continue. Members of my Party and myself staged a walk out on Friday. I fully agree with the Leader of the House that none is happy over this impasse and if the proceedings of the House are stalled we would not be able to discuss the burning problems in the country, for which we have been elected here. Just now, a mention was made about atrocities being committed on Harijans in different parts of the country and similar other problems which should be discussed in the House. Members of my party and myself would definitely like to express our views on it. When we expressed our anger and agitation on last Thursday, we thought that the Government would try to identify the reasons behind our agitation and find out a suitable solution. There were some discussions on it here in the House and with the Government separately also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when all the Parties met in your chamber to resolve the issue we realized that Government is unable to come up to the expectations under these circumstances. There might be some limitations. But at the same time we felt that if this impasse continues it would be detrimental to

the interests of Parliament and Parliamentary conventions and therefore, we accepted the proposal of the leader of the House that the matter should be left to the Chair. You may do whatever you deem fit to resolve this issue. We had high expectations from the Government but when those were not fulfilled we left at it. That is why Shri Jaswant Singh said at today's All Party meeting that now we have no expectations from the Government, nor will we demand anything from it. We have left the matter with you. You may do whatever you deem fit. We will discuss the matter outside the House and I am sure that the way you will dispense justice, people will also listen to us and do justice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that we all appreciate what has been said by the Leader of the House Shri Arjun Singh and by the Opposition Leader Shri L.K. Advani and what has been done by the Leaders of other parties in the Chamber and outside this House to see that this impasse is over. We appreciate what they have done and I would like to say that we would like to thank them also for the understanding they have shown in this matter.

What has happened outside, what has happened inside the House, what has been said outside the House, what has been said inside the House is all known to us. We would not like to go into the details and analyse the things.

I think you have reposed your confidence in the Presiding Officer to take an appropriate decision in this matter; and the Presiding Officer should take an appropriate decision in this matter. While doing so, justice would be done. No party would be let down; no individual would be let down and an appropriate decision would be taken. I would not express what the decision would be taken here on the Floor of the House, but I would take a decision and then we will put a full stop to this matter in the interest of the

friendly functioning of this House and in the interest of creating a condition which is conducive for friendly, congenial and democratic working. I think we would all leave this matter behind and should proceed to do the business in the House. Many important matters are going to come before us and we would be required to discuss them, as has been said by Mr. Lal K. Advani and other Members also; we would be doing that. I thank you very much for resolving this matter in this fashion.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

This is one more proof of better late than never.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why democracy in India is strong and functioning.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Augmentation Of Water Supply To Hyderabad

*386. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for diversion of Krishna waters to augment water supply to Hyderabad is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in according clearance to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A Project Identification Report for World Bank assistance was received from the State Govt. in February, 1991. The proposal is under examination.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that today the population of Hyderabad city is c/o lakhs and there are 3000 slums. There are many colonisers but there is acute drinking water problem. Lot of agitations have been launched for it. Under these circumstances will the Central Government make efforts to solve the drinking water problem of Hyderabad city and provide special assistance under a Central Project?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): As per the census figure of 1990-91, the population of Hyderabad is 42.73 lakh and not 40 lakh. The water supply for these two cities comes from Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar and Manjira river. The total supply of water through these sources is 547 MLd. For daily use of one person, it comes to 12 litres excluding the industrial area. The full supply needed for one individual should be between 150-200 IPCD. We know that there is a shortage of water supply in these two cities. So, we are trying to start different projects. One of the projects is Manjira Project; and this Project was started for the supply of water last year; and this is an on-going project. It will take time to complete it; maybe in 1994 this Project will be completed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got reply to my question. I had asked a specific question about Krishna Water Diversion Scheme but my question has not been replied to by the hon. Minister. My submission is that even after the completion of Manjeri Phase-II, there is acute drinking water problem in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, from where I have been elected. I had asked from the hon. Minister the time by which water would be supplied from Krishna Water

Diversion Scheme and whether any Central Assistance would be provided for this project?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister will Central assistance be provided for Krishna Water Diversion Scheme.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply Board has proposed a project, which is called the Krishna River Water Supply scheme for which the water is drawn from the Nagarjunasagar Dam. The water supply will come from that dam. It will augment the supply of water to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This will involve drawing of water from a distance of 138 kilometres and it will go through four stages.

The first phase of the project will cost Rs. 1,030 crores. The break-up will constitute strengthening and improvement of water supply and distribution system at a cost of Rs. 257 crores, of the sewerage at a cost of Rs. 258 crores, and of conveyance and treatment of water at a cost of Rs. 514 crores. This amount of Rs. 1,030 crores is proposed to be invested in one city only and the provision for the Eighth Plan for which the various components are yet to be finalised, for urban water supply sanitation in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 138 crores. For the current year it is Rs. 34.6 crores for the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

That is the money that is coming. But we have to have adequate Plan provision from the State also. And if adequate Man provision is not made available, then of course, the whole project is likely to be delayed. But we are trying to find out what we can do to supply water as early as we can.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing has been said about Central assistance.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not received the reply to his question.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Is the Central Government thinking of taking this project to the World Bank for assistance?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The project will go through many technical formalities, and to begin with, this will have to come to the Ministry and then it will go to the Planning Commission, then to the Finance Ministry and from there it should go to the World Bank to find out whether it would be possible to be included for World Bank funding. When the World Bank is satisfied an approval mission will be sent for finalising the whole matter. Once it is finalised to the satisfaction of the World Bank, the Government of India and the State Government and all the terms are agreed to, a firm agreement will be entered into for extension of the World Bank loan. That is how it is going to work and that is why it is delayed. It is not delayed by our department because it came to us only in February this year. The whole matter will take some time.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, the hon. Minister gave the reply about the turn-key project. The main issue is this. In the last two years, during summer season, water was supplied in the twin cities for only two to three hours. We are not asking about a comprehensive scheme for drainage and all that. I want to know from the Minister whether the State Government has sent a specific proposal to bring Nagarjunasagar water and store it in the existing reservoir so that the immediate water supply problem to the twin cities will be solved. I also want to know whether that scheme is within the reach of the State Government and the Central Government. How much time will it take to clear that project with your grants and the matching grants by the State Government?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, for clearance of this scheme, it will take 1 1/2 to 2

years. Then, the whole thing will come into process. So, this is going to be a long process. The counterpart funds are to be provided by the State Government.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Sir, there was a report that no water is available in Krishna river to supply drinking water to Hyderabad city. Is there any other proposal with the Central Government or the State Government to divert water from Godavari river for supplying drinking water to Hyderabad twin cities? I think, this is a better proposition... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to that extent and also whether the Central Government is extending any financial assistance to this project or not.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We have no such proposal.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, it appears that we are relying more and more on the World Bank or the IMF and this will take a long time. Presuming that we would not get the financial assistance from outside India agencies, will the Government of India give some financial assistance directly to the State Government so that the scheme can come up?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: We will get it examined.

Air Pollution In Delhi

*387 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any survey with regard to air pollution caused by the vehicles in Delhi during the early hours i.e. 5 am to 7 am.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce such pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board conducts regular surveys of auto exhaust emission in Delhi. According to these surveys the level of carbon monoxide, a major pollutant from automobiles has been found to be 1/75 ppm, during 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. for the year 1990. This is within the limits prescribed.

(b) Steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce pollution from motor vehicle include:-

(1) Gross emission standards for all types of on-the-road vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, and these have come into force from March 1, 1990.

(2) The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various state transport directorates to enforce the gross emission standards.

(3) Every manufacturer of motor vehicles is required to submit the prototype of the vehicle manufactured for test by an agency specified by the government, and give a certificate of conformity of production on the compliance of the provisions of the Rules including emission standards. This provision has come into effect from April 1, 1991.

(4) The mass emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1991, and standards for diesel driven vehicles shall come into force from April 1, 1992.

(5) The Petroleum Industry has been

asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/ litre, by 1993.

(6) The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, is preparing a report on a long term vehicular emission strategy in the country.

(7) The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted an expert committee in March, 1991 to evolve mass emission standards for vehicles (both petrol and diesel driven) for the period 1995 and 2000; and to identify the nature of changes required in engine design, including any devices to be installed, to meet the proposed standards.

(8) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, is engaged in developing an indigenous catalytic convertor for controlling exhaust emissions for on the road vehicles.

(9) Public awareness campaigns about vehicular pollution have been launched.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, according to Air Quality Survey, the main factors responsible for air pollution in Delhi are industries and motor vehicles and in Delhi the contribution of vehicular exhaust to air pollution level ranges from 50 to 60 per cent. What the Minister has stated in his reply relates to the period, early hours from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. He has said that the presence of carbon monoxide is 1/75 ppm and that is well within the limit. But this is very much disputed.

I want to know, whether it is a fact that in some crowded and market areas, because of parking of a large number of old model, out-dated trucks and buses during night time, air is polluted and the level is much higher causing toxic as they take time to start and all that. What action the Government of India is taking to keep atleast Delhi, which is a very beautiful city and capital of India, free from Delhi air pollution?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has directed his question on pollution in

Delhi between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. However, we undoubtedly share the concern about the level of pollution in Delhi. The level of pollution in Delhi is the highest in the country and is 871.92 tonnes per day of pollutant. It is true that in certain inter-sections specially when vehicles are idling, the pollution level is the highest. Vehicular pollution accounts for between 55 per cent and 60 per cent of pollution in Delhi.

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, are you satisfied with the answer? We are all staying in Delhi. This is our own capital city. he has left the answer half way. He says that it is a matter of concern. That is all. But I wanted to know the steps being taken by the Government to check this ever-increasing air pollution in Delhi. To that he agreed about the contribution of vehicular traffic etc. in this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Is the Government thinking to earmark some place outside Delhi city for parking of private vehicles like buses, trucks, etc.? Is the Government thinking of introducing battery operated vehicles in Delhi in order to contain pollution? The Government has fixed some standards about pollution and they have notified it. But who is implementing and monitoring it? There are 18 lakh vehicles in Delhi 13 lakhs are three-wheelers and two-wheelers which are contributing to this pollution in a big way.

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Which is the agency which is implementing it and monitoring it? How many checks have been conducted during the last six months? In how many cases there were prosecutions ending in cancellation of registration, etc.?

MR. SPEAKER: These statistics if you have, give it to him; otherwise, send it to him in writing.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I can give it to him. I am adequately prepared provided you give me the time.

The DTC has set up a comprehensive action plan about its buses. This action plan consists of getting new buses, reducing the number of over-aged buses, reducing overloading, equip the buses with smoke meters to check the smoke level. Delhi Administration has launched a publicity campaign and has initiated action on Government vehicles and buses of DTC. The Delhi Administration through the Transport Department has been implementing a planned scheme for control of air pollution from exhaust of motor vehicles. There have been free facilities of checking between a particular period and gas analysers, etc. have been provided. The Department has formulated a detailed scheme in Delhi in 1990 for certification of pollution standards. A total of 10.35 lakh vehicle owners have availed of the pollution checking facility. 1.32 lakh vehicle owners have been issued with warning slips. 2900 vehicles have been prosecuted till June, 1991. The certificates of fitness in the case of 3250 vehicles have been cancelled.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Just now the hon. Minister said that the DTC has set up a comprehensive action plan. I would like to know the percentage of reduction in the number of old buses by the DTC during last 6 to 10 years. Statistics show that the percentage of old buses in the DTC fleet has been increasing. Also, what action has been taken against the DTC which is responsible for pollution in Delhi to a great extent. Part (B) is more important. I agree that the Government has taken various measures to check pollution. The hon. Minister has given some figures in this connection. Though same work has been done in this regard, yet I feel that it is not physically possible for the staff of the Transport Department to attend to this work. It takes 15 minutes to check a vehicle and accordingly you can estimate

the number of vehicles that can be checked in a minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is part (b) of your question?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, in part (b) of my question I have pointed out that the arrangements that have been made to check pollution are bogus. The plans are on paper only and there is a lot of bribery in the process... *(Interruptions)*... My point is that it does not look feasible. The new system has given rise to corruption. It is not possible for one man to check so many vehicles. Is the Government thinking of reviewing the system?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I do agree that the DTC plays a major contributory role in pollution in Delhi. But, I am the Minister of Environment and Forests and not of Transport and I am not the Home Minister. We have laid out the norms. The enforcement of these norms is for Delhi Police and for the Home Ministry.

As far as the question of phasing out of buses that including is new buses, it is a matter with the Transport Minister and not with me. Unfortunately, I do not hold these two portfolios. I shall shortly be holding a co-ordination meeting with various authorities on this subject which will include the Delhi Police and the Surface and Transport Ministry and I shall also invite Shri Madan Lal Khurana to that meeting *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this pollution percentage is detrimental to the interests of people between 5.00 PM and 7.00 P.M. when there is a maximum traffic and whether a study has been made into the aspect of the effect of release of exhaust gases from the trucks, transport vehicles at a point near the ground or at a quite far away

from the ground, as is the case in some other foreign countries. If that is so, will the Government take appropriate steps to bring changes in the design of the engine or the exhaust pipe so that the air pollution will be minimum and it will not be detrimental to the interest of the citizens?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the Central Pollution Control Board has been monitoring the ambient levels of lead which is one of the major pollutants from vehicles increase of heavy traffic movement and during peak hours. This question is directed only to from 5.00 AM and 7.00 A.M., the hon. Member has referred to between 5.00 P.M. and 7.00 P.M. Nevertheless, this has been done and it has been found that the levels range from 300 to 600 monograms of lead per cubic meter of air. It has also reached a stage of 1500 in certain areas and at certain times it is 1500 monograms, the permitted norm of this being is a maximum of 1000.

As regards the second part of the question, we are continuously in the process of checking air pollution, vehicular and otherwise, and we are in the process of taking effective steps in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, Delhi is third among the most polluted cities in the world. The hon. Minister has admitted that the level of pollution in Delhi is the highest of all places in the country. As a result of that the Delhites suffer the most. What steps are being taken by the Government to check pollution in Delhi? What has been the percentage of reduction in the level of pollution by these measures? If there has been no reduction, what steps the Government contemplates to take to check pollution and reduce its adverse effect in Delhi, in future?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, this is a very sweeping question but, nevertheless, I will try and condense it as much as possible in the answer.

Sir, pollution in Delhi is undoubtedly a major concern. Pollution in Delhi is one of the highest in the world and unless it is controlled, we shall be in great trouble, there is no doubt about that. Many steps have been taken to control vehicular pollution, which I was just trying to enumerate. With regard to industrial pollution also, we have got two thermal power stations nearby—Badarpur and one more. Steps have been taken to see that their pollution level is also brought down. Various equipment have been installed. There has been a substantial decrease from these two thermal stations. At the same time, with the increase of industrial activity, with the increase of vehicles, this is a continuous process. We are taking effective steps and I am confident that we will be able to control pollution in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Naval Patil.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, my question remains unanswered. I wanted to know whether the measures have reduced pollution. If not, then.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would have disallowed your question because it was so wide.

[*Translation*]

The question is related to vehicles. There are others also who will put their question.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Delhi is the most polluted city in the country. The steps taken by the Government earlier have failed. Then what further steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Naval Patil.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Urban Development Minister has not yet allotted me a

house, I am a direct victim of air pollution because of vehicles. I am staying in NOIDA. Whenever there is a breakdown of one vehicle on the road, all other vehicles slow down and it takes more than one hour to pass through that route of ten kilometres. So, I would like to know whether a provision will be made or amendment will be made in the law to the effect that if there is a breakdown of a vehicle because of negligence in maintenance by the owner and if it causes bottleneck in traffic, such negligent owners will be punished, just as we punish these who drive at more than fifty kilometres per hour speed.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as amendment to the law is concerned, well, I do not know whether...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Sir, it is a known fact that even one vehicle breaking down on that road causes one-hour delay to every other vehicle.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as amendment is concerned, we do not do it during the Question Hour.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there is greater pollution from vehicles when they are idling. If there is a breakdown, the traffic will be held up... (*Interruptions*). I cannot help it if there is a breakdown.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL : Is there is provision to punish those who are negligent and will immediate action be taken against them?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I can only say that when a vehicle is idling, it is at that moment that the pollution load is the highest, and if action is to be taken against that vehicle, it is for the Home Department to consider and not for us.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir if vehicles account for 60% pollution in Delhi, then will

the hon. Minister please let me know whether there is any proposal in which vehicles will stop plying one day in a week in Delhi?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, if the hon. Member makes any such suggestion, we will certainly consider it. But as of today there is no such move.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have already made... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is the Government going to consider it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, his question is whether such a proposal is under consideration or not? I would like to say that if the hon. Member makes such a suggestion, it certainly be considered.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I think the House must be grateful to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests because, I think, for the first time, he has given the figures of pollution in metric tonnes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Auction Of Sal Seeds

*389. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sal seeds are being auctioned by Pilibhit Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of seeds auctioned and the amount realised therefrom during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the sal seeds were not auctioned this year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The quantity of sal seeds auctioned and amount realised therefrom during the last three years in Pilibhit North and South Divisions are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity auctioned</i>	<i>Amount realised</i>
1988-89	No Auction	Nil
1989-90	32,933 Qtl. (South Division only)	Rs. 8.11 lakhs
1990-91	No auction	Nil

(c) and (d). In Pilibhit (North Division) during 1991-92 the total quantity of sal seeds auctioned was 13,901 Qtl. and revenue realised was Rs. 15.75 lakhs.

[English]

Prohibition Of Dowry

*390. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evil practice of dowry is still prevalent in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prohibit the same;

(c) the incentives proposed to be given to encourage marriages without dowry; and

(d) whether the Government propose to finance those institutions and voluntary organisations which organise marriages of poor persons without dowry?

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

(b) Government have initiated various steps to discourage the giving and taking of dowry. These include:

i) Amendments were made to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in 1984 and 1986 and consequential amendments were made in the Criminal Laws, such as the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act. the Dowry Prohibition Act has since been reviewed again in January 1991.

ii) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and UT Administrations to effectively enforce legislation relating to crime against women.

iii) Mass media campaigns against the social evil of dowry have also been stepped up. Through the programmes of electronic media social awareness regarding the evil is being disseminated.

iv) a number of schemes for training, income generation economic development and various supportive services for women are being implemented by the Government to enable women to become economically independent so that they can withstand demands for dowry.

v) Schemes for awareness generation are being implemented through women's voluntary organisations, institutions and Universities for organising camps, legal literacy programme and other activities for creating awareness of women's rights.

(c) There is no proposal to give incentives for dowryless marriages.

(d) No, Sir.

Integrated Development Of Small And Medium Towns

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

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned by the Union Government to the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. under the centrally sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during the year 1990-91;

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned and actually released during that year, separately; and

(c) the allocations made to these States for the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The following amounts were sanctioned and released under Integrated Development of Small & Medium towns during the year 1990-91 :

1) Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 185 lakhs
2) Rajasthan	Rs. 82.5 lakhs
3) Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 198.5 lakhs

No schemes were sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91.

No statewide allocation of funds is made under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns. Project Reports from the State Governments have not yet been received for sanction of schemes during the current year.

Regularisation of Forest Land in Kerala

*392 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the government of Kerala regarding regularisation of the forests land occupied prior to January 1, 1977 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala during July, 1986 for

assignment of forest land to the extent of 28,588.159 hectares in Trichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Quilon districts in favour of encroachers who were in possession of these lands prior to 1.1.77. Prior to receipt of the proposal in the Ministry, Public Interest Protection Association Munnar had filed an CMP No. 33827/84 dated 30.5.85 in O.P. No. 10797 of 1984-H in the High Court of Kerala seeking stay of all proceedings to make assignment of forest land or issue of patta in Idukki district during pendency of the O.P. the Honourable Court had granted interim stay vide their order dated 30.5.85 which was subsequently made absolute vide their order dated 30.10.85. Now the Honourable Kerala High Court have finally disposed of the O.P. on 3.4.91 stating that Government of India has to take appropriate action under the forest (Conservation) Act keeping in view the merit of the case. On receipt of the judgement the proposal was examined and the State Government has been requested on 2.8.91 to furnish material information. On receipt of the full information, the proposal will be processed for final decision.

DDA Flats To Retiring Government Servants

*393 SHRI ROSHAN LAL:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has invited applications from Government servants registered under various housing schemes who have retired or are due to retire by December 31, 1993 for allotment of flats on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has recently invited applications for priority allotment of DDA flats to such public servants who have retired or are likely to retire on or before 31st December, 1993 and are awaiting allotment under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 and 5th, 6th & 6th-A Self Financing Schemes. The last date for receipt of applications is 30th August, 1991.

(c) Question does not arise.

World Bank Assistance For Rural Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

*394. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a project report to the Union Government regarding World Bank assistance for the development of rural hospitals; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal has recently been cleared by the Planning Commission and the same is being processed for World Bank assistance.

[*Translation*]

Shortage Of B.C.G. Vaccine

*395. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'BCG Tikon Ki Apurti Main Kami' appearing in Nav Bharat of June 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of BCG vaccine; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR):

(a). Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). On account of the expansion and modernisation of the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Madras, there was temporary suspension of indigenous production of the BCG Vaccine. this shortfall was proposed to be made up by utilising of existing stocks and higher imports through UNICEF. However, due to global shortage UNICEF was unable to supply increased quantities which led to temporary shortages in certain areas in the first quarter of this financial year. The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory Madras has resumed production from May this year and the situation is expected to normalise shortly.

[*English*]

Houses for the Houseless

* 396. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned to the States by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the last two years for construction of houses for the houseless, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): State-ments I and II indicating amounts sanctioned during 1989-90, 1990-91 respectively have been attached.

STATEMENT-I

Category-wise Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO for Housing during 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1993.05	1377.59	1085.70	201.72	4658.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	59.50	81.00	0.00	140.50
3.	Assam	144.96	10.56	51.52	140.69	347.73
4.	Bihar	630.00	36.74	82.37	150.70	899.81
5.	Gujarat	1062.95	915.03	798.32	189.43	2965.73
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.94	233.24	250.18
7.	Haryana	147.92	76.00	147.94	202.47	574.33
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	94.44	151.40	245.84
9.	Kerala	2453.58	3473.49	431.03	18.02	6376.12

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	1757.03	861.76	642.98	382.49	3644.26
11.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	57.75	0.00	57.75
12.	Maharashtra	555.67	3038.11	661.45	935.34	5190.57
13.	Manipur	11.73	252.00	141.00	107.00	511.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1702.90	595.05	1115.86	218.89	3632.70
15.	Mizoram	0.00	273.00	89.00	141.00	503.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	290.00	45.00	15.00	350.00
17.	Orissa	244.50	265.15	352.21	234.38	1096.24
18.	Punjab	0.00	36.96	85.85	258.05	379.99
19.	Rajasthan	217.07	725.85	1578.36	395.82	2917.10
20.	Sikkim	300.00	7.73	98.51	0.00	406.24

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tamil Nadu	2442.34	1319.03	1821.91	1421.79	7005.07
22.	Tripura	160.45	50.00	147.00	100.00	457.45
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2946.62	1749.73	1025.07	1551.89	7273.31
24.	West Bengal	623.92	0.00	173.57	460.59	1258.08
	<i>Union Territories</i>					
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.57	0.00	6.00	22.50	47.07
26.	Chandigarh	28.61	0.00	0.00	164.42	193.03
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	21.27	21.27	21.27
28.	Pondicherry	13.44	27.06	154.19	13.26	207.95
	Total :	17455.31	15439.47	10984.97	7731.36	51611.11

Note : In Addition, Hudco Sanctioned a Loan of Rs. 174.86 lakhs to Tamil Nadu for Disaster Relief.

Abbreviations :

EWS—Economically Weaker Section

LIG—Lower Income Group

MIG—Middle Income Group

HIG—Higher Income Group

STATEMENT-II*Categorywise Loans Sanctioned By Hudco For Housing During 1990-91*

S.No.	States/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total
		EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2452.32	363.12	1393.55	71.85	4280.84	
2.	Assam	146.20	75.50	378.55	395.23	995.48	
3.	Bihar	794.59	210.15	246.58	164.67	1415.99	
4.	Gujarat	830.83	431.57	1808.28	197.45	3268.13	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18	82.18	
6.	Haryana	207.76	198.12	408.46	427.88	1242.22	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.27	0.00	17.86	165.34	276.47	
8.	Kerala	2832.07	3535.39	292.95	390.14	7050.55	
9.	Karnataka	3838.79	576.80	1382.71	158.92	5957.22	

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UT	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Meghalaya	0.00	420.75	195.00	0.00	615.75
11.	Maharashtra	1103.59	595.06	2315.17	1664.21	5678.03
12.	Manipur	17.08	252.00	236.00	208.00	713.08
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1496.03	682.31	749.38	102.02	3029.74
14.	Nagaland	0.00	454.40	45.60	0.00	500.00
15.	Orissa	645.16	2130.08	71.26	0.00	2847.22
16.	Punjab	256.62	95.53	39.22	473.42	864.79
17.	Rajasthan	183.56	970.01	1111.99	1249.53	3515.09
18.	Sikkim	35.51	636.92	51.47	0.00	723.90
19.	Tamil Nadu	3683.56	2702.58	2335.17	1197.89	9919.20
20.	Tripura	0.00	41.70	42.75	2.70	87.15

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UT	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5393.34	2114.43	1958.64	2330.75	11797.16
22.	West Bengal	1528.78	474.07	679.40	1865.74	4547.99
	Union Territories					
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	0.00	1.32	10.40	32.00	43.72
24.	Chandigarh	6.81	249.39	0.00	613.61	869.81
25.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.92	9.92
		25545.87	17211.92	15770.39	11803.45	70331.63

Note: In addition, Hudco also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1714 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh for Reconstruction of houses damaged in cyclone and Rs. 142 lacs for construction of night shelters covering 11 schemes.

Abbreviations:

EWS—Economically Weaker Section

LIG—Lower Income Group

MIG—Middle Income Group

HIG—Higher Income Group

Vocational Education Programmes

* 397. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve industrial houses to finance vocational education programme;

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

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, inter alia, envisages that the establishment of vocational courses or institutions will be the responsibility of the Government as well as employers in the public and private sectors.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started with effect from February, 1988, under which substantial financial assistance is provided to States/Union territories for running vocational courses at the +2 level. Upto the end of 1990-91, 10,316 vocational sections have been approved in 27 States/UTs.

No scheme has been evolved so far for involvement of public and private sectors to finance vocational education programme. However, job linked vocational courses have been started in General Insurance and Life Insurance in collaboration with General Insurance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation in some schools. A course for Railway Commercial Staff, some para medical courses and vocational courses in the

handicrafts sector are being started during the academic session 1991-92. Efforts are continuing to establish links with other Departments/Organisations.

Efforts are also being made to forge linkages with industry for creating/enhancing avenues of employment for the vocational passouts.

Literacy Rate in Chandigarh

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

(a) the present literacy rate in Chandigarh;

(b) whether the position of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has fallen from 2nd to 3rd place amongst the Union Territories as regards the literacy rate; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to promote literacy in the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the provisional figures of 1991 census, literacy rate for the population aged 7 years and above in the Union Territory of Chandigarh was 78.73%.

(b) According to 1981 census the Union Territory of Chandigarh ranked first amongst the Union Territories with regard to the literacy rate. Even though the literacy rate in the Union Territory in the last decade has increased from 74.81% to 78.73%, it now ranks second, amongst the Union Territories, the first being Lakshadweep with literacy rate of 79.23 percent.

(c) The U.T. Administration has chalked out a programme for achieving total literacy in as short a period as possible. The Central

Government would provide financial assistance according to the prescribed pattern if such assistance is sought.

Backward Communities in SC/ST Lists

*399. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include backward communities in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has recommended the inclusion of any backward community in these lists: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

The details of proposals received cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

[Translation]

Foeticide Cases

*400. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware about the recent cases of foeticide in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this evil practice;

(c) the names of clinics in the country which perform amniocentesis tests;

(d) whether the Government propose to ban such tests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

(a) to (e). The Government are aware of the misuse of the pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determination of the sex of the foetus leading to cases of female foeticide in different parts of the country.

A Central legislation to regulate pre-natal diagnostic techniques and to ban the misuse thereof for determination of the sex of the foetus, is under active consideration.

Information relating to clinics performing amniocentesis tests is not being monitored by the Government of India as there is no Central Law regulating such tests.

[English]

Resources For Housing Needs

*401 SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the resources required per annum for meeting the housing needs of the country by the end of this century; and

(b) the details of fiscal and other incentives the Government propose to provide for land development and housing?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Working Group for the VIII Five

Year Plan has projected that the total investment required for the Plan period (1990-91 to 1994-95) would be of the order of Rs. 77,500 crore of Rs. 15,500 crore per annum. No separate estimate of the resources required per annum for the further period has been made.

2. In addition to steps taken earlier, a number of fiscal incentives for investment in housing have been proposed in the Budget for 1991-92.

3. In keeping with the thrust of the draft National Housing Policy, the Government would play a catalytic, promotional and facilitative role to encourage larger investment in housing by the private sector, cooperatives and individuals. Towards this end, several measures are envisaged which include amendment of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, finalisation of the National Housing Policy, amendments in the Rent Control Act, amendment of the constitution to enable setting up of Rent Tribunals, streamlining and rationalisation of stamp duty and registration procedures etc.

Cutting Of Forests By State Forest Corporations

*402. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government propose to stop the cutting of forests by the State Forest Corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to stop Podu cultivation/shifting cultivation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal of the Central Government to stop harvesting of matured crop by the Forest Corporations in the States with a view to discontinue the sale of timber. However, the Central Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments asking them to consider imposing certain restrictions on felling of trees.

The Forest Policy 1988 lays emphasis on environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance, and in keeping with this principal aim, in the guidelines, Government of India have asked the State Governments to consider banning felling of trees in hills above 1000 meters, at least for some years. In very special cases, however, where such fellings are inevitable for silvicultural considerations for restoration of natural regeneration, it is restricted to 10 ha. in the hills, and 25 ha. in the plains.

(c) and (d). Government of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture, have been providing Central Assistance to the State Governments for implementation of a scheme for control of shifting cultivation.

Death Due To T.B.

*403. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether a large number of persons die of T.B. every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the death rate in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is high;

(d) if so, the latest death rate in each State from this disease and particularly in rural areas;

(e) whether the Government propose to open more hospitals for treatment of T.B. patients in each district of the aforesaid State; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to

check the disease, particularly in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):
(a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). According to data available from the States and Union Territories the number of deaths from TB reported in Medical Institutions is as follows

States	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1288	1206	1250
Arunachal Pradesh	25	17	13
Assam	158	122	148
Bihar	61	37	3
Goa	47	72	35
Gujarat	436	442	617
Haryana	359	407	401
Himachal Pradesh	365	366	97
Jammu & Kashmir	99	44	2
Karnataka	1172	944	821

States	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
Kerala	311	281	236
Madhya Pradesh	350	291	325
Maharashtra	1481	1305	905
Manipur	-	10	8
Meghalaya	8	7	14
Mizoram	9	10	20
Nagaland	46	5	5
Orissa	535	802	521
Punjab	163	123	95
Rajasthan	547	352	283
Sikkim	18	29	21
Tamil Nadu	881	626	508

<i>States</i>	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	463	199	298
West Bengal	+	414	+
A & N Island	24	24	32
Chandigarh	44	39	44
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	9	7
Daman & Diu	+	+	4
Delhi	2008	1955	2043
Lakshdweep	-	-	-
Pondicherry	59	35	52
Total	10959	10172	8808

— Nil, + = Not available.

However, the actual number of deaths from TB may be many more as this data do not cover deaths outside hospitals and medical institutions.

(e) Under the National TB Control Programme the emphasis is on giving domiciliary treatment. The Central Govt. do not have any proposal to open any hospital for treatment of TB patients anywhere in the country.

(f) Under the National TB Control Programme, which is in operation since 1962, district TB Centres are being established in each of the districts of the country to organise countrywise TB Control Programme in association with the existing district health infrastructure. So far 378 district TB Centres have been set up in the country. These Centres are equipped with Laboratory equipments and staffed by medical and para medical personnel trained at the National TB Institute, Bangalore. Under the Programme Anti-TB drugs are supplied free of cost by the Centre to all the States/UTs. Microscopes, X-ray equipments and vehicles are also supplied to selected District TB Centres to strengthen the Programme. Health education is an important element of the Programme and the people are being educated about the various aspects of prevention and treatment of TB through printed materials, Radio Spots, Television Spots etc. The States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are also suitably covered by the above National Programme.

Central Assistance for Tree Plantation

*404 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to various States for tree planting schemes during

the last three years and the current year;

(b) the targets given to each State for tree plantation during the above period;

(c) whether the targets were achieved;

(d) if, not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE UNION MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State-wise outlays for afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme, including the Central assistance during the last three years (i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91) and for the current year (i.e. 1991-92), are given in Statement I.

(b) and (c). The targets and achievements for afforestation/tree planting under 20- Point Programme during the last three years and targets for 1991-92 is given in Statement II. the targets have been achieved, except for seedlings distribution in the year 1990-91.

(d) The State Governments have reported that the lower achievement in seedlings distribution has resulted from a lack of demand for seedlings among the farmers.

(e) Keeping in view the consultations held with the State Governments, whereas the target of area coverage has been increased 0.55 million hectares in 1990-91 to 1.05 million hectares in 1991-92, the target for seedlings distribution has been reduced from 250 crore seedlings in 1990-91 to 150 crore seedlings in 1991-92. The State Governments have been requested to achieve the targets set for the year 1991-92.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Allocation of funds for afforestation/tree planting activities under 20 point programme from 1988-89 to 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3538.00	1580.70	2167.16	1924.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	451.75	699.00	518.13	624.64
3.	Assam	2188.00	1655.00	1848.77	2127.65 @
4.	Bihar	5298.00	1997.00	3621.88	4245.00
5.	Goa	118.00	129.00	127.62	104.65
6.	Gujarat	3168.00	3355.00	3508.00	5819.69
7.	Haryana	1921.50	1735.00	2389.85	3937.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2257.50	2396.00	2136.86	2754.98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1124.63	1060.00	1299.60	1997.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	199-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	2710.50	1667.30	2464.67	5577.51
11.	Kerala	2374.00	1290.00	1542.84	1991.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4672.00	3457.00	4363.07	6073.84
13.	Maharashtra	4194.25	3135.50	4059.77	5177.87
14.	Manipur	703.50	464.00	465.52	491.12
15.	Maghalaya	756.00	942.00	577.57	143.83
16.	Mizoram	658.00	570.00	496.71	290.00
17.	Nagaland	518.00	482.50	444.41	433.76 @
18.	Orissa	2667.25	1939.50	3617.55	3669.36
19.	Punjab	1035.25	725.00	574.85	944.12
20.	Rajasthan	3202.00	1616.50	4023.02	7703.66

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	199-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	235.00	276.00	271.36	494.73
22.	Tamil Nadu	3479.50	1991.00	2979.98	1773.69
23.	Tripura	462.75	476.00	502.44	1326.30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7589.75	4254.30	6680.87	9742.99
25.	West Bengal	3392.88	1612.50	2409.15	2740.31
26.	A&N Islands	259.50	245.00	293.16	120.00
27.	Chandigarh	23.50	26.25	163.92	15.52 @
28.	D & N Haveli	111.25	108.50	110.11	93.54
29.	Daman & Diu	45.00	97.50	18.75	12.95 @
30.	Delhi	85.50	14.17	176.36	137.95 @
31.	Lakshadweep	7.25	0.00	3.03	8.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	199-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Pondicherry	48.00	14.17	38.62	88.57
	Total:-	59196.01*	40011.39**	53895.60***	72586.98

*. After including amount not allocated statewise, total allocation is Rs. 620.48 crores.

**. Does not include 83 crores from JRY, and 21 crores of NWDB funds which is not allocated statewise.

***. This does not include Rs. 36 crores in the budget given to the NWDB which is not allocated statewise.

@ - Tentative

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing statewise targets and achievements for afforestation/tree planting activities under 20 point programme from 1988-89 to 1991-92

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T's.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91				Targets for 1991-92	
		Target		Achieve- ment		Target		Achieve- ment		Seedling Distribution	Area (Public Lands)
		Area	Area	Area	Area	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160000.00	141747.50	160000.00	131757.50	2400.00	34200.00	1612.00	2160.00	1600.00	30000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7000.00	7050.00	7000.00	6470.50	25.00	4750.00	1.79	5516.00	10.10	10000.00
3.	Assam	30000.00	22193.50	15000.00	16970.00	77.00	12900.00	18.47	24750.00#	100.00	42000.00
4.	Bihar	180000.00	180177.00	140000.00	117493.50	2150.00	42200.00	242.15	37081.00	700.00	50000.00

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T's.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		Targets for 1991-92			
		Target Area	Achievement Area	Target Area	Achievement Area	Target	Achievement	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Goa	3750.00	3685.50	3785.00	3811.00	90.00	625.00	24.50	1349.90	50.00	1200.00
6.	Gujarat	130000.00	200680.00	110000.00	194450.00	2165.00	30600.00	2356.36	48585.00	2400.00	73000.00
7.	Haryana	37500.00	31837.50	27500.00	24780.00	1020.00	9050.00	224.30	40094.00	300.00	45000.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35000.00	34186.50	35000.00	32655.50	400.00	15500.00	135.57	24253.00	150.00	57500.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25000.00	25237.00	17500.00	16190.00	225.00	8200.00	112.45	15773.25	150.00	10000.00
10.	Karnataka	165000.00	154595.50	115000.00	111641.50	1800.00	42700.00	763.16	30199.00	900.00	50000.00

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.Ts.	Targets for									
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92			
		Target Achievement		Target Achievement		Target Achievement		Seedlings Distribution		Area (Public Lands)	
		Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Kerala	87500.00	76050.00	25000.00	22743.50	320.00	11000.00	164.11	5974.84	250.00	41000.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22000.00	220800.00	195000.00	195742.00	2650.00	61650.00	464.40	75042.00	600.00	95000.00
13.	Maharashtra	165000.00	285000.00	207500.00	191860.00	2750.00	62450.00	1188.86	122955.35	1230.00	125000.00
14.	Manipur	10000.00	9948.00	10000.00	11552.00	125.00	4250.00	24.00	9450.00	25.00	13000.00
15.	Meghalaya	13500.00	16488.50	13750.00	14250.00	175.00	4350.00	25.33	6650.00#	150.00	18000.00
16.	Mizoram	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	160.00	4600.00	182.50	8250.00	100.00	11000.00

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T's.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91				Targets for 1991-92	
		Target Area	Achievement Area	Target Area	Achievement Area	Target Seedlings	Area	Achievement Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)	Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Nagaland	11500.00	11500.00	17500.00	20550.00	60.00	4600.00	0.00	0.00@	50.00	11000.00
18.	Orissa	15000.00	138108.50	80000.00	84287.50	1525.00	39750.00	191.96	58401.70	500.00	57000.00
19.	Punjab	25000.00	28730.00	20000.00	20915.50	300.00	9150.00	143.18	9950.00	150.00	13000.00
20.	Rajasthan	65000.00	65500.00	45000.00	45800.00	425.00	22500.00	399.11	52147.00	350.00	82500.00
21.	Sikkim	7500.00	6307.50	7000.00	7193.00	60.00	2500.00	8.40	4275.00	50.00	8000.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	90000.00	90278.50	70000.00	83564.00	975.00	36800.00	215.10	42493.00	800.00	54000.00

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T's.	Targets for 1991-92									
		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1991-92	
		Target		Target		Target		Seedlings		Seedlings	
		Achieve- ment Area	Achieve- ment Area	Achieve- ment Area	Achieve- ment Area	Achieve- ment Area	Achieve- ment Area	Distribution	Area (Public Lands)	Distribution	Area (Public Lands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Tripura	13000.00	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00	120.00	5550.00	63.00	10950.00	50.00	11000.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	255000.00	272991.00	275000.00	275012.50	4200.00	51150.00	3122.84	61083.62	3400.00	90000.00
25.	West Bengal	90000.00	55600.00	50000.00	51700.00	650.00	27500.00	847.00	19796.00	850.00	45000.00
26.	A & N Islands	5000.00	5379.50	5000.00	5318.50	70.00	1675.00	3.98	3122.25	5.00	3600.00
27.	Chandigarh	200.00	176.50	125.00	104.00	1.70	30.00	0.07	177.00	0.00	300.00
28.	D & N Haveli	1750.00	1916.00	1500.00	1562.50	20.00	420.00	3.82	868.00	20.00	1000.00

(Area in Ha.)
Seedlings in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T's.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91			Targets for 1991-92		
		Target Area	Achieve- ment Area	Target Area	Achieve- ment Area	Target	Achieve- ment		Seedlings Distribution	Area (Public Lands)	
							Seedlings	Area			
											Seedlings Distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Daman & Diu	100.00	63.00	100.00	112.50	1.25	40.00	0.67	40.00#	1.00	200.00
30.	Delhi	2500.00	3295.00	2500.00	2150.00	50.75	825.00	45.65	1660.00	50.00	1500.00
31.	Lakshadweep	25.00	112.00	125.00	145.50	1.30	35.00	2.86	42.00	5.00	100.00
32.	Pondicherry	520.00	523.00	400.00	541.50	8.00	150.00	1.17	65.80#	4.00	100.00
		20013345.00	2118308.50	1684250.00	1719824.00	25000.00	551700.00	12588.76	742598.71	15000.00	1050000.00

Tentative
@ Not reported

Observance Of Opening And Closing Hours By Shopkeepers in Delhi

*405. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has recently issued orders under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 for observance of opening and closing hours strictly by shopkeepers in the capital;

(b) if so, whether despite the orders several shop owners/managers in the capital are not observing the timings thereby exploiting the employees to work for longer hours without any extra payment;

(c) if so, the number of shopkeepers/establishments found violating the orders during the current year; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) to (d). No fresh orders have been issued recently by the Delhi Administration regarding the opening and closing hours of shops and commercial establishments. The orders issued last in July, 1979 are still extant. According to the Delhi Administration most shops and commercial establishments adhere to the prescribed opening and closing hours. Due vigilance is however being maintained in this regard and action is taken wherever called for. During the period from 1.1.91 to 31.7.91, prosecution was launched in respect of over 11,000 shops for contravention of the provisions relating to the opening and closing hours and close day

contained in the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act. The Delhi Administration has further stated that the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation is designated as the authority under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act to decide claims arising out of delayed payment or non-payment of earned wages of a person employed in a shop or an establishment.

[Translation]

Academic Calendar Followed By Various Universities

*406. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 25 on July 15, 1991 and state:

(a) the aspects of academic Calendar being followed by various Universities in the country and particularly in Bihar;

(b) the number of years for which examinations and the results had been delayed in various Universities in Bihar; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Model Academic Calendar, circulated by University Grants Commission for implementation by the Universities from the Academic year 1990-91, inter-alia, provides for last date of admission; last date for completion of examination and declaration of results; and a minimum number of 180 teaching days every year. According to the information furnished by the Commission, six Universities including Magadh University in Bihar, have agreed to adopt the Model Academic Calendar.

The Commission has further stated that,

as per information furnished by Government of Bihar, there is a backlog of one to two years in degree level examinations and two to three years in Master's level examinations in various State Universities in Bihar except K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University. The State Government is considering a proposal to declare one or two years as non-vacation years to clear the backlog. The State Government has also issued instructions to all Universities that the UGC's stipulation of 180 teaching days in an academic year should be strictly adhered to.

**Navodaya Vidyalayas In Rented
Buildings**

2541. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened, State-wise; and

(b) the details of such Vidyalayas which are running in rented and donated buildings.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) 275 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in the country so far. The State-wise breakup is attached as Statement-I.

(b) The details are attached as Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing the details of state-wise number of Navodaya vidyalayas opened so far

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Bihar	25
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	9
6.	Haryana	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
9.	Kerala	10
10.	Karnataka	18

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29
12.	Maharashtra	20
13.	Manipur	7
14.	Maghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	2
16.	Orissa	12
17.	Punjab	7
18.	Rajasthan	21
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Nagaland	2
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	35

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
24.	Chandigarh	1
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
26.	Daman & Diu	2
27.	Delhi	2
28.	Lakshadweep	1
29.	Pondicherry	4
Total :		275

*List of Vidyalayas running in rented/
donated buildings***ANDHRA PRADESH**

- | | | |
|----|--------|---------------|
| 1. | Distt. | Chittoor |
| 2. | " | Medak |
| 3. | " | Khammam |
| 4. | " | Cuddapah |
| 5. | " | Srikakulam |
| 6. | " | West Godavari |
| 7. | " | Vizianagram |

A & N ISLAND

- | | | |
|----|--------|---------------|
| 8. | Distt. | Car Nicobar |
| 9. | " | South Andaman |

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------------|
| 10. | Distt. | Dibang Valley |
| 11. | " | Lohit |
| 12. | " | Tirap |
| 13. | " | Upper Subansiri |

BIHAR

- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------|
| 14. | Distt. | Munger |
| 15. | " | West Champaran |
| 16. | " | Ranchi |
| 17. | " | Saharsa |
| 18. | " | Patna |
| 19. | " | Darbhanga |

20. Distt. Purnea

21. " Lohardega

22. " Godda

23. " Vaishali

CHANDIGARH

24. Distt. Chandigarh (UT)

DAMAN & DIU

25. Distt. Daman

DELHI

26. Delhi

GUJARAT

27. Distt. Kutch

28. " Jamnagar

29. " Amreli

GOA

30. Distt. North Goa

HARYANA

31. Distt. Rohtak

32. " Bhiwani

33. " Mahendergarh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

34. Distt. Ladakh

35. " Sirmour

36. " Kinnaur

37. Distt. Kangra
 38. " Una
 39. " Hamirpur

JAMMU & KASHMIR

40. Distt. Distt. Ladakh
 41. " Rajouri
 42. " Anantnag
 43. " Srinagar
 45. " Poonch
 46. " Kargil

KARNATAKA

47. Distt. North Canara
 48. " Coorg
 49. " Gulberga
 50. " Charwad
 51. " Chitradurga

MADHYA PRADESH

52. Distt. Shivpuri
 53. " Indore
 54. " Sagar
 55. " Damoh
 56. " Sidhi
 57. " Mandsaur
 58. " Seoni

59. Distt. Khargaon
 60. " Rajgarh
 61. " Guna

62. " Datia
 63. " Chhattarpur

MAHARASHTRA

64. Distt. Osmanabad
 65. " Beed
 66. " Thana
 67. " Dhule
 68. " Jalgaon
 69. " Nasik
 70. " Wardha
 71. " Bhandara
 72. " Yavatmal
 73. " Parbhani
 74. " Chandrapur

MANIPUR

75. Distt. Thoubai
 76. " Bishnupur
 77. " Churchandpur
 78. " Senapati
 79. " Chandel
 80. " Ukhrul

MIZORAM

81. Distt. Lunglei

97. Distt. Mathura

98. " Agra

MEGHALAYA

82. Distt. East Garo Hills

[English]

83. " West Garo Hills

Housing Facilities For Pensioners

84. " East Khasi Hills

2542. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

NAGALAND

85. Distt. Kohima

(a) whether there is any scheme for extending housing facilities to such all India Central and State Service cadre officers after retirement who have no houses of their own or of their dependents; and

ORISSA

86. Distt. Dhenkanal

(b) if so, the details thereof?

87. " Koraput

88. " Phulbani

89. " Balasore

90. " Kalahandi

PUNJAB

91. Distt. Patiala

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). To promote greater access to housing for Central Government Employees of different Categories, an organisation namely, Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 has been set up by this Ministry. The Organisation is responsible for undertaking construction of houses at no-profit-no-loss basis for the Central Government Employees serving and/or retired, and for spouses of the deceased Central Government employees. The details regarding housing facilities for state service officers are not available.

PONDICHERRY

92. Distt. Mahe

93. " Yanam

RAJASTHAN

94. Distt. Alwar

[Translation]

Development of Ranthambore as Tourist Centre**UTTAR PRADESH**

95. Distt. Chamoli

2543. SHRI KUNJEE LAL: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

96. " Tehri Garhwal

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop Ranthambore, district Sawai Madhopur into a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the progress of work done so far under this scheme;

(c) the future plan envisaged in this regard;

(d) whether the Government are developing Ranthambore Tiger Project, if so, the steps taken thereon;

(e) the future plan envisaged in this regard;

(f) whether any assistance is being sought from some foreign institutions therefor; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) Government is developing Ranthambore Tiger Project. The current management plan includes provision for the following developmental activities:

- (i) development of water resources, to improve wildlife habitat;
- (ii) development of infrastructure to improve protection of wildlife habitat;
- (iii) eco development of the buffer area for sustained multiple use;
- (iv) establishment of veterinary units to improve the live stock condition in the surrounding villages;

(v) development of fuelwood plots;

(vi) shifting of remaining 4 villages;

Work has been initiated in the above development activities.

(e) the future plan envisages:

(i) eco development works in 11,000 hectare area. This will include developing of pasture land & water retention structures;

(ii) fuelwood lots over 1300 hectare area;

(iii) developing of network of check posts;

(iv) developing of water resources in the core as well as in the buffer by developing anicuts and ponds;

(v) developing communication facilities;

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Hockey Tournament in the Memory of Dhyan Chand

2544. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold an annual Hockey tournament of international standard in the memory of World's greatest hockey player Padmavibhushan Dhyan Chand; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no such

proposal at present. Such proposals are sent by autonomous sports bodies as per Government Guidelines. In this instance proposal has to come from Indian Hockey Federation. Government have not received any such proposal from Indian Hockey Federation.

[English]

Reconstitution of Central District Labour Advisory Board

2545. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Central Contract Labour Advisory Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nominations representing various interests concerned have already been invited.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas In Eastern Champaran District

2546. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Eastern Champaran district of Bihar and whether all posts of teachers in these Vidyalayas have been filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): No Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened in Eastern Champaran District of Bihar.

[English]

Assistance Under Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme

2548. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central scheme/ Centrally sponsored scheme under which assistance is to be given to Sub-Divisional Hospitals/District Hospitals for construction of free transit homes for the attendants of indoor patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Steps to Remove Illiteracy from Chotanagpur (Bihar)

2549. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether maximum number of illiterates in Bihar are in Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana (Jharkhand) area;

(b) whether the Scheduled Tribes population is dominant in this area; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make the people of this area literate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As per 1991 Census, the dis-

tricts of Dhanbad, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Gumla, Paschim Singhbhum and Purb Singhbhum forming parts of Chotanagpur - Santhal Pargana have higher literacy rate than average literacy rate for Bihar as a whole. Similarly, the districts of Palamu, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Deoghar, Dumka, Shahib Ganj and Godda have lower than average literacy rate of Bihar as a whole.

(b) Over 91% of the total tribal population of Bihar live in Chotanagpur-Santhal Pargana area. However, of the total population in the area, the tribals constitute slightly over 30%.

(c) Universalisation of Elementary Education and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age in schools in a programme of Non-Formal Education and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15.35 year age group by 1995, form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country, including the State of Bihar. Besides these measures, total literacy campaigns in two districts of the region and the Bihar Education Project to be implemented in phases with partial UNICEF assistance constitute additional efforts in the direction.

[English]

Lease Hold rights of Slum Tenaments in Delhi

2550. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Slum Tenaments in Union Territory of Delhi in respect of which notification for lease-hold rights had been issued in 1984;

(b) the amount of charges likely to be recovered from said Slum Tenaments as per

the notification and the criteria thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the costs determined for the Slum Tenaments constructed in Swamy Dayanand Colony, Chandrasekhar Azad Colony, Ambabagh and Padam Nagar, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have reported that 13212 slum tenements including those mentioned in Part (c) of the Question are covered by the Government of India order dated 11.6.1984 for conferring lease hold rights on the allottees/occupants.

The cost of these slum tenements is fixed as 20 times the annual economic licence fee. The allottees have represented against the liquidation cost which is under consideration of the Government. The amount of charges likely to be recovered from the slum tenements would be known only after the cost has been finalised.

Ganga Action Plan

2551. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Ganga Action Plan in terms of outlay and progress of major schemes;

(b) the impact of the plan by 31st March, 1991 in terms of the purity level of the waters of mid-stream Ganga relative to the state of purity before the Plan came into operation; and

(c) the revised estimate of the total cost of the Plan and the likely date of its completion?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (c). 261 schemes have been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for which the revised outlay is Rs. 356.72 crores. Out of these, 172 schemes had been completed till June, 1991 with an expenditure of Rs. 245.02 crores. The likely date of completion of all the schemes is December, 1993.

(b) the objective of pollution abatement works of river Ganga was to divert 873 million litres per day (mld) of waste water from 25 Class I towns on the main-stream of Ganga and to improve the water quality in

terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) to the 'Bathing' Class. As a result of completed schemes, about 368 mld of waste water has so far been diverted. Studies carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board reveal that there has been an improvement in BOD levels and hence the purity level of water in the stretches of the river along all the towns where GAP works had been completed. A comparative statement of BOD and DO of river water for Pre-GAP (1986) and June 1990 levels observed in 20 water quality monitoring stations is given in the statement attached. The full impact on water quality can be assessed only after the completion of all the schemes.

STATEMENT

Impact of Gap Schemes on Ganga Water Quality

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/l)			BOD (mg/l)		
		1986	1990		1986	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Rishikesh	8.1	7.1	1.67	1.53		
2.	Hardwar D/S	8.1	6.9	1.80	1.77		
3.	Garhmukteshwar	7.8	NA	2.20	NA		
4.	Kanauj U/S	7.2	6.5	5.53	2.63		
5.	Kanauj D/S	NA	6.1	NA	3.03		
6.	Kanpur U/S	7.2	NA	7.17	NA		
7.	Kanpur D/S	6.7	4.4	8.57	3.45		
8.	Allahabad U/S	6.4	8.0	11.40	2.58		

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/l)		BOD (mg/l)	
		1986	1990	1986	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Allahabad D/S	6.6	6.9	15.50	2.03
10.	Varansi U/S	5.6	7.8	10.13	2.62
11.	Varanasi D/S	5.9	7.2	10.60	5.94
12.	Trighat	NA	8.5	NA	3.30
13.	Buxar	8.1	7.9	1.93	0.40
14.	Patna U/S	8.4	7.7	1.95	0.30
15.	Patna D/S	8.1	7.5	2.20	0.33
16.	Rajmahal	7.8	7.8	1.80	0.30
17.	Behrampur	NA	5.3	NA	0.83
18.	Palta	NA	6.8	NA	0.93

S.No.	Name of Station	DO(mg/l)		BOD (mg/l)	
		1986	1990	1986	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Dakshneshwar	NA	6.5	NA	0.90
20.	Uluberia	NA	6.4	NA	0.97

D/S=Downstream
U/S=Upstream

N.B.-The standards for the Bathing Class for these parameters are:

BOD: 3 mg per litre (maximum)

DO: 5mg per litre (minimum)

[Translation]

Cities Developed Under Urban basic Services Scheme In Bihar

2552. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities developed under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Bihar during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the details of the cities selected for the implementation of the said scheme in Bihar during 1991-92 and the total funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 twelve towns were taken up under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Bihar namely: Patna, Danapur, Khagaul, Bazh, Mokamah, Fatuha, Khashroopur, Masaurhi, Maner, Phulwarisharif, Bakhtiarpur, Danapur Cantonment.

For the implementation of the Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the poor during 1990-91 and 1991-92 seventeen new towns namely Muzaffarpur, Darbanga, Munger, Chapra, Bokaro, Simdega, Jamtara, Tehar, Kharwawa, Ranchi, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Bihar Sharif, Jamshedpur, Arah, Katihar and Dhanbad have been selected by the State government. An amount of Rs. 145.50 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to the State of Bihar for implementation of the Scheme during 1991-92.

Industrial Pollution In Kanpur

2553. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey in respect of the pollution being caused by industrial units and cement factories at Ghatampur in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of units which have installed pollution control devices;

(d) the names of units which have not installed such devices so far and the action taken against such units; and

(e) the steps taken by the government to ensure the setting up of pollution control devices in a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has conducted a survey of the industrial units in Ghatampur, Kanpur. There are three big units in Ghatampur namely M/s. Vikram Cements (P) Ltd., M/s. Krishna Fertilizers (P) Ltd., M/s. Indus Laminators (P) Ltd. and one big water polluting unit namely M/s. Ghatampur sugar Go. Ltd. All these industrial units have installed adequate pollution control devices.

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

[English]

Allocation/Achievement Under I.D.S. & M.T. Scheme

2554. SHRI AMAL DATA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target, allocation and achievement of the centrally sponsored scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans periods, with State-wise break-up;

(b) the source of funds of such schemes and the funding pattern generally followed State-wise differences, if any;

(c) whether the scheme is continuing in the current year and

(d) if so, the budget allocation therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). Schemes under IDSMT are sanctioned on the basis of overall budgetary allocation for the scheme in each year, the project reports sent by the State governments and the prioritization for various towns indicated by the concerned State Governments. No targets are fixed for this. A statement indicating the number of

towns assisted alongwith the amount released State-wise during the 6th and 7th Plan is enclosed.

(b) Funds for the EDSMT Scheme are provided in the annual budget of the Ministry of Urban Development and also that of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned. Funding pattern is uniform for all States. As per the existing pattern, 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 46 lakhs is released to the State Governments in instalments on a matching basis. The money is released in the form of long term loan re-payable in 25 years with an interest at the rate of 10.25% and moratorium for 5 years.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The budget allocation for the Year 1990-1991 is Rs. 15 crores.

STATEMENT

Release of Central Assistance under Integrated Development of small and medium towns

(Upto 31st March, 1991)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
		No. of Towns	IDSMT	No. of Towns	IDSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	397,800	9	495,790
2.	Assam	5	197,500	5	149,000
3.	Bihar	15	298,000	10	496,285
4.	Goa	1	30,500	1	70,000
5.	Gujarat	17	407,850	10	437,770
6.	Haryana	6	143,000	4	202,500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	34,780	1	0,000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
		No. of Towns	IDSMT	No. of Towns	IDSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	18.760	1	37.820
9.	Karnataka	16	252.000	7	458.910
10.	Kerala	9	270.300	4	232.600
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	258.090	13	725.230
12.	Maharashtra	22	641.160	12	628.056
13.	Manipur	2	9.100	2	51.000
14.	Meghalaya	2	18.900	3	137.000
15.	Mizoram	1	22.500	1	76.500
16.	Nagaland	1	25.000	2	72.800
17.	Orissa	6	212.500	7	258.950
18.	Punjab	8	308.280	7	258.500

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
		No. of Towns	IDSMT	No. of Towns	IDSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Rajasthan	11	394.000	7	348.100
20.	Sikkim	1	5.500	2	73.390
21.	Tamil Nadu	28	832.800	14	728.400
22.	Tripura	2	17.400	2	92.000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	23	458.600	13	690.080
24.	West Bengal	20	375.450	6	564.000
Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	1	25.000	0	67.000
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	25.000	0	70.220
3.	Lakshdweep	0	0.000	0	0.000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
		No. of Towns	IDSMT	No. of Towns	IDSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Pondicherry	1	4.000	2	108.750
Total :		235	5683.740	145	7530.651

[Translation]

Health Facilities To Slum Dwellers

2555. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement a scheme to provide adequate health facilities to the slum dwellers in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Union Government is not considering any such scheme for implementation. However, Delhi Administration have reported that to provide health facilities in all the colonies including Jhuggi Jhopri clusters, they have set up a number of hospitals, poly-clinics, dispensaries and health centres. Further, in the identified jhuggi jhopri clusters, medical facilities are provided by them through 20 mobile health clinics. Still further, they have also continued the Plan scheme under which 4 health centres are opened every year to provide medical facilities to the lower strata of society.

School Buildings during Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations

2556. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to grant additional funds for the construction of school buildings in the memory of Dr. Ambedkar during Dr. B.R. Ambedkar centenary celebrations from the budget of the centenary celebration fund;

(b) if so, the number of school buildings

for which funds had been sanctioned and the number of new schools opened;

(c) whether this amount is in addition to the amount which is being given by the Uttar Pradesh Government for the construction of school buildings;

(d) the amount proposed to be given for the construction of school buildings; and

(e) the number of schools in Uttar Pradesh for the construction of which money has so far been granted?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (A) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

[English]

Regularisation of Ambedkar Nagar Extension, Delhi

2557. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots were allotted by the Delhi Administration under 20 point programme to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in 1975-76, at Ambedkar Nagar extension, Haid-erpur, Delhi and also provided civic facilities to the residents;

(b) whether the same basti in technical term is called as authorised or unauthorised; and

(c) the criteria of declaring such type of basties as authorised in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). Yes, Sir. It is reported that 486 plots were allotted to Scheduled Castes/Tribes under 20 Point

Programme in 1975-76 at Ambedkar Nagar Extension, Haiderpur, Delhi. No civic amenities have been provided as reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

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

Voluntary Organisation Working For Eradication Of Illiteracy In West Bengal

2558. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some voluntary organisations have been working for eradication of illiteracy in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations along with the periods of their services in this field;

(c) how many centres for eradication of illiteracy are being run by such organisations and details of their locations;

(d) whether these organisations have been provided with financial assistance by the Union Government to execute mass education project in West Bengal;

(e) if so, the amount released so far and the details of the performances of such organisations;

(f) whether misuse of funds by these organisations has been noticed by the Union Government; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing names of voluntary agencies approved grants-in-aid for Adult Education Centres, Jana Shikshan Nilayams and Total Literacy Campaigns; size of the project and area of operation since the launching of National Literacy Mission in May, 1988 is attached.

(d) The assistance has been provided for functional literacy and post literacy services to the neo-literates, as per objectives of the Scheme.

(e) Grants-in-aid released so far is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (in Rupees)</i>
1988-89	76,46,339/-
1989-90	38,20,336/-
1990-91	15,67,73,243/-
1991-92	1,96,20,903/-
(upto 31st July, 1991)	

Performance of voluntary agencies to whom centre-based programme has been sanctioned is monitored through prescribed progress reports. Projects of voluntary agencies to whom Total Literacy Campaigns have been sanctioned will be evaluated by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
<i>A. Names of Voluntary Agencies to whom centre based programme had been sanctioned</i>			
All India council for mass Education and development 60, Patuatola lane Calcutta	1988-89	600 AECs	7 districts
Arunoday Tilok Bhawan, 18, Lootary Mahal Orderly Bazar, DT.25-Parganas, Barrackpore	1988-89 1989-90	30 AECs 100 AECs	Barrackpore —do—
Bengal Social Service League 1/6 Raja Denendra Street Calcutta 700009	1988-89 1989-90	60 AECs 100 AECs	Kulpi Barrackpore-II Barasat-II
	—do—	10 JSNs	—do—
Calcutta Urban Service Consortium 16 Sudder Street Calcutta	1989-90 —do—	100 AECs 100 AECs	Uluberia Amta-I & II

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
Economic Rural Development Society, 6, Kiron Shankar Roy Road, Calcutta (west bengal).	1989-90	30 AECs	Tapan
Indian Red Cross Society, Calcutta.	1988-89	100 AECs	Sagar & Namkhana
Institute for Motivating self Employment, 53 Rippon Street, Calcutta-700016.	1988-89	7 JSNs	Labpore
Jana Shiksha Prochar Kendra, 57, B, College Street, Calcutta-700073.	1988-89	5 JSNs	Jangipara Chanditalab
Jhargram Mahakuma Janasiksha Prasar samity VIII, Raghunathpur, P.O. Jhargram, DT. Midnapur, West Bengal-721 507	1989-90	66 AECs	Pangkura

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, (Bengal Branch) Satya Bharati Bhawan, Nabagram P.O. Hooghly Dist. W.B. Pin 712246	1989-90	30 AECs	Nabagram
Milan Sangha, Balageria P.O. Contai III Block, Midnapore Dt. Pin	1989-90	30 AECs	Contai
National Federation of Indian Women 1002, Ansal Bhawan, 16 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-1	1989-90	66 AECs	Panskura
Paschim Banga Jatiya Bayaska Shiksha Parishad Elius Road, Calcutta	1988-9-89 1989-90	30 AECs —do—	Bolpur —do—
Ramakrishna Mission Janasikshamandira Belur Math, Howrah-711 202	1989-90 —do—	100 AECs 4 JSN	Panchala & Domjur —do—

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
Ramkrishna Mission Loksiksha Parishad	1988-89	100 AECs	Nowda
Ramkrishna Mission Ashram	—do—	100 AECs	—do—
P.O. Narendrapur 24, Parganas (South)	1989-90	100 AECs	Diamond Harbour
	—do—	100 AECs	—do—
Sree Ramakrishna Satyananda Ashram	1988-89	10 JSNs	Illam bazar
Village Jirakpur,	—do—	—do—	Kulpi
p.o. Basirhat Ly Station, Dt. 14-Parganas,	—do—	—do—	Rampurhat
(North)-743414 (West Bengal).	1989-90	100 AECs	Illam Bazar
	—do—	—do—	Kulpi
	—do—	—do—	Rampurhat
	1990-91	10 JSNs	Suri-I
	—do—	10 JSNs	Suri-II
	—do—	10 JSNs	Kulpi
Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, 7-Riverside Road, Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.	1988-89	100 AECs	Kotalpur
	1988-89	10 JSNs	Kotalpur
Sidhukanu Gram Unnayan Samiti, Mehari, Burdwan Dt.	1988-89	100 AECs	Memari-II
	—do—	10 JSNs	Memari

Year	Size of project	Area of operation
1	2	3
1990-91 —do—	100 AECs 10 JSNs	Memari-II Memari
1988-89 —do— —do— —do— —do— —do—	100 AECs —do— —do— 30 AECs 10 JSNs 30 AECs 3 JSNs	Gangarampur Bolpur Gosaba Tapan Gosaba Tapan Tapan

Tagore Society for Rural Development, Rangabalia.

Note: These Vas have already completed the projects. It has been decided not to sanction further grants to the Vas in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hoogly, Birbhum, Cooch-Bihar, Bankura & North 24-Paraganas, because in these districts total literacy campaigns have been launched.

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
<i>B. Names of Voluntary Agencies to whom centre based programme has been sanctioned.</i>			
All India Council for Mass Education and Development 60, Patuatola Lane Calcutta	1990-91	51 JSNs	7 Districts
Bengal Social Service League 1/6 Raja Denedra Street Distt. Purulia.	—do—	60 AECs	Kulpi
Paschim Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti, VIII./PO-Rajnowgrj, Distt. Purulia.	—do—	60 AECs	Panchaman- Bazar-I & Barabazar
Ramakrishna Mission Janasikshamandira Belur Math, Howrah-711 202, West Bengal.	—do—	100 AECs	Panchala & Domjur
Ramakrishna Mission Loksiksha Parishad Ramakrishna Mission Ashram P.O. Narendrapur 24, Parganas (South)	—do—	Mass Campaign	9 Districts

	Year	Size of project	Area of operation
	1	2	3
Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, 7-Riverside Road, Barrackpur, 24-Paraganas, West Bengal.	—do—	100 AECs	Kotalpur
Tagore Society for Rural Development, Rangabalia.	—do—	100 AECs	Gangarampur

Note: Projects of these voluntary Agencies are under implementation.

AEC=Adult Education Centre
JSN=Jana Shikshana Nilayam

C. Names of Voluntary Agencies to whom total literacy campaigns have been sanctioned.

SRC for Adult Education, West Bengal,
Bengal Social Service League, 1/6, Raja Divendra Street, Calcutta-700009.

Midnapore Saksharata-O-Rog Pratishedha Samiti,
Office of the Distt. Magistrate, Midnapore.

Burdwan Zilla Saksharata Samiti, Burdwan Zilla (W.B.).

Hooghly Zilla Sarbik Saksharata-o-Jana Sasthra Sikshya Prasat Parishat,
c/o Hooghly Zilla Parishad, Chinsurah, Hooghly (W.B.)

Birbhum Zilla Sarbik Saksharata Samiti, C/o Distt. Magistrate, Birbhum.

Cooch Behar Learning & Development (lead) Society,
C/o Dist. Magistrate's Bungalow, Nilkuthi, Cooch Behar, (W.B.).

Bankura Saksharata Samiti, Office of The Distt. Magistrate, Bankura (West Bengal).

North 24-Paraganas Saksharata Samiti,
C/o Distt. Magistrate, Barasat (W.B.).

[*Translation*]

Shifting of Government/Public Undertakings Offices Outside Delhi

2559. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have shifted some of the offices of Government/Public Sector Undertakings from Delhi/New Delhi to the cities identified under the National Capital Region plan to avoid congestion in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately;

(c) the details of offices of Government and Public Sector Undertakings which have yet to be shifted, separately and town-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). As per details given in the statement.

STATEMENT

(i) Details relating to Govt. Officers :

The postal Staff College has been shifted to Ghaziabad in April, 1990. The following more offices are also to be shifted:—

S.No.	Name of Office	Where to shift	Reasons for delay in shifting
1	2	3	4
1.	Coast Guard (Hd. Qrs.)	Ghaziabad	In most of the cases land is yet to be allotted. In some cases where the land has been allotted the building is under construction. In some cases requests have been received for retention reconsideration of the decision.
2.	Research & Development Centre, Postal Department	Ghaziabad	
3.	Dte of Inspection, Northern Inspection Circle, Department of Supply.		
4.	Publications Division, Films Division, Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity under the Ministry of I & B.	Ghaziabad	
5.	National Crime Records Bureau under Ministry of Home Affairs.	Any DMA town	
6.	Department of Light Houses and Light Ships.	Noida	

S.No.	Name of Office	Where to shift	Reasons for delay in shifting
1	2	3	4
7.	Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service, Ministry of labour.	Noida	
8.	Commissioner of Payments of Department of Industrial Development.	Any suitable location like Gurgaon	
9.	Department of Publication	Faridabad	
10.	C.P.W.D. Training Institute.	Ghaziabad	
11.	National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics.	Faridabad	
12.	All India Soil and land Use Survey, department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Noida	
13.	Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction	Noida	

(ii) Details relating to Public Sector Undertakings.

Government has decided to shift the following 25 public Sector Undertakings out of Delhi. None of these has however, actually shifted so far.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Status of Office to be shifted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
2.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters
3.	Central Warehousing Corporation	Regional office and construction Cell.
4.	Food Corporation of India	Central Training Institute and Zonal office (North).
5.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters
6.	Vayudoot	Headquarters
7.	Helicopter Corporation of India	Headquarters
8.	Airlines Allied Services Ltd.	Headquarters

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>Status of Office to be shifted</i>
1	2	3
9.	National Airport Authority of India	Headquarters
10.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Regional office.
11.	National Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
12.	Fertiliser Corporation of India	Headquarters
13.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
14.	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	Headquarters
15.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Headquarters
16.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemicals Division)	Headquarters
17.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation	Headquarters
18.	National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd.	Regional Unit
19.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Undertakings	Status of Office to be shifted
1	2	3
20.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	Headquarters
22.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
23.	National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters
24.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Headquarters
25.	Cement Corporation of India	Headquarters

The selection of sites where these undertakings have to be shifted has however, been left to the Administrative Ministries/Public Sector Undertakings concerned. Expeditious shifting of these Public Sector Undertakings has been taken up at the Minister's level with the Administrative Ministries concerned.

[English]

Children Homes And Remand Homes

2560. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been laid down for attending to the problems of accommodation and training of children in remand homes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 provides for Observation Homes for temporary reception of juveniles during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them. The Observation Home has to provide accommodation, maintenance, facilities for medical examination and treatment and also with facilities for useful occupation.

(b) While the administration of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs, the Government of India has initiated a Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment under which 50% of the expenditure on the setting up of and up gradation of services in Observation Home is met by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Proposal To Start CGHS (Allopathic) Dispensaries in Shifts

2561. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start CGHS dispensaries (Allopathic) in morning and evening shifts as were used to be open earlier in order to help the patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the policy and guidelines being adopted by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) A proposal for structuring the working hours of dispensaries is under consideration. No guidelines have, however, been finalised so far.

[English]

Jabalpur Project

2562. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a "Jabalpur Habitat Improvement Project" envisaging collaboration with West Germany in the year 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and the action taken so far in the matter; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be taken up for implementation and the details of the amount to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) :- Yes, Sir. A proposal for financing Habitat Improvement Projects in four cities including Jabalpur was sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1989.

(b) Keeping in view the poor performance of the on going Habitat Project at Indore the Union Government did not consider it feasible to pose the project for external assistance. The government of Madhya Pradesh were advised to demonstrate better

performance in respect of the Indore Project before the question of posing a further Habitat Project for external assistance could be considered.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

2563. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released so far, for Nehru

Rozgar Yojana during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the actual allocation to different State/ Union Territories for the said scheme during 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the central funds allocated and released during 1990-91 and allocated tentatively for 1991-92 is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Central funds Allocated and Released During 1990-91 and funds Tentatively Allocated for the year 1991-92

Name of the State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
	1	2	3	4
		Allocation (a)	Released (b)	Tentative allocation
				(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh		796.91	812.29	851.98
Bihar		873.57	894.71	878.65
Gujarat		372.36	378.97	408.12
Haryana		156.34	160.95	155.53
Karnataka		847.55	868.72	842.74
Kerala		328.61	335.78	345.27
Madhya Pradesh		836.86	855.40	864.95
Maharashtra		1059.03	1087.63	1034.27

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
	Allocation		Released	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	307.61	316.60	294.43	
Punjab	295.64	301.04	287.37	
Rajasthan	582.19	581.88	568.18	
Tamil Nadu	895.40	914.04	958.64	
Uttar Pradesh	2295.53	2353.29	2257.26	
West Bengal	697.42	712.01	747.12	
Goa	26.04	26.04	29.31	
Arunachal Pradesh	25.05	25.46	34.25	
Assam	180.92	186.12	174.22	
Himachal Pradesh	54.95	54.96	66.52	

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>1990-91</i>				<i>1991-92</i>
	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Allocation (a)</i>	<i>Released (b)</i>		<i>Tentative allocation</i>
	1	2	3		4
	Jammu & Kashmir	85.28	85.28		93.95
	Manipur	39.42	39.42		42.81
	Meghalaya	28.15	28.16		39.90
	Mizoram	19.71	19.70		26.12
	Nagaland	33.02	33.02		41.47
	Sikkim	21.88	21.86		30.80
	Tripura	19.21	19.24		25.83
	A& N Islands	9.08	9.05		12.53
	Chandigarh	15.67	15.67		23.65

Name of the State/UT	1990-91		1991-92	
	Allocation (a)	Released (b)	Tentative allocation	
1	2	3	4	
D & N Havell	7.13	7.12	11.45	
Daman & Diu	14.72	14.73	20.03	
Lakshadweep	7.28	4.40	—	
Pondicherry	26.88	26.88	29.75	
Delhi	20.33	20.33	43.50	
Total :	10979.77	11213.75*	11140.00	

Note : * An enhanced amount was released during 1990-91 on account of Rs. 233.98 lakhs becoming available by reappropriation from other divisions of the Ministry.

**The funds for 1991-92 will be released to the States/UTs on receipt of appropriate utilisation statements.

[Translation]

New Technique In Building Construction

2564. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that CKC Porex, a new technique, is being used in building construction in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme to develop this technique throughout the country, particularly in Delhi to expedite the process of building construction, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government is not aware of any product named as 'CKC' Porex'. However, a light weight graded cellular concrete structural material under the trade name of SIPOREX is being manufactured by a firm at Pune, Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) In so far as Government construction agencies like the Central Public Works Department are concerned, there is no scheme at present to adopt or develop this technique. However, the Building materials & Technology Promotion Council set up by the Government recently as a registered Society, have been making sustained efforts to promote prefabricated technology for the construction of houses. The Hindustan Prefab Limited is also engaged in the manufacture of prefab components under the trade name of Vayutan. Similar types of prefab technologies are being developed in other parts of the country also.

[English]

National Marine Park At Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu

2565. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for setting up of a national marine park near Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu and thereby develop tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have notified their intention to constitute a marine national park comprising 21 islands in the Gulf of Mannar near Rameshwaram, with the objective of conserving the ecology of the area, including the marine biodiversity.

[Translation]

Cultural Expansion Schemes

2566. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultural expansion schemes were to be formulated during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the National Heritage Project;

(b) if so, whether these schemes have been formulated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). No Cultural Expansion Schemes under the National Heritage Project were either to be formulated or framed during VIth Five Year Plan by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Back-Waters Around Pichavaram Forest

2567. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a scheme to keep clean the back-waters around Pichavaram forest in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to desilt and deepen the water course enabling to tourists to reach Pichavaram by sea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIKAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). For environmental protection in the back-waters of Pichavaram, a scheme has been launched under the programme on conservation of mangroves. Fencing around mangrove vegetation, dredging of shallow channels, desilting and clearance of debris and regeneration of mangroves are among the activities undertaken in the scheme. During 1988-89, the Union Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.87 lakhs to the State Government for implementation of the scheme.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Land For Nehru Planetorium

2568. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Ministry which had allotted land for the construction of Nehru Planetorium within the premises of Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi; and

(b) the conditions prescribed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Uttar Pradesh

2569. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns where there was shortage of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether any financial assistance was provided to the State Government by the Union Government for overcoming the said shortage of drinking water during the above mentioned period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per available information, 276 towns were facing shortage of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh as on March, 1989.

(b) and (c). During the year 1989-90, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.92 crores, which included an amount of Rs. 18.27 crores for drinking water programmes in the drought affected areas, was approved to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for drought relief.

From 1990-91, a Calamity Relief fund which includes inter-alia provision for drinking water, has been constituted for each State under which an amount of Rs. 90 crores had been allocated to Uttar Pradesh out of which Rs. 67.5 crores was contributed by the Central Government during 1990-91.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Drive Against hoardings in Delhi

2570. SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-DELWAL:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently intensified its drive to remove unauthorised hoardings; and bill boards in Delhi;

(b) whether a large number of private advertisers are engaged in installing hoardings or bill boards;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether

the permission from NDMC/MCD was taken before installing the hoardings; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against those advertisers which installed hoardings/bill boards illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that a few advertisers are engaged in this activity on Government/private land. Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantonment, has reported that only one private advertiser has been selected to put up advertisements on electric lamp posts. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that unauthorised hoardings or bill boards are removed as and when noticed.

(c) Statement of hoardings by private parties in NDMC area is enclosed. No permission has been taken however from the NDMC. A number of advertisers have obtained stay orders from different courts for not removing the hoardings. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that hoarding sites/bill boards are allotted to the registered Advertising Agencies only in an open auction.

(d) The NDMC bye-laws relating to Control and Regulation of Advertisements notified in 1960, were struck down by the Delhi High Court. The NDMC has prepared fresh bye-laws which are yet to be notified by the competent authority.

The MCD have stated that illegal/unauthorised hoardings/ bill boards are removed. An intensified drive has also been launched to prosecute private hoardings displayed on private buildings.

STATEMENT

List of hoardings in NDMC area put up by the Private Advertisers which are under stay orders from court of Law

S.No.	Location	No. of Hoarding	Land belongs to
1	2	3	4
1.	Minto Road	3	Railway
2.	Tilam Bridge	1	—do—
3.	Roof of Dargah Bldg.	1	Private
4.	Roof of Dargah opp. Marina Hotel	1	Private
5.	Shiv Mandir, Panchkuin Road	3	Private
6.	Shiv Mandir, Link Road	1	Private
7.	Roof of Blind Relief Assn. Bldg. near Hotel Oberoi.	1	Private
8.	Roof of Dargah opp. Hotel Oberoi	3	Private
9.	Roof of Masjid Outside Hotel Oberoi	2	Private
10.	Jodhpur Mess	1	Govt.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Hoarding</i>	<i>Land belongs to</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	'N' Block Connaught Place	1	Private
12.	Bungalow No. 9 Railway Colony, Caun. Place	4	Railway
13.	Railway Qrs. Basant Road	1	Railway
14.	Shiv Mandir opp. Saldarjang Airport	2	NDMC
15.	Saldarjang Fly-over	2	NDMC
16.	A B Block, Sarojini Nagar	1	Govt.
17.	Masjid, Kasturba Gandhi Marg.	2	Private
18.	Railway Bridge, Africa Avenue	4	Railway

Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Kerala with Foreign Collaboration

2571. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major drinking water supply scheme with foreign collaboration has been submitted by the Government of Kerala and is pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Kerala has recently submitted a preliminary project report on the Kerala Urban Development Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 316.5 crores for posing for World Bank assistance. The proposal envisages urban infrastructure development, traffic and transportation and water supply in the cities of Kochi, Kozhikode, and Thiruvananthapuram.

As there is already an on-going Kerala Water Supply Project which is under extension and re-structuring, the question of further water supply components under the new scheme has been referred to the State Government for reconsideration, before the project in its present form is posed for World Bank Assistance.

[Translation]

Pollution caused by steel Plants in Maharashtra

2572. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to control pollution caused by various steel plants in Maharashtra;

(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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken to control pollution caused by various steel plants in Maharashtra :

- (i) The Bombay Metropolitan Region and industrial areas of Tarapur, Roha and Patalganga have been declared as 'Air Pollution Control Area' under Section 19(1) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The Iron and Steel Industrial Units in Maharashtra have been given time-bound programme for air pollution control and they have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards by 31.12.91;
 - (ii) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
 - (iii) Network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
 - (iv) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- (c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Implementation of Prohibition in Tamil Nadu**

2573. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government for any compensation for the loss sustained by the Tamil Nadu Government on implementing prohibition policy in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination of the Government of India.

*[Translation]***Implementation of Prohibition**

2574. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to honour the sentiments of their Father of the Nation by implementing prohibition in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a). Necessary measures for the introduction of prohibition are to be taken by the State Governments.

(b) Detailed guidelines stipulating immediate and long term steps to be taken for enforcement of prohibition have been sent to the State Governments.

*[English]***Denudation of Forests**

2575. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area which has become barren due to denudation of forests, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether denudation of forests in Madhya Pradesh is maximum, particularly, in Khajuraho district;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to contain the denudation of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Forest Survey of India carries out assessment of forest cover in the country by visual interpretation of satellite imageries every second year which is brought out in a report called 'The State of Forest Report'. According to the State of Forest Report 1989' the actual forest cover has decreased in the states/ U.T. of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Tami Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(b) and (c). The actual forest cover in Madhya Pradesh, as per the above report has increased by 4.25%

(d) 1. Guidelines have been issued to the State/U.T. Governments from time to time,

(i) to consider banning of tree felling in the hills above 1,000 meters, atleast for some years.

- (ii) to avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be limited to area not exceeding 10 ha. in hills and 25ha. in the plains.

2. A centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation to help the states for development of infrastructure for protection of forests against biotic interference.

3. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuel wood in domestic and commercial sectors.

[*Translation*]

Public Health Centres/Sub-Centres in Haryana

2576. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Health Centres and Sub-Centres have not been opened in Haryana particularly in Ambala district, as per the guidelines of the Union Government, thereby creating great difficulties for the rural people in getting medical facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the Public Health Centres and Sub-Centres to be opened in Haryana during the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) In the State of Haryana including district Ambala as per guidelines of the Union Government of India 365 Primary Health Centres (100% of the then target) and 2293 Sub-Centres (92.7% of target) have been opened. The location of

these centres is decided by the State Government. In the District of Ambala all of the required 146 Sub-Centres and 23 Primary Health Centres have been opened.

Rural people are being provided medical facilities through sub-centres and PHCs. In addition as per our information there are 41 Community Health Centres and 8 rural hospitals in that State.

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

(c) Targets for opening new PHCs in 1991-92 have not been fixed by Planning Commission for Haryana as they had already achieved targets for PHCs. Sub-Centres are funded by the Central Government. Due to financial constraints Central funding for new Sub-Centres is not yet contemplated anywhere in the country during 1991-92.

[*English*]

Protection of Endangered Wild Animals

2577. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of lions and rhinos have increased in the sanctuaries of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the endangered species of wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Two consecutive census figures of lions and rhinos in the country show and increase in their number:

Lion	239 (1985)	284 (1990)
Rhinos	1200 (1984)	1591 (1989)

(c) Steps taken by the Government to protect the endangered species include:

- i) Hunting of endangered species and trade in articles made of such species has been banned under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- iii) Central Assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for strengthening of their anti-poaching infrastructure.
- iv) A network of 411 wildlife sanctuaries and 70 national parks, covering about 4.19% of geographical area has been set up in the country for conservation of wild flora and fauna. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries.
- v) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers and rhinos are being implemented.
- vi) Close coordination is maintained with the Police at state level and with Customs Department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Inves-

tigation, Coast Guards and Army at Government of India level regarding anti-poaching measures.

vii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Captive Breeding of Endangered Species" is being implemented.

viii) A system of cash rewards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.

National Youth Policy

2578. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a National Youth Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how it will be implemented; and

(d) whether the youth organisation will be consulted in formulating and implementing youth policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANEREE) : (a) and (b). There is already a National Youth Policy which was laid in Parliament during 1988.

(c) It is being implemented through the active cooperation and participation of State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and Youth Organisations under Government.

(d) Youth Organisations were consulted

in formulating the National Youth Policy. They are also being involved in the implementation of the programmes.

[Translation]

Civil Amenities In Authorised and Un-Authorised colonies in Delhi

2579. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether civic amenities are being provided by the Government in authorised and unauthorised colonies of Delhi during the current year;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has reported that provision of civic amenities are being carried out in unauthorised regularised colonies as below:-

- (i) Construction of pucca/brick paved roads;
- (ii) Construction of drains;
- (iii) Laying of water supply lines;
- (iv) Laying of sewer lines; and
- (v) provision of parks and other community facilities wherever land is available.

The Administration has also decided that in unauthorised colonies which had come into existence prior to 1.1.1981 and which have not been regularised, water supply and electricity facility may be provided.

[English]

National Commission for Welfare of Backward Classes

2580. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Commission for the Welfare of backward classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No. Sir, Rather, Government is considering to set up a backward classes Development Corporation.

(b) The details of the backward classes Development Corporation are being worked out.

Housing Projects in A.P. with HUDCO Assistance

2581. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects under consideration of HUDCO to meet the housing problem of Vijayawada city of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the proposals pending with HUDCO for sanction relating to state of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Two schemes for construction of Night Shelters for Footpath Dwellers for a loan of Rs. 2.14 crores submitted by Vijayawada Municipal Corporation have been submitted to Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(b) 41 housing schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 17.60 crores and one urban infrastructure scheme for a loan amount of Rs. 11.20 crores from various agencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh are at various stages of processing in HUDCO. In addition, 123 schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 122.20 crores are pending with various borrowing agencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh for compliance of various requirements as per HUDCO guidelines.

Juvenile Courts

2582. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Juvenile Courts and reforms houses have so far been set up for juvenile delinquents under Juvenile Justice Act;

(b) whether most of the State Government have not taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) According to the information available Juvenile Courts have been established in the States of Haryana, Karnataka, Mizoram, Punjab, Nagaland, Union Territory of Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Where no Juvenile Court has been established for any area, the powers under

the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 shall be exercised in that area by the District Magistrate, or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class, as the case may be.

Reform houses for juvenile delinquents are not set up under the provisions of the Act. However, Observation Homes, Special Homes and After care institutions are set up under the Act.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, vests with the States/U.Ts. The matter is pursued with the States/U.Ts to set up Juvenile Courts in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Demand to Increase Seats in LLM Courses in Delhi University

2583. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of students are unable to get admission in LLM in the Delhi University;

(b) whether there is a demand for increasing the seats of LLM course;

(c) if so, the action contemplated by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government also propose to allow students who secured more than 55 per cent mark in LLB to appear in the entrance test for LLM;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f). According to the informa-

tion furnished by the University of Delhi, all students securing 55% or more marks in LLB examination are eligible to appear in the entrance test conducted by the University for admission to LL.M. The University has further informed that 193 students appeared in the LL.M. entrance test this year. In response to the demand for increase in seats, the university has increased the intake capacity of the LL.M. course from 50 to 65 seats in the current academic session.

Status of Hindi in Non-Hindi Speaking States

2584. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi is taught as compulsory or optional subject at secondary level in non-hindi speaking States, particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether it is according to National Policy on Education; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab and Sikkim, Hindi is being taught as a compulsory subject at the Secondary stage. However, in the States of Assam Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, Hindi is being offered as an optional subject at the Secondary stage.

(b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 endorsed the stipulations of the National Policy on Education 1968, which envisaged that at the Secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt and vigorously implement the Three Language For-

mula. In respect of non-Hindi speaking States, the Formula provides for study of Hindi along with the regional language and English. As such, the Formula provides for compulsory study of Hindi, regional language and English at the Secondary stage in non-Hindi speaking States. However, in the eight non-Hindi speaking States as mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question, Hindi is being offered as an optional subject at the secondary stage.

(c) School education is primarily looked after and managed by the State Governments. The State Governments and State Boards of Secondary Education are responsible for prescribing curriculum, syllabi and textbooks for all subjects, including the languages at the school stage.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme in Madhya Pradesh

2585. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VERMA:

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

(a) the extent of fall in 'population growth rate' registered in Madhya Pradesh so far;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Union Government and Government of Madhya Pradesh on the implementation of Family Welfare programme during the last three years and the results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether the results achieved were not satisfactory in terms of targets;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve satisfactory results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on the Censuses, the decadal growth rates of population for Madhya Pradesh during 1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 were respectively 24.17%, 28.67%, 25.27% and 26.75%.

(b) and (c). The amount of assistance given by the Government of India (both Cash and Kind) to the State of Madhya Pradesh and the expenditure incurred by that State for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the attached Statement-I. A statement giving method-wise targets fixed and achievements made under various activities of the Family Welfare Programme in the last three years is given in the attached Statement - II.

(d) and (e). In order to curb the high population growth, it is considered imperative to undertake new initiatives; In this context, all aspects of implementation of the

Family Welfare Programme are being looked into. This involves gearing up the entire implementation machinery in close consultation with State/UT governments, greater emphasis on Maternal and Child Health Care Programmes, improvement in the quality of services, better arrangements for supply and distribution of contraceptives at the door-steps of acceptors, increased coverage of younger couples with high fertility potential under spacing methods of contraception, institutionalisation of mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination, initiatives to seek involvement of non-governmental organisations in supplementing and complementing Government efforts in the delivery of Family Welfare services and generation of demand for these services. Area Development Projects with the assistance from the external funding agencies have been taken up in the State of Madhya Pradesh, to augment Health and Family Welfare infrastructure and training. An innovative, Information, Education and Communication Project is being implemented in a phased manner to improve the Family Welfare Programme in selected districts.

STATEMENT-I

Year	Assistance by Union Government (Cash and Kind)	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure incurred by State Government (Cash and Kind)
1	2	3
1988-89	3658.44	4225.51*
1989-90	4623.44	5200.74*
1990-91	4797.84	5660.98*

*The figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with figures of audited statement of expenditure.

STATEMENT-II

Targets and achievements made under the Family Welfare Programme in Madhya Pradesh During 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91

Family Planning Methods/MCh Programme	1988-89				1989-90				1990-91			
	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.		Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.		Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
I. Family Planning Methods												
1. Sterilisations	400000	273584	68.4		350000	237386	67.8		350000	284815	81.4	
2. I.U.D. Insertions	251000	306712	122.0		300000	334171	111.4		370000	357600	96.6	
3. C.C. Users	961000	1002491	104.3		1150000	1230744	107.0		1100000	1317060	119.7	
4. O.P. Users	132000	191491	145.1		200000	222042	111.0		220000	257054	116.8	
II. MCH programme												
A. Immunisation												
1. Tetanus Immunisations for expectant mothers	1771000	1353872	76.4		2176400	1411550	64.9		2159960	1633272	75.6	

Family Planning Methods/MCh				1988-89			1989-90			1990-91								
Programme	1	2		3		4	5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Target	Achvt.	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	
2.	DPT Immunisation for children	1460000	1498619	102.6	1626800	1674122	102.9	1835420	1754242	95.6								
3.	Polio	1460000	1390337	95.2	1626800	165093	101.7	1835420	1783970	97.2								
4.	B.C.G.	1460000	1568299	107.4	1626800	1867376	114.8	1835420	1956128	106.6								
5.	Measles	1068000	1151262	107.8	1626800	1480284	91.0	1835420	1752339	95.5								
6.	DT Immunisation for children	1656000	1174474	70.9	1600000	1345966	84.1	1350535	1143600	84.7								
7.	T.T. (10 years)	820000	653254	79.7	1546000	927337	60.0	1242492	977912	78.7								
8.	T.T. (16 years)	313000	370013	118.2	1475400	619041	42.0	1188471	721740	60.7								
B. Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among																		
1.	Total Women	1051000	1344995	128.0	1051000	1476627	140.5	1728000	1601555	92.7								

Family Planning Methods/MCh	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	%Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Children	2200000	1597046	72.6	2200000	2076222	94.4	2733300	1845395	67.5
C. Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit-'A' deficiency	2200000	4707896 (doses)	107.0	2200000	4490026 (doses)	102.0	2472700	4058166 (doses)	82.1

Achvt. :—Achievement
\$ figures are provisional

Objects of Informal Education and National Literacy Mission

2586. SHRISATYA NARAYANJATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which the objects and programmes of Informal Education and National Literacy Mission are being implemented;

(b) when this programme was started; and

(c) the details of the target fixed, and achievements made and expenditure incurred under the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The programmes of Informal Education, known as Non-formal Education is in operation in 21 States/UTs. These States/UTs. are: Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The programme of National Literacy Mission is in operation in all the 32 States/UTs.

(b) The programme of Non-formal Education was started in the 9 educationally backward states in 1979-80. Arunachal Pradesh was added as the 10th State in 1987-88. By the end of 1990-91, 11 other States/UTs, started implementing the programme in their urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas where there are concentration of working children. The National Literacy Mission was launched on May 5, 1988.

(c) Under Non-formal Education Scheme, no target was fixed prior to 1987-88. In 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, the targets of opening 2.00 lakhs, 2.75

lakhs, 3.55 lakhs and 3.55 lakhs centres respectively were fixed. In most cases, the achievement, exceeded the target. A total sum of Rs. 223.10 crores have been spent for the promotion of Non-formal Education since 1979-80. In case of National Literacy Mission, there is a target of making 80 million Adult Learners in 15-35 year age-group literate by 1995. The Programme is making headway with the introduction of total literacy campaign in 45 districts, Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry. A total sum of Rs. 302.48 crores have been spent on various schemes since the inception of the National Literacy Mission for promotion of the programme.

[English]

Indo-U.S. Education Centre

2587. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centre for Indo-US education is being set up in India;

(b) to what extent United States Government has agreed to provide aid and assistance in setting up this Centre;

(c) whether the Centre is intended to be a leading source of public education and dialogue on India and United States;

(d) the details of other objectives of this Centre; and

(e) the name of the places where more such Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

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

[Translation]

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in Harijan Colony
and Tribal Areas**

2588. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government's attention had been drawn to the demand of Orissa Government to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas particularly in Harijan Colonies and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such more Vidyalayas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas does not envisage proposals for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas on the basis of location in Harijan Colonies or tribal

areas. The proforma for such proposals therefore does not cover this point. The relevant considerations are concentration of employees of the Central Government and/or Central Government Undertakings commitment of State Government to provide land and also buildings for initial use, etc. The opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas depends on the availability of funds, the sponsorship of suitable proposals and administrative considerations.

[English]

Agricultural Labour

2589. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister LABOUR be pleased to state the number of agricultural labour and their percentage with regard to rural population of those States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): The number of agricultural labour and their percentage with regard to rural population of the States, according to the 1981 Census, is given at the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing state-wise/U.T.-wise rural population, Number of Agrivultural Labour and their percentages to the rural population According to the 1981 Census

India/State/ Union Territory	Rural Population	No. of Agricultural Labourers	Percentage of Agrivultural Labourers to Rural Population
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	507,607,678	52,713,022	10.38
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	41,062,097	7,912,322	19.27
2. Assam	No Census was conducted in Assam in 1981		
3. Bihar	61,195,744	7,162,127	11.70
4. Gujarat	23,484,146	2,350,195	10.01
5. Haryana	10,095,231	560,289	5.55
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,954,847	38,901	0.98

<i>India/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Rural Population</i>	<i>No. of Agricultural Labourers</i>	<i>Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Rural Population</i>
1	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4,726,986	54,976	1.16
8. Karnataka	26,406,108	3,379,223	12.80
9. Kerala	20,682,405	1,819,505	8.80
10. Madhya Pradesh	41,592,385	4,666,224	11.22
11. Maharashtra	40,790,577	6,119,959	15.00
12. Manipur	1,045,493	22,220	2.13
13. Meghalaya	1,094,486	55,847	5.10
14. Nagaland	654,696	2,556	0.39
15. Orissa	23,259,984	2,320,189	9.98
16. Punjab	12,141,158	1,014,171	8.35

<i>India/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Rural Population</i>	<i>No. of Agricultural Labourers</i>	<i>Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Rural Population</i>
1	2	3	4
17. Rajasthan	27,051,354	712,831	2.64
18. Sikkim	265,301	4,766	1.80
19. Tamil Nadu	32,456,202	5,647,523	17.40
20. Tripura	1,827,490	144,087	7.88
21. Uttar Pradesh	90,962,898	4,841,198	5.32
22. West Bengal	40,133,926	3,778,603	9.41
UNION TERRITORY			
1. A & N Islands	139,107	2,303	1.66
2. Arunachal Pradesh	590,411	7,609	1.29
3. Chandigarh	28,769	493	1.70

India/State/ Union Territory	Rural Population	No. of Agricultural Labourers	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Rural Population
1	2	3	4
4. D & N Haveli	96,762	4,486	4.64
5. Delhi	452,206	11,359	2.51
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	734,922	29,927	4.07
7. Lakshadweep	21,620	—	—
8. Mizoram	371,943	2,183	0.59
9. Pondicherry	288,424	46,950	16.28

*Rural population of India excludes the population of Assam where the 1981 Census was not conducted.

Sl.No.	States	1988		1989		1990 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	102	56	1310	453	281	116
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135	50	3	2	667	293
3.	Bihar	201	53	212	76	228	72
4.	Goa	18	2	7	—	16	2
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	294	205
6.	Karnataka	81	27	49	18	130	43
7.	Manipur	8	—	13	3	33	8
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	1	1	—	—
9.	Orissa	—	—	254	102	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	247	122	321	194	243	170
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4485	1413	1574	548	483	73

Sl.No.	States	1988		1989		1990 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	West Bengal	1590	681	2745	1025	849	309
Total =		6867	2404	6489	2422	2916	1291

Norms for Constituting Managing Committees for Regional Engineering Colleges

2590. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms of constituting the Managing Committees for Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(b) the details of the members of governing body of Regional Engineering College of Chettramalam, Calicut in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The composition of the Board of governors of all the Regional Engineering Colleges is uniform and has been laid down by the Central Government on the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education and in consultation with the State Governments;

(b) the details of the Board of Governors of Regional Engineering College, Calicut in Kerala is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Board of Governors of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut

(1) Chairman to be appointed by the State Government of Kerala with the approval of the Central Government (Minister in Charge of Technical Education in the State Government of Kerala is ex-officio Chairman).

(2) to (4) Three nominees of the State Government of Kerala.

(5) to (7) Three nominees of the Central Government.

(8) A representative of the All India Council for Technical Education.

(9) Vice-Chancellor or a University Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calicut to which the college is affiliated.

(10) to (11) Two industrialists/technologists (Non-official representatives) in the region to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government of Kerala.

(12) A nominee of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

(13) A nominee of the University Grants Commission.

(14) to (15) Two representatives of the Faculty of the Regional Engineering Colleges, Calicut.

(16) Principal of the Regional Engineering College Calicut as ex-officio Member Secretary.

Incentives to Government Employees Undergoing Sterilization Operation

2591. SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given to the eligible Government servants or their spouses who undergo sterilization operation for family planning;

(b) whether the Government propose to give other concessions/financial benefits to such employees; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The following incentives are being given to Government servants, with three or less number of children in the event of they themselves or their spouses undergoing sterilisation:

- (i) A special increment in the form of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increases of pay;
- (ii) Reduction by half percent, of the rate of interest on house building advance;
- (iii) Special casual leave upto seven days in respect of male employees and upto fourteen days in respect of female employees.

(b) and (c). No further concessions/financial benefits to such employees are proposed to be given as the existing ones are considered adequate.

Sub-Committee to look into demands of Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2592. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:**
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1779 dated March 6, 1991 and state:

(a) whether any of the demands of the All India Kendriya Vidyalayas Teachers Association have since been looked into by the said Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the Headquarters have an arrangement to sit in an informal Committee or Working Group to examine the different matters of the Administration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan including the demands of various association. This is a standing arrangement to look into such matters as they arise from time to time and, therefore, cannot be quantified in terms of results. This informal Working Group has discussed issues like demands for increase in promotion quota, opening/of promotional avenues for miscellaneous categories, time-bound promotion after 8 years, matters relating to transfer policy, constitution of the Council under Joint Consultative Machinery scheme, etc. etc.

Financial Assistance by the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation

2593. **SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of persons belonging to scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes who were given financial assistance by the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (end of June):

(b) the composition of the Board of management of the Corporation; and

(b) the scope of activities of the corporation?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries based on the disbursements made by the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corpora-

tion till the end of June, 1991 are:

1989-90	...	955
1990-91	...	5477
1991-92	...	19577

(till June, 1991)

(b) The present composition of the Board of Directors, of NSFDC is as follows:

1. Shri B.R. Basu, IAS, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries-Director.
2. Shri C.K. Modi, IAS, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries-Director.
3. Smt. Anita Das, IAS, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Welfare-Director.
4. Shri S.E. Aranha, Managing Director, Agriculture Finance Consultants Ltd, Director.

(c) The scope of activities of the Corporation is

- (1) to generate employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) to provide entrepreneurial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (3) to provide and upgrade the technical knowledge and skill of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing educational and training facilities, and

- (4) to assist Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs by arranging working capital loans/term loans from Commercial Banks at lower rates and Term Loans/Equity Capital from State-level SC/ST Corporations.

Deaths of Tribals Due to Brain Fever

2594. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals and inhabitants of the tribal areas of the country die of brain fever every year.

(b) if so, the number of tribals and inhabitants, who died during the last three years, year and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Japanese Encephalitis is prevalent among both tribals and non-tribals in rural areas and the incidence is more among the people associated with Pig rearing. At national level, monitoring of JE is being done on area basis only. The State-Wise incidence of the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	States	1988		1989		1990 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Assam	102	56	1310	453	281	116
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135	50	3	2	667	293
3.	Bihar	201	53	212	76	228	72
4.	Goa	18	2	7	—	16	2
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	294	205
6.	Karnataka	81	27	49	18	130	43
7.	Manipur	8	—	13	3	33	8
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	1	1	—	—
9.	Orissa	—	—	254	102	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	247	122	321	194	243	170
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4485	1413	1574	548	183	73
12.	West Bengal	1590	681	2745	1025	849	309
Total		6867	2404	6489	2422	2916	1291

(c) The following steps have been taken for the prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis:-

1. Vector control through insecticidal spray.

2. Health education activities intensified. Quickies, Pamphlets, leaflets act. have been produced and supplied to different States.

3. J.E. Vaccines have also been supplied to States.

4. Portable fogging machines have been supplied to highly affected States for fogging operations.

[Translation]

Sewer Connection in Nand Nagri, Delhi

2595. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing connection in those sewer lines so far which were constructed five years ago in Nand Nagri rehabilitation colony;

(b) the reasons for closing down the use of free public latrines in this colony;

(c) the reasons for sudden hike in service charges by 150 per cent in "Sulabh Souchalya" functioning under Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made by the Government for the people unable to pay the service charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that internal sewers were not commissioned as peripheral/outfall sewers were not laid. Work on the peripheral sewers up to Man Sarovar Park Sewage Pumping Station is in progress.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that nine out of 37 lavatory blocks having 398 seats which were in dilapidated conditions and were not fit for public use have since been closed and are to be dismantled.

(c) and (b). In the Sulabh Souchalya, only nominal charge of 20 paise is charged for each adult male members. However, women and children are exempt from any charge. Moreover, there are 28 lavatory blocks with 674 seats which are free for use. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they have not increased the service charges.

[English]

Setting up of Central University in Assam

2596. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Central University at Dhubri Goalpara in Assam to cater the needs of the districts of Dhubri, Goalpara, Kakrashar, Borpeta including Meghalaya and part of North Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present the higher education needs of Assam are being met by three State Universities. Legislation for establishing a Central University at Silchar has been enacted. The higher education needs of Meghalaya and North Bengal are being met by the North-Eastern Hill University at Shillong and the North Bengal University at Darjeeling respectively. In view of the above and the severe constraint of resources, there does not appear to be sufficient justification for

establishment of another Central University in Assam.

[*Translation*]

To be answered on Monday, the 12th August, 1991

"Environmental Tribunals"

2597. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up Environment Tribunals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

[*English*]

Unemployed SCs/STs

2598. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) whether any concessions are being given to them for different jobs in respect of prescribed qualification; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No precise information in respect of educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country is available. However the number of educated Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1989 were 19.9 lakhs and 5.1 lakhs respectively. All registered are not necessarily unemployed and all unemployed are not registered with Employment Exchanges.

(b) No concession is being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as far as prescribed minimum educational qualification is concerned. However, the experience required can be relaxed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Management of Navodaya Vidyalayas

2599. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for management of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the manner in which funds allocated are utilised on these Vidyalayas and students;

(c) whether edibles distributed in Navodaya Vidyalayas are tested and if so, how;

(d) whether any committee to look into all such affairs has been constituted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Navodaya Vidyalayas are managed by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti at New Delhi and 7 Regional Offices located at Chandigarh, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Pune,

Lucknow, Shillong and Jaipur. In addition, there is a Vidyalaya management committee in each Vidyalaya under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate/Collector of the District.

(b) The funds allotted are utilised on Vidyalayas and Students in terms of guidelines and norms prescribed by the Samiti, relating to permissible expenditure on different items, procedural norms etc.

(c) The staff Nurse of the Vidyalaya checks the edibles before they are served to the students.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, there is a Vidyalaya Management Committee under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate/Collector of the District with 5 other members as under:-

1. District Education Officer.
2. Executive Engineer of State P.W.D. (Building).
3. Principal of Local College or Senior Secondary School preferably a residential School.
4. Senior most teacher of Navodaya Vidyalaya.
5. District Medical Officer.
6. Principal Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya.

[English]

Affairs of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

2600. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry Committee was

appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Following some complaints from different quarters alleging financial mismanagement and administrative irregularities in the Councils affairs and technical failure on the part of the Director of the Council, the Government has appointed an Enquiry Officer as one man Enquiry Committee to inquire in to these allegations. He was also asked to look into the complaints made against one of the other officers of the Council.

(b) and (c). the Inquiry Officer submitted his final report on 28.2.1991. The report has been examined and based on the findings of the enquiry, the case has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for their opinion.

Amendment of Intellectual Property Rights and Copyright Laws

2601. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Intellectual Property Rights and Copyright laws;

(b) whether the above changes are likely to include video piracy, software, books and recorded music;

(c) whether the above legislation is likely

to satisfy all the objections raised in the US Super 301; and

(d) the steps, if any taken to solicit wide ranging opinion from the public?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the suggestions which have been made by various groups, Government propose to amend the Copyright Act, 1957 to make it more comprehensive and effective. This proposal is in a preliminary stage. As regards the other laws pertaining to intellectual property rights, there is no concrete proposal under consideration of the Government at present, although two committees, in the Departments of Biotechnology and in the ICAR, are going into certain aspects of intellectual property rights and the question of regulating the use of foreign brand names/trade marks is also under examination in all its aspects in the Department of Industrial Development. These issues are under examination in order to address national concerns and not to respond to requests from foreign governments.

[Translation]

Deforestation in Gujarat

2602. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of deforestation in Bharuch and Surat districts of Gujarat during last five years; and

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

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

Information is being collected from Gujarat Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposals of Rajasthan government Regarding Phase IV of Operation Blackboard Programme

2603. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Government of Rajasthan regarding Phase IV of operation Black Board Programme;

(b) the time by which the Government propose to convene the meeting of the State Level Committee in this regard;

(c) whether, keeping in view the backwardness of Rajasthan is the field of education, the government propose to provide more grants to the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal has already been sanctioned.

(c) Since the State has been fully covered under the scheme of Operation Black-board, there is no such proposal to provide more grants to the State.

(d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats/Plots/Shops

2604. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down for allotment of flats/plots/shops by the D.D.A. on out of turn basis;

(b) the number of Flats/plots/shops allotted during 1990 and 1991 on out of turn basis and on which grounds with specific reasons for the request, year-wise and how do the same compare with the allotments made during the preceding three years-year-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware of the discrimination made in the allotment of flats on out to turn basis between individuals and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per the Government policy and guidelines Lt. Governor, Delhi/Vice-Chairman, DDA are competent to allot on out of turn basis 2 1/2% of the total number of flats plots allotted during a year in the cases of extreme compassion and hardship as also to the widows and physically handicapped persons and in such other special cases which in their opinion deserve special consideration.

Shops are not allotted on out of turn basis, as there is no registration scheme for allotment of shops. However, Lt. Governor, Delhi has discretionary powers under resolution of the DDA to allot shops to:-

- (i) widows of ex-servicemen who died in harness;
- (ii) widows of service officers who died in harness;
- (iii) individuals on compassionate grounds.

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

(c) and (d). Out of turn/discretionary allotments are to be made by the competent authority in accordance with the guidelines as stated in reply to part (a) above and availability of flats/shops.

Computerised Provident Fund Centres

2605. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to computerise all the Provident Fund Centres in order to make quick disposals of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to give pensions to the provident fund holders in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Provident Fund Accounts in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have so far been computerised. The Accounts in the remaining regions are likely to be computerised by the end of 1991-92.

(c) The question of providing a pension scheme for the members of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The details of the proposed pension scheme are yet to be finalised.

Criteria for Welfare of Handicapped persons

2606. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-ARTHANAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government fixed any criteria for the welfare of handicapped persons to avail the government aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that all eligible persons get the benefits?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table to the House.

STATEMENT

(b) The following persons are eligible for assistance:-

(a) Indian citizens of any age and sex;

(b) Person who is certified to be disabled by a Registered Medical Practitioner in terms of:

VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

- (i) Total absence of sight.
- (ii) visual/acquity not exceeding 6/60 or 20/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with Correction lenses.
- (iii) Limitation of the fields of vision subtending an angle of 20 degree or more.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED

Visual/acquity between 20/200 and (Snellen) in the better eye after best possible correction.

HEARING HANDICAPPED

The Hearing handicapped are those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life. They do not hear/understand sounds at all even with amplified speech. The cases included in this category will be those having hearing loss more than 90 decibel in the better ear (profound impairment or total loss of hearing in both ears.

PARTIALLY HEARING HANDICAPPED

The partially hearing handicapped are those falling under any one of the categories indicated below:-

<i>Category</i>	<i>hearing acquity</i>
Mild impairment	More than 30 but not more than 45 decibels in better ear.
Serious impairment	More than 45 but not more than 60 dechels in better ear.
Severe impairment	More than 60 but not more than 90 decibels in better ear.

ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED

The orthopaedically handicapped are those who have a physical defect or deform-

ity which causes interference with the normal functioning of the bones, muscles and joints.

A persons suffering from a physical or

mental disability not covered under the definitions mentioned above, which is certified by a registered medical practitioner to have the effect of reducing considerably such a persons' capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment, would fall under this category.

It has been decided to open new Limbs Fitting Centres in those areas/districts where no Limb Fitting Centre exists.

The Implementing Agencies are required to submit the Utilisation Certificate, Audited Accounts and Lists of Beneficiaries for the grant-in-aids sanctioned to them. An Inspection Team has been constituted to inspect

the working of the Implementing Agencies.

(c) Scheme of Assistance of Disabled persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances

The Scheme provides special aids and appliances to the disabled. The aids and appliances are given free of cost to those Handicapped Persons whose income is upto Rs. 1200/- per month and at 50% cost to those persons whose income is between Rs. 1200/- and Rs. 2500/- per month.

2. The following aids and appliances are allowed to handicapped persons:-

<i>Type of Handicapped persons</i>	<i>Aids and Appliances</i>
(a) Orthopaedically Handicapped.	Orthotic and prosthetic aids excluding shores, tricycles and wheel chairs.
(b) Hearing Handicapped	Hearing Aids.
(c) Visually Handicapped	Educational kits comprising Braille slates, Braille Pocket forma, Abacus and measuring tapes for high school students. Braille measuring devices like micrometers, calipers etc. for students getting vocational training in the relevant trade. Braille writers and tape recorders for students enrolled in post-graduate classes.
(d) Cerebral Palsy	Rollator (Walker) Special Chair, Corner Seat, Prone Board and Toilet Chairs.

(1) Tricycles and Wheel Chairs can be given when no other aids are given to an Orthopaedically Handicapped Persons on the basis of following criteria:

(1) Wheel Chairs and Tricycles should be given to totally disabled who cannot walk by any other means and who have sufficient power in the upper limbs. Wheel Chairs are

supplied to those also who cannot propel themselves but can be aided by other. Both Wheel Chairs and Tri-cycles can be supplied to one person at the discretion of the specialist;

(2) Orthopaedic Shoes can be provided on the basis of a Doctor's Certificate at a cost of not more than Rs. 180/- per pair.

[*Translation*]

**Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened During
Last Three Years**

2607. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas
and Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in the
country during the last three years; and

(b) the number of Kendriya and Na-
vodaya Vidyalayas alongwith the names of

places in Rajasthan where these have been
opened during the last three years and when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) During the last three years, 58
Kendriya Vidyalayas and 52 Navodaya
Vidyalayas respectively, have been opened
in the country.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas and Na-
vodaya Vidyalayas opened during the last
three years in the State of Rajasthan are as
under:-

Location	District	Year of opening
1	2	3
Kendriya Vidyalaya:		
(i) Anta	Kota	1988-89
(ii) Churu	Churu	1989-90
Navodaya Vidyalaya :		
(i) Mahiwali	Sri Ganganagar	1988-89
(ii) Tilwasani	Jodhpur	1988-89
(iii) Chhan	Tonk	1988-89
(iv) Pachpahar	Jhalwar	1988-89
(v) Khairthal	Alwar	1988-89
(vi) Jojavar	Pali	1988-89

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2608. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalayas established by the Government in the country stand for better quality of education;

(b) whether these Navodaya Vidyalayas cater to the rich and affluent only; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to make it useful for the masses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened to provide good quality modern education to the talented children predominantly from rural areas without regard to their families socio-economic condition. At least 75% of the seats in a Vidyalaya are filled by candidates from rural areas and not more than 25% are from urban areas. Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to SC/ST is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation is less than the national average. One third of the total seats are reserved for girls in each Vidyalaya.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance to Maharashtra for Water and Sewerage Projects

2609. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI DHARMANNAMON-
DAYA SADUL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PA-
TIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Maharashtra water supply and sewerage project, phase II, Bombay is pending for Want of World Bank assistance; and

(b) the steps taken proposed to be taken to expedite the receipt of World Bank assistance and time bound programme for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project, Phase II proposed for World Bank assistance has been examined and found that it needed further modifications by the State Government. The question of expediting World Bank assistance will arise only after the proposal has been firmed up and approved by the Govt. of India.

Supersession of Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine Delhi

2610. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi has been superseded/dissolved in May, 1991 before the expiry of its term; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of members who participated and voted in the election to the Board constituted on 3.10.89 were ineligible as they had not paid their annual registration fee as required under the Delhi Homoeopathic Act, 1956. Hence, the election of the members of the Board was declared void on

27.5.91 through a Gazette Notification.

**"Clearance of Irrigation Projects of
West Bengal"**

2611. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Government for seeking clearance from forest and environmental angles in respect of irrigation projects as on July, 1991; and

(b) the details of such cases received from West Bengal which have been disposed of and those which have yet to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Only eleven irrigation projects from West Bengal have so far been referred for environmental and forestry clearance. Present status of consideration of these projects is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status of consideration
1	2	3
A. Environmental Clearance		
1.	Ajoy Reservoir Project	Rejected due to non-submission of requisite data and action plans.
2.	Upper Kagsabati Project	
3.	Modernisation of Kagsabati Reservoir Project	
4.	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	
B. Forestry Clearance		
1.	Excavation of Canals	Approved
2.	Laying of Pipeline by MI Department	—do—
3.	Construction of temporary camp for Teesta Bridge	—do—
4.	Excavation of Bicanal from Main Canal TSMC (N) of Kagsabari Canal Division No. VI.	Rejected due to non-submission of requisite data and action plans.
5.	Construction of Teesta Mahanadi link Canal of Teesta Barrage Project	

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Status of consideration
1	2	3
6.	Jaldhara Main Canal of Teesta Barrage.	Assessment has been completed.
7.	Distributory No. I of Mahanadi Teesta link Canal.	Assessment has been completed.

Quality Stationery products

2612. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in literacy alongside increase in school attendance and higher education the requirement for stationery products has also been increased considerably;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any plans to encourage research and development to manufacture better quality stationery products at lower prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The prices of exercise books are essentially determined by the prices of white printing paper. The Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute at Saharanpur is engaged in R&D activities related to paper. There are already a number of fiscal incentives for promoting research and development in industry which can be availed by the paper industry.

Education to the Children of Devadasis

2613. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Health Organisation has recommended that top priority should be given to the education of the Devadasis' children and families practising the system so as to remove myths and misconceptions about the system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to discourage the Devadasis system; and

(d) steps taken in the past and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) and (d). The provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 as amended in 1978 and 1986, supplement the provisions of the substantive laws against kidnapping, sale abduction, and wrongful detention of women and girls. The Act also envisages setting up of protective homes of corrective institutions for the care, protection, treatment, education and rehabilitation of the rescued women and girls. The Act is applicable to all States/UTs. Its implementation rests with the concerned State/UTs. The State Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have their own Acts for prohibition of this practice.

Performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas

2614. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever evaluated the performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the scheme so far; and

(d) the criteria adopted for admission in the Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Although the performance of the scheme is being watched by the Government, no evaluation study has been ordered as it is still a new scheme.

(c) An amount of Rs. 352.28 crores has been spent up to 31.3.1991 on this scheme.

(d) Admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas is made on the basis of a test designed and conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. At least 75% of the seats in a Vidyalaya, are filled by candidates selected from rural areas and not more than 25% are from urban areas. Reservation of seats in favour of Children belonging to SC/ST is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation is less than the national average. One third of the total seats are reserved for girls in each Vidyalaya.

[Translation]

Request of Uttar Pradesh Government to open more Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas

2615. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the areas in Uttar Pradesh where these schools have been opened during 1990; and

(c) the number of such schools proposed to be opened during 1991?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalayas depends on the availability of proposals from the sponsoring agencies complete in all respects including provision of land, sufficient building and other infrastructure and on the availability of resources and on administrative considerations.

No Kendriya Vidyalayas or Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in the country during 1990-91.

The details of proposals received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Details of facilities			
		Land (in acres) Reqd/Avail.	Temporary Accommodation Reqd/Avail.	Residential Accommodation Reqd/Avail. (% of staff quarters)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Sarai Chhabil, Distt. Bulandshahar	15 Nil	12 Nil	15% Nil	
2.	Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
3.	Ballia	15 5.80	12 Barracks	50% 7+1	
4.	Deoria	15 16.5	12 16 rented accommodation	50% 5	

As regards Navodaya Vidyalayas, sanction has been issued for opening 5 Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh at the following places during 1991-92:—

Sl.No.	Place	District
1	2	3
1.	Gyanpur	Bhadohi
2.	Bhraich	Gazipur
3.	Dalip Nagar	Deoria
4.	Pihani	Hardoi
5.	Bhargain	Etah

Dismantling of Chimneys of R.K. Puram Quarters

2616. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are charging some money from the allottees of the Government accommodation in R.K. Puram, New Delhi for dismantling of Chimneys in the kitchens of these quarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the existing instructions, additions/alterations of non-structural character are to be carried out uniformly in all the Govt. houses in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds. If, however, an allottee desires to have such additions/alteration in his house on priority basis, he shall have to bear 10% of the cost thereof payable in advance.

Since dismantling of chimneys in all the Govt. quarters will involve substantial expenditure, 10% of the cost thereof is being charged from those allottees, who desire this to be done on priority basis.

Equal Opportunities to Ayurved and Allopathies

2617. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duration of academic courses for the Ayurvedic and Allopathic doctors are same;

(b) whether the Ayurvedic doctors are not given admission in special (post-graduate) Course; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to afford equal academic opportunities to both the systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The duration of academic courses i.e. undergraduate courses for Ayurvedic and Allopathic doctors is 5 1/2 years.

(b) and (c). Post graduate courses in Ayurveda in various specialities are prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine and conducted at Post Graduate Institutes of Ayurveda and upgraded departments of Ayurvedic Colleges all over the Country. The Ayurvedic doctors are given admission in these Post-graduate courses.

[English]

Opening of New Colleges Affiliated to Central Universities

2618. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has assessed the number of Central University Colleges likely to be opened during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, to cater the need of admission in various faculties all over the country, especially in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to inadequate number of seats in the existing colleges, affiliated to Central and State Universities, a large number of students are deprived of admission; and

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

be taken in consultation with all State Governments to open more colleges affiliated to Central and State Universities during the remaining part of the year 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Colleges are generally established by State Governments or Private Trusts/Registered Societies in view of the educational requirements of a particular area/region, the availability of resources and other relevant factors.

The demand for admission to institutions of higher education is being met, apart from opening of new colleges, by enhancing the intake capacity of existing colleges, introduction of new courses and provision of alternate channels for higher education. Indira Gandhi National Open University has been entrusted with the responsibility for introduction and promotion of the Open University and Distance Education systems in the educational pattern of the country. Four State Open Universities, including one in Maharashtra, and 40 other Universities are offering courses through the distance education mode. Several Universities also permit external students, who study at home to appear in the examination.

[Translation]

Classified Forests in Rajasthan

2619. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the classified forest area out of the total area of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the non-forest areas are adversely affecting the ecology of the State; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for development of forests in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The classified forests in Rajasthan as per the 'India's Forests, 1987' are:

Reserve forests	13970 Sq. Km.
Protected forests	14170 Sq. Km.
Unclassed forests	3150 Sq. Km.
Total forest area	31290 Sq. Km.

(b) and (c). No data is available to indicate that the non-forest areas are adversely affecting the ecology of the State.

However, massive afforestation programme has been launched under the 20-point programme including Social Forestry Scheme

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation to help the State for development of infrastructure for protection of forests against biotic interference.

[English]

Labour Ministers' Conference

2620. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Labour Ministers is proposed to be convened in September, 1991; and

(b) if so, the specific issues likely to be discussed at the conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWARI): (a) and (b). It has

been tentatively suggested to convene a Conference of the State Labour Ministers in September, 1991 to discuss, inter alia, the report of the Ramanujam Committed on Industrial Relations.

[Translation]

Construction of Rooms in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi

2621. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding construction of rooms in open space and in basement by digging upto the plinth level by some of the allottees of Sector 'B' Pocket 10 in the Vasant Kunj, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A survey has recently been conducted by the DDA. In cases where unauthorised addition/alteration is detected, action is initiated as per terms and conditions of allotment and provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957. The details regarding number of such cases detected in Sector 'B', Pocket 10, Vasant Kunj and action initiated thereon are not readily available and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Demand to Reduce Working Hours in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2622. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to reduce working hours of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association asked for reduction in school timings from 6 hours 10 minutes to 5 hours 30 minutes and introduction of a five day week.

A per existing norms Kendriya Vidyalayas run for 5 hours 10 minutes in primary classes while classes VI and above work for 6 hour 10 minutes. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are closed on the second Saturday of every month.

In view of the time needed for coverage of curricular and co-curricular programmes, it is not in the interest of the students to reduce the school timings.

Project Integrated Education for the Disabled

2623. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Project Integrated Education for the Disabled (PIED) has been launched for educating mentally retarded and physically handicapped;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project and the number of disabled children receiving education;

(c) whether this project is in operation in some states only, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to extend this facility to the remaining States also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The Project Integrated Education for the Disabled (PIED) has been designed to strengthen implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the disabled Children (IEDC). The PIED is being implemented on an experimental basis in one block each in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu as well as the Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Baroda.

The project envisages coverage of children with all disabilities including the mentally and physically handicapped. The broad outlines of the Project are:

- (i) Composite area approach to planning and management of educational facilities for children with disabilities;
- (ii) Utilisation of the general education infrastructure through training and support from multi-category trained resource teachers;
- (iii) Utilisation of available structures from other sectors like health, welfare and women and child development to support rehabilitation aspects;
- (iv) Provision of special teaching learning aids and equipment based on functional assessment;

(v) Mobilisation of parents and community support;

(iv) Continuous monitoring of progress of the children in the project area.

According to information furnished by NCERT about 12,914 disabled children are at present receiving services under this Project.

While the PIED is being implemented in selected areas and is jointly funded by UNICEF and the Government of India, financial assistance to all States/UTs is available for the education of the disabled children under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IEDC.

[Translation]

Special Courts for Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2624. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission Scheduled Castes/Tribes in its Report has requested the Union Government to set up Special Courts in each State for timely disposal of pending cases regarding atrocities committed, on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the names of States where Special Courts have not been set up till June 1991; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to set up such courts in those States?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Commission has recommended the setting up of exclusive special courts.

(b) All States and Union Territories, except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland have specified special courts as required under Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The State of Rajasthan has set up six exclusive special courts for trying atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The State Governments/UTs have been requested to take urgency necessary action.

[English]

C.P.W.D. Staff Declared Industrial Workers

2625. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of office staff working in Divisional and sub divisional offices of CPWD are essential services;

(b) whether the staff of other categories i.e. Work Charged staff working in Divisional and sub divisional officers of CPWD have since been declared industrial workers under I.D. Act. 1948;

(c) if so, the reasons for discriminating between officer staff and W.C. staff; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No Sir, they have not been declared as essential service.

(b) The workcharged staff working in Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices of

CPWD are not formally declared as industrial workers. However, for certain matters like grant of leave, membership of trade union, etc., the employees in the work charged establishment are regarded as industrial workers and government by industrial laws of the country as applicable.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Naming of Roads After Bir Tikendrajeet

2626. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for naming one of the roads/lanes in the capital after Bir Tikendrajeet who was a martyr; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no such proposal with Delhi Administration which is primarily concerned with the matter.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

[English]

Persons Suffering from Cataract

2627. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of people are suffering from cataract in the country;

(b) if so, the number thereof State-Wise;

(c) whether patients suffering from cata-

ract will go blind in case they are not treated in time; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per survey conducted by Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi During 1986-89, 81% of blindness is due to cataract. The State-wise prevalence of blindness due to cataract as per 1981 Census is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness in the year 1976 which is an ongoing programme in which eye care services have been developed in the peripheral sector (Primary Health Centre), intermediate Sector (District Hospitals and District Mobile Units) and Central Sector (Medical Colleges, Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology etc.). The 'eye-camps approach' has been a

adopted through Mobile Units. These Mobile Units organise frequent eye camps in peripheral areas for doing cataract operations.

At intermediate level, District Hospitals have been upgraded. Ophthalmic Surgeons and Ophthalmic Assistants have been provided alongwith Ophthalmic equipment to perform contact surgery.

2. At Central Sector level, Government of India has so far upgraded the Department of Ophthalmology of 60 Medical Colleges and 10 Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology in the country. They are also performing cataract surgery apart from the activities.

3. Voluntary Organisations also organise camps for cataract operations. Government of India is giving financial assistance @ Rs. 60/- per cataract operations when the Voluntary Organisations are not using Government Mobile Units and Rs. 40/- per cataract operation is given to those using Government Mobile Units.

Further development and strengthening of Community Health Centres and small eye hospitals in the mofussil area as well as sub-divisional areas (Taluk area) is planned in a phased manner.

STATEMENT

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cataract cases (in millions)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5690
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0154
3.	Assam	N.A.
4.	Bihar	1.9140
5.	Goa	0.0320

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Cataract cases (in millions)</i>
1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	0.7100
7.	Haryana	0.2280
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0520
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2540
10.	Karnataka	1.5120
11.	Kerala	0.6610
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8000
13.	Maharashtra	1.6560
14.	Manipur	0.0146
15.	Meghalaya	0.0000
16.	Mizoram	0.0000
17.	Nagaland	N.A.
18.	Orissa	0.9212
19.	Punjab	0.1870
20.	Rajasthan	1.0776
21.	Sikkim	0.0026
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.7350
23.	Tripura	0.0383
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.6060
25.	West Bengal	0.4000
26.	Pondicherry	0.0031

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cataract cases (in millions)
1	2	3
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0021
28.	Chandigarh	0.0152
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.
30.	Daman & Diu	N.A.
31.	Delhi	0.0530
32.	Lakshadweep	0.0006
Total		18.4656

[English]

Recommendations of NCRL

2628. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Commission on rural Labour (N.C.R.L.) have been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The action Government propose to take the recommendations of N.C.R.L.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (c). the N.C.R.L. submitted its report to Government on 31st July, 91. It has made wide ranging recommendations for improving the condition of rural labour, which cover, welfare economic & other aspects of rural labour. Government is examining these recommendations.

[Translation]

Government Accommodation to Employees of Delhi Telephone Department

2629. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DÉVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is P&T pool among other pools under the Directorate of Estate;

(b) the number of officers and employees in Delhi Telephone Department who have been allotted accommodation from this pool;

(c) the procedure being followed for converting the general pool accommodation into P&T pool accommodation and who is empowered for effecting this conversion; and

(d) the particulars of the officials whose applications for converting the general pool accommodation to P&T pool are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Post and Telegraph Department have a separate pool for allotment of accommodation to their employees. There is no provision for conversion of General Pool accommodation into P&T Pool. However, in exceptional cases mutual exchange of quarters from one pool to another is allowed with the approval of the competent authority.

(d) As no such separate statistics are maintained, information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Patients Suffering from Goitre

2630. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from Goitre in the country as on 30th June, 1991 State-wise;

(b) whether the goitre has been spreading an-mass in the backward regions of Bihar State;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have issued any direction to the State Government for eradicating the Disease completely;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Goitre is likely to be eradicated completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on the random sample survey it is estimated that 74.34

million persons are suffering from various grades of Goitre.

(b) Goitre is a non-communicable disease and is caused by iodine deficiency and environmental factors. and has no direct relationship with the backwardness of a region.

(c) and (d). Under National Goitre Control Programme all the State Governments including Bihar have been advised to issue notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt for edible purposes. The Government of Bihar have already issued notification banning the sale of non-iodised salt for edible purposes under the PFA Act w.e.f. 1.4.1988.

Government of India is also providing financial assistance to all the States/UTs including Bihar for

- (i) Establishment of a Goitre Control Cell.
- (ii) For promotion of Health Education Activities.
- (iii) Survey @Rs. 10,000/- per district.

(e) Since Goitre is caused by environmental iodine deficiencies it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which Goitre will be completely eradicated. However, regular consumption of iodised salt, which is the easiest, cheapest and proven method of efficiency, will go a long way in prevention and control of Goitre.

[English]

"Funds to Cleanse Polluted Rivers"

2631. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rivers which are polluted, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have set-up any funds to clean such rivers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds made available to States during the last three years, years and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According

to the report of the Central Pollution Control Board, certain stretches of the following rivers are excessively polluted: Sabarmati in Gujarat; Subarnarekha in Bihar; Godavari and Krishna in Maharashtra, Sutlej in Punjab, Yamuna, Hindon, Gomti and Kali in U.P., Damodar in Bihar and West Bengal; and Chambal in M.P. and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been made in the current year's budget for continuing the pollution abatement works in the river Ganga. Funds made available to the States during the last 3 years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	U.P.	Bihar	West Bengal
1	2	3	4
1988-89	16.54	12.44	25.79
1989-90	22.62	8.80	26.24
1990-91	19.85	6.12	24.39

[Translation]

Social and Economic Conditions of Child Labour

2632. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding economic and social conditions of child labour in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) (a) and (b) A diagnostic study was carried out during 1979 in select industries and a report published in 1981 by the Labour Bureau. According to the conclusions of the study, extreme poverty, lack of opportunity for gainful employment, intermittency of income and low standards of living are the main reasons for wide prevalence of child labour.

H.S.G. Test in DR. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi

2633. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.S.G. test in Gynaecology Department of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi is not carried out on the date given to the patients by the hospital authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of patients to whom date for H.S.G. test was given twice since January, 1991 to 31st July, 1991 and the reasons for not carrying out their H.S.G. test;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to take concrete steps to improve the functioning of O.P.D Gynaecology Department of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi so that the H.S.G. test could be carried out on the date given to the patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Histo-salpingo-graph (HSG) test may not be carried out on the given date because of the following reasons:-

Medical reasons:

- (i) Patient has developed irregular period (as sometime happens in infertile female patients), so the appointed date does not correspond to her pre-ovulatory phase.
- (ii) Patient has missed her period after taking the appointment and she is suspected to be pregnant.
- (iii) Patient has actually conceived during weeks between last hospital visit and date for Histo-salpingo-graph (HSG).
- (iv) Patient develops some inter-current illness like fever, pelvic inflammation etc. so Histo-salpingo-graph (HSG) is contra-indicated during the illness.
- (v) Patient forgets about exact date of her previous menstrual period.

Technical reasons:

Failure of X-ray equipment in the Radiology department.

(c) From January, 1991 to 31st July, 1991 Histo-salpino graph (HSG) test have been carried out on 63 patients. Since no separate appointment register is maintained for this test, it is not possible to give figure about patients to whom date was given twice during the said period.

(d) and (e). Efforts are made to see that the Histo-salpingo-graph(HSG) test are not postponed. But in case it is not avoidable, the patient is informed and another date is given. The postponement due to medical reasons stated above cannot be helped.

"Pollution by Automobiles"

2634. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of pollution caused by vehicles in the cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to check the pollution; and

(c) the names of the cities in Rajasthan which are most affected by vehicular pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Vehicular exhaust is the major source of air pollution in areas having high traffic density. It is estimated that in metropolitan cities the contribution of vehicular exhausts to the air pollution levels ranges from 50 to 60 per cent.

The Central Pollution Control Board has carried out as survey of Vehicular Pollution in 12 metropolitan cities. According to this survey the growth rate in the number of vehicles ranges from about 2 to 6 per cent.

(b) The steps taken to check pollution include:

- (1) Gross emission standards for all types of on-the-road vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, and these have come into force from March 1, 1990.
- (2) The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various state transport directorates to enforce the gross emission standards.
- (3) Every manufacturer of motor vehicles is required to submit the prototype of the vehicles manufactured for test by an agency specified by the government, and give a certificate of conformity of production on the compliance of the provisions of the Rules, including emission standards. The provision has come into effect from April 1, 1991.
- (4) The mass emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1991, and the standards for diesel driven vehicles shall come into force from April 1, 1992.
- (5) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/litre, by 1993.
- (6) The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, is preparing a report on a long term vehicular emission strategy in the country.

- (7) The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted an expert committee in March, 1991 to evolve mass emission standards for vehicles (both petrol and diesel driven) for the period 1995 and 2000 and to identify the nature of changes required in engine design, including any devices to be installed, to meet the proposed standards.

- (8) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, is engaged in developing an indigenous catalytic converter for controlling exhaust emissions for on-the-road vehicles.

- (9) Public awareness campaigns about vehicular pollution have been launched.

(c) The cities which are most affected by automobile exhaust pollution are Delhi followed by Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. In Rajasthan, Jaipur is the only city that was studied in the survey. The ambient air quality levels in Jaipur were found to be within the prescribed standards.

"Pollution Control Devices for Chambal River"

2635. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage water, human excreta and other effluents discharged from factories of Kota are being released into the river Chambal;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken and results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether an sewerage scheme was

also approved for the purpose;

(d) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the amount spent so far thereon; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be completed; and

(f) the reasons for delay in not completing the scheme within the stipulated time, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the effluent quality as well as Chambal river water quality to ensure that the effluent discharged conforms to the limits laid down by the Board. A time-bound action plan has been drawn up for control of pollution in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991.

(c) to (f). For formulating a Municipal waste water management scheme for Kota to prevent pollution of river Chambal, Central Pollution Control Board has released two instalments of Rs. 5 lacs each to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board on 21.12.90 and 2.4.91 respectively for preparing a feasibility report. The report would include estimation of cost for providing sewage interception, diversion and treatment.

[English]

Slow Progress of Non-Formal Education Projects in Orissa

2636. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether progress made in regard to Non-Formal Education in Orissa is very tardy;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of voluntary organisations in Orissa to whom Central Assistance has been provided for taking innovative/experimental Non-Formal Education projects during the last two years;

(d) the coverage made by them during the same period; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to assist more such voluntary agencies; and

(f) the achievement/results obtained thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c), (d) and (f).

Item	1990-91		
	1	2	3
1. Number of Voluntary Organisations assisted for undertaking projects of Non-Formal Education centres.	89	90	
2. No. of Non-formal Education centres sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations.	6430	6455	
3. No. of children enrolled in Non-formal Education centres sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations.	160750	161375	
4. No. of Voluntary Organisations assisted for undertaking Experimental & Innovative projects for Elementary Education including Non-formal education.	1 (Two projects)	1 (Two projects)	
5. No. of Voluntary Organisations assisted for setting up District Resource Units for providing academic support to the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education including Non-formal Education.	—	4	

(e) New project-proposals for Non-formal Education being received by the Ministry from Voluntary Organisations in Orissa will be considered for sanction in due course.

National Institute of Physical Education and Sports

2637. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's plans to develop sports education in the country with emphasis on Orissa;

(b) whether the Government propose to set-up a National Institute of Physical Education and Sports existing in other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) National Policy on Education-1986 says that:

"Sports and Physical Education are an integral part of the learning process, and will be included in the evaluation performance. A nation-wide infrastructure for physical education, sports and games will be built into the educational edifice".

The "National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education—A framework" brought out by the NCERT in 1988 has recommended that 10% of instructional time at primary and upper primary stages and 9% of the instructional time at the secondary stage of school education should be devoted to health and physical education including sports and games.

The State Governments will implement this curriculum while implementing the national Policy on Education-1986.

The University Grants Commission has formulated a course at the under-graduate level entitled "Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education & Sports" having sports as one component of the course. The course was to be introduced in not more than one college of general education (arts, science, commerce and multi-disciplinary colleges) in each district. The University Grants Commission has reported that the Commission had received two incomplete proposals from colleges in Orissa viz. Gunpur College and Ganjam College (affiliated to Berhampur University). The colleges were requested twice to send the proposals after completing all formalities required but the same are still awaited.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal with the Government.

Central Assistance to Orissa for Minor forest Produce Plantation Programme

2638. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing special Central Assistance to Orissa for Minor Forest Produce Plantation Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of such assistance rendered during the last two years and achievements made thereunder in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the National Wastelands Development Board provides financial assistance to the State Governments, including Orissa, for raising plantations of Minor Forest Produce, including medicinal plants.

(b) Central assistance provided to Orissa

State and the area reported to be covered under Minor Forest Produce Plantations

during the last two years in Orissa State is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Central assistance provided (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Area covered (in hectares)</i>
1	2	3
1989-90	54.18	1148
1990-91	60.00	1996

Area Development Project in Orissa

2639. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are assisting the Government of Orissa in implementing the second phase of Area Development Project with aid given by the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details of the districts in Orissa where the project is being implemented; and

(c) the details of achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Phase-II Project is being implemented in the following five districts;—

1. Dhenkanal.
2. Keonjhar.
3. Mayurbhanj.
4. Sambalpur.
5. Sundergarh.

(c) The Project was initiated during 1989 with the overall objective of providing an integrated and comprehensive approach to the Development of primary health and family welfare services and thereby strengthen and improve health and family welfare status particularly of the rural & tribal population.

To achieve this objective, various activities have been undertaken for construction and strengthening of sub-centres and PHCs, training of Medical and Para-Medical staff etc. It is expected that the objectives of the Project would be achieved by the end of the project period i.e. March, 1995.

[*Translation*]

Seats in Medical Colleges

2640. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats for degree courses and post-graduate degree courses in various Medical Colleges, State-wise;

(b) the number of seats reserved for the students belonging to SC/ST categories;

(c) the number of reserved seats remained unfilled during 1989, 1990 and 1991 till date; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up these seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from all the States/UTs and certain other medical institutions and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Students Appeared in All India Medical Entrance Examination

2641. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared in the All India Medical Entrance Examination held this year and out of them how many were selected, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria adopted to allot them for admission in the Medical Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) For MBBS/BDS Courses, 94,498 candidates appeared in the All India Entrance Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E) this year, out of which 1600 were selected. For various PG courses, 18,311 candidates for MD/MS/Diploma Courses and 540 for MDS courses appeared in the All India Entrance Examination conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, this year out of which 1495 candidates for MD/MS/Diploma Courses and 41 candidates for MDS courses have been selected. The examination is not conducted on State-basis, nor any allotments are made on State-wise basis.

(b) The allotments are made strictly on the basis of merit-cum-preference as per available vacancies.

Pollution by Fact

2642. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Cochin Division near Ernakulam, discharges effluents into River Chithirapuzha, resulting in damage to cash crops and also rendering agricultural land uncultivable;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to compensate the losses suffered by the farmers; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Paddy cultivation near FACT Cochin division has been affected by the effluent discharged from the factory.

(b) In pursuance of the instructions given by the Kerala Pollution Control Board, the company has installed necessary pollution control devices. However, the equipment does not meet the prescribed standards at all times. The industry has been given time upto December 31, 1991, to improve the performance of the effluent treatment plant and meet the prescribed standards.

(c) and (d). No specific demand for any compensation has been received by the Government.

Procurement of Sophisticated Medical Equipments

2643. SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the need to procure sophisticated medical equipments by various Government hospitals in country, for rendering better treatment facilities to patients, both outdoor and indoor;

(b) whether the lack of technical know-how amongst the operators of the existing medical equipments in some of the hospitals has rendered these equipments inoperative;

(c) whether any strategy has been chalked out for ensuring proper medical care to patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No such country-wide identification has been made by the Union Government. Health, being a State subject, it is for the respective State Governments to identify the needs of their hospitals.

(b) Care is always taken to train the operative staff on the same equipment whenever a sophisticated equipment is installed in a Union Government Hospital.

(c) and (d). Every efforts is made to maintain the services in the Union Government Hospitals in the best possible manner within the resources for the patients. The working conditions of the hospital is regularly monitored and concerned efforts are made to improve them.

Grants to Colleges of U.P. by Union Government and UGC

2644. SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance given during the last two years by the Union Government and University Grants Commission under different heads to degree and post-graduate colleges located in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding certain privately managed colleges on account of misuse of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Commission provided grants amounting to Rs. 372.42 lakhs in 1988-89 and Rs. 671.40 lakhs in 1989-90 to various eligible colleges in Uttar Pradesh for the following Plan Schemes:

- (i) Adult, Continuing, and Extension Education;
- (ii) Restructuring of courses;
- (iii) General Infrastructural Development of Colleges; College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP); College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP);
- (iv) Research Projects/Promotion of Research;
- (v) Facilities for SC/ST and minority and physically handicapped students.

- (vi) Strengthening facilities in physical education and sports.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by UGC, it received complaints against 16 colleges as per the statement attached. The complaints generally related to utilising UGC grants for purposes other than those for which they were sanctioned by the Commission and alleged mismanagement. In the case of two Colleges, namely,

D.S. College, Aligarh and Shri Varshneya College, Aligarh, the Commission conducted inquiry through a Committee and on the basis of the report of the Committee decided to withhold further grants to these colleges. In respect of remaining colleges, as per the usual procedure, Vice-Chancellors of the universities to which these colleges are affiliated have been requested to enquire into the matter and give their comments before further action is taken by the Commission.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the College	Name of the University to which the College is affiliated
1	2	3
1.	D.S. College, Aligarh	Agra University
2.	S.V. College, Aligarh	Agra University
3.	Dau Dayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firozabad	Agra University
4.	Sahu Ram Swarup Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bareilly	Rohilkhand University
5.	Gulab Singh Hindu (P.G.) College, Bijnore	Rohilkhand University
6.	R.H. Govt. (P.G.) College, Kashipur	Kumaun University, Nainital
7.	Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Hardoi	Kanpur University
8.	D.A.V. College, Bulandshahar	Meerut University
9.	G.S. Degree College, Sultanpur	Avadh University
10.	G.B. Pant Degree College, Partapgunj, Jaunpur	Purvanchal University
11.	Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur	Purvanchal University

Sl.No.	Name of the College	Name of the University to which the College is affiliated
1	2	3
12.	S.B. Degree College, Badalpur	Purvanchal University
13.	Ratansen Degree College, Sidharthanagar	Gorakhpur University
14.	J.L.N.S.P.G. College, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur University
15.	Swami Deyanand Degree College, Mathlar Deoria	Gorkhpur University
16.	Mahavidyalaya, Dube Chapra, Ballia	Purvanchal University

Road Encroachments in Delhi

2645. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of her Ministry has been drawn to the news item captioned "Police Traders nexus on road encroachments in capital" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the development projects held up for want of clearing encroachments in Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the encroachments in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement as per report of MCD is attached.

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

STATEMENT**List of the Road Widening Projects**

1. Widening and improvement of the bus routes in Subhash Nagar.
2. Widening and improvement of roads in Karampura.
3. Improvement of intersection of N.G. Road with road No. 34.
4. Widening and improvement

of 60' road in Mansarovar Garden.

5. Widening and improvement to road linking N.G. Road with Ring road.
6. Widening and improvement to 80' road in Mansarovar Garden.
7. S-bend road at Malviya Nagar.
8. Suraj Kund Road.
9. The road widening of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg.
10. Widening and improvement of Nazafgarh Road from Raja Garden Chowk to Tilak Nagar crossing sub-Head construction of Service Road from Subhash Nagar Petrol Pump to Tilak Nagar Police Station.
11. Widening and improvement of Kama Koti Marg from Tamil Sangam Marg to outer Ring Road.

Sub Head: Improvement of Intersection with Outer Ring Road.

[Translation]

Ganga Action Plan

2646. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

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

(a) since when the Ganga Action Plan

to make the Ganga water pollution free has been launched.

(b) the amount spent on this plan up to June, 1989 and the names of the places where this amount has been spent;

(c) the details of the works of this plan on which this money has been spent including the administrative and other expenditures;

(d) the results achieved from this plan; and

(e) the details about the original action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIKAMAL NATH): (a) The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched in 1985.

(b) An amount of Rs. 129.64 crores was spent on GAP schemes till June, 1989. The list of towns where pollution abatement schemes have been undertaken is given in the attached statement I.

(c) Scheme-wise expenditure under GAP upto June, 1989 including administrative expenditure is given in the attached statement-II.

(d) Out of 261 schemes for water pollution abatement sanctioned under the GAP, 172 schemes had been completed till June, 1991 resulting in diversion of about 368 million litres per day (mld) of mostly municipal waste water out of 873 mld targeted for diversion on completion of all the schemes.

(e) The details of the original Action Plan are given in the attached Statement-III.

List of Towns where Gap Schemes have been taken up

1.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Hardwar/Rishikesh
		2.	Fatehgarh/Farrukhabad
		3.	Kanpur
		4.	Allahabad
		5.	Mirzapur
		6.	Varanasi
2.	Bihar	7.	Chhapra
		8.	Patna
		9.	Munger
		10.	Bhagalpur
3.	West Bengal	11.	Howrah
		12.	Bally

- | | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 13. | Hughly Chinsura |
| 14. | Chandan Nagar |
| 15. | Serampore |
| 16. | Bhatpapara |
| 17. | Titagarh |
| 18. | Panihati |
| 19. | Naihati |
| 20. | Barrackpore |
| 21. | Baranagar |
| 22. | Kamarhati |
| 23. | Calcutta M.C. |
| 24. | Behrampur |
| 25. | Nabadwip |
-

STATEMENT-II*Details of scheme-wise expenditure under Ganga Action Plan upto June 1989**(Rupees in crores)*

Sl.No.	Category of Scheme	Amount of Expenditure				Total
		Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal		
1	2	3	4	5		6
A						
1.	Interception & Diversion of Sewage	19.64	11.87	29.87		61.38
2.	Sewage Treatment Plants	19.77	1.95	6.96		28.68
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	5.76	3.94	5.92		15.62
4.	Electric Crematorium	0.85	2.48	6.74		10.07
5.	River Front Facilities	4.05	0.16	3.44		7.65
6.	Other Schemes	4.74	1.41	0.09		6.24
Total—A		54.81	21.81	53.02		129.64

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Category of Scheme	Amount of Expendiure				Total
		Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	West Bengal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	

B

1. Administrative and Other expenditure upto March 1989

5.18

Total

134.82

STATEMENT-III

Details of Original Sanctioned Schemes under the Ganga Action Plan

(in Rupees crores)

Sl.No.	Category of Schemes	No. of schemes statewise				Amount sanctioned statewise			
		UP	BH	WB	Total	UP	BH	WB	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Interception & diversion of sewage	40	17	31	88	29.62	15.11	51.31	96.04
2.	Sewage Treatment Plants	13	7	15	35	60.60	8.71	37.95	107.26
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	14	7	22	43	9.99	4.61	6.22	20.82
4.	Electric Crematoria	3	8	17	28	1.03	2.97	6.53	10.53
5.	River Front Facilities	7	3	24	34	5.48	0.85	6.85	13.18
6.	Others	29	3	1	33	9.47	1.06	0.31	10.84
Total		106	45	110	261	116.19	33.31	109.17	258.67

[English]

Transfer of Inter-Basin Water for Urban Water Supply

2647. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken measures to transfer inter-basin water for urban water supply during years 1990-2000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Studies are being carried out by the National Water Development Agency on the national perspectives for water resources development. The studies include for water resources development. The studies include determination of basin/sub-basin wise water surplus/deficits and proposals of inter-basin transfer after taking into account the water requirement for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses within the basin.

Release of Water to Delhi By Haryana

2648. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has recently requested Haryana Government to release more water to Delhi;

(b) whether the State Government has agreed to release more water to Delhi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The river level at Wazirabad Barrage is maintained at 674 feet. Whenever, this level tends to fall an indent is placed on Bhakra Beas Management Board/Haryana Irrigation Department for release of extra water. As the water level started falling in the first week of July, 1991, the Irrigation Department of Haryana was requested for release of extra water which they had released.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

Review of Tribal Sub-Plan

2649. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sub-Plan for tribals in the Seventh Five Year Plan has since been reviewed;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard programme-wise and policy-wise;

(c) the policy adopted for allocation and administration during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the changes proposed to be made during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy was continued in the VII Plan. Appreciable

achievements were made Programmes for providing economic assistance to raise income levels of tribals to take them above the poverty line were continued during the 7th Plan. 52.89 lakh tribal families were economically assisted against the target of 41.56 lakhs.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan the policy adopted was for:—

- (i) Integrated Area Development.
- (ii) elimination and exploitation in all forms by legislative measures.
- (iii) speeding up the process of Socio-Economic Development by income generating schemes and other means.
- (iv) improving organisational capability of tribals by suitable structural net work.

(d) No decision on changes has been taken.

National Book Trust of India

2650. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust of India was set up with the objective of generating interest for books among the people;

(b) if so, whether the said trust has been able to achieve this objective; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by it to generate interest for books among the people?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The main objects of the

National Book Trust, as stated in its Memorandum of Association, are as follows:

- (a) to produce and to encourage the production of good literature, and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the public;
- (b) in furtherance of the above objectives to publish more particularly books of the following types in English, Hindi and other Languages recognised in the Constitution of India;
 - (i) The classical literature of India;
 - (ii) Outstanding works of Indian authors in Indian Languages and their translation from one Indian language to another;
 - (iii) Translation of outstanding books from foreign languages;
 - (iv) Outstanding books of modern knowledge for popular diffusion;
- (c) to bring out book lists, arrange exhibitions and seminars and take all necessary steps to make the people book-minded.

The trust has taken the following steps to generate interest in books:

- (i) Publication of works of fiction and non-fiction of good quality for a general reader, on a variety of subjects, in English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and

Urdu and making these available at prices well within the means of the book reading public;

- (ii) encouraging the publication of reasonably priced books for higher education by providing financial assistance to authors and publishers of textbooks and reference book for the diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate levels;
- (iii) providing assistance for the publication of books for children and for neo-literates;
- (iv) promoting books and the book reading habit all over the country through book fairs, festivals and exhibitions, including the New Delhi World Book Fair, and through seminars, symposia and workshops;
- (v) providing financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for holding book exhibitions/affairs;
- (vi) sponsoring celebration of National Book Week on an all India scale, involving educational institutions, libraries, authors, booksellers, publishers, etc;
- (vii) implementing a scheme for setting up Readers' Club in schools with a view to mobilising teachers and motivating students to read and discuss books;
- (viii) promoting Indian books abroad by organising India's

participation in international book fairs held in different parts of the world.

[English]

Voluntary Disclosure Scheme Regarding Violation of Environment Laws

2651. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a voluntary disclosure scheme whereby industries can disclose their violations of environment laws or safeguards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concessions/ incentives proposed to be given under the scheme?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under preparation.

Deforestation in Maharashtra

262. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered by natural forests in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware of large scale deforestation in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check mass destruction of forests in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The present forest area in Maharashtra State is 63,842 Sq. Kms.

(b) No case of large scale deforestation has been reported from the State. However, cases of illicit felling of trees as and when detected, have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

(c) In order to check illicit cutting of trees, the State Government have taken the following steps;

- (i) Field staff and the supervisory staff organise intensive patrolling and checking of forest areas.
- (ii) Presently, there are 'vigilance cells' in 8 circles and Mobile Squads in each Forest Division, especially to control illicit fellings.
- (iii) Constitution of Forest Protection Force in each Division has been sanctioned by Maharashtra Government.
- (iv) In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation for development of infrastructure for protection of forests against biotic interference.

Literacy Rate

2653. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) the literacy rate in the country as per 1981 and 1991 Census, State-wise, males and females separately;

(b) what was the rate of literacy expected to be achieved by the end of the seventh Plan period and how it compares with the actual rate of literacy achieved; and

(c) the target fixed for the year 1991-92 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the literacy rate in the country, state-wise and for males and females separately, according to 1981 and 1991 Census is attached.

(b) The literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. Whereas no target for achieving any particular literacy rate for the country as a whole was fixed to be achieved by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, the literacy rate in the country for population aged 7 years and above has increased from 43.56% in 1981 to 52.11% in 1991, registering an increase of 8.55% during the last decade.

(c) Besides continuance of the existing programmes relating to universalisation of elementary education and non-formal education, it is proposed to cover about 25-30 districts under the Total Literacy Campaigns during 1991-92 through the National Literacy Mission, in addition to such campaigns having already been undertaken in the entire States of Goa and Kerala, U. T. of Pondicherry, 100 talukas in Gujarat and 42 districts in various states during 1990-91.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	India/States Union Territory	Literacy Rate							
		1981				1991			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
	INDIA	43.66	56.37	29.75		52.11	63.86	39.42	
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.66	46.83	24.16		45.11	56.24	33.71	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.54	34.11	14.01		41.22	51.10	29.37	
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA		53.42	62.34	43.70	
4.	Bihar	32.03	46.58	16.51		38.54	52.63	23.10	
5.	Goa	65.71	76.07	55.17		76.96	85.48	68.20	
6.	Gujarat	52.21	65.14	38.46		60.91	72.54	48.50	
7.	Haryana	43.85	58.49	26.89		55.33	67.85	40.94	

Sl.No.	India/States Union Territory	Literacy Rate							
		1991				1991			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	32.68	44.18	19.55	NA	NA	NA		
10.	Karnataka	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34		
11.	Kerala	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39		
13.	Maharashtra	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51		
14.	Manipur	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64		
15.	Meghalaya	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78		
16.	Mizoram	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09		
17.	Nagaland	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72		

Sl.No.	India/States Union Territory	Literacy Rate							
		1981				1991			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
18.	Orissa	40.98	58.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40		
19.	Punjab	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72		
20.	Rajasthan	30.09	44.7	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84		
21.	Sikkim	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23		
22.	Tamil Nadu	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29		
23.	Tripura	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02		
25.	West Bengal	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15		
	Union Territories								
1.	A & N Islands	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22		

Sl.No.	India/States Union Territory	Literacy Rate							
		1981				1991			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2.	Chandigarh	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10		
4.	Daman & Diu	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38		
5.	Delhi	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01		
6.	Lakshadweep	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88		
7.	Pondicherry	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79		

*The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir
N.A. Stands for 'not available'.

Pay Scales of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

2654. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States teachers are getting pay scales which are much higher than those paid to the teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). In some States, teachers are getting pay scales higher than those paid to teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Union Territories. Teachers being employees of State Governments it is for the State Governments to lay down pay scales depending upon their financial resources etc.

Regional Cancer Centres

2655. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional cancer centres in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish one such centre at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There are 10 Regional Cancer Centres in the Country.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to

establish any more regional cancer centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Affiliation of Schools to CBSE

2656. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received against the orders of the Central Board of Secondary Education regarding affiliation of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Representations were received from the Independent Schools Association, Chandigarh and Delhi Secondary Recognised Schools Association against the decisions taken by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in the matter of affiliation of private schools. The grievances arose mainly because of the application of the Affiliation Bye-Laws framed by the CBSE specifying the land and salary requirements which a school seeking affiliation to the Board, is required to fulfil.

(c) As per information received from the CBSE, some schools mentioned in the representations have already made up the deficiencies. The CBSE has also liberalised the norms. Under the liberalised norms, schools will be considered for grant of ad-hoc affiliation for a period of one year provided they satisfy the other conditions, including the salary requirement, prescribed in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board and they are either recognised by the concerned Education Department or have their applications for affiliation forwarded to the Board by the Education Department.

Implementation of Apartment Ownership Act, 1986

2657. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has decided to implement the Apartment Ownership Act, 1986;

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

(c) whether the Act shall be applicable to flats falling under all schemes and categories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 is being implemented by DDA in phases. In the first phase, applications have been invited from the allottees of 50 colonies for 15345 SFS flats.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Act shall be applicable to all the flats constructed by DDA falling under all schemes and categories.

Enrolment of Children in Schools at Chandigarh

2658. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children upto the age of 12 years enrolled in schools at Chandigarh;

(b) the drop-out ratio upto 6th Class in the Union Territory; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure 100 per cent enrolment of children between four to six years of age there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The gross enrolment ratio in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1989-90 was as follows:

At class I-V which enrolls age group 6-11 years 60.78%

At class VI-VIII which enrolls age group 11-14 years 55.31%. The age specific/class specific data is not collected.

(b) According to statistics available, the dropout ratio in 1986-87, was 5.32% for classes I-V and 14.63% for classes I-VIII.

(c) The minimum age for admission to class I of primary stage in Union Territory of Chandigarh is five + years. Some of the main steps taken to encourage parents to send their children to schools include:

- (i) delivery of preschool education through the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services;
- (ii) the provision of free part-time non-formal education to school dropouts, girls who cannot attend whole day school, working children and children from habitations without schools;
- (iii) provision of incentives to socio-economically backward children—free uniform, free text books, mid-day meals etc.

Inclusion of Christians in Scheduled Caste List

2659. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memoranda from converted Christians to include them in the Scheduled Caste list;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring forward a constitutional amendment to include the draft Christian communities in the scheduled Caste list; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

2660. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aim of Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning in the country;

(b) the number of such Kendras in Kerala;

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to assess the work of Nehru Yuvak Kendras; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) As per attached Statement-I

(b) There are 10 Nehru Yuva Kendras in Kerala.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

The Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning in the country aim at providing the rural and non-student youth with an opportunity to take part in the process of national development, as also to develop their personality and skills. Popularisation of the accepted national objectives like self-reliance, pride in belonging to the country, socialism, secularism, democracy, national integration and development of the scientific temper amongst and through the youth is yet another important objective of the Scheme, emphasis being on character building, physical fitness and promotion of cultural activities.

STATEMENT-II

There is an inbuilt system of assessment of the activities conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan which is done by the four Information Development & Resource Agencies (IDARAs) viz:

1. Literacy House, LUCKNOW.
2. R.K. Mission, NARENDRAPUR.
3. Gandhigram Rural Institute, GANDHIGRAM.
4. Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, NAGPUR.

These IDARAs are fully funded by the Govt. of India.

Apart from this, internal audits of all the 398 Kendras in the country have been conducted and follow-up action taken.

In the month of May, 1990, the Planning Commission was requested to undertake a

quick evaluation of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi has since submitted its Report on March, 14, 1991. The Evaluation has brought out that the scheme has generated awareness amongst village youth about their environment, national values and issues, development programmes and activities. The Report speaks highly of the catalytic role of youth clubs which have been instrumental in creation of assets and spreading general awareness among the people.

[*Translation*]

Family Welfare Centres in Tribal Areas

2661. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new family welfare centres opened in the country, especially in tribal areas during the year 1990-91, State-wise;

(b) whether these centres are adequate to meet the demand;

(c) if not, the steps taken to increase their number;

(d) whether a number of new institutes

which promote small family norms have been set up during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Family Welfare Centres are not being opened in the country including Tribal areas from VII Plan onwards and Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, are being opened for propagating small family norm besides Maternal and Child Health Care and Medical Services.

(d) and (e). According to available information 18872 Sub-Centres and 2878 Primary Health Centres were functioning in tribal areas as on 31/12/1990 and 130533/ Sub-Centres and 20540 Primary Health Centres against the requirement of 138665 Sub-Centres and 23780 Primary Health Centres in the country as on 31/12/1990. Statement showing State-wise number of Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centres required and in position as on 31/12/1990 in tribal areas and in the country as on 31/12/1990 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Due to constraint of funds it was decided not to provide central funding to set up any new sub-centres in 1990-91.

STATEMENT-I

In Tribal Area as on 31/12/1990

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PHCS		Sub-centres	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137	116	915	654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	24	24	190	155
3.	Assam	121	74	804	445
4.	Bihar	489	28	3522	1824
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	294	163	1930	1632
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	15	64	96
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PHCS		Sub-centres	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	266	307	1855	1850
11.	Kerala	55	56	369	131
12.	Madhya Pradesh	752	633	5019	4935
13.	Maharashtra	265	265	1662	1603
14.	Manipur	35	35	221	221
15.	Meghalaya*	67	45	447	235
16.	Mizoram*	55	55	220	220
17.	Nagaland	40	65	267	213
18.	Orissa	354	349	2300	1585
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	135	125	1019	931

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PHCS		Sub-centres	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	2	3	10	18
22.	Tamil Nadu	12	13	70	111
23.	Tripura	33	32	222	233
24.	Uttar Pradesh	219	189	1381	1376
25.	West Bengal	107	91	712	117
26.	A & N Islands	4	2	30	25
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli *	5	5	34	34
29.	Daman & Diu	2	1	17	14
30.	Delhi	6	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep*	2	7	14	14

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PHCS		Sub-centres	
		Required	In Position	Required	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
Total		3485	2978	23294	18872

*Predominantly Tribal States/UTs having no separate TSP PHCs Primary Health Centres.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Number of PHCs and Sub-centres Required and in position as on 31/12/1990

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Required on PHCs 31/12/90	In Position	Sub-Centres Required as on 31/12/90	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1735	1283	10129	7894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	28	190	155
3.	Assam	438	442	5132	5110
4.	Bihar	2391	2001	14799	14799
5.	Goa	20	20	145	145
6.	Gujarat	1000	706	6656	6433
7.	Haryana	394	366	2367	2299
8.	Himachal Pradesh	239	201	1512	1502
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	348	267	1976	1460

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Required on PHCs 31/12/90	In Position	Sub-Centres Required as on 31/12/90	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	1164	1133	7025	7793
11.	Kerala	1011	886	5094	5094
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1471	1181	12000	11910
13.	Maharashtra	1850	1647	10810	9364
14.	Manipur	72	68	420	420
15.	Meghalaya	40	71	447	315
16.	Mizoram	37	35	220	220
17.	Nagaland	36	33	257	201
18.	Orissa	1034	924	5927	5426
19.	Punjab	2061	2036	2853	2853
20.	Rajasthan	1275	1048	8000	8000

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Required on PHCs 31/12/90	In Position	Sub-Centres Required as on 31/12/90	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	20	22	32	37
22.	Tamil Nadu	1546	1386	8860	8681
23.	Tripura	54	49	530	494
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3753	3103	22212	21653
25.	West Bengal	1685	1544	10700	7873
26.	A & N Islands	12	16	73	97
27.	Chandigarh	—	Nil	2	2
28.	D & N Haveli	6	5	34	34
29.	Daman & Diu	8	4	14	30
30.	Delhi	7	8	42	42
31.	Lakshadweep	20	7	2	3

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Required on PHCs 31/12/90	In Position	Sub-Centres Required as on 31/12/90	In Position
1	2 .	3	4	5	6
32.	Pondicherry	23	22	3	3
Total :		23780	20540	138665	130533

Sonography for Foetus Test

2662. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'sonography' which had been devised for foetus test is being used for foeticide; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Ultra-Sonography is one of the several methods for pre-natal diagnosis and can be used for determination of the sex of foetus. Government are aware, however, that different pre-natal diagnostic techniques, including ultra-sonography, are being misused for determination of the sex of the foetus leading to female foeticide in different parts of the country.

(b) It is proposed to enact a comprehensive Central legislation to regulate the pre-natal diagnostic techniques and ban use thereof for determination of the sex of the foetus.

[English]

Education Among Handicapped and Disabled Persons

2663. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government

propose to take steps to promote education among the handicapped and disabled persons;

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be extended to the handicapped for getting education in 1991-92 and the assistance actually extended in 1990-91, State-wise;

(c) the directions issued to the State Governments in this regard and the results achieved; and

(d) the steps taken by different State Governments for implementing these directions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government of India is implementing the following programmes for the education of the disabled children:—

- (i) Integrated Education for the Disabled Children with the objective of providing educational opportunities for the disabled children in common schools.
- (ii) Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for the disabled persons for running schools for the handicapped.
- (iii) Provision of scholarships through State Governments to disabled students from Class IX onwards for pursuing education upto Post-Graduation level and Vocational/Technical study.
- (iv) National Institutes for Mentally, Orthopaedically, Visually and Hearing Handicapped are running schools to provide education for the handicapped children in their respective areas.

(b) Assistance actually extended under the above schemes to the States/UTs/Autonomous bodies/Voluntary Organisations

during 1990-91 and that proposed during 1991-92 is as follows:—

<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
<i>Scheme</i>	1990-91 (Actuals)	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3
(1) Integrated Education for the Disabled Children	343.00	400.00
(2) Scheme of assistance to organisations for the disabled persons	540.00	475.00
(3) Scheme of scholarship to disabled	459.00	525.00
(4) National Institutes for Mentally, Orthopaedically, Visually and Hearing Handicapped	898.00	1,053.00

(c) and (d). The Schemes containing details of implementation are circulated to the States/UTs. The progress of implementation is periodically reviewed. About 28,000 disabled children are presently covered under the Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children. On an average, 50,000 disabled children are given scholarships annually.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

2664. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make primary education free and compulsory; and

(b) what help is rendered to States like Kerala where primary education is already free?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In pursuance of the Constitutional directive to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years, all State Governments have made education free upto upper primary level in all schools run by them. 14 States and 4 Union Territories have also enacted legislation to make primary education compulsory.

(b) The release of grants to all States including Kerala depends upon the projects and proposals submitted by the State Governments.

Financial Help to Kerala for Literacy

2665. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial help the Union Government propose to give to Kerala, to have the follow up programme, after it has achieved 100 per cent literacy;

(b) the financial aid the Union Government propose to give to Kerala for mid day meals programme to students studying in the Primary and Upper Primary schools; and

(c) the financial aid the Union Government propose to give to Kerala to implement the scheme of free education upto 10+2 level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Total Literacy Campaign in the State of Kerala was implemented by the Kerala Saksharatha Samithi, Thiruvananthapuram, a registered society set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Kerala. The campaign culminated in the function organised on April 18, 1991.

Prior to this, the KSS submitted a proposal for 'Post Literacy and Continuing Education' in Kerala.

Meanwhile, on an enquiry made by the Ministry, the Government of Kerala has informed that the State Government itself had received a proposal from the KSS to re-structure the organisation at different levels. While considering the proposal in all its aspects, the State Government decided that since the State of Kerala had been declared fully literate on completion of the total Literacy Campaign, it was no longer necessary to continue the present programme implemented through the Kerala Saksharatha Samithi. However, the second phase of the literacy programme for continuing education for the neo-literates and for special programmes for the tribals, fishermen and the Tamil-speaking illiterates in the State will be implemented. The State Government has reported that the project proposal for these

programmes was under preparation and the project would be launched soon.

(b) *The mid-day meal programme is a State sector programme and there is no proposal to provide central assistance for the same.*

(c) There is no proposal to provide central assistance to the State of Kerala for making education free upto 10+2 level.

[*Translation*]

Private Tuition by Teachers

2666. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the time by which the provision would be made to impose administrative sanctions against the teachers doing tuitions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Private paid tuition by Central Government teachers is already prohibited under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules. As for prohibition of tuitions by teachers in State Governments, State Governments were advised in 1989 to take appropriate steps to curb the practice of private tuitions by their teachers. Education Acts of

some States/UT Administrations also ban private tuitions.

[*English*]

Central Aid for Social Forestry Programme

2667. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the Social Forestry Programme during 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been given meagre amount for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State-wise allocations for afforestation/tree planting activities, including Social Forestry, during the year 1991-92 are given in attached statement.

(b) and (c). The total allocation for afforestation/tree planting activities in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1991-92 is Rs. 60.73 crores, as against the allocation of Rs. 43.63 crores during 1990-91.

STATEMENT*Statewise Allocation of Funds for 1991-92 for Afforestation/Tree planting Activities*

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.'s</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1924.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	624.64	
3	Assam	2127.65*	
4.	Bihar	4245.00	
5.	Goa	104.65	
6.	Gujarat	5819.69	
7.	Haryana	3937.75	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2754.98	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1997.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Allocation			
Sl.No.	State/U.T.'s	3	
1	2		
10.	Karnataka	5577.51	
11.	Kerala	1991.50	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6073.84	
13.	Maharashtra	5177.87	
14.	Manipur	491.12	
15.	Meghalaya	143.83	
16.	Mizoram	290.00	
17.	Nagaland	433.78*	
18.	Orissa	3669.36	
19.	Punjab	944.12	
20.	Rajasthan	7703.66	

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	State/U.T.'s	Allocation
1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	494.73
22.	Tamil Nadu	1773.69
23.	Tripura	1326.30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9742.99
25.	West Bengal	2740.31
26.	A & N Island	120.00
27.	Chandigarh	15.52*
28.	D & N Haveli	93.54
29.	Daman & Diu	12.95*
30.	Delhi	137.95*
31.	Lakshadweep	8.50

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Allocation		
Sl.No.	State/U.T.'s	3
1	2	88.57
32.	Pondicherry	72586.98
• Tentative		

[Translation]

Hospitals Under Construction in Delhi

2668. SHRI RAM PRAKASH
CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the hospitals under
construction in Delhi and when their con-
struction work had started;

(b) whether any time bound scheme
has been formulated to start these hospitals;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) Three 100 bedded
hospitals are under construction under Delhi
Administration. Names of these hospitals
and the year of commencement of construc-
tion work are mentioned here-under:

	<i>Name of the Hospital</i>	<i>Year of Commencement of construction work</i>
(i)	Rao Tula Ram Memoria Hospital Jaffarpur.	1985
(ii)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Kichiripur.	1988
(iii)	100 bedded hospital at Jahangirpuri	1989

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration have
reported that the need to complete these
hospitals in a time bound manner is high-
lighted in regular meetings with P.W.D. The
detailsof the progress made in construction

work and expected time by which the OPD
services in these hospitals are likely to
commence, have been given in the enclosed
statement.

STATEMENT

(i) 100 bedded Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital at Jaffarpur.

The project of construction of the hospital is likely to be completed and handed over to the Administration by the end of current financial year. OPD services have already been started.

(ii) 100 bedded Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital at Kichripur.

Construction work of Indoor OPD block has been started. The construction of OPD block is 40% complete.

(iii) 100 bedded hospital at Jahangirpuri Delhi.

Construction work of OPD Block has already been started. The construction work of the Indoor Block is in an advanced stage. Project is likely to be completed by the end of 1992-93.

New Registration Scheme in D.D.A.

2669. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY:**
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. propose to announce a scheme for those who could not get themselves registered in the last Registration scheme for allotment of DDA flats;

(b) when the last registration scheme of DDA was announced; and

(c) when the new Registration Scheme will be announced by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the year 1989.

(c) Considering the heavy backlog under the on-going schemes it is not proposed to undertake fresh registration in the near future.

Proposal to Open Specialised Hospital in Ambala

2670. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Ambala and neighbouring rural areas in Haryana have to rush to the AIIMS in Delhi for want of a specialised hospital and the delay in reaching the hospital in Delhi, often results in death of the patient;

(b) whether the Government propose to open a specialised hospital like AIIMS in Ambala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There is no specific information in the matter. However, as per information provided by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the number of patients from Haryana State who were admitted in the wards of A.I.I.M.S. during the last three years are as follows:—

1988-89 3653

1989-90 3643

1990-91 2083

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Specialised treatment facilities are available in Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, which is also catering to the need of the patients from the neighbouring States, including Haryana. Further, it is for the State Government to provide necessary specialised treatment facilities as Health is a State subject.

Aids Patients

2671. **SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of AIDS infected patients who died in the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per information available 48 full blown AIDS infected persons have died in the country during the last three years. State-wise/year-wise break-up of these 48 deaths is given below:—

Upto 30.6.91 (Prov)

Sl.No.	State	1989	1990	1991	Total	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	1	1
2.	Delhi	1	1	8	10	8
3.	Kerala	1	1	—	2	2
4.	Maharashtra	8	5	4	47	15
5.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	2	2
6.	Madras	6	2	—	8	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	1	1
8.	Goa	1	1	—	2	2
9.	Gujarat	1	—	—	1	1
10.	Manipur	—	3	1	4	4
11.	Assam	—	1	—	1	1

Upto 30.6.91 (Prov)

Sl.No.	State	1989	1990	1991	Total	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	5	6
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	1	1
13.	Rajasthan	—	1	—	1	1
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	—	1	1
Total =		23	16	13	52	48

Jhuggi Jhonparis in DIZ Area, New Delhi

2672. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Jhuggi jhonparis has constantly been increasing in the DIZ area of New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check it and remove the garbage around the jhuggi jhonparis in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, there has been some increase.

(b) The land-owning agencies having jurisdiction over the area have been instructed to keep a closer watch in order to protect the land from further encroachment. Special staff has been deployed by N.D.M.C. in the area for removal of the garbage in and around the jhuggi jhonpari clusters.

Deforestation in Uttar Pradesh

2673. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale deforestation in Lalkuan area in district Nainital, Uttar Pradesh by the Century Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from Uttar Pradesh Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

National Monument of Late Rajiv Gandhi

2674. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise a national monument in memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur where he was assassinated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India has no proposal for construction of a national monument at Sriperumbudur where the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was assassinated. However, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to build a Memorial at the site for which they have already acquired the land.

Recommendations of Review Committee

2675. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government intends to implement some or any of the recommendations of Review Committee on Kendriya Vidyalayas which submitted its Report about three years back; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The recommendations

of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee were examined by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Government. The Board of Governors having noted the recommendations of the Review Committee and the observations of the Empowered Committee, constituted a sub-committee to suggest ways and means of the implementation of the Review Committee recommendations, keeping in view the suggestions of the Government.

Sactioned Strength of Students for A Class in Kendriya Vidyalaya

2676. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI SUDHIR RAY:

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

(a) whether any maximum limit to admit students in a section of a class of Kendriya Vidyalaya has been fixed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether section-strength has gone upto 50 to 80 students in Kendriya Vidyalayas of metropolitan cities in general and those of Delhi in particular; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not opening additional sections or for not introducing second shift in such Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The maximum prescribed number of students in a section of a class of a Kendriya Vidyalaya is 35, except for the North-Eastern Region where the maximum prescribed number is 40.

(b) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that the section strength in some of the KVs in Metropolitan Cities including Delhi has gone up to 50 or more.

(c) This is due to non-availability of infrastructural facilities and of personnel and the increasing demand for admissions.

Malnutrition Amongst Pregnant Women

2677. SHRI SOBHANADREESWA RAO ADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of pregnant women who give birth to children with physical deficiencies due to their mal-nutrition;

(b) the details of the schemes of the Union Government to provide help to such pregnant women;

(c) whether any study has been made about the provisions of these services and if so, the details of such a study; and

(d) to what extent the benefits are reaching the targetted groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The exact percentage of pregnant mothers who give birth to Children with physical deficiencies due to their malnutrition is not known. However, studies conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad show that 35% of the babies born to women are of low birth weight (less than 2500 gms.) which is a manifestation of malnutrition among pregnant women.

(b) A Prophylaxis Scheme against nutritional anaemia among pregnant women has been launched in the country covering 30 million women every year. Under this Scheme, each pregnant women is provided with one tablet of Iron and Folic Acid containing 60 mgm. of elemental iron and 0.5 mc. of folio acid for 100 days.

The ICDS Scheme provides nutritional

assistance to 24 lakh mothers for improving their nutritional status. There is another programme of Nutritional Education and Training carried out through 67 field units to improve the nutritional condition of housewives and provide food processing facilities for domestic consumption. This also helps in further promotion of nutritious food fortification and enrichment of food supply.

(c) and (d). Evaluational Studies of the ICDS Scheme conducted by the Planning Commission, Nutrition Foundation of India and the Central Technical Committee of the AIIMS have indicated that incidence of severe malnutrition in the country is on the decline manifested in increased birth weight of the babies Vitamin 'A' deficiency and Anaemia among them is also on the decline.

Amount Spent on Welfare of Socially and Economically Weaker Sections

2678. SHRI SUBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Union Government towards the welfare of poor and needy persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and Economically weaker section and Minorities category-wise during 1989-90; and

(b) the number of persons benefited by such welfare schemes, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Welfare spent the following amounts on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, during 1989-90;

	<i>Amount Spent</i>
Scheduled Castes	Rs. 338.86 crores

Scheduled Tribes Rs. 28.22 crores

Besides, Rs. 2108.06 crores was spent through the special Component Mechanism for Scheduled Castes of the States and Rs. 205.50 crores was spent towards Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan of the States/UTs.

(b) 24,42,954 Scheduled Caste families and 10.25 lakh Scheduled Tribe families were benefitted during 1989-90.

Schools for Handicapped and Disabled Persons

2679. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools for handicapped and disabled persons opened so far State-wise; and

(b) the time by which such schools will be opened in each district of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) According to available information, there are 1037 Special Schools for handicapped and disabled set up by Government and the voluntary sector in the country. The State-wise information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Opening of more special schools by Government will be determined by the availability of resources.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of State/U. T.	No. of Special Schools for Handicapped & Disabled	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
3.	Assam	8	
4.	Bihar	34	
5.	Goa	9	
6.	Gujarat	98	
7.	Haryana	7	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	
10.	Karnataka	75	
11.	Kerala	96	

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Special Schools for Handicapped & Disabled		
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41		
13.	Maharashtra	229		
14.	Manipur	3		
15.	Meghalaya	—		
16.	Mizoram	1		
17.	Nagaland	1		
18.	Orissa	38		
19.	Punjab	20		
20.	Rajasthan	22		
21.	Sikkim	—		
22.	Tamil Nadu	131		

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Special Schools for Handicapped & Disabled</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
23.	Tripura	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	49
25.	West Bengal	65
	Union Territories	—
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36
29.	Delhi	—
30.	Diu & Daman	—
31.	Lakshadweep	3
32.	Pondicherry	
	Total	1,037

**Setting up of More Kendriya Vidyalayas
in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and
Gujarat**

2680. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR
KANODIA:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MA-
HAJAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

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

(a) whether Government of Gujarat,
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar
Pradesh have been requesting the Union
Government to set up some more Kendriya
Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the number of pending propos-
als till date from each of the above States for
opening more Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) the time by which the proposals
which are pending with the Union Govern-
ment are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) to (c). The opening of Kendriya
Vidyalayas depends on availability of pro-
posals which are complete in all respects
including provision for land and required
facilities by the sponsoring agencies, and on
the availability of resources and on adminis-
tratives considerations. The position in re-
spect of proposals of the Governments of
Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and
Uttar Pradesh is indicated in the Statement
attached.

STATEMENT

Detail of proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Details of facilities			
		Land (in acres) Reqd./Avail.	Temporary Accommodation Reqd./Avail.	Residential Accommodation Reqd./Avail. (% Staff Quarters)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Gujarat					
1.	Himat Nagar Distt. Sabarkanta	15	12	12	50% 6
Madhya Pradesh					
2.	Raipur	15	15	12	50% 50%
				(Barracks)	
3.	Balaghat	15	15	12	*Nil 50% 50%
4.	Dewas	15	15	12	50% 50%

Sl.No.	Name of the Station	Details of facilities				
		Land (in acres) Reqd./Avail.	Temporary Accommodation Reqd./Avail.	Residential Accommodation Reqd./Avail. (%Staff Quarters)		
1	2	3	4	5		
5.	Dhar	15 Nil	12 22	50% 3	rooms	
6.	Segar	15 15	12 Nil	50% Nil		
7.	Sidhi	15 15	12 19	50% Nil		
8.	Damoh	15 15	12 32	50% 50%		
9.	Satna	15 14	12 12 (rented)	50% Nil		
10.	Mandsaur	15 15	12 Nil	50% Nil		
	Rajasthan					
11.	Beawar, Distt. Ajmer	15 15	12 08	50% Nil		

Sl.No.	Name of the Station	Details of facilities			
		Land (in acres) Reqd./Avail.	Temporary Accommodation Reqd./Avail.	Residential Accommodation Reqd./Avail. (% Staff Quarters)	
1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Khandela	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
13.	Chittorgarh	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
14.	Dholpur	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
15.	Kota	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
16.	Dausa	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
17.	Tonk	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
18.	Dungarpur	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
19.	Sirohi	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
20.	Bundi	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	

Sl.No.	Name of the Station	Details of facilities			
		Land (in acres) Reqd./Avail.	Temporary Accommodation Reqd./Avail.	Residential Accommodation Reqd./Avail. (% Staff Quarters)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Uttar Pradesh					
21.	Sarai Chhabil, Distt. Bullandshahar	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
22.	Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad	15 Nil	12 Nil	50% Nil	
23.	Ballia	15 5.81	12 Barracks	50% 7+1	
24.	Deoria	15 16.5	12 16 rented accom- modation	50% 5	

*promised 10

Allocation for Adult Education to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

2681. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

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

(a) the amount allocated for adult education programme, Mahila Samakhyas and for Non-Formal Education to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise and programme-wise separately;

(b) the amount released by the Union Government to the above States during the above period;

(c) whether instances of misuse of the funds by any of the above States have come to notice;

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the action taken thereon;

(e) the number of persons benefited by the programmes State-wise; and

(f) the amount allocated under the above programmes for the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f). Allocation of funds for the implementation of Adult Education Programme, Mahila Samakhyas and Non-formal Education is purely need-based. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Union Government released a sum of Rs. 2223.15 lakhs to Gujarat, Rs. 2397.39 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 2475.96 lakhs to Rajasthan

and Rs. 4260.96 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh under various schemes of the Adult Education Programme. Mahila Samakhyas Programme began only in 1988-89 and among these States, Gujarat was given a sum of Rs. 110.64 lakhs during part of this plan period. Under Non-formal Education, the Union Government released a sum of Rs. 40.74 lakhs to Gujarat, Rs. 1757.16 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 752.50 lakhs to Rajasthan and Rs. 2463.71 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh. At times, there have been some complaints from individuals but on investigations, they have been found baseless. Adult Education Programme covered 20.77 lakhs learners in Gujarat, 41.24 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh, 21.91 lakhs in Rajasthan and 48.30 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh. Mahila Samakhyas is operational in 1500 villages. During this plan period, Non-formal Education has benefited 0.60 lakhs learners in Gujarat, 8.52 lakhs learners in Madhya Pradesh, 2.60 lakhs learners in Rajasthan and 15.08 lakhs learners in Uttar Pradesh. Allocation of funds for all these programmes for the Eighth Five Year Plan period is yet to be finalised.

Construction of Houses by DDA

2682. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Backlog rises as DDA sites pretty" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 14 July, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the DDA has failed to construct the houses as envisaged during the last 5 years;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the further steps Government propose to take to direct DDA to construct sufficient flats during the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of flats constructed
by the DDA during the last 5 years vis-a-vis
the targets set are indicated below:—

STATEMENT

Year	Total number of flats constructed	Targets for construction of flats
1	2	3
1986-87	8,823	No targets were fixed
1987-88	18,758	
1988-89	23,931	21,473
1989-90	21,012	21,637
1990-91	8,846	12,500

(c) The reasons for the shortfall during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are:—

sewerage system;

(iii) Slow progress by contractors.

(i) *Delayed completion of external electrification work and connection;*

(d) *Concrete programmes have been chalked out for construction of flats during the next three years as under:—*

(ii) Delayed connection of water and

Sl. No.	Year	Target for constructions flats
1	2	3
1.	1992-93	26,000
2.	1993-94	26,500
3.	1994-95	36,000
Total		88,500

Influx of Spurious Drugs

2683. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to monitor the production of drugs and medicines by small scale units to check the growing influx of spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of deaths occurred due to consumption of spurious drugs in the country during the last one year;

(d) whether the Union Government have conducted any raids on manufacturer of spurious drugs units in the country during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps Government propose to take to check the sale and production of spurious drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for exercising and monitoring control over drugs manufactured, sold and distributed by all companies, including small scale units in the country.

(c) The Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra had informed that death of one patient occurred in the Bombay Hospital, Bombay, following administration of Sodium Bi-Carbonate Injection manufactured by M/s Intra Laboratory, Patna, Bihar.

(d) and (e). A statement giving details of raids conducted by Central Drugs Inspectors on manufacturers of spurious drugs in the country during the last three years is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the raids conducted by the central drug Inspectors to unearth manufacturers of spurious drugs during 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91

Sl.No.	Name of the drug	Manufacturer's name	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Lysol I.P.	Allegedly manufactured by M/s Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta, West Bengal	A case has been launched in the court of Law against M/S. Aekay Pharmaceuticals, Madras for manufacture and sale of this spurious drug in the name of M/s. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.
2.	(a) Sulphadiazine Tablets (b) Timethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Tablets	M/s. Modern Pharmaceuticals, Tirur, Kerala	The case has been handed over to the State Drugs Controller, Kerala for necessary action.
3.	(a) Kemitron Tablets Nabad, Karnataka (b) Kemcilin Capsules	M/s. Synthokem Pharmaceuticals, accused persons were arrested at	The firm is a fictitious one. The Hyderabad. Investigation is in progress.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Manufacturer's name</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	(a) Tetracycline Capsule (b) Ampicillin Capsules	M/s. Cureali India, Mangalore, Karnataka	The Drug Controller, Karnataka has launched prosecution against the firm.
5.	Dexycycline Capsules	M/s. Chembiotics, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	The case was handed over to Drugs Controller, Andhra Pradesh who has cancelled the manufacturing licence of the firm.
6.	(a) Water for Injection I.P. (b) Oxytocin Injection	Manufacturer without valid drug licence. Situated at Boring Road, Patna, Bihar. Using the label of M/s. Deo Chemicals (P) Ltd., of Saran, Bihar.	Prosecution launched by State Drugs Control Authority, Patna, Bihar.

Labour Courts

2684. SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATH-
ERIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Labour Courts in Delhi at present and the number out of them pending for more than five years;

(b) whether the decision for setting up of some more Labour Courts in Delhi taken during the last two years has not yet been implemented, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken for the speedy finalisation of the cases by Labour and Industrial Courts in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, 42,216 cases were pending as on 30.6.1991, out of which 3911 cases were pending for over 5 years.

(b) Two Labour Courts along with supporting staff were sanctioned during 1990-91. These Courts will start functioning as soon as judicial officers are made available by the Delhi High Court.

(c) The Delhi Administration has informed that

(i) a review is made to remove bottlenecks in early disposal of the cases before the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts;

(ii) steps are being taken in consulta-

tion with the Delhi High Court to fill up vacant posts in the Labour Courts; and

(iii) The Conciliation Officers have been asked to make vigorous efforts to resolve industrial disputes so that the number of disputes referred to the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts for adjudication is brought down to the minimum.

[*Translation*]

**Assignment of forests Land to Tribals
in Bihar**

2685. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the forests area in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar;

(b) the forests area on which the tribals are earning their livelihood by practising cultivation for the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government propose to give possession of such forests land to tribals, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Precise information regarding forest area in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana areas of Bihar State and the forest area under cultivation by Tribals for last ten years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments regarding regularisation of encroachments on forest lands in eligible cases where the State Governments had evolved an eligibility criteria and taken a decision to regularise

the encroachment, which could not be implemented because of the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on 24.10.1980. Encroachments which have taken place after 24.10.1980 are not to be regularised.

Angan-wadis Scheme

2686. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadis in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated under this

scheme for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MS. MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) A statement showing total number of Anganwadis in the country sanctioned in central sector as on 31.7.1991 is given in the statement-I.

(b) A statement showing State-wise amount allocated under the centrally sponsored ICDS Scheme during last 3 years is given in the Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing statewise number of Anganwadis in Centrally Sponsored ICDS projects sanctioned as on 31.7.1990

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of Anganwadis sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18310
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1424
3.	Assam	7304
4.	Bihar	25291
5.	Goa	1100
6.	Gujarat	17763
7.	Haryana	5316
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3597
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3371
10.	Karnataka	21955

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of Anganwadis sanctioned
1	2	3
11.	Kerala	8472
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26043
13.	Maharashtra	26227
14.	Manipur	2102
15.	Meghalaya	1650
16.	Mizoram	1139
17.	Nagaland	2065
18.	Orissa	11823
19.	Punjab	6904
20.	Rajasthan	14700
21.	Sikkim	381

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of Anganwadis sanctioned		
1	2			3
22.	Tamil Nadu			11628
23.	Tripura			2479
24.	Uttar Pradesh			35978
25.	West Bengal			25604
26.	A & N Islands			245
27.	Chandigarh			200
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			125
29.	Delhi			2917
30.	Daman & Diu			79
31.	Lakshadweep			60
32.	Pondicherry			695
	India			2,86,947

STATEMENT-II

Statewise showing State-wise amount of Central grant released to States for the last three years for the continued implementation of ICDS Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1186.59	957.83	1157.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124.67	96.04	13.80
3.	Assam	457.97	543.61	762.91
4.	Bihar	1201.15	1374.47	2383.01
5.	Goa	93.26	112.99	145.05
6.	Gujarat	1513.29	1170.40	1801.49
7.	Haryana	414.97	408.77	444.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	266.81	216.46	342.05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	143.90	189.90	313.14

(P.S. IN MARKS)

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	926.16	1048.74	1217.43
11	Kerala	625.15	566.56	931.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1242.67	1390.29	1814.89
13.	Maharashtra	1282.58	1670.94	2444.88
14.	Manipur	133.29	198.65	209.69
15.	Meghalaya	128.53	133.23	179.92
16.	Mizoram	136.54	156.45	229.91
17.	Nagaland	181.41	182.33	231.82
18.	Orissa	775.83	941.17	923.54
19.	Punjab	513.00	410.36	589.48
20.	Rajasthan	787.00	888.40	1270.69

(Rs. in lakhs)					
S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	
21.	Sikkim	31.00	37.73	53.12	
22.	Tamil Nadu	529.91	845.73	1155.32	
23.	Tripura	130.37	213.01	120.01	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1493.13	2238.76	2422.89	
25.	West Bengal	1467.01	1563.17	1693.57	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.00	27.00	27.36	
27.	Chandigarh	21.50	21.00	24.00	
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.00	11.00	12.79	
29.	Daman & Diu	8.00	8.00	8.00	
30.	Delhi	287.52	291.12	373.62	
31.	Lakshadweep	6.00	6.00	6.42	
32.	Pondicherry	55.13	65.00	70.00	
Total :		16200.28	18003.11	23500.00	

Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan

2687. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar under Tribal sub plan and special component plan during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the families benefited under this project during the aforesaid pe-

riod in Bihar, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Ministry of Welfare allocates funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additive to Tribal sub-Plan TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Funds are also allocated to State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The amounts allocated to Bihar under SCA and CSS during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Special Central Assistance for		Central Sponsored Scheme for STs and SCs
	TSP	SCP	
1988-89	24.72	16.37	7.45
1989-90	27.72	16.18	19.87
1990-91	29.32	22.46	9.20

(b) The district-wise details of the families benefited are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Festival of India

2688. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cultural Festival of India was opened in U.S.A. recently;

(b) whether a similar festival was sponsored by the United States of America six years ago, and

(b) if so, the extent to which these festivals strengthen the Indo-US relations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government has not organised a Cultural Festival of India in the U.S.A. recently. However, it is learnt that such a Cultural Festival has been organised by two private organisations based in the U.S.A.

(b) and (c). The Government had organised a Festival of India in the U.S.A. from June 1985 till the end of 1986. The United States of America did not sponsor a return festival to India. The Festival of India organised by the Government has helped to strengthen bilateral cultural relations and brought about increased awareness of In-

dian art and culture among the people of the U.S.A.

Study Report on the Welfare of Women

2689. SHRIMAT BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the centenary year of women welfare, the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration has conducted a study report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have examined the recommendations made in the study report;

(d) whether the Government propose to give any new package for women's welfare; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (MS. MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi has brought out a Study Report titled "Women & Development" during 1990.

The Report is based on district level data and covers various aspects of the levels of well being of women such as education, demography, nuptiality, fertility, economic activities, etc. The main findings of the Report are :

(i) that though the country has made significant progress in various spheres of

women's development, there is still a great deal to be done.

(ii) that various spheres of women's development are inter related in a system of inter dependency.

(iii) that there are 144 districts which may be referred to as backward with respect to social well being of women.

(iv) that out of these 144 districts as many as 122 are in the 5 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(v) that the backward districts should get priority in planning for women's development.

(vi) that area specific integrated approaches for women's development are required.

(c) to (e). The report is being made use of in selecting the priority areas to be covered under the Government's existing programmes as well as under its new initiatives for development of women, such as integrated programmes for development of women and establishment of a National Credit Fund for women.

Implementation of India Population Project in Karnataka

2690. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aided India population Project is being implemented in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the names of districts included in the Project;

(c) whether the Government of Karna-

taka has modified the approved project and included the South Canara district in the Project;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to this modification; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The districts included in the Project are Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum.

(c) to (e). The Government of Karnataka had recommended the inclusion of the South Canara district in a supplementary proposal for extension of the India Population Project to New Districts. The supplementary proposal could however not be implemented because of resource constraints.

Killing of Elephants in Kerala

2691. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of mass-scale deforestation and killings of wild animals especially elephants in 'Parambikulam Sanctuary' of Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect this Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No large scale deforestation or poaching in 'Parambikulam Sanctuary' has been reported.

However, one case of killing of an elephant is reported to have taken place in 1990 inside the sanctuary but no case of illicit killing of elephants inside the sanctuary has been reported in 1991.

(b) Regular patrolling of the sanctuary by wildlife staff is done to safeguard against illegal killing or deforestation in Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary. Government of India has provided central assistance to the State Government to strengthen the anti-poaching infrastructure like jeep, fire arms and construction of forest guard chowkies.

New Ayurvedic Hospitals in Kerala

2692. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic hospitals and Ayurvedic Educational Institutions run by the Union/State Government and Private concerns in Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to establish new Ayurvedic Hospitals and Ayurvedic Educational Institutions in Kerala during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per information received from Government of Kerala there are 110 Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, 3 Government Ayurvedic Colleges and 2 Ayurvedic Colleges in Private Sector. The number of Ayurvedic Hospitals run by Private Concern is not known.

(b) and (c). Medical aid and establishment of Ayurvedic Colleges are basically state subjects. Presently, there is no proposal to establish new Ayurvedic Hospitals

and Institutions by this Ministry in Kerala State.

**Temples, Masjids, Churches and
Monuments in Kerala**

2693. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient churches,
temples, masjids, monuments and other

historical places of importance under the
Archaeological Survey of India in Kerala;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-
wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) and (b). A district-wise details of
Centrally protected monuments/ sites in
Kerala is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites in Kerala

S.No.	Locality	Name of monuments/site
1	2	3
<i>Ernakulam District</i>		
1.	Cochin* (Kochi)	St. Francis Chruch
2.	Mattancheri	Mural Paintings (16th-17th century) on the walls of the mattancheri Palace.
<i>Kannur District</i>		
3.	Cannanore	Fort St. Angelo
4.	Pallikere	Bekal-fort
5.	Tellicherry *(Talaicherry)	Tellicherry fort
<i>Kozhikode District</i>		
6.	Kitanganad	Jain temple

S.No.	Locality	Name of monuments/site
1.	2	3
<i>Palakkad District</i>		
7.	Yakkara desam	Palghat fort
8.	Patthambi	Siva temple at Netrimangalan
<i>Thiruvananthapuram District</i>		
9.	Angengo	Angengo fort
10.	Truvallam	Temples of Prasurama, Brahma, Siva and Matsya
11.	Vizhinjam	Rock-cut cave
<i>Thrissor District</i>		
12.	Ariyannur	Ariyannur umbrellas. A Prehistoric site consisting of seven or more kudakals or umbrella stones.
13.	Cheramanagad	Kudakallu Parambu. A Pre-historic site consisting of fifty to sixty kudakals or umbrella monuments

S.No.	Locality	Name of monuments/site
1	2	3
14.	Chovannur	Burial cave
15.	Eyyal	—do—
16.	Eyyal	Mural paintings (17th-18th century) on the walls of the Srikoil of the Siva temple at Chemmanthatta.
17.	—do—	Siva temple complex
18.	Kandanasseri	Burial cave
19.	Katavallur	Twenty-nine wooden bracket images on the outer walls of the Srikoil of the Vishnu temple and other works of art in the same shrine
20.	Kattakampal	Burial cave
21.	kunnamkular	Burial cave of Kakkad
22.	Thiruvanchikulam	Mural Paintings (16th-17th century) on the walls of the Siva temple

S.No.	Locality	Name of monuments/site
1	2	3
23.	Thiruvanchikulam	Siva temple complex
24.	Trichur	Mural paintings (16th-17th century) on the walls of the Kailasanatha temple
25.	Triprayar	Mural paintings on the walls of the Strimaswami temple
26.	Urakam	Mural paintings of the 17th-18th century on the walls of the Srikoils of the Siva temple at Peruvanam; and wooden bracket images of a still earlier period on the Srikoils of the same shrine
27.	—do—	Siva temple Complex
28.	Vadakkanchery	Mural paintings on the walls of the Srikoil of the Pallimanna temple.

* (Present name of the locality)

[Translation]

**Vacation of Category-I Bungalows in
Delhi**

2694. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bungalows in cate-
gory-I in Delhi in illegal occupation of VIPs;

(b) if so, the names of such VIPs and the
amount outstanding against each;

(c) the reasons for not getting these
bungalows vacated; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to
be vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A
statement giving names of ex-Ministers/ex-
Members of Parliament who were allotted
accommodation from the general pool as
Ministers/Members of Parliament but have
ceased to hold such position and whose
occupation became unauthorised is attached.
Cancellation of allotment of accommodation
in all the cases included in the statement has
been done. Action is being taken to get the
bungalows vacated. The matter has also
been taken up with the occupants for vaca-
tion of the bungalows. The information re-
garding dues outstanding from these occu-
pants is being collected and will be laid on
the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names Residence No.	
	1	2
	S/Shri	
1.	Dinesh Singh, 1 Thyagaraja Marg.	
2.	HKL Bhagat, 34 Prithviraj Road.	
3.	Janardhana Poojari, 7 Akbar Road.	
4.	Mahavir Prasad, 17 Teen Murti Marg.	
5.	M. Thambi Durai, 25 Tugulak Road	
6.	Vasant P. Sathe 3 Krishna Menon Marg.	
7.	Ajay Singh, 5 Safdarjung Lane.	
8.	Arif Mohd. Khan, 3 Sunehri Bagh Road	
9.	Jagdeep Dhankar, 4 Dupleix Lane.	
10.	Madhu Dandavate, 10 Ashoka Road	
11.	Mufti Mohd. Sayeed,	10 Akbar Road.

Sl. No.	Names Residence No.	
	1	2
12.		Nilamany Routray, 1 Sunehri Bagh Road.
13.		SP Malik, 9 Teen Murti Marg.
14.		Sharad Yadav, 9 Akbar Raod.
15.		Sarwara Hussain, 57 Lodi Estate.
16.		Shakeel-ur-Rehman, 1 Moti Lal Nehru Marg.
17.		KC Pant, 7 Thyagaraja Marg.
18.		ND Tiwari, 2 Jantar Mantar Road.
19.		Smt. PK Bajpai, 6 Ashok Road.
20.		Manoj Pandey, CII/67 Moti Bagh.
21.		GK Moopanaar, 24 Akbar Road.
22.		Jagat Pal Singh, 20 Canning lane.
23.		Late Sh. Darbara Singh, 9 Krishna Menon Marg.

Sl. No.	Names	Residence No.
1	2	
24.	Dr. Jagan Nath Mishra,	8 Safdarjung Lane.
25.	Purushottam Kaushik,	13 Balwant Rai Mehta Lane.
26.	Smt. TN Anjaliah,	14-C Ferozeshah Road.
27.	Brahm Dut.,	CI/5 Humayun Road.
28.	Smt. Uma Gajapathi Raju,	8 Tughlak Lane.
29.	Smt. Vijayanti Mala Bali,	76 Lodi Estate.
30.	Janeshwar Mishra,	23 Safdarjung Road.
31.	Rajnangal Pandey,	3 Thyagaraja Marg.
32.	Harmohan Dhawan,	11 Teen Murti Marg.
33.	SK Sahay,	12 Safdarjung Road.
34.	Bhakta Charan Das,	14 Teen Murti Lane.
35.	Ramji Lal Suman,	20 Willingdon Crescent.

Sl. No.	Names Residence No.	
1	1	2
36.	Desai Chowdhary, 83 Lodhi Estate.	
37.	Jai Prakash, 9 Teen Murti Lane.	
38.	Manubhai Kotadia, 2 Akbar Road	
39.	Smt. Usha Singh, 6 GRG Road.	
40.	JV Shah, 5 BR Mehta Lane.	
41.	Devi Lal, 1 Willingdon Crescent.	

[English]

SCs/STs Population

2695. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisional population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately as per 1991 census; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes each employed in

Groups A, B, C, and D posts in Delhi vis-a-vis the total number of posts in each Group as on March 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The provisional population figures of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) as per 1991 Census are not available, as the processing and tabulation of the data is in progress.

(b) The information is not collected City-wise. The position under the Delhi Administration is as follows:

TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS		GR. A	GR. B	GR. C	GR. D
		2478	2679	1,00,702	15,123
Total No. of Employees		Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D
SC		ST	SC	ST	ST
	197	39	283	12909	5441
			32	2702	931

Reservation in Recruitment and Admission for SCs and STs

2696. HRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation in recruitment of posts and for admission in educational institutions has been made for SCs and STs in Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). As per instructions issued by the Government, 15% and 7 1/2% posts are reserved for SC/ST, respectively. Accordingly, this reservation is applicable in recruitment of posts in various educational institutions/schools in the UT of Delhi.

As regards reservation in school admissions, admission to schools under the Delhi Administration and the local bodies is open to all and, therefore, the question of reservation does not arise. In respect of special categories of schools like Navyug Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, etc. reservation for SC/ST is provided where necessary. The Delhi Administration have directed private recognised schools to provide 15% reservation for SC and 5% for ST students.

As regards reservation for admissions in Central Universities including Universities in the Union Territory of Delhi, 15% of seats in all courses are to be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and 7 1/2% for Schedule Tribe. In technical education institutions also, reservation is made strictly as per Government instructions.

Goal of Universal Literacy

2697. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goal of universal literacy is likely to be achieved in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan by 2000AD;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the programmes undertaken for achieving the goal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The magnitude of illiteracy in the country varies from state to state, region to region, and even within the same region. The factors which contribute to the phenomenon of illiteracy are also widely different and hence call for adoption of different strategies to deal with the problem of eradication of illiteracy in different regions. Keeping this in view, it is not possible to prescribe a uniform time frame for achieving total literacy in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of join-formal education in ten educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age-group by 1995, form an integral part of larger programme for eradication illiteracy in the country as a whole.

Proposal to Set up National Open School at Every District Headquarters

2698. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a National Open School at every district headquarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how

many such institutions are to be set up in North-Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to open a National Open School at every district headquarters.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Municipal Corporations in Country

2699. SHRIMORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of municipal corporations working in the country;

(b) the number of municipal corporations in which elected representatives are functioning;

(c) the number of dissolved municipal

corporations in the country where administrative officers have been appointed;

(d) whether Government propose to hold elections at such places in near future; and

(e) if so, the time by which these elections would be held and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information as received from 17 States/UTs is furnished in the Statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. Information in respect of the remaining States is being collected.

(d) and (e). Local Self Government is a State subject and hence it is for the State Governments/UT Administrations to take a decision for holding the elections to the dissolved Municipal Corporations under their control.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U. T.	No. of Municipal Corporation in the State	No. of Municipal Corporations in which elected re-presentatives are working	No. of dissolved Municipal Corporations where Administrative officers have been appointed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	6	5*	No	*Information in respect of one Municipal Corporation has not been supplied.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	1	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	17	Nil	17	
4.	Delhi	1	Nil	1	
5.	Punjab		3	Nil	
6.	Assam	1	Nil	1	
7.	Kerala	3	3	Nil	
			2	Nil	

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>No. of Municipal Corporation in the State</i>	<i>No. of Municipal Corporations in which elected re-presentatives are working</i>	<i>No. of dissolved Municipal Corporations where Administrative officers have been appointed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	West Bengal	3	3	Nil	

There is no municipal corporation in the following States/UTs as reported by the respective State Govt./UT Administration.

1. Orissa
2. Pondicherry
3. A & N Islands
4. Lakshadweep
5. Meghalaya
6. Haryana
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Rajasthan

Role of Adivasis in Forestry

2700. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have under consideration any scheme for providing share to Adivasis in forest estates and forest land throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The National Forest Policy of 1988 and the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 do not provide for assignment of forest and to any person. However, guidelines have been issued in June 1990 to all State Governments that village communities including tribal people should be associated in regeneration and protection of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis. This will provide them employment as well as base for economic sustenance.

[English]

Regulations For Preservation of Environment

2701. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that regulations meant for preservation and protection of environment are being violated by State Governments;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

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

Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the Country

2702. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) the number of primary health and Community health centres set up in the country during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new primary health centres during the year 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Statement-I showing the State-wise number of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres set up in the country during the last three years is attached.

(b) There is a target to set up 795 new Primary health centres under the minimum needs Programme as fixed by the Planning Commission in consultation with State Governments.

(c) Statement-II showing state-wise position is attached.

STATEMENT-I

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PHCs				PHCs			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4		1	Nil	—	
3.	Assam	47	3	2		13	3	3	
4.	Bihar	407	Nil	493		20	Nil	10	
5.	Goa	2	1	—		1	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	49	25	—		1	Nil	Nil	
7.	Haryana	30	33	29		2	8	Nil	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	30	—		—	3	Nil	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	61	Nil	1		2	Nil	Nil	
10.	Karnataka	282	306	Nil		21	20	Nil	

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PHCs				PHCs			
		1988-89		1989-90		1988-89		1989-90	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kerala	127	167	25	Nil	25	Nil	25	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200	46	1	32	25	3	25	3
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	107	1	Nil	6	Nil	6	Nil
14.	Manipur	13	6	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	7	11	8	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	4	Nil	—	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	96	112	100	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil
19.	Punjab	85	95	Nil	12	12	Nil	12	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	15
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PHCs				PHCs			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
22.	Tamil Nadu	384	164	43		Nil	Nil	1	
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	503	124	535		43	32	20	
25.	West Bengal	127	6	INR		3	3	INR	
26.	A & N Islands	1	2	2		1	1	—	
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	—		—	Nil	—	
28.	D & N Haveli	1	Nil	—		—	Nil	Nil	
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	2	Nil		—	Nil	—	
30.	Delhi	Nil	—	—		—	Nil	—	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	—		—	Nil	Nil	

Sl.No.	States/UTs	PHCs					PHCs		
		1988-89			1989-90		1990-91		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry			Nil	—	2	—	Nil	1
Total :				2751	1393	1523	237	190	68

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India-March 1991 issued by R.H.D., Dte. G.H.S.

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	States/UTs	P.H.C.s Target 1991-92	C.H.C.s Target 1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
3.	Assam	50	10
4.	Bihar	—	—
5.	Goa	2	2
6.	Gujarat	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	1
10.	Karnataka	50	10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	P.H.C.s Target 1991-92	C.H.C.s Target 1991-92
1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	20	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	290	30
13.	Maharashtra	—	—
14.	Manipur	2	1
15.	Meghalaya	6	4
16.	Mizoram		1
17.	Nagaland	2	1
18.	Orissa	40	15
19.	Punjab	12	16
20.	Rajasthan	50	15

Sl.No.	States/UTs	P.H.C.s Target 1991-92	C.H.C.s Target 1991-92
1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	1	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	1
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	154	49
25.	West Bengal	20	30
26.	A & N Islands	1	1
27.	Chandigarh	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	2	1
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—

Sl.No.	States/UTs	P.H.C.s Target 1991-92	C.H.C.s Target 1991-92
1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	—	2
32.	Pondicherry	3	1
Total		795	263

[Translation]

Proposal to Set Up Hospital in Bareilly

2703. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government to open a 500 bed hospital in Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the time by which funds for constructing the hospital are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent a project proposal seeking foreign assistance for setting up of a 500 bedded hospital at Bareilly at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.84 crores. Their proposal is being examined in consultation with Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Compulsory Computer Education in Schools

2704. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the vast technological development taking

place all over the world and the role of computers in it; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make computer education a compulsory subject in all schools all over the country for students of class VII and onwards?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Rejection of Requests for out of turn Allotment of DDA Flats

2705. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals received by the Chairman, DDA against rejection of requests for out of turn allotments during the last twelve months; and

(b) the action taken thereon, with details of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) 34 appeals were received against rejection of requests for out of turn allotments during 1-8-1990 to 31-7-1991.

(b) The details of these cases and action taken thereon is indicated as per the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of The Applicant	Date of Appeal	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. Sumitra Devi	18.1.1991	Rejected
2.	Shri Subhash Aggarwal	25.04.1991	Rejected
3.	Smt. Bindeshwari	22.11.1990	Rejected
4.	Shri Parbhakar S. Khamar	18.01.1991	Rejected
5.	Smt. Pushpa Handoo	11.03.1991	Rejected
6.	Shri Dibyendu Ray	06.03.1991	Rejected
7.	Smt. Sarita Vij	18.07.1990	Rejected
8.	Shri Jai Kumar	09.08.1990	Rejected
9.	Smt. Ghanso Devi	24.08.1990	Rejected
10.	Shri Vinod Kumar	19.01.1991	Rejected
11.	Shri Ritesh Kumar	10.01.1991	Rejected

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of The Applicant</i>	<i>Date of Appeal</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	Shri B.P. Srivastava	17.01.1991	Rejected
13.	Shri T. Narayanan	08.12.1990	Rejected
14.	Shri Yash Pal Chadha	11.04.1991	Rejected
15.	Shri Mahabir parshad Sharma	07.05.1991	Rejected
16.	Shri M.C. Dakua	15.03.1991	Rejected
17.	Smt. Kamla Rajput	25.04.1991	Rejected
18.	Smt. Sarla Arya	08.03.1991	Rejected
19.	Shri T.D. Khulbe	24.01.1991/15.05.1991	Rejected
20.	Smt. Saroj Rani Pal	09.04.1991	Rejected
21.	Smt. Indu Kumari	07.03.1991	Approved for allotment of a LIG Flat.
22.	Smt. Sumen Kohli	17.05.1991	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of The Applicant	Date of Appeal	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
23.	Shri Gian Singh Saini	01.04.1991	for allotment of a MIG flat
24.	Smt. Shanti Devi	22.03.1991	-do-
25.	Smt. Raj Bala	04.03.1991/08.04.1991	Approved for allotment of Janta Flat
26.	Shri Jamna Parwad	20.03.1991	-do-
27.	Shri Lalman Tiwari	27.02.1991	-do-
28.	Shri S.J. Pillai	22.01.1991	Approved for allotment of a MIG Flat
29.	Shri C.D. Singh	21.2.1991	-do-
30.	Shri Nag Raj	31.01.91/19.03.91	Rejected
31.	Shri Krishna Bhole	28.03.1991	Rejected
32.	Shri Sunil Sharma	18.04.1991	Rejected
33.	Shri R.P. Poddhryal	22.04.1991	Rejected

Sl. No.	Name of The Applicant	Date of Appeal	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
34.	Dr. Mrs. Amarjit Kaur	17.01.1991	Approved for allotment of a SFS Flat

Retention of Government Accommodation on Transfer

2706. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under the rules for allowing retention of the Government accommodation at the last duty station of transfer from that station and when no accommodation is available at the new station of posting;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to allow retention of the accommodation at the last station;

(d) the details of the stations outside Delhi where Government accommodation is available, type-wise and number-wise and that accommodation is adequate or falls short of the requirement; and

(e) the steps taken to construct more accommodation at these stations and at stations where no accommodation exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Government employees on transfer are allowed to retain the Government accommodation at the last station of posting for a period of two months on payment of normal licence fee. Further retention of 6 months can be allowed on medical/educational grounds on payment of double the normal licence fee irrespective of the fact whether the Government accommodation is available at the new station of posting or not. In view of the acute shortage of General Poll accommodation it is not possible to allow retention beyond this period even in case of transfer to such station where Government accommodation is not available.

(d) A statement indicating the type-wise accommodation available at various stations outside Delhi including demand and shortage is enclosed.

(e) The Government accommodation at a particular station is constructed keeping in view the resource constraints and the concentration of the Government employees there.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the General Pool residential accommodation available as on 31.12.90 at Regional Stations

Sl. No.	Types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Hostel	Total Availability	Demand**	Shortage**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bombay	3139	3341	1091	532	192	89	—	—	8384	41780	33396
2.	Culcutta	1426	1893	1118	141	138	105	—	84	4905	8767	3862
3.	Madras	450	824	331	323	85	16	—	44	2073	3777	1704
4.	Kerala	364	239	87	29	24	5	4	—	752	2485	1733
5.	Kanpur	216	627	245	126	55	12	1	—	1282	1973	691
6.	Faridabad	390	704	200	140	52	16	—	—	1502	2091	589
7.	tiabad	176	304	132	—	—	—	—	—	612	768	156
8.	Chandigarh	441	664	304	32	4	2	—	—	1447	5766	4319
9.	Lucknow	128	168	112	48	—	—	—	52	508	*4713	4205
10.	Bangalore	284	280	154	84	26	—	—	—	828	2616	1788

Sl. No.	Types	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Hostel	Total Demand** Availability	Shortage**	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Hyderabad	152	296	160	32	36	—	—	—	676	* 569	107
12.	Shillong	20	32	24	—	—	—	—	—	76	1899	1823
13.	bre	144	115	14	14	11	—	—	—	298	* 653	367
14.	Imphal	4	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	32	* 41	9
15.	Kohima	8	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	37	* 81	54
16.	Agartala	22	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	40	* 40	—

* The information in respect of these stations pertain to the period ending on 31.12.89.

** The demand is based on restricted number of applications called for in the current allotment year 1990-91.

Anti-Rabies Treatment at Government Hospitals/CGHS Dispensaries

2707. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants are eligible to receive the anti-rabies treatment at Government Hospitals/CGHS dispensaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the beneficiaries are administered fourteen injections in the stomach during the treatment period;

(d) whether any alternative arrangements whereby fourteen dosages are combined into one has been developed;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide better medical health care to the Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Government servants are entitled for Anti-Rabies Treatment at CGHS dispensaries/hospitals. The CGHS dispensaries provide first aid and refer the patient to the Hospital. The Hospital provides 24 Hours treatment to all categories of patients.

(c) to (e). The beneficiaries have to take a course of 10 injections of A. R. V. (Anti Rabies Vaccine) which is given subcutaneously on the anterior abdominal wall. Alternative to A. R. V. is Inj. Rabipur/Inj. HDCV (Human Diploid Cell Vaccine) which is given to the patients who are allergic to A.

R. V. or in case of grade III bites, pregnant women and infants.

(f) All Government Servants are entitled for free Medical treatment either under CGHS or under the CS (MA) Rules.

Assistance of World Bank/IDA for Urban Development Projects

2708. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the original, revised/final cost of the World Bank/IDA assisted urban development projects which have been taken up during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans;

(b) the extent to which the schemes have been completed and if incomplete when these are expected to be implemented;

(c) the initial and revised/final World Bank credit envisaged in respect of these schemes;

(d) the source of funds for the balance amount; and

(e) the projects on the anvil/under negotiations at present with the World Bank/IDA or any other international agency/Bilateral foreign aid assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

(d) The full project requirements are initially budgetted for by the State Governments concerned. The agreed percentage of assistance is later on reimbursed by the lending agencies to the State Governments/ implementing agencies through the Govern-

ment from time to time depending upon the progress of the project. The percentage of credit assistance varies from project to project and from component to component within the project. The balance amount is normally provided by the State Governments/imple-

menting agencies out of their budget and also through institutional finance as per requirement.

(e) No project is ripe for negotiation as on date.

STATEMENT

Urban Development projects tied-up for World Bank Group Assistance during Sixth and Seventh Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Date of agreement	Project cost at appraisal (Rs. Crs/ \$ mln)	Original Commitment of assistance from World Bank/IDS in equivalent US \$ million	Closing date	Cumulative disbursement upto 30.6.91 (\$ m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)						
1.	Second Madras Urban Development	14.1.81	73.9/87.9	42.00	31.3.88	Fully disbursed and closed.
2.	Kanpur Urban Development	4.2.82	41.4/51.7	25.00	30.6.87	\$ 21.67 million closed.
3.	Third Calcutta Urban Development	8.6.83	330.0/347.3	147.00	31.3.92	94.8
4.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development	19.7.83	47.7/50.1	24.10* (\$ 6 million cancelled)	30.6.91	11.7
5.	Bombay Urban Development	1.3.85	282.3/256.7	138.00**	30.9.91	74.7

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Date of agreement	Project cost at appraisal (Rs. Crs/ \$ mln)	Original Commitment of assistance from World Bank/IDS in equivalent US \$ million	Closing date	Cumulative disbursement upto 30.6.91 (\$ m)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)						
6.	Gujarat Urban	15.4.86	156.6/130.5	62.00	31.12.92	32.3
7.	Uttar Pradesh Urban Development	21.12.87	309.2/237.93	150.00	31.3.96	46.1
8.	Tamil Nadu Urban Development	16.9.88	632.56/443.73	300.20	30.9.95	72.2

* The Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent a letter requesting for extending the project closing date by a year so as to enable the State Government to absorb the entire amount.

** Proposals for restructuring and extending the project closing date have been sent to the World Bank.

Units Manufacturing Blood Products

2709. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the units manufacturing blood products have been able to set up effective screening facilities against the AIDS infection;

(b) if not, the difficulty encountered by them; and

(c) the measures the Union Government have taken or proposes to take to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Areas Under NCR Plan

2710. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas around Delhi

included in the National Capital region Plan;

(b) the norms adopted for inclusion of these areas; and

(c) whether there is also any proposal under consideration of the Government to include Agra and Gwalior under the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per statement annexed.

(b) The norms adopted for delineation of these areas broadly were:-

i) Rate of growth and density of population;

ii) Availability of infrastructure;

iii) Migration to Delhi;

iv) Occupational structure;

v) Supply Zone for Milk, Fruits and vegetables to Delhi;

vi) Physiography.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Description of the Area under the National Capital Region as given in the Schedule to the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985.

National Capital Region comprise the following areas:-

DELHI

The whole of the Union Territory of Delhi.

HARYANA

- (i) The whole of District of Gurgaon comprising the Tehsils of Gurgaon, Nuh, Pataudi and Ferozepur-Jhirka;
- (ii) The whole of District of Faridabad comprising the Tehsils of Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hathin;
- (iii) The whole of District of Rohtak comprising the Tehsils of Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Meham and Kosli;
- (iv) The whole of District of Sonapat comprising the Tehsils of Sonapat, Ganaur and Gohana; and
- (v) Panipat Tehsil of District of Karnal and Rewari Tehsil of District of Mohindergarh.

UTTAR PRADESH

(i) The whole of District of Bulandshahr comprising the Tehsils of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikanderabad;

(ii) The whole of District of Meerut comprising the Tehsils of Meerut, Bagpat, Mawana and Sardhana; and

(iii) The whole of District of Ghaziabad comprising the Tehsils of Ghaziabad, Hapur, Dadri and Garmukteshwar.

RAJASTHAN

(i) The whole of the following Tehsils of Alwar District, namely, Behroor, Mandawar, Kishangarh, Tijara, Alwar and Ramgarh.

**Student Hostels for Boys and Girls in
Delhi University**

2711. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of student hostels for boys and girls in the University of Delhi, Delhi alongwith their names and the capacity of each of the hostels;

(b) the criterion of admission therein;

(c) whether all the rules and regulations are being followed in the allotment of rooms to the students:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, admissions to University and College hostels are made on the basis of merit. The rules for admission to University hostels, inter alia, provide that applicants should be full-time bonafide students; should not have parents residing in Delhi; should not be employed; should not have completed 5 years of stay in the hostel; etc. Under-graduate students are provided accommodation in College hostels in accordance with the criteria laid down by the respective Colleges.

The University has informed that, by and large, the provisions of the rules are being adhered to while making admissions in hostels.

STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the names of University and College hostels for men and women, along with their capacity are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Hostel	No. of seats
1	2	3
A.	University and College Hostels for Men	
1.	International Students House	100
2.	Jubilee Hall	204
3.	Gwyer Hall	100
4.	Post-Graduate Men's Hostel	100
5.	Mansarovar Hostel	160
6.	St. Stephen's College	340
7.	Hindu College	198
8.	Ramjee College	161

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hostel</i>	<i>No. of seats</i>		
		1	2	3
9.	Kirori Mal College			125
10.	Hans Raj College			180
11.	Shri Ram College of Commerce			150
12.	Zakir Husain College			040
B.	<i>University and College Hostels for Women</i>			
1.	Post-Graduate Women's Hostel			274
2.	Miranda House			240
3.	Daulat Ram College			127
4.	Indraprastha College			201
5.	Lady Shri Ram College			300

Note: Geetanjali hostel for Women in South Delhi Campus which has at present a capacity of 50 seats, is not fully functional.

International One Day Match

2712. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cricket team has played any international one day match or a test match during the last one and a half years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the existing members, the captain, the vice-captain of the cricket team alongwith the names of all the members of the selection committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) have informed that India has played a total of nineteen matches which comprise seven Test Matches and twelve one-day International Matches during the last one and a half years.

(c) In the last International Match that India has played (i. e. Asia Cup tournament) in 1990-91 the team comprised of :-

1. Mohammad Azharuddin (Captain)
2. Ravi Shastri
3. Navjot Singh Sidhu
4. Sanjay Manjrekar
5. Sachin Tendulkar

6. Kapil Dev
7. Kiran More
8. W. V. Raman
9. Manoj Prabhakar
10. Atul Wassan
11. Saradindu Mukherjee
12. Raju Kulkarni
13. Venkatapathy Raju
14. Pravin Amre.

Shri Abbass Ali Baig was the Manager and Dr. Ali Irani was the Physiotherapist of the team.

The Selection Committee comprised of:-

1. Shri Naren Tamhane
(Chairman) (West Zone)
2. Shri G.R. Vishwanath (South Zone)
3. Shri Rusi Jeejeebhoy (East Zone)
4. Shri Anand Shukla (Central Zone)
5. Shri Akash Lal (North Zone)

[English]

Poor Health Standards

2713. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general health standards of the people in the country is far below as compared to the other developing countries like Cuba;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Union Government to improve the health standards of the people of the country;

(c) the details of the medicines, appliances that are not admissible to the Government servants;

(d) the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that Government employees become entitled to hitherto inadmissible medicines and appliances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The general health standard of the people of the country is measured by indicators like crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. On the basis of these indicators given in the World Bank Development Report 1991, it is seen that the general health standard of the people of Cuba is better than ours.

(b) The strategies for striving towards the goal of 'health for all by 2000 A.D.' have been enunciated in the National Health Policy-1983. The health care activities, programmes and projects have been receiving due attention through the successive Five year Plans and vast network of health delivery system through sub-centres, primary health centres and district hospitals, has been established. Emphasis has been laid on prevention/control/eradication of communicable and other diseases in the country. Indian system of medicine and homeopathy have also been developed. Over the years, the crude death rate and infant mortality rate has gone down considerably and at the same time, the life expectancy has gone up significantly.

(c) to (e). Central Government employees are provided medicines under the Central Government Health Scheme. Medicines for common ailments and chronic illness are dispensed through a network of CGHS dispensaries. Hospital indoor treatment is provided at Government hospitals and private hospitals recognised under the CGHS Scheme.

Salary of Private Workers

2714. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in the cost of living, the Government servants get increase in their pay two times a year;

(b) whether such an increase in the salary or wages of the labourers, employees in the shops, factories etc. is not given by their employers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ensure that the same method of increase in the salary of the Government servants is made applicable in the case of persons working in private organisations; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In shops, factories, etc. in the private sector, dearness allowance, normally, constitutes a part of the total wage agreements arrived at between the employers and employees in the private sector cannot be forced to adopt the same formula for payment of dearness allowance. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government has made provisions in most of the scheduled employments for payment of

dearness allowance every six months based on the rise in Consumer Price Index Number for the preceding half of the calendar year. The State Governments have also been advised for making such provisions linked with Consumer Price Index alongwith the minimum rates of wages for such scheduled employments in which they are the appropriate Governments so that the unorganised labour is protected against rise in price level.

[Translation]

Pollution by IFFCO, Phulpur

2715. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pollution caused by the Indian Farmer's Fertilizers Cooperative Limited, (IFFCO) Phulpur has been checked;

(b) if so, when and the names of diseases spread/caused due to pollution by the factory in the villages around Phulpur;

(c) whether a large number of cattle had also died after consuming the polluted water a few years back; and

(d) if so, the action taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the instructions of the U. P. Pollution Control Board, the unit has installed air and water pollution control devices in November, 1990, and is complying with the prescribed standards. There is no report with the Government regarding diseases spread or caused due to pollution by the factory in the villages around Phulpur.

(c) and (d). In April 1988, the veterinary

officer of Allahabad reported the death of about twenty cattle in the villages around Phulpur. However, there is no conclusive evidence as to whether the cause of death of these cattle was pollution from IFFCO.

Ban on Use of Loud Speakers

2716. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the noise pollution is caused by high volume loud speakers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to put a ban on the use of loud speakers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A code of practice for controlling noise from public address systems has been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board. This includes:-

- (1) Licences must be obtained by all parties intending to use loud-speakers or public address system for any occasion.
- (2) Public address system and loud speakers should not be used at night between 9P.M. and 6A. M. except in closed premises.
- (3) Speakers should be directed at the audience and not away from the audience i. e. not towards the neighbourhood.
- (4) Loud-speakers should not be allowed for advertisement and commercial activities.

- (5) The permitted strength of the power of the amplifier should be just adequate to cover the audience and noise level beyond the boundary limit of the noise source/premises should not be increased by more than 5 dB (A) above the ambient noise level.

Special Scheme For Women and Children

2717. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being implemented for the welfare of women and children at present;

(b) the amount spent thereon during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any special scheme to encourage the participation of voluntary organisations in such schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regularisation of Ranjit Nagar, Delhi

2718. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Union Government regarding regularisation of Ranjit Nagar, Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Matter is under examination by the Government.

[English]

Expansion Plan of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2719. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has formulated/is considering any expansion plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas depends on the availability of funds, the sponsorship of suitable proposals by the user agencies and administrative considerations.

[Translation]

International Youth Year

2720. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperation of the State Governments and Universities has been sought for the welfare of youths during International Youth Year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether a comprehensive programme for the welfare of the youths is likely to be formulated with the cooperation of States and Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per attached Statements -I and II

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

The United Nations General Assembly designated 1985 as the International Youth year with the theme "Participation, Development and Peace" to create general awareness about the situation of youth in today's world. The Government in 1983 set up a Working Group on International Youth Year comprising of representatives of different Ministries and Departments concerned with youth programmes and representatives of a few State Governments and voluntary organisations. At the request of the Central Government, the various State Governments, Union Territories Administration and Universities had set up Coordinating Committees for International Youth year 1985. These Committees chalked out and executed specific activities as per guidelines for observance during International Youth Year.

During the International Youth Year itself the Department of Sports was re-designated as Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. Three new Schemes, namely, promotion of youth clubs, conduct of exhibition for youth and vocational training for youth for

self-employment were also started. Besides this, the Government have designated the 12th January, the birthday of Swami Vivekanand as National Youth Day and the weeks following the National Youth Day as National Youth Week. Some of the other major events which took place as part of the celebration of International Youth Year are given in Annexure-II.

STATEMENT-II

EVENTS ORGANISED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Government of India adopted a National Youth Emblem.
2. Commemorative Coins of Rs. 100, Rs. 10 and Re. 1 were released by the Prime Minister.
3. A commemorative postal stamp on International Youth Year was released.
4. With a view to giving recognition to the outstanding work done by young persons and voluntary youth organisations for national development or social service, a National Youth Award Scheme was instituted by the Government of India.
5. A National Youth Exhibition was put up by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
6. A Compendium of Youth Activities of different Ministries/Departments was compiled and brought out by the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports.
7. A Draft National Youth Policy was submitted by the Sub-Group on Youth Policy, which in turn was constituted by the Working Group on International Youth Year. This was finally approved by the

Government and placed before both the Houses of Parliament during end of 1988.

SOME EVENTS ORGANISED IN VARIOUS STATES

1. State Festivals, Integration Camps, district and State level sports and games were organised in Andhra Pradesh.
2. Cycle races and youth festivals were organised in villages of Goa, Daman and Diu.
3. A State Youth Festival was organised at Valsad, Gujarat.
4. A one day Seminar on Perspectives of International Youth Year and Development of Youth was organised at Shimla.
5. A snow-ski race for school students was organised in Jammu and Kashmir.
6. A Sea swimming competition was organised in Maharashtra.
7. A Youth Conference of National Service Scheme. Volunteers was organised at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
8. The Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta has been renamed as Yuva Bharati Krirangan.

SOME EVENTS ORGANISED IN UNIVERSITIES

1. Haryana Agricultural University screened career films arranged by the UPSC for the benefit of youth for employment avenues.
2. The Kurukshetra University organised in 15 Inter-college NSS Camps.

3. Shri Venkateshwara University organised a 10 day Camp in Chittor.
4. The Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya undertook agra-forestry plantation work and about 3,000 plants of different varieties were planted.
5. The University of Kashmir organised a six day National Integration Camp.
6. The Gandhiji University at Kottayam published an NSS handbook on International Youth Year.
7. The University of Delhi organised an inter-College poster and slogan competition on the three themes of the International Youth Year.

[English]

Additional Towns of Maharashtra Under IDSMT Scheme

2721. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Government of Maharashtra recommending additional towns to be taken up under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme;

(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 URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). In 1990-91 proposals were received from the Government of Maharashtra for covering the following 15 towns under the IDSMT Scheme:

Khamgaon, Chopda, Narkhed, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Gondia, Paithan, Buldhana, Chalisgaon, Malkapur, Saoner, Tosgaon, Jalgaon, Latur and Nanded.

Out of the 15 towns recommended by the Government of Maharashtra within the Budgetary allocation for the Scheme and taking into consideration the prioritisation indicated by the State Government proposals under IDSMT Scheme in respect of the following 8 towns were sanctioned;

Gandchiroli, Gondia, Chopda, Khamgaon, Narkhed, Malkapur, Nandurbar and Paithan.

Central Assistance of Rs. 192.50 lakhs has also been released in respect of the above 8 towns.

No proposals for 1991-92 have yet been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

Illiteracy Amongst Backward Classes and Reservation For Students

2722. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether illiteracy is more among the Backward Classes as compared to other communities;

(b) if so, whether the Govt. have any plans to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission concerning reservations for the Backward Classes in educational institutions; and

(c) if not, the alternative measures the Government propose to take to ensure

educational opportunities to students from the Backward Classes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Office of Registrar General maintains data on literacy for total population, women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes only.

(b) and (c). The Supreme Court has directed that no steps for implementation of Government order on Recommendations of Mandal Commission except the identification of castes to be benefitted shall be taken until the matter is heard. It has further directed that scope of the order shall not be extended without leave of the Court.

The approach in the New Education Policy is to provide to educationally deprived sections incentives and facilities in order that they make up the disadvantages transmitted through the social environment and the accident of birth.

Performance of Indians in Seoul Olympic and Beijing Asian Games

2723. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have analysed the reasons for the poor performance of the Indian Players in the Seoul Olympic and Beijing Asian Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have planned comprehensive strategies to improve the performance of the players in the forthcoming Olympic Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The performance of the Indian Sports contingent in the Seoul Olympics was, by and large, according to expectations, barring a few individual exceptions. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA)'s report on performance in Beijing Asian Games is yet to be received by Government. However, in consultation with SAI we have reviewed the performance in these events and have identified constraints like lack of adequate resources, very narrow base of sportspersons at competitive level and absence of required sports infrastructure in the schools and colleges, etc.

(c) and (d). Government propose to give due priority to promotion of sports and games by removing the existing constraints for their development. This is being done by making more resources available for the training and foreign exposure of the identified elite sportspersons, using available resources cost effectively. The plans have been drawn up for coaching/training and foreign exposure of the sportspersons in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations.

Reservation of Seats for Muslim Students in Aligarh Muslim University

2724. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

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

(a) whether certain percentage of seats

are reserved for Muslim candidates for admission in Class XI, degree courses, post-graduate courses and professional courses in the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any other Central University in the country where reservation of seats is made on the basis of religion of the applicants;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Aligarh Muslim University authorities had reviewed the admission policy of the University and reservations for Muslim candidates; and

(f) if so, the decisions taken and whether the same have since been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). In its meeting held on 20.8.89, the Court of Aligarh Muslim University resolved to accept the recommendations of the Tyabji Committee which was constituted by the University to review its admission policy. The Committee has, inter alia, suggested that 50% of the seats in Class XI, degree courses, Master's Courses, Diploma and Professional Courses in Aligarh Muslim University should be reserved for Muslim candidates. This decision is contrary to the provisions of Section 8 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 which provides that the University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, religion,

creed or class. A show cause notice has, therefore, been issued to the University under Section 13(6) of the Aligarh Muslim University Act for annulment of the said Resolution. Meanwhile, according to the information furnished by the University, the decision has not been implemented.

Development of Vidyasagar University

2725. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has released some amount for the development of Vidyasagar University, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a few proposals of the said university are still pending with U.G.C. for sanction of grants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, Vidyasagar University was provided the following grants by the Commission, after it was declared fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12 B of the UGC Act on 1.3.1990;

Book & Journals — Rs. 15.00 lakhs

Equipment — Rs. 15.00 lakhs

(c) to (e). A proposal for release of "Unassigned grant" for the year 1991-92 is being processed by the Commission. For the release of development grant for 1990-

91, the Commission has asked the University to furnish Utilisation Certificate in respect of grants released earlier.

[Translation]

Old Age Pension

2726. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States providing old age pension to persons above 60 years of age;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce this scheme throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) All States and UTs have old age pension schemes of their own.

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

Sewerage System in Jaipur

2727. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewerage system in Jaipur, Rajasthan has not been properly developed due to limited financial resources available with the State Government;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the World Bank for development of sewerage system in Jaipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the State Government has utilised that entire amount, if, not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The World Bank had sanctioned a credit of US. \$ 80 million for the Rajasthan Water Supply and Sewerage Project. The project intended to provide Safe Water supply to specified number of problem villages; improve and extend water supply in Jainpur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner; and extend sewerage systems in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. Due to the slow progress of the scheme and severe drought conditions, the project was extensively restructured. The funds were reallocated from urban components towards additional coverage of rural areas for provision of drinking water. The entire credit was utilised by the State Government after extension and restructuring.

Child Development Schemes in Slum Areas

2728. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch Child Development Schemes in slum areas of big cities;

(b) if so, the names of cities in Rajasthan where such schemes are to be started;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the target group in Jaipur to whom the benefit of such scheme is proposed to be given; and

(d) if not, whether benefits of these schemes would be provided to the needy

people after conducting a survey without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is implemented in rural areas and urban slums. So far there are 227 ICDS projects in the country located in urban slums of which ten are in Rajasthan, namely, Alwar city, Ajmer city, Bharatpur city, Bhilwara city, Jaipur-I, Jaipur-II, Jodhpur city, Kota city, Pali city, Tonk city, Udaipur city. Further sanctioning of centrally sponsored ICDS projects in urban areas of the country will depend on the availability of resources.

In addition, the Government has launched the Urban Basic Services in 1986, now renamed as the Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), which, inter alia, also promotes child survival and development. The Government of Rajasthan has selected the following 23 towns for implementing the scheme of UBSP:-

1. Nagar Parishad, Jaipur
2. Chaumu
3. Simar
4. Dosa
5. Amer
6. Bandikul
7. Manoharpur
8. Chaksu

9. Kotputli

Scheme dispensary near Sansad Vihar, New Delhi on outer ring road; and

10. Phalera

11. Jilener

(b) if so, the time by which such C. G. H. S. dispensary is likely to be opened for the facility of Government employees residing in the newly constructed societies?

12. Sanganer

13. Narayana

14. Kishan Garh Renwal

15. Lalsot

16. Shahpura

17. Virat Nagar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). At present there is no such proposal to establish a Central Government Health Scheme dispensary at Sansad Vihar.

[English]

18. Basawa

Historical Excavations

19. Bassi

2730. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

20. Bamai

(a) whether a pre-historical site was discovered in Patna during excavation;

21. Dholpur

22. Bari

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

23. Raja Khera

(c) whether the site has been taken over or is proposed to be taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India for preservation and scientific exploration?

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The two ICDS projects of Jaipur city were started after detailed survey relating to identification of beneficiaries. Such surveys are done at the time of starting new projects.

Proposal to Open CGHS Dispensary Near Sansad Vihar, New Delhi

2729. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to open a Central Government Health

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An early historical site has been brought to light at the site of an old Dak Bunglow in Patna recently, while it was being dug for the construction of a new building.

(b) On examination of this site evidence of a brick floor, pottery of the early historical period and terracotta figurines associated with Mauryan levels were found.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Buildings In Agra Maintained by
Archaeological Department**

2731. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temples/monuments in Agra district being maintained by Archeological Department;

(b) the names of buildings where entry fee is charged from visitors during the last three years;

(c) the details of amount spent on the maintenance of these buildings by Archaeological Department separately;

(d) whether basic amenities like food, drinking water and other civic amenities have been provided by the Archaeological Department; and

(e) if so, the places with details of facilities provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In District Agra there are 70

monuments/sites under Central protection which are maintained by Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) At the following monuments in District Agra entry is by ticket:-

-
- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Taj Mahal |
| 2. | Agra Fort |
| 3. | Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb |
| 4. | Akbar's Tomb |
| 5. | Monuments at Fatehpur Sikri |
-

(c) A Statement given details of the amount spent on the maintenance of the Centrally protected monuments in Agra District is attached.

(d) and (e). Drinking water, toilet and clock room facilities are provided at major monuments namely Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, Monuments of Fatehpur Sikri. At Taj Mahal and Agra Fort there is also an apple juice stall of Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation. In addition to the above there is a canteen at Agra Fort to cater to the needs of the visitors.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Expenditure Incurred on the Maintenance, Structural Conservation and Chemical Preservation of Centrally Protected Monuments in Agra District, U.P.

Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1	2	3
1.	1988-89	Rs. 34,72,815.10
2.	1989-90	Rs. 26,98,628.17
3.	1990-91	Rs. 41,16,070.29

[English]

**Hudco Funds for Housing Schemes in
Jabalpur**

2732. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the various proposals including phased schemes sent by different agencies to 'HUDCO' for development of housing in Jabalpur during the year 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92;

(b) the funds allocated for the proposals and the actual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the period within which the schemes are likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b).
Details of housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in Jabalpur during the years 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 are as under:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Schemes	Proj. cost (Rs. in Crores)	Loan Sanctioned	Dwelling Units	Plots
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	89-90	10	10.89	7.63	18042	585
1.	90-91	4	8.31	5.09	148	2754
2.	91-92	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above housing schemes, three Urban Infrastructure schemes have been sanctioned by HUDCO during 1989-90 with the project cost of Rs. 556.61 lakhs and loan commitment of Rs. 278.28 lakhs.

During these years, HUDCO has released funds to the extent of Rs. 99.27 lakhs, Rs. 399.17 lakhs and Rs. 40.52 lakhs respectively; to the implementing agencies. Information about actual expenditure incurred is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

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

Aids Control Programme

2733. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have launched any programme for prevention and control of AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Government of India formulated National AIDS Control Programme in 1987 with a view to arresting the HIV infection. The programme has three major components viz. Surveillance, Health and Community Education and Ensuring safety of blood and blood products.

SURVEILLANCE:

67 surveillance centres and 4 referral centres have been established in different parts of the country with the specific objec-

tive of screening persons belonging to high risk groups, i.e. Prostitutes, Hetro-sexually promiscuous males, STD Patients, Blood donors, Inmates of remand homes and foreigners. In addition, for Clinical Management of AIDS, in 13 Medical Colleges AIDS Units have been set up.

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION:

Health Education activities have been intensified to increase awareness among general public, youth and also students of schools and colleges.

SAFETY OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS:

Another important measure for the prevention of AIDS in the country is testing of blood donors for HIV infection by all the surveillance centres and zonal blood testing centres.

To ensure safety of blood products, all the 9 units manufacturing blood products have been given appropriate instructions.

[Translation]

Vacant Post of Teachers

2734. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant in various schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

According to the information furnished by the Principal agencies concerned, the position is as below:-

1. DELHI ADMINISTRATION (DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION)

In so far as the schools run by the Delhi Administration are concerned, the following posts are vacant:-

Principals	60
Vice-Principals	60
PGT	240
TGT and equivalent	1450

As regards filling up of these posts, a competitive written test for recruitment of PST, TGT and PGT was held in March/April, 1991 and the results in respect of PST and TGT have been declared. Delhi Administration has also issued orders for promotion in respect of 57 vacancies of Principals on an ad-hoc basis while the requisition for filling up the remaining posts of Principals under direct recruitment quota has been sent to the UPSC.

2. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

In the schools under MCD about 700 posts of teachers are lying vacant. These posts have been lying vacant for about 6 months due to retirement/promotion of teachers. The Staff Selection Commission has been entrusted with selection of teachers for recruitment against the vacant posts.

3. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

In the schools under NDMC, only the following posts are vacant:-

PGT	3
TGT Science (A)	9
TGT Science (B)	1

The above posts were created during the last academic year. Selection for the posts of TGT Science (A) has since been made.

[English]

Incidences of Kala-Azar in the Country

2735. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present situation with regard to incidences of Kala-Azar in the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of cases reported, State-wise and Year-wise during the last three years;

(c) the degree of availability of anti Kala-Azar medicines in the open market and in Government hospitals; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate Kala-Azar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Presently Kala azar is being reported from three States namely Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh with stray cases in Tamil Nadu Imported from either Bihar or West Bengal. As per the reports received from the State Government, the number of cases reported due to Kala azar, State-wise, during the last three years is given below:-

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	1988		1989		1990 (Prov)		1991 (prov)	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	19639	123	30903	477	54650	589	6473	50
2.	West Bengal	13068	2	3573	20	3037	16	194	—
3.	Uttar Pradesh	19	6	2	—	8	1	—	—
Total		22726	131	34478	497	57795	606	6669	50

(c) There are two drug of choice for treatment of Kalazar. Sodium Stubo Gluconate the first drug of choice is produced indigenously and is available in open market freely. This drug is also procured by the State Governments and distributed to various Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals in effective districts. The second line of treatment which is an imported drug called Pentamidine Isothionate is not available in the market. The Government of India imports this drug and supply to the affected States against their requirement. This drug is mainly used in Bihar in patients who does not respond to first line of treatment with Sodium Stubo-Gluconate.

(d) Specific action Plans have been prepared in consultation with the concerned State Government with the following strategies:-

1. Early case detection and establishment of adequate treatment facilities.
2. Organising effective insecticidal spray for interruption of transmission.
3. Organising health education activities and training of medical and para-medical personnel.
4. Treatment of Kala-azar cases with appropriate drugs.
5. Adequate stocking of anti-Kala-azar drugs.

[Translation]

Expansion of Forests Area

2736. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest land in the country at present;

(b) the percentage of forests under Central Reserve Forests and the forests under the Control of State Governments;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the expansion of forests and to check the continuous felling of trees;

(d) the policy of the Government regarding the rights of tribals on the traditional lands in the forest areas;

(e) whether compensation is given to the tribals for the income generated from their forests; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) According to the 'State of Forest Report 1989 the percentage of forest land in the country is 22.8%.

(b) There is no legal classification as Central Reserve Forest. However, the total recorded forest area under the control of States/UTs is 75.18 million ha.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government for expansion of forests and to check felling of trees;

i) Massive afforestation programme has been launched under the 20 Point Programme including Social Forestry Scheme.

ii) Central Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments/UTs.,

to consider banning tree felling in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.

- to avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of forest crop or other silviculture

considerations, it should be restricted to 10 ha. in the hills and 25 ha. in the plains.

(d) to (f). According to the National Forest Policy 1988, the rights and concessions enjoyed by the Tribals and other poor living within and near the forests should be fully protected.

Environment and Forests Improvement Schemes in Rajasthan

2737. PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT:
SHRI KUNJEE LAL:

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

(a) the details of environment and forests improvement schemes being implemented in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount spent on these schemes during the last three years and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the special scheme of the Union Government to check the expansion of desert and the details of the works completed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendments to Wildlife Protection Act

2738. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to amend the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972;

(b) the names of the animals whose hunting has been banned;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in regard to the damages caused to the crops of farmers due to the ban imposed on the hunting of Neelgai, and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) There is a ban on hunting of wild animals included in Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II of the Act.

(c) Complaints are received about damage of crops by Neelgai.

(d) There are following safeguards in the Act to prevent damage by wild animals to standing crops:

i) State Governments have powers to declare any such species, which does not form part of Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II as 'vermin' if it has become dangerous to life and property including crops. As Neelgai forms part of Schedule III, it can be declared as a 'vermin' in areas where it is doing serious damage.

Amount Spent Under Afforestation Programme in Bihar

2739. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under forests in Bihar is less in comparison to other States;

(b) the amount spent under afforestation

tion programme in Saharasa district during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any complaint has been received regarding the misuse of the allocated funds; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Government and Voluntary Organisation Functioning for Adult Education in Bihar

2740. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

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

(a) The number of Government and voluntary organisation functioning at present under Adult Education Programme in Bihar;

(b) the details of financial and other assistance provided to said organisations;

(c) whether the working of said organisation has since been reviewed by Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Under the Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project (RFLP) under which grant-in-Aid is sanctioned to State Govts/UT Admn; 56 RFLPs with 16800 AECs have been sanctioned to Bihar during 1990-91. Under the Central Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies in adult education 13 voluntary agencies are running 674 adult education centres/JSNs at present.

(b) Under RFLP, Rs. 400.00 lakhs were sanctioned to Govt. of Bihar during 1990-91. Rs. 72,28,800.00 have been sanctioned to 13 voluntary agencies.

(c) and (d). The pace and progress of implementation of the adult education programme is being continuously reviewed by officers of the Central & State Govts and corrective measures are taken to improve the content and quality of the programme.

Opening of New Kendriya Vidyalayas During Current Financial Year

2741. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country for the opening of which Government have accorded its approval?

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

(b) A final decision is yet to be taken.

"Pollution in Kanpur"

2742. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to ascertain the degree of pollution caused due to industrialisation in Rania area of rural Kanpur;

(b) if so, the detail thereof and the

position of pollution in rural area in comparison to Kanpur city;

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to control pollution there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time given to the industrial units for installing anti-pollution equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has conducted a survey of the industries located in Rania, rural Kanpur. There are six polluting industries namely M/s. Shri Behari Ji Fertilizer (P) Ltd., M/s. S. D. Fertilizer (P) Ltd., M/s. Sushila Paper Mill (P) Ltd., M/s. L. Kant Paper Mill (P) Ltd., M/s. K.C. Kapoor and Sons and M/s. Knight Tanners (P) Ltd. of these six units, four units have installed effluent treatment plants. Treatment plants for the two paper mills are under construction. On the other hand, in Kanpur city, there are 179 polluting units of which only 126 have full or partial treatment plants.

(c) and (d). The following steps have been taken by Government to control pollution in Kanpur:

- i) Effluents and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;
- iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;
- iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State

Pollution Control Board to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;

vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

(e) A time-bound action plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991.

[English]

Clinical Laboratories Under CGHS

2743. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clinical laboratories undertaking all sorts of tests are functioning in Delhi under CGHS;

(b) if so, the locations of such laboratories with and type of tests being undertaken;

(c) whether some dispensaries are having the facility of Radiography in Delhi under CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the areas of beneficiaries entitled to avail this facility;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide similar facilities in other CGHS dis-

pensaries to reduce over-crowding in allied hospitals of CGHS;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Existence of Certain Departments in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

2744. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi do not have certain departments as compared to Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of difficulties being faced by CGHS beneficiaries when they are referred to Safdarjung Hospital;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up all departments in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Complex also;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Compared to

Safdarjung Hospital, the following departments do not exist in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital:

- i) Radiotherapy
- ii) Nuclear Medicine
- iii) Rehabilitation
- iv) Paediatric Surgery
- v) Neurology
- vi) Urology
- vii) Cardiothoracic Surgery
- viii) Endocrinology
- ix) Clinical Haematology
- x) Nephrology
- xi) Haematology (Medicine)
- xii) Respiratory Diseases.

(c) There has been no such complaints from CGHS beneficiaries.

(d) to (f). On account of financial constraints; the existence of these departments in other Government Hospitals like Safdarjung and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the city of Delhi and the problem of shortage of space in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, it is not proposed at present to set-up these additional departments in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

**Setting Up Of CGHS Dispensary At
Shalimar Bagh***[Translation]*

2745. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a CGHS dispensary at Shalimar Bagh in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a dispensary at Shalimar Bagh was received but could not be established due to non-availability of a suitable accommodation. However, dispensary has been established at an adjacent locality at Pitampura which is providing the medical facilities for CGHS beneficiaries residing in Shalimar Bagh also.

**Government Aided Voluntary
Organisations**

2746. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government aided voluntary organisations engaged in the work of social development and the details thereof;

(b) the amount sanctioned annually by Government to these organisations; and

(c) the extent to which these organisations have been able to achieve the targets fixed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the number of voluntary organisations engaged in the work of social development and the amount sanctioned as grant-in-aid during 1990-91 to the organisations is attached.

(c) The organisations are generally fulfilling the objectives for which they have been assisted.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Vol. Organisation	Amount released during 1990-91 (Figures in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Voluntary Organisations engaged for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.	41	1.83 crores
2.	Voluntary organisations engaged for the welfare Scheduled Tribes.	44	2.05 crores
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.	136	4.60 crores
4.	Scheme of Organisational Assistance to voluntary organisations.	84	0.33 crores
5.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the welfare of Children in Need of Care & Protection.	948	5.01 crores
6.	Scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations in the field of Social Welfare.	93	0.88 crores
7.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons.	215	5.67 crores
8.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Aid and Appliances for the disabled.	56	2.04 crores
Total		1617	22.41 crores

[English]

years, State-wise and year-wise?

**Excise Duty and Labour Welfare Cess
from Bidi Industry**

2747. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the amount collected as central excise duty and Labour Welfare Cess from bidi industry during the last three

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): State-wise and Year-wise amount of Central Excise Duty and Labour Welfare Cess collected from bidi industry for the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91 is given in the enclosed statements I & II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing State-wise and Year-wise Central Excise Duty from Bidi Industry during last three years

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Maharashtra	1332	1227	1208	
2.	Gujarat	35	39	36	
3.	Tamil Nadu	2353	2345	2428	
4.	Karnataka	2151	1961	1935	
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2757	2749	2791	
6.	Kerala	592	557	610	
7.	West Bengal	1510	1639	1712	
8.	Orissa	180	189	174	
9.	Bihar	777	976	801	

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1001	930	930
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3271	2813	2627
12.	Rajasthan	152	144	143
13.	Assam	15	15	15
Total		16126	15584	15400

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing amount collected from Bidi Industry Labour Welfare Cess during the last three years State-wise and Year-wise

Sl. No.	State	1988-89 (Rs.)	1989-90 (Rs.)	1990-91 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,10,31,773	2,10,70,684	2,13,73,885
2.	Bihar	59,29,974	57,12,711	61,42,669
3.	Gujrat	2,86,192	2,02,036	1,92,396
4.	Karnataka	1,71,26,950	1,54,61,073	1,51,04,064
5.	Kerala	45,55,048	46,26,886	45,39,353
6.	Assam	96,802	1,07,177	1,16,165
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,52,89,019	2,16,11,660	2,01,13,989
8.	Maharashtra	1,01,99,687	94,70,142	92,85,286
9.	Orissa	13,91,323	14,60,129	13,45,611

Sl. No.	State	1988-89 (Rs.)	1989-90 (Rs.)	1990-91 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Rajasthan	11,59,930	11,11,664	10,93,495
11.	Tamil nadu	1,87,28,129	1,85,80,700	2,08,25,267
12.	Uttar Pradesh	74,80,618	61,86,586	67,95,956
13.	West Bengal	1,17,07,695	1,26,88,510	1,38,68,997
	Total	12,49,83,113	11,82,89,957	12,07,97,133

Vacancies Earmarked For SC/ST Employees in Different Categories of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2748. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current and backlog vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in different categories of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) the efforts made/contemplated to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the requisite details is enclosed. Apart from specifically indicating the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the general advertisements which are published in the Employment News and various News Papers, the Sangathan has launched a special drive for filling up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including the backlog vacancies through special advertisements in Employment News and various News Papers.

STATEMENT

Details of Backlog And Current Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Different Categories of Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 30.4.1991

	Name of the Post	Backlog of vacancies as on 30.4.90		Current vacancies as on 30.4.90		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. TEACHING POSTS (DIRECT RECTT.)

1. Principal	07	08	14	06	21		
2. PGTs	168	125	108	55	276		
3. TGTs	98	137	57	30	155		
4. PRTs	161	191	51	26	212		
5. Miscellaneous	—	—	21	10	21		
6. Head Master	—	—	—	—	—		

1	2	Name of the Post	Backlog of vacancies as on 30.4.90		Current vacancies as on 30.4.90		Total	
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
			3	4	5	6	7	8

II. TEACHING POSTS PROMOTION

1. Principal	Rules do not provide for carry forward	07	03	07	03
2. PGTs	43 31	—	—	43	31
3. TGTs	—	—	—	—	—
4. PRTs	—	—	—	—	—
5. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
6. Head Master	12 6	10	2	22	8

SRAVANA 21, 1913 (SAKA)

III. NON TEACHING POSTS DIRECT RECTT.

1. Asstt. Commissioner	1	—	—	1	0
2. Education Officer	2	—	1	2	1

	Name of the Post	Backlog of vacancies as on 30.4.90		Current vacancies as on 30.4.90		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	L.D.Cs.	—	—	2	1	2	1
4.	Accounts-cum-Inspecting Officer (By Promotion)	—	—	1	—	1	—
5.	Section Officer (Deptt. Exam.)	—	—	1	—	1	—
6.	Superintendent (Admn.) (Deptt. Exam.)	2	—	—	—	2	—
7.	Superintendent (Schl. Cadre) (Deptt. Exam.)	1	1	—	—	1	1
8.	Superintendent (Schl. Cadre) (By Promotion)	1	1	1	—	2	1
9.	Superintendent (Accounts) (By promotion)	—	—	1	—	1	—

	Name of the Post	Backlog of vacancies as on 30.4.90		Current vacancies as on 30.4.90		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Audit Assistant (By Promotion)	—	—	1	1	1	1
11.	Audit Assistant (By Deptt. Exam.)	—	—	3	1	3	1
12.	Head Clerk (Schl. Cadre) (By Deptt. Exam.)	2	3	10	4	12	7
13.	Head Clerk (Schl. Cadre) (By Deptt. Exam)	—	2	6	3	6	5
14.	UDC (Schl. Cadre)	—	8	16	8	16	16
15.	UDC (HQ & RO) (By Deptt. Exam.)	—	1	—	—	—	1

**Pollution By Vam Organic Chemicals,
Muradabad**

2749. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effluents discharge plant installed by the Vam Organic Chemicals, Gajraula, district Muradabad is not operational and thus causes severe air and water pollution in the region; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The unit is complying with the standards for air emissions; however, the treated effluent being discharged by the industry is not meeting the prescribed limits.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted a Gajraula Action Plan for the control of air and water pollution from the industries in the Gajraula Industrial Area.

A time-bound action plan for control of pollution has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991.

**First Cadre Review Of W.C. Staff in
C.P.W.D.**

2750 SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the First Cadre review in respect of Draftsmen and Junior Engineers Working in CPWD offices has since been conducted and finalised;

(b) whether the 1st Cadre review in respect of workcharged staff has also been conducted and not finalised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The first cadre review of Junior Engineers of CPWD was finalised in 1987. A Cadre Review Committee has been constituted for conducting the cadre review of the CPWD Draftsmen's cadre.

(b) to (d). No cadre review has been undertaken, nor is it contemplated, in respect of workcharged staff of CPWD, since the workcharged staff do not constitute a cadre. The Government's instructions about periodical cadre review do not cover such staff.

**Demands of Non-Gazetted Staff Of
CPWD**

2751 SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-Gazetted office staff working in CPWD Subordinate Offices are agitating for last two years due to non-acceptance of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) the reasons for non-acceptance of their demands; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demands of the CPWD Non-Gazetted Office Staff Association are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). All these demands are under active consideration.

STATEMENT

1. Immediate decision on the cadre review of Group C & D and its implementation with effect from 1.1.1986.
2. Discrimination in the rates of over time allowance of Class IV.
3. Five day's week is not being allowed to the staff working in the subordinate offices.
4. Engineering officers should be withdrawn from the Administrative posts like EE(HQ), SE(HQ) and ASW (office) in planning organisation.
5. Decision may be taken immediately to allow Group D employees to sit in the examination being conducted by the SSC for the post of LDCs.
6. Service records which was being maintained in the zonal offices (workcharged establishment) has been transferred to divisional offices. Some of the records are incomplete for the last 15 to 20 years. Additional staff for its maintenance may be given.

7. G.P. fund ledger account is being maintained by the zonal offices. Decision has been taken by the Deptt. without consulting this Association to transfer the same to the divisional offices without staff. Same is incomplete and in the absence of additional staff same may not be transferred and orders issued by the Department cancelled immediately.

Deaths Due To Kala-Azar and Malaria

2752. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died of Kala Azar and Malaria during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether sufficient quantity of medicines are not available in the hospitals in Bihar for treatment of Kala Azar; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to provide assistance/medicines to the State Governments to prevent the spread of the Kalazar and Malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). According to the information received from State Health Authorities, the number of persons who died of Kala-Azar and Malaria during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is as under:-

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs. Others	Deaths due to Malaria			Deaths due to Kala-azar			
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	4	6	16	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	4	13	2	123	477	589	—
5.	Goa	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	67	60	26	—	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	8	0	—	—	—	—	—

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs. Others	Deaths due to Malaria				Deaths due to Kala-azar			
		1988	1989	1990		1988	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
11.	Kerala	1	1	1		—	—	—	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8	16	3		—	—	—	
13.	Maharashtra	5	8	6		—	—	—	
14.	Manipur	2	2	—		—	—	—	
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	—		—	—	—	
16.	Mizoram	16	17	8		—	—	—	
17.	Nagaland	0	0	—		—	—	—	
18.	Orisa	82	118	78		—	—	—	
19.	Punjab	0	2	—		—	—	—	
20.	Rajasthan	2	1	66		—	—	—	

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs. Others	Deaths due to Malaria			Deaths due to Kala-azar		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim	0	0	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	—	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	1	5	4	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	—	6	—	1
25.	West Bengal	5	16	4	2	20	16
26.	A & N Islands	1	1	0	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	—	—	—

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs. Others	Deaths due to Malaria			Deaths due to Kala-azar		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	—	—	—
33.	Coal Fields	0	0	1	—	—	—
34.	DNK Project	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total		209	268	222	131	497	606

(b) At times shortage of drugs for Kala-Azar are experienced in hospital of Bihar State.

(c) Under the Kala-azar control programme, Central Government provide assistance both in kind and cash to the Government of Bihar. Adequate quantity of insecticides (DDT) and Pentamidine Isothionate, the imported drug which is used only in patients who are not responsive to sodium stibogluconate have been supplied. The State Government is responsible for the procurement and stocking of the indigenously manufactured first line drug viz. Sodium Stibogluconate. The expenditure on procurement of sodium Stibogluconate is reimbursable by the Govt. of India.

Under National Malaria Eradication Programme, adequate quantities of anti-malaria drugs are being supplied to the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Government Accommodation To Non-Employees

2753. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons other than the Government servants allotted Government accommodation in Delhi by the Directorate of Estates, area-wise; and

(b) the reasons for allotting accommodation to them and the period for which these accommodation have been allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Result Of B.Com (Pass)

2754. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the result of B.Com (Pass) of Delhi University has been delayed extra-ordinarily with the result the students cannot take admission in next classes;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in declaring the result of B.Com (Pass) course; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it is not a fact that the results of B.Com(Pass) have been extraordinarily delayed this year. The University has informed that the result of B.Com(Pass) part-III (Regular), 1991 was declared on 24.7.1991, whereas last year the result of this examination was declared on 23.7.1990. The other results of B.Com(Pass) examinations conducted by the University in 1991 have been declared earlier than last year.

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

[*Translation*]

Educated And Uneducated in Madhya Pradesh

2755. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of educated/uneducated in Madhya Pradesh as per the census of 1990-91; and

(b) the percentage of women amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the publication "Census of India 1990-91: Provisional Population Totals", in Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of literates to the estimated population aged 7 years and above is 43.45%; the corresponding figure for women is 28.39%.

News Item Captioned "Aarakshit Kota Poora Na Hone Se Shikshkon Main Rosh"

2756. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Aarakshit Kota Poora Na Hone Se Shikshkon Main Rosh" appearing in Veer Arjun dated 25 July, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for not appointing SC/ST teacher in selection grade; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

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

has already been granted to the SC/ST teachers as per rules for the period from 5.9.71 to 31.12.85. Efforts are on to locate the left out cases, if any, for the grant of Selection Grade from the due date.

[English]

Incidence Of Filaria

2757. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from Filaria in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken preventive measures to eradicate Filaria under the National Filaria Control Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). As per reports received from the Control Units, Clinics and Survey Units established in various States/UTs, the number of persons suffering from Filaria for the last three years, state-wise is as under:

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	1988		1989		1990	
		Micro Filaria Positive	Diseases cases	Micro Filaria Positive	Disease cases	Micro Filaria Positive	Disease cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9772	7017	7273	5040	7250	9951
2.	Assam	57	5	31	1	212	36
3.	Bihar	3669	5876	5517	5862	2849	5477
4.	Goa	168	8	69	8	52	3
5.	Gujarat	104	129	263	107	323	147
6.	Karnataka	3524	1571	193	1011	1871	4750
7.	Kerala	1334	1019	1220	636	1772	854
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1185	1020	706	850	562	872
9.	Maharashtra	26829	5258	23584	5148	18661	2952
10.	Orissa	1233	4948	881	2547	877	2924

S. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	1988		1989		1990	
		Micro Filaria Positive	Diseases cases	Micro Filaria Positive	Disease cases	Micro Filaria Positive	Disease cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tamil Nadu	10172	2752	10668	1413	12858	2588
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2341	3099	2284	4827	1720	5807
13.	West Bengal	231	41	248	1050	200	400
14.	Pondicherry	175	10	171	70	250	7
15.	A & N Islands	196	27	196	28	67	13
16.	Lakshadweep	37	1	300	71	37	40
Total		61217	34191	59720	29746	49580	36924

(b) and (c). The following steps are being taken to control Filaria in the affected States:

1. The National Filaria Control Programme is in operation in 204 towns covering a population of 42.6 million through Filaria Control Units.

2. Anti-larval measures with application of chemicals like Temephos, Fenthion and Mosquito larvicidal Oil to all the breeding places at weekly intervals.

3. Source reduction of breeding places through bio-environmental methods.

4. Detection and treatment of Filaria patients and micro filaria carriers.

5. Supply of adequate quantity of larvicides and drugs by the Central Government under National Filaria Control Programme.

[*Translation*]

Promotion Of officers Appointed For Scert By UPSC

2758. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SCERT, a new registered autonomous body has formulated its recruitment rules and regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the officers appointed through UPSC in SCERT are being ignored for future promotions in the council; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a). SCERT, Delhi, a registered autonomous body, has formulated and notified its recruitment rules in December, 1988.

(b) Copies of the Recruitment Rules of the SCERT, Delhi are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Officers in SCERT are appointed through their own Selection Board and not through UPSC.

(d) Does not arise.

Service Conditions Of Officers (Subject Experts) Appointed By UPSC

2759. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no decision was taken regarding the service conditions of officers (subject experts) appointed by UPSC for SCERT;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of service conditions of subject experts at present working in SCERT?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Although SCERTs are in operation in several States and the Union Territory of Delhi, the UPSC comes in to the picture only in respect of SCERT of the U.T. of Delhi. There are no posts of subject experts in the SCERT, Delhi and, therefore, the question of deciding service conditions of subject experts appointed by UPSC for SCERT, Delhi does not arise.

[English]

**Proposal to set up CGHS Dispensary in
Anand Vihar**

2760. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a CGHS dispensary in Anand Vihar, Delhi was considered during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the progress made so far to set up the dispensary there; and

(c) the alternative arrangement made to provide medical facilities to the beneficiaries of CGHS residing in newly built colonies there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A request for opening of a CGHS Dispensary has been received. The basic information required for starting a Dispensary through a Questionnaire has been asked for.

(c) The Anand Vihar area is already covered under the Central Government Health Scheme dispensary, Vivek Vihar.

Transfer of Colonies By DDA To MCD

2761. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA propose to transfer the maintenance of the some colonies to MCD;

(b) if so, the details thereof area-wise and the time by which these colonies are likely to be transferred to MCD; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for provision of sewerage, drainage and repairs and construction of roads in the proposed colonies during the current financial year and area-wise break-up of allocation for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of area-wise location and funds allocated for each colony for the current financial year are indicated in the Statement attached.

The process of transfer of services is in progress and the colonies are expected to be handed over to MCD by 31st March, 1992.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
WEST ZONE		
1.	C/o 528 Janta houses in Pkt. A at Paschim Vihar	2.00
2.	C/o 1200 MIG DUs in Pkt. Gh-14 Paschim Vihar	14.00
3.	C/o 450 SFS houses at A 50 Paschim Vihar	5.00
4.	C/o 528 SFS houses in GH 10 Paschim Vihar	11.00
5.	C/o 384 LIG at A-18 Paschim Vihar	1.00
6.	C/o 84 MIG houses Pkt. AG-II Vikas Puri	1.80
7.	C/o 160 MIG at A-3 Paschim Vihar	2.50
8.	C/o 768 MIG houses Pkt. AG-I Vikas Puri	4.00
9.	C/o 288 MIG in KG-I at Vikas Puri	2.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
10.	C/o 224 SFS Pkt. A, Vikaspuri Extn.	3.00
11.	C/o 320 MIG at Pkt. B at Vikaspuri	5.00
12.	C/o 198/180 LIG Bl. Dg-I, Vikaspuri	5.00
13.	C/o 864/792 EWS JG-III Vikaspuri	4.00
14.	C/o 464 MIG Pkt. DG-III, Vikaspuri	2.00
15.	C/o 208 Janta houses at Pkt. Madipur	0.5
16.	C/o 414/444 Janta houses at Madipur	0.5
17.	C/o 88/136 LCBI at Todapur	0.5
18.	C/o 144 Janta houses at Pessangipur	0.5
19.	C/o 612 LIG DUs at Lawrence Rd. Pkt A-2 SH. 312 LIG DUs	21.50
20.	C/o 315 MIG DUs at Janakpuri	3.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
21.	C/o 584/536 SFS at Pkt. 'A' Sukhdev Vihar	5.00
22.	C/o 240/225 at Pkt. B Sukhdev Vihar	
23.	C/o 688 LIG DVs at GH-8/G-17 areas	5.00
24.	C/o 48 MIG houses at Pkt. C-5/A, Janakpuri	—
25.	Retail Business Centre at Nangal Rai Janakpuri.	1.00
26.	Community Centre at B-1 Janakpuri	—
27.	Shopping Centre at Lajwanti Garden	—
28.	C/o 153/144 MIG houses in B1. 'A' Pkt. A-1/A at Janakpuri	2.00
29.	C/o 144/128 MIG houses in B1. B Pkt. BD Janakpuri.	4.00
30.	C/o 48/44 LIG houses in B1. 'A' Pkt. A-2/A Janakpuri	1.00
31.	Local shopping centre in Bl. A-1 Janakpuri	10.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
32.	Local shopping centre in B1.A-3 Janakpuri	—
33.	C/o 84 LIG DUs at Pkt. D-1/C Janakpuri	1.50
34.	C/o 256 LIG DUs at Pkt. B-2/A Janakpuri	6.50
35.	C/o 144 LIG DUs at Pkt. B-2/A Janakpuri	1.00
36.	Mini shopping centre at B1.D-2/A Janakpuri	—
37.	C/o 40 LIG at C-4/F Janakpuri	1.00
38.	C/o 324 LIG at C-6/A Janakpuri	5.00
39.	C/o 136 houses at Janakpuri	—
40.	CSX at 1440 LIG at G-8 area Rajouri Garden	—
41.	C/o 182/136 Janta houses at Manglapuri	—
42.	C/o 48 LIG DUs in C-4/C-15 Janakpuri	0.50

No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
3.	C/o 1112 EWS houses at Hastal	9.75
4.	C/o 160 LKG houses at Paschim Vihar Pkt. BG-2	—
5.	C/o 1312 LKG houses at Paschim Vihar Pkt. GH-5 & 7	—
6.	C/o 504 Janta houses at Paschim Vihar Pkt. G-146	—
7.	C/o 800 LKG houses at Paschim Vihar Pkt. BG-3, BG-5 & BG-5A	—
8.	112 LCH at Bodella	0.50
9.	80 SFS houses at Rajouri Gdn. G-8 area	2.00
10.	48 SFS houses at Naraina	0.50
11.	1200 MIG houses at Bodella DG-II	5.00
12.	656/672 MIG at GH-9, G-17 area Pachimpuri WZ-12-076	4.00
53.	273 SFS houses at BG-I, P. Puri WZ-12-078	4.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
54.	576 Janta houses at Raghur Ngr. WZ-09-068	7.50
55.	168+24 LCH at Raghur Ngr. Wz-09-068	1.00
56.	360 LIG at Jaidev Park, Wz-12-074	3.00
57.	384 MIG at Gh-I, G-17 area at Paschimpuri Wz-12-074	4.00
58.	504 MIG 504 Mlg at Gh-II, G-17 area at Paschim puri Wz-12-077	4.00
59.	360 LIG houses at Madipur Wz-12-072	4.00
60.	1092 Janta houses at 8G-6 P. Puri Wz-12-073	7.50
61.	288 SFS opp. GOI Press Maya Puri Wz-09-068	5.00
62.	1140 SFS at Paschimpuri	12.00
63.	458 SFS in Pkt. E G-8 area Rajouri Garden	18.50
64.	212 SFS in Pkt. E, G-8 area Rajouri Garden	

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	
65.	400 SFS in Pkt E, G-8 area Rajouri Garden		
66.	4 Storeyed shopping centre at Mayapuri, Phase. I N. Delhi		
Total of West Zone		225.35	
SOUTH EAST ZONE			
1.	M/o 224 SFS & 56 Janta houses at Kalu Sarai	—	
2.	450 EWS at Dakashinpuri Extn.	—	
3.	24 & 36 SFS at Mandakini	—	
4.	114 SFS at Godawari	—	
5.	64 SFS at Alaknanda	—	
6.	LSC at Alaknanda		0.50
7.	Services of A.G.V.C.		

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2			3
8.	CC at Yusuf Sarai			1.30
9.	MS Flats at East of Kailash			—
10.	LSC at Udai Park			—
11.	440 EWS at Tigri			4.40
12.	36 SFS at Panchsheel			1.70
13.	96+108 SFS at Saidulzeib			—
14.	CC at Saket			4.00
15.	Distt. Centre at Bhikaji Cama Place			—
16.	26 SFS at Gautam Nagar			1.00
17.	EWS at Khirki			4.90
18.	EWS at Badarpur			9.50

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3		
19.	EWS at Pkt. M & N, Sarita Vihar	5.00		
20.	204 SFS houses at Munirka	11.80		
21.	Dairy Farm at Madanpur Khadar	—		
22.	SFS at Pkt. B & C Sarita Vihar	—		
23.	128 LIG & 62 LIG at Madanpur Khadar	1.00		
24.	Sarita Vihar Pkt. A, Sector-1	5.00		
25.	SFS Sidhartha Extn. Pkt. A, B, C.	14.50		
26.	144 Llg at East of Kailash	2.00		
27.	270 SFS Sidhartha Enclave	—		
28.	16/48 MIG at Sarai Julliana	1.50		
29.	18/55 MIG at New Friends Colony	0.80		

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
30.	Commercial Complex Sidhartha Enclave	—
	Total of South East Zone	68.90
	SOUTH WEST ZONE	
1.	Sheikh Sarai	
(i)	SFS 557 houses at Sheikh Sarai Phase.II	1.50 lacs
(ii)	192 MIG houses at Sheikh Sarai Phase.I	1.00
(iii)	48 Cat. I SFS houses at Sheikh Sarai Phase.I	0.30
		2.80 lacs
2.	Gautam Nagar	
(i)	52 SFS DU's at Gautam Nagar	0.50
		0.50

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	3
3.	Saket		
(i)	264 SFS at Saket	1.50	
(ii)	66 SFS flats in Pkt. G Saket	0.50	
(iii)	C/o 194 houses under SFS at Malviya Nagar (Saket)	3.00	
		5.00	
4.	Greater Kailash		
(i)	C/o 64 houses under SFS at Greater Kailash-I	0.20	
		0.20	
5.	Kalkaji		
(i)	C/o 540 houses under SFS at Kalkaji (WCC)	3.00	
(ii)	C/o 270 houses under SFS at Kalkaji near D.B. Gupta College.	3.00	

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(iii)	C/o 60 houses under SFS at Block-G Opposite H.S. School at Kalkaji.	2.00
(iv)	LSC on plot No. 82 near EPDP colony at Kalkaji	—
(v)	LSC on plot No. 1598 EPDP colony at Kalkaji	—
(vi)	CSC near community centre at Kalkaji (Alaknanda)	1.00
(vii)	C/o 174 SFS flats at Kalkaji outer Ring Road	3.00
		12.00
6.	<i>Kalkaji Extension</i>	
(i)	272 SFS flats Pkt. A4 Kalkaji Extension	3.00
(ii)	222 MIG flats Pkt. A-9 Kalkaji Extension	2.00
(iii)	C/o 304 LIG houses at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A03	0.80

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2			3
(iv)	C/o 282 Mlg houses Pkt. A-10 at Kalkaji Extn.			3.00
				8.80
7.	Alaknanda			
(i)	448 SFS flats in Pkt. A Alaknanda Opp. Yamuna Co-op. Society.			3.25
(ii)	C/o 416 SFS flats at Alaknanda Pkt. D			1.00
(iii)	C/o 448 houses under SFS at Alaknanda Pkt. B & C Group 2, 3.			1.00
(iv)	C/o 448 houses under SFS at Alaknanda Pkt. B & C Group-I.			1.00
8.	Vasant Vihar			6.25
(i)	C/o 20 three bed, 10 two bed, 20 car garages under SFS at V. Vihar Pkt. B (Oppt. RBI Qtrs.)			1.00
(ii)	C/o 240 Cat. II, 360 Cat. III flats at 360 S. garages under SFC at Vasant Vihar opp. JNU.			6.50
				7.50

No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
9.	Munirka	
(i)	C/o 144 three bed, 96 two bed, 72 servant qtrs. 48 car garages at Munirka Ph. IV.	5.00
(ii)	C/o CSC at Munirka Opp. JNU (Munirka Vihar)	2.00
		7.00
10.	East of Kailash	
(i)	C/o 204 SFS at East of Kailash Pkt. A&B	1.00
11.	Katwaria Sarai	
(i)	112 MS flats for SFS at Katwaria Sarai	15.00
		15.00
12.	Vasant Kunj	
(i)	const. of 648 SFS flats in Pkt. III Sec. D, V. Kunj	6.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(ii)	C/o 240 SFS flats in Pkt. IV Sec. D, V. Kunj	2.00
(iii)	C/o 384 SFS flats in Sec. D. Pkt. I V. Kunj	1.00
(iv)	C/o 912 SFS flats at Sec. A, Pkt, B&C V. Kunj	2.00
(v)	C/o Sector D, Pkt. I to 4 Kunj poripherial Services	0.50
(vi)	C/o 912 SFS flats Sector A, V Kunj Rer. ser.	1.50
(vii)	624 houses under SFS in Sector D Pkt. II	1.50
		14.50

13. *Haus Khas*(i) *CSC at Hauz Khas*14. *R.K. Puram*

—

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2			3
(i)	C/o CSC at R. K. Puram Sector VI			0.50
14.	Safdar Jung Enclave			0.50
(i)	Safdarjung Enclave B 4 (Extn.)			1.00
(ii)	Safdarjung Enclave (Block B6 Extn.)			1.50
(iii)	Safdarjung enclave (Block B-7 Extn.)			1.50
	4.00 lacs			
15.	Alaknanda			
(i)	C/o 416 SFS houses at Alaknanda Pkt. D			1.50
16.	Vasant Kunj Sector A.B. C&D			
(i)	C/o SFS houses in Pkt. XI Sector B V. Kunj			1.20

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(ii)	C/o SFS houses in Pkt. 7 Sector B	1.20
(iii)	C/o SFS houses in Pkt. III, Sector D V. Kunj	0.80
(iv)	Vasant Kunj, Sector B Pkt. I	1.50
(v)	Sector D, Pkt. 8 & 9 Vasant Kunj	2.50
(vi)	Sector B, Pkt. 10 Vasant Kunj	2.00
(vii)	C/o. 568 SFS houses in Sector B, Pkt. 10 V. Kunj (Water supply only).	3.25
(viii)	C/o 192 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector A Pkt. B Gr. III.	0.75
(ix)	C/o 192 houses under SFS at Vasant Kunj Sec. A	0.75
(x)	C/o 120 houses under SFS at Vasant Kunj Sector D Pkt. I Gr. I.	0.50
(xi)	C/o 120 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector D Pkt. I Gr. II.	0.50
(xii)	C/o 120 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector D Pkt. I Gr. IV.	0.75

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(xiii)	160 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector D Pkt. I Gr. II.	0.75
(xiv)	C/o. 160 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector B Pkt. I Gr. I.	0.75
(xv)	C/o 160 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sector B, Pkt. I Gr. III.	0.75
(xvi)	C/o 160 houses under SFS at V. Kunj Sec. B Pkt. I Gr. VII.	0.75
(xvii)	C/o 190 SFS houses in Sec. B Pkt. A V. Kunj	7.00
(xviii)	C/o 324 LIG houses in Sec. B Pkt. 9 V. Kunj	11.00
(xix)	C/o 692 SFS houses in Sec. C Pkt. I V. Kunj	24.00
(xx)	C/o 472 SFS & 120 CSP houses in Sec. C Pkt. 2	21.00
(xxi)	C/o 198 SFS houses in Sec. C Pkt. 3 at V. Kunj	7.00
(xxii)	C/o 238 SFS houses in Sector C Pkt. 8 at V. Kunj	29.00
(xxiii)	C/o 238 SFS houses in Sector C Pkt. 9 at V. Kunj	8.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated during 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(xxiv)	C/o 456 SFS houses in Sector D Pkt. 7&8 at V. Kunj	16.00
(xxv)	Masoodpur Dairy Colony (only cateles to shifted)	16.00
		157.45
	Total South West Zone	244.00

NORTH ZONE

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
1.	936 Janta houses at Shalimar Bagh B1. B, Pkt. C			1.00
2.	204 LIG houses at S. Bagh B1. B, Pkt. R			5.00
3.	656 LIG at Jahangirpuri			1.00
4.	288 LIG at rohini, Sec. 17			2.00
5.	512 EWS at Rohini, Sec. 17.			—
6.	192 LIG at S. Bagh B1. B, Pkt. J			1.00
7.	336 EWS at S. Bagh, B1. A, Pkt. F			—
8.	180 LIG at Ashok Vihar, Ph. III			
9.	405 SFS at Ashok Vihar Ph. IV			
10.	624 MIG at S. Bagh B1. C, Pkt. C			
11.	256 MIG at Ashok Vihar Ph. IV			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
12.	180 LIG at Ashok Vihar, Ph. IV			24.00
13.	160 SFS at S. Bagh B1. B, Pkt. F			
14.	240 LIG at S. Bagh, B1. B, Pkt. D			
15.	168 LIG at S. Bagh, B1. B, Pkt. I			
16.	288 MIG at S. Bagh B1. C, Pkt. A			
17.	208 MIG at S. Bagh B1. C, Pkt. B			
18.	342 LIG at S. Bagh B1. B, Pkt. B (P)			1.00
19.	512/416 EWS Pkt. 3, Sec. XVI, Rohini B1. H			
20.	512/416 EWS Pkt. 5, Sec. XVI, Rohini B1. G			
21.	512/416 EWS Pkt. 6, B1. G, Sec. XVI Rohini			
22.	512/416 EWS Pkt. 7, B1. G, Sec. XVI, Rohini			
23.	120 LIG Pkt. 4, B1. H, Sec. XVI, Rohini			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
24.	256 LIG Gr. 6 Sec. II, Rohini			
25.	256 LIG Gr. 7, Sec. 11, Rohini			
26.	756 LIG at Motia Khan			
27.	816 LIG Pkt. QU Pitam-pura			
28.	312 MIG Motia Khan			
29.	Dev. of Gopal pur			
30.	D/o Nehru Vihar			
31.	D/o Outerm Line			
32.	D/o Hudson Line			
33.	D/o New Gupta Colony (54 plots)			
34.	D/o Mangolpuri Indl. Area Ph. II			
35.	C/o 240 DUs at Mall Rd.			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
1	2	3	3	3
36.	C/o 168/120 CSF Janta houses at Sarai Khalil			
37.	M/o Cycle Mkt. Jhandewalan, Ph. II			
38.	C/o 156 LIG houses at Pkt. A-2, Lawrence Rd.			
39.	448 MIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. K(D)			
40.	104/156 Janta houses at Pitampura Pkt. F(P)			
41.	192 MIG houses at Pitampura Pkt. A 9P)			
42.	C/o 138 LIG & 138 MIG houses at Sarai Khalil			
43.	C/o. 24 LIG & 48 Janta houses at Sarai Khalil			
44.	CSC at Pushpanjili Enclave B1. B Pitampura			2.00
45.	CSC at Lok Vihar B1. B			
46.	CSC at Saraswati Vihar B1. A			
47.	CSC at Saraswati Vihar B1. C			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
48.	CSC at Lok Vihar B1. A			1.00
49.	D/o 50 H. A. of land earmarked for facility centre towards South of zone H-4, H-5 (Pt) Pitampura			10.00
50.	160 LIG BG-I, Shalimar Bagh			1.00
51.	296 SFS at B1. J (B) Pitampura			3.00
52.	144 MIG at Ashok Vihar B1. J			2.00
53.	192 LIG houses at Ashok Vihar Ph. I, B1. J			2.00
54.	480 SFS at Shalimar Bagh B1. B, Pkt. W			
	(a) 96 SFS (B/Work)			3.00
	(b) 176 SFS			
55.	C/o 608 EWS Pk. I & II, Sec. 17, B1. A Rohini			2.00
56.	C/o 512 EWS Pk. III & IV. SEC.-17. B1. A, Rohini			2.00
57.	252 MIG Pkt. E (B) Pitampura			2.00

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
58.	480 LIG Pkt. (PD) Pitampura			1.00
59.	200 LIG Pkt. M (U) Pitampura			0.70
60.	276 Janta Pkt. U (U) Pitampura			0.90
61.	504/491 MIG R(U) Pitampura			1.50
62.	160 MIG B1. QU Pitampura			1.00
63.	480 LIG B1. N (P) Pitampura			3.00
64.	276/264 Janta at J(U) Pitampura			1.00
65.	304 LIG B1. L (P) Pitampura			1.00
66.	356 Janta B1. C(D) Pitampura			
67.	408 MIG Pkt. A (D) Pitampura			5.00
68.	144 Janta R(P) Pitampura			1.00
69.	CSC at Vaishali Enclave			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
70.	CSC at Pkt. N (P) Pitampura			
71.	CSC at G(B) Pitampura			
72.	CSC at R (P) Pitampura			
73.	CSC at J (P) Pitampura			
74.	CSC at C (P) Pitampura			
75.	CSC at S (U) Pitampura			
76.	CSC at Q(U) Pitampura			
77.	CSC at K(U) Pitampura			1.00
78.	CSC at B(U) Pitampura			0.50
79.	CSC at H(U) Pitampura			1.00
80.	CSC at J (B) Pitampura			1.00
81.	CSC at R (U) Pitampura			

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Details of Funds allocated		
		1	2	3
82.	CSC at M(P) Pitampura			
83.	DIZ Janta B1. N (U) Pitampura			
84.	162 LIG B1. E (U) Pitampura			
85.	160/144 MIG Gr. I, Pitampura			
86.	208/160 MIG Gr. II Pitampura			
87.	280 LIG Pkt. III. IV, Sec-17, Rohini, B1.A			1.00
88.	504 EWS Sec. 17, Rohini, B1. B			1.00
89.	Construction of 512 houses 384 S/G under SFS at Pitampura, Pkt. S(D)			
North Zone Total				89.20

EAST ZONE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the colonies/area</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	
1.	Zone E-8 to E-12 Shahadra.)	100.00
2.	Zone E-9, 10 & 11 Shahadra.)	10.00
3.	CBD, CGHS area Shahadra.	10.00
4.	Geeta Colony Block, 18.	15.00
5.	Geeta Colony Block, 19.	13.00
6.	Pkt., -E Mayur Vihar Ph. -II.	4.00
7.	Pkt., -D Mayur Vihar	300.00
8.	Mandwali Fazalpur Zone E-13.	8.00
9.	Pkts., -F Mayur Vihar Ph, II.	5.00
10.	320 EWS houses near Chilla Vill.	25.00
11.	Gazipur Dairy Farm.	

Sl. No.	Name of the colonies/area			
1	2			3
12.	GHS at Mayur Vihar Ph. I)			
13.	GHS at Mayur Vihar Ph. II)			50.00
14.	926 Janta houses at Gazipur			5.00
15.	2400 MIG houses at Nand Nagri.			3.00
16.	1026 LIG houses at Nand Nagri.			2.00
17.	3376 EWS houses at Kondli Gharoli.			120.00
18.	928 LIG houses at Jhilmil Ph. II.			25.00
19.	138 CSP/Janta houses at Anand Vihar			2.00
20.	246 LIG houses at Zafrabad.			4.00
21.	378 LIG houses at Nand Nagri B.C. & D.			10.00
22.	40 MIG houses at Nirman Vihar			1.50
23.	48 CSP/Janta houses at Priya Darshani Vihar.			2.70

No.	Name of the colonies/area	1	2	3
24.	672 MIG houses at Mansarovar park			10.00
25.	496 MIG houses at Mansarovar Park			10.00
26.	300 Janta houses at Shastri Park.			3.00
27.	960 MIG houses at Nand Nagri			5.00
28.	2040 EWS at Kondli Gharoli Sec. -B.			5.00
29.	1104 LIG houses at Pkt. E&F Dilshad Garden.			3.00
30.	352 LIG houses at Pkt. -R dilshad Garden.			3.00
31.	922 Janta houses at Pkt. L&H D. Garden.			9.50
32.	Water Supply E-6 Dilshad Garden			1.25
33.	Services in Zone E-16 W/S, SW road.			-
34.	106 Janta houses at Pkt., PD, Garden.			.
35.	288 LIG Dilshad Garden.			2.00
36.	512 MIG Dilshad Garden.			5.00
37.	1552 MIG Pkt., J&K Dilshad Garden			10.00
38.	1536/912 MIG at East of Loni Road.			24.00

S. No.	Name of the colonies/area	1	2	3
39.	D/o Institutional area Vishwas Nagar.			50.00
40.	672 MIG Pkt., 'C' Dilshad Garden.			*
41.	1565 Janta Houses at Pkt., M.N.O. & PD Garden			3.00
42.	2142 Janta houses Nand Nagri			10.00
43.	Road/S.W. drains in Dilshad Garden			5.00
44.	960/912 LIG houses at Dilshad Garden			46.25
45.	1232 MIG, Pkt. A & B Dilshad Garden			6.00
46.	412/MIG/412 LIG, Pkt. H Dilshad Garden			5.00
47.	896 LIG at Pkt. 'C' East of Loni Road			4.00
48.	Water Supply, Loni Road			1.00
49.	Sewerage and S.W. drains, Loni Road			4.00
50.	613 Janta houses at Dilshad Garden			12.00
B.	Abbreviation used:—			

) C/o stands for Construction of (2) D/o stands for Development of (3) M/o stands for Maintenance of (4) C.S.C. stands for Convenient Shopping Centre. (5) L.S.C. stands for Local Shopping Centre. (6) C.C. stands for Community Centre. (7) D.C. stands for District Centre.

*Clubbed with S. No. 9

[Translation]

Birth Rate

2762. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the average birth rate in the country as per Census, 1991 and how far Family Welfare Programmes have helped in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): No information is available regarding average birth rate in the country as per 1991 Census. However the latest estimate of birth rate as obtained from Sample Registration system (SRS) of Registrar General, India for the year 1989 is 30.6 per thousand population. Appreciable success has been achieved in building a wide network of health and family welfare infrastructure in the country and launching an integrated Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) Programme including the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). As a result, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) had declined from 146 per thousand live births in 1951-55 to 91 in 1989. Birth rate had declined from 41.7 per thousand (1951-61) to 30.6 per thousand (1989). 44.1% of the eligible couples are now estimated to be practising contraception as on 31st March, 1991 against only 10.4% on 31st March, 1971. Since the inception of the programme, 130 million births are estimated to have been averted.

Expenditure On Family Planning

2763. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of couples who have adopted Family Welfare Programme, State-wise;

implementation of a programme during last three years, year and state-wise;

(c) the targets fixed for Family Welfare Programme for 1991-92;

(d) whether any analysis has been made about the success of Family Welfare Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a). A statement giving State-wise percentage of eligible couples estimated to have been protected due to various family planning methods as on 31.3.1991 is given at Annexure-I.

(b) A statement containing State-wise expenditure (both cash and kind) incurred towards implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three year viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given at Annexure-II.

(c) A set of statements giving State-wise and Method-wise Family Welfare Targets fixed for 1991-92 is given at Annexure-III.

(d) and (e). Appreciable success has been achieved in building a wide network of health and family welfare infrastructure in the country and launching an integrated Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) programme including the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). As a result Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 146 per thousand live births in 1951-55 to 91 in 1989. Birth rate has declined from 41.7 per thousand (1951-61) to 30.6 per thousand (1989). 44.1% of the eligible couples are now estimated to be practising contraception as on 31st March 1991 as against only 10.4% on 31st March, 1971. since the inception of the programme, 130 million births are

State-wise percentage of couples protected due to various family planning methods as on 31.3.91.

Sl. No.	State/UT	%Couples			Protected Rate * 31 Mar 1991
		1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh				44.3
2.	Assam				28.3
3.	Bihar				26.0
4.	Gujarat				57.8
5.	Haryana				56.6
6.	Karnataka				46.9
7.	Kerala				55.6
8.	Madhya Pradesh				40.3
9.	Maharashtra				56.2
10.	Orissa				41.0
11.	Punjab				75.8

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Couples			Protected Rate * 31 Mar 1991
1	2	3	4		
12.	Rajasthan				29.0
13.	Tamil Nadu				57.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh				35.5
15.	West Bengal				33.7
16.	Himachal Pradesh				52.1
17.	J & K				21.1
18.	Manipur				26.2
19.	Meghalaya				5.0
20.	Nagaland				4.8
21.	Sikkim				20.6
22.	Tripura				17.6
23.	A&N Island				42.3

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Couples			Protected Rate * 31 Mar 1991
1	2	3	3	4	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh				10.5
25.	Chandigarh				41.8
26.	D&N Haveli				47.5
27.	Delhi				40.4
28.	Goa				34.0
29.	Daman & Diu				30.2
30.	LakshawEEP				8.6
31.	Mizoram				41.4
32.	Pondicherry				60.6
	All India				44.1

* Figures are provisional

ANNEXURE-II

Statement Indicating Expenditure on Family Welfare Programme State wise during Last three Years

(Rs. in lakhs)																		
1988-89										1989-90					1990-91			
		Expenditure (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)		Total	Expenditure report (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)		Total	Expenditure reported (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)		Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4413.40	574.76	4988.16	4823.94	787.93	5611.87	3917.58	580.61	4498.19								
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.22	6.64	39.86	35.20	14.44	49.64	55.81	31.59	86.90								
3.	Assam	1169.16	135.66	1304.82	1389.64	96.89	1486.53	1541.10	200.00	1741.18								
4.	Bihar	3332.53	486.81	3819.34	4247.73	492.10	4739.83	4373.24*	621.70	4994.94								
5.	Goa	65.34	5.92	71.26	78.44	11.43	89.87	80.95	15.66	96.61								
6.	Gujarat	3576.39	455.87	4032.26	4667.52	555.36	5222.88	2664.96	487.63	3152.59								

(Rs. in lakhs)									
1988-89					1989-90				
	Expenditure (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure report (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure reported (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Haryana	1051.12	312.43	1363.55	1446.67	286.81	1733.48	1344.21£	239.24	2583.45£
8. Himachal Pradesh	705.34	48.25	753.59	792.54	90.97	883.51	1166.39	63.21	1229.60
9. J & K	448.61	89.61	538.22	590.72£	116.95	707.67£	603.29£	73.15	676.44£
10. Karnataka	2649.09£	277.34	2926.43£	3058.18£	384.52	3442.70£	3090.84	447760	3538.44
11. Kerala	2299.01	259.83	2558.84	2759.28	337.32	3096.60	3253.11*	259.85	3513.39
12. Madhya Pradesh	3628.29	682.22	4310.51	4395.97	408.77	4804.74	4493.78	923.19	5416.97
13. Maharashtra	5128.40	716.03	5844.43	5638.40	932.75	6662.15	5896.53	893.39	6789.92
14. Manipur	303.22	12.74	315.96	303.85	27.70	331.55	300.87	22.11	322.98

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89				1989-90				1990-91			
	Expenditure (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure report (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure reported (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure reported (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
15. Meghalaya	183.28	17.35	200.63	160.59	14.92	175.51	160.49	14.32	174.81			
16. Mizoram	70.41	15.06	85.50	65.65	10.29	75.94	118.57	9.89	128.46			
17. Nagaland	141.45	78.14	219.59	142.30	9.00	151.30	87.13	16.28	103.41			
18. Orissa	2175.03£	219.31	2394.34£	2561.42£	315.96	2876.93£	2595.92£	385.85	2981.77£			
19. Punjab	124.24	347.37	1591.61	1460.58	274.47	1735.05	1474.98	254.84	1729.82			
20. Rajasthan	2641.77	27.00	2932.32	3128.07	422.41	3550.48	2659.75*	520.73	3180.48			
21. Sikkim	75.58	67.93	143.51	93.29	1.2	97.54	121.00	16.10	137.10			
22. Tamil Nadu	2627.10£	555.50	3182.60£	3041.76£	612.72	3654.48£	2812.73	435.76	3348.49			

(Rs. in lakhs)									
1988-89					1989-90			1990-91	
	Expenditure (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure report (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total	Expenditure reported (cash)	Cost of supply including vehicles (kind)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23. Tripura	180.58	17.00	197.58	267.91	18.12	286.03	293.84*	24.76	318.60
24. Uttar Pradesh	10308.80	1272.49	11581.29	11770.61	1262.93	13033.54	13327.83*	1597.87	14925.70*
25. West Bengal	3192.31£	472.86	3665.17£	4694.87	441.39	5136.26	5136.26*	590.63	5742.15

£ Expdr. on Area Project not reported.

* The figure is of the funds released as actual figures of expenditure has not received from the State.

¥ Separately State Govt. has intimated 149.04 crores as expenditure, through, a telex message.

ANNEXURE-III

Family Welfare Targets For 1991-92
Family Planning Methods

Sr. No.	State/UT	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C Users	O.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,00,000	4,50,000	10,50,000	200,000
2.	Assam	2,54,000	50,000	60,000	15,000
3.	Bihar	5,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	65,000
4.	Gujarat	2,70,000	4,30,000	8,00,000	110,000
5.	Haryana	1,04,000	1,68,000	4,80,000	26,000
6.	Karnataka	3,45,000	2,75,000	2,70,000	80,000
7.	Kerala	1,60,000	1,25,000	3,00,000	35,000
8.	Madhya Pr.	3,75,000	3,75,000	12,60,000	250,000
9.	Maharashtra	5,25,000	4,80,000	10,75,000	325,000
10.	Orissa	2,03,000	1,74,000	3,12,000	57,000

Sr. No.	State/UT	Sterilisation			I.U.D.	C.C Users	O.P. Users
		1	2	3			
11.	Punjab			1,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	50,000
12.	Rajasthan			2,25,000	2,50,000	4,50,000	70,000
13.	Tamil Nadu			3,50,000	4,50,000	2,80,000	100,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh			8,20,000	15,08,000	16,15,000	245,000
15.	West Bengal			4,00,000	3,00,000	4,80,000	175,000
16.	Himachal Pr.			35,000	55,000	60,000	14,000
17.	J & K			39,000	16,000	16,000	4,000
18.	Manipur			7,000	8,400	8,000	4,000
19.	Meghalaya			900	1,500	2,700	900
20.	Nagaland			1,600	2,500	1,000	1,000
21.	Sikkim			1,000	1,300	400	600
22.	Tripura			11,000	2,300	5,000	2,300

Sr. No.	State/UT	Sterilisation			I.U.D.	C.C Users		O.P. Users
		1	2	3		4	5	
23.	A&N Islands			1,850	1,900		1,800	600
24.	Arunachal Pr.			2,100	2,800		800	1,400
25.	Chandigarh			2,700	7,000		11,000	300
26.	D&N Haveli			800	200		700	100
27.	Delhi			37,500	82,500		3,15,75	6,700
28.	Goa			4,000	3,000		12,000	2,800
29.	Daman & Diu			300	200		800	100
30.	Lakshadweep			80	170		1,00	350
31.	Mizoram			3,000	2,700		2,000	1,000
32.	Pondicherry			5,000	4,000		8,000	900
33.	M/O Defence			20,000	15,000		61,400	2,600
34.	M/o Railways			30,000	15,000		4,00,000	3,700

Sr. No.	State/UT	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C Users	O.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Commercial distn.			60,00,000	800,000
	ALL INDIA	54,33,830	59,66,470	1,61,50,650	26,50,050

ANNEXURE-M**State-Wise Immunisation/MCH Targets For the year 1991-92**

Sl.No	State/UT	Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	DPT Immunisation for Children	Polio	B.C.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1803492	1403342	1403342	1403342
2.	Assam	75799	673296	673296	673296
3.	Bihar	3229073	2758526	2758526	2758526
4.	Gujarat	1115817	1023175	1023175	1023175
5.	Haryana	468318	434052	434052	434052
6.	Karnataka	1267026	1173024	1173024	1173024
7.	Kerala	606190	565474	565474	56574
8.	Madhya Pr.	2247689	1909968	1909968	1909968
9.	Maharashtra	1888961	1766966	1766966	1766966

Sl.No	State/UT	Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	DPT Immunisation for Children	Polio	B.C.G.
	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	910699	803558	803558	803558
11.	Punjab	471609	441169	441169	441169
12.	Rajasthan	1649912	1480972	1480972	1480972
13.	Tamilnadu	1326409	1191738	1191738	1191783
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5308740	4641960	4641960	4641960
15.	West Bengal	1821937	1675774	1675774	1675774
16.	Himachal Pr.	141577	133932	133932	133932
17.	J&K	233195	213422	213422	213422
18.	Manipur	46033	43019	43019	43019
19.	Meghalaya	47323	37643	37643	37643

Sl.No	State/UT	Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	DPT Immunisation for Children	Polio	B.C.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	27715	25952	25952	25952
21.	Sikkim	12270	11120	11120	11120
22.	Tripura	68346	62719	62719	62719
23.	A&N Islands	7200	6700	6700	6700
24.	Arunachal Prd.	26954	24379	24379	24379
25.	Chandigarh	13846	13431	13431	13431
26.	D&N Haveli	4671	4198	4198	4198
27.	Delhi	255558	245336	245336	245336
28.	Goa	20568	19107	19107	19107
29.	Daman & Diu	1785	1659	1659	1659

Sl.No	State/UT	Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	DPT Immunisation for Children	Polio	B.C.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Lakshdweep	1628	1562	1562	1562
31.	Mizoram	2363	20792	20792	20792
32.	Pondicherry	16383	15078	15078	15078
33.	M/O Datanche	0	0	0	0
34.	M/O Railways	0	0	0	0
	All India	25821896	22823043	22823043	22823043

Sl. No	State/UT	Measles	D.T. Immunisation for children	T.T. (10Yrs.)	T.T. (16 Yrs.)
		7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1403342	1296260	1183542	1296260
2.	Assam	673296	492709	472644	434744
3.	Bihar	2758526	1908089	1687925	1687925
4.	Gurjarat	1023175	804953	769955	734957
5.	Haryana	434052	374492	332881	305141
6.	Karnataka	1173024	895411	796919	1400000
7.	Kerala	565474	517851	493191	493191
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1909968	1405387	1292956	1236741
9.	Maharashtra	1766966	1471816	1404915	1471816
10.	Orissa	803558	616061	589276	616061
11.	Punjab	441169	377579	377579	360406

Sl. No	State/UT	Measles	D. T. Immunisation for children	T. T. (10 Yrs.)	T. T. (16 Yrs.)
		7	8	9	10
12.	Rajasthan	1480972	1044359	895165	820568
13.	Tamil Nadu	1191738	994956	903384	976343
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4641960	3201513	2727214	2608640
15.	West Bengal	1675774	1386848	1213492	1271277
16.	Himachal Pradesh	133932	104266	95477	16800
17.	J & K	213422	157461	144340	260000
18.	Manipur	43019	37265	35168	34168
19.	Meghalaya	37648	35917	32924	32924
20.	Nagaland	25952	24798	22731	30000
21.	Sikkim	11120	8234	7548	16000
22.	Triprabha	62719	55994	51328	73000

Sl. No	State/UT	Measles	D.T. Immunisation for children	T.T. (10 Yrs.)	T.T. (16 Yrs.)
		7	8	9	10
23.	A&N Islands	6700	5671	5198	10000
24.	Arunachal Pr.	24379	17511	16052	16052
25.	Chandigarh	13431	13216	12766	12179
26.	D&N Haveli	4198	2826	2591	2591
27.	Delhi	245336	191158	175228	250000
28.	Goa	19107	25840	21853	21853
29.	Daman & Diu	1659	2069	1897	1897
30.	Lakshadweep	1562	1054	966	966
31.	Mizoram	20792	13999	12832	12832
32.	Pondicherry	15078	16104	14762	14762

Sl. No	State/UT	Measles	D.T. Immunisation for children	T.T. (10 Yrs.)	T.T. (16 Yrs.)
		7	8	9	10
33.	M/O Defence	0	0	0	0
34.	M/o Railways	0	0	0	0
	All India	22823043	17499667	15798791	15763156

Sl.No.	State/UT Prophylaxis	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among		Prophylaxis against Bilindness due to Vita 'A'	
		Women	Children	deficiency	
		11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2020000	2800000	2800000	
2.	Assam	1000000	1269000	1269000	
3.	Bihar	3230000	3340000	3340000	
4.	Gurjarat	1300000	1730000	1730000	
5.	Haryana	550000	750000	750000	
6.	Karnataka	1400000	3000000	3000000	
7.	Kerala	720000	1200000	1200000	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2520000	3300000	3300000	
9.	Maharashtra	3000000	3350000	3350000	
10.	Orissa	1100000	2000000	2000000	

Sl.No.	State/UT Prophylaxis	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among		Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vita 'A'	
		Women	Children	deficiency	
		11	12	13	
11.	Punjab	5070000	750000	750000	
12.	Rajasthan	19250000	2500000	2500000	
13.	Tamil Nadu	15400000	3000000	3000000	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5500000	56130000	56130000	
15.	West Bengal	2051000	2700000	2700000	
16.	Himachal Pradesh	163000	300000	300000	
17.	J & K	260000	3600000	3600000	
18.	Manipur	52000	72000	72000	
19.	Meghalaya	51000	100000	100000	
20.	Nagaland	30000	100000	100000	

Sl.No.	State/UT Prophylaxis	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among		Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vita 'A'	
		Women	Children	deficiency	
		11	12	13	
21.	Sikkim	16000	21000	21000	
22.	Tripura	73000	100000	100000	
23.	A&N Islands	10000	120000	12000	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20500	12000	12000	
25.	Chandigarh	26000	27000	27000	
26.	D&N Haveli	5000	7000	7000	
27.	Delhi	25000	20000	20000	
28.	Goa	24000	35000	35000	
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	2000	2000	
30.	Lakshadweep	2000	2000	2000	

Sl.No.	State/UT Prophylaxis	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among		Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vita 'A' deficiency
		Women	Children	
		11	12	13
31.	Mizoram	30000	36000	36000
32.	Pondicherry	18000	25000	25000
33.	M/O Defence	130000	1000000	1000000
34.	M/o Railways	125000	212000	212000
	All India	29650500	3902600	3926000

[English]

Posting Of Music Teacher In Kendriya Vidyalayas

2764. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one post of Music Teacher is sanctioned in every Kendriya Vidyalaya irrespective of number of students;

(b) if so whether 751 posts of Music Teachers have been sanctioned for 744 Kendriya Vidyalayas as on date;

(c) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas which have been sanctioned more than one post of Music Teacher and the justification thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). Normally one post of Music Teacher is sanctioned in every Kendriya Vidyalaya irrespective of number of students. So far 758 posts of Music Teachers have been sanctioned. There are 743 Kendriya Vidyalayas at present including one which is not functioning. More than one post of Music Teacher have been sanctioned in the following Kendriya Vidyalaya:-

1. No. 1 Delhi Cantt.
2. No II Delhi Cantt.
3. New Mehrauli Road
4. No. I Khatri Nagar
5. No. I Colaba
6. AFS Thane

7. SC Pune

8. No. I Trichi

9. Kankarbagh

10. Upper Shillong

11. DVS Dhanbad

12. Surda Ghatshila

A second or third post etc. of Music Teacher is sanctioned where primary classes are located in separate buildings having more than one branch or running the school in different shifts or keeping in view of the specific recommendations made by the Assistant Commissioner/Principal on the basis of the actual need of the Vidyalaya.

Health Club for MPs

2765. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a Health Club for Members of Parliament in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when such a Health Club is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration.

Development of Kishanganj, Bihar

2766. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the implementation of the schemes for Urban Development of Kishanganj, Bihar sanctioned by the Government;

(b) the total amount sanctioned, scheme-wise;

(c) the amount actually released so far, year-wise under each scheme; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored IDSMT Scheme a sum of Rs. 31.43 lakhs was sanctioned during December, 1985. The total expenditure till June, 1988 (as per the last Progress Report received from the State Government had been Rs. 10 lakhs. The Component-wise sanction is furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(d) No progress Report has been received from the State Government in spite of reminders.

STATEMENT

Details of the approved cost of the components under IDSMT for the town of Kishenganj, Bihar.

Total approved outlay		Rs. 97.15 lakhs
Components		Rs. in lakhs
S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost
1	2	3
<i>IDSMT Projects</i>		
1.	Housing scheme at ward No. 17 near Sweepers colony (0.83 acres of Govt. land)	2.84
2.	Improvement of Link Road from N.H. 31 to old Bahadur Ganj Road	16.83
3.	Improvement of Hindupatti to Kangla road	7.62
4.	Bus Station Complex (1.63 acres)	19.23
5.	Municipal market at ward No. 17 near sweepers colony (8.51 acres of Govt. land)	33.52
Sub Total		80.50

S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost
1	2	3
Low Cost Sanitation Projects		
6.	Conversion of 1771 latrines into pour flush.	13.28
7.	Construction of 34 sets of 10 seated each of public latrines	3.83
Sub Total		17.11
Grand Total		97.15

Vocational Course Of General Insurance Corporation

2767. SHRI RAMAŞHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recently pass out students of the Central Board of Secondary Education (10 plus 2) system selected for training as Apprentice Assistants in vocational course of the General Insurance Corporation in Delhi;

(b) whether the training of these students has since been started by the General Insurance Corporation; and

(c) if not, by when the training thereto is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In the Senior School Certificate Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education 143 candidates from Delhi were successful in the vocational course in General Insurance with the required percentage of marks making them eligible for training as Apprentice Assistants.

(b) and (c). The process for recruitment has been started. Successful candidates who apply will be allotted to various offices of General Insurance for training after interview and medical examination.

Publication of Results of Secondary/ Higher Secondary Examinations In Kashmir

2768. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the Secondary/Higher Secondary Examinations in

Kashmir is yet to be declared while the corresponding results for Jammu have already been declared;

(b) whether the teachers and lecturers in Kashmir have not been paid their salaries and other emoluments for the last 20 months;

(c) whether the degree colleges including technical colleges have been closed in Kashmir since the academic year 1990-91 began and no admission have taken place for the next academic year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Administration to revamp the schools and colleges education in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, the results of Higher Secondary Part II for Kashmir Division have been declared on 28.7.1991 and the results of Higher Secondary Part I for the Division will be declared shortly and that the process of Matriculation/Secondary Examination in Kashmir Division has not yet been completed due to adverse law and the order situation. The State Government has further informed that no instance has come to its notice of non-payment of salary to teachers and lecturers. According to the State Government, degree colleges and technical colleges have not been closed in Kashmir since the academic year 1990-91, but fresh admission in such colleges during the current academic year is subject to declaration of complete results of Higher Secondary examination. Further, the State Government has intimated that during the academic year of 1990-91, on account of the disturbed situation in Kashmir Valley, the educational institutions there reopened only in the first week of July after extended vacations and though the State Government undertook a

number of measures to ensure full coverage of the syllabi within the limited time but the whole process got disrupted due to law and order situation and also on account of the strike by employees for over two and half months.

Tamralipte Rural Museum

2769. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction funds to Tamralipte Rural Museum, West Bengal for the construction of its building,

(b) if so, the details thereto; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Primary School in each Revenue Village

2770. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have a primary school in each revenue village in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of villages which are yet to have a primary school at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that for five classes of a primary school only two or three teachers are being appointed in some of the States of the Union; and

(d) if so, what are the guidelines issued by the Union Government to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme of Action drawn up to implement National Policy on Education, 1986 recommends that all habitations with a population of 300 (200 in case of tribal, hilly, desert areas) should be provided a primary school within 1 km walking distance. The criteria for making the provision is the population in habitations and not the revenue village. According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by N.C.E.R.T. with reference date of 30th September, 1986, 6.08% of habitations with a population of 300 or more do not have a primary school/section within a walking distance of 1 km.

(c) and (d). The recommended teacher pupil ratio is 1:40 at primary stage. In addition, the National Policy on Education recommends that in order to improve the quality of primary education eventually there should be one teacher per class. The existing teacher pupil ratio is 1:43. States are encouraged to increase the existing numbers as early as possible.

Publishing of speeches and Writings of Dr. Ambedkar

2771. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to publish the speeches and writings of Dr. Ambedkar on the occasion of his birth centenary year on the lines of the publication of the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A proposal to

publish the writings and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar in Hindi and other Indian languages is under consideration.

Special Programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

2772. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special programmes

and schemes exclusively applicable to the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the allocations made programme-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise, in the last Plan and for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The details are given in Statements I, II and III.

STATEMENT-I

Schemewise Details of Allocations for Welfare of SCs & STs in the VII Five Year Plan and in 1991-92.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in crores)		
		Allocations in VII Five Year Plan	Allocation in 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan.	875.00	225.00	
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs & STs	214.73	40.00	
3.	Coaching & Allied scheme	2.02	1.75	
4.	Book Banks for SCs & STs	2.55	5.00	
5.	PCR Acts and Liberation of Scavengers	45.57	55.50	
6.	Girls Hostels for SC & STs	23.95	12.00	
7.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.	847.25	250.00	
8.	TRIFED	10.00	8.00	
9.	Boys' Hostel for SCs/STs (New schemes)	1.00	8.00	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocations in VIII Five Year Plan	Allocation in 1991-92
1	2	3	4
10.	Development of Oil seeds and oil of tree origin in tribal areas.	1.30	1.50
11.	Voluntary Organisations for SCs & STs	10.34	5.00
12.	Research & Training	4.7	2.00
13.	Pre-matric Scholarships	8.82	4.00
14.	Schemes under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	100.00	20.00
15.	SCDC	60.75	20.00
16.	Ashram Schools for SC children	—	1.00
17.	N.S.F.D.C.	—	10.00
18.	Price Support to TRIFED	—	1.00
19.	Grant-in-aid to TRIFED	—	2.00
20.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan	—	2.00
Total:		2028.75	673.75

STATEMENT-II

State—Wise Details of the Allocation Made Under Special Component Plan for SCs During VII Five Year Plan And the SCP Outlay During 1991-92.

		(Rs. in crores)	
S.No.	State/UT	VII Five Year Plan SCP allocation	1990-91 SCP outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	756.62	205.30*
2.	Assam	120.31	55.00*
3.	Bihar	585.69	326.58*
4.	Goa (Daman & Diu)	4.87	1.81*
5.	Gujarat	160.73	58.98
6.	Haryana	229.89	87.30*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	126.05	49.46
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.97	32.28*

S.No.	State/UT	VII Five Year Plan SCP allocation				1990-91 SCP outlay
		1	2	3	4	
9.	Karnataka			469.79		138.51
10.	Kerala			203.35		74.87*
11.	Madhya Pradesh			448.89		246.52
12.	Maharashtra			384.02		160.95
13.	Manipur			7.95		2.63
14.	Orissa			354.73		210.60
15.	Punjab			144.69		177.03*
16.	Rajasthan			469.62		199.89
17.	Sikkim			6.25		14.18
18.	Tamil Nadu			771.12		272.67
19.	Tripura			63.38		28.33*

(Rs. in crores)

(Rs. in crores)			
S.No.	State/UT	VII Five Year Plan SCP allocation	1990-91 SCP outlay
1	2	3	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1458.12	585.65*
21.	West Bengal	419.52	165.07
22.	Chandigarh	17.82	10.25
23.	Delhi	113.12	108.01
24.	Pondicherry	37.85	14.00
Total:		7431.35	3225.67

*Tentative allocations.

STATEMENT-III

State-wise Details of the Allocation made under Tribal Sub-Plan for STs During VII Five Year Plan and the TSP outlay During-1991-92

Sl. No.	State/ST	(Rs. in Crores)	
		VII Five Year Plan Tribal sub-plan allocation	1991-92 Tribal Sub-plan outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257.19	116.63
2.	Assam	298.94	94.39
3.	Bihar	1239.59	587.90
4.	Gujarat	610.76	150.27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	94.50	47.39
6.	Karnataka	78.68	19.24
7.	Kerala	47.59	13.54
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1298.91	481.66

(Rs. in Crores)			
Sl. No.	State/ST	VII Five Year Plan Tribal sub-plan allocation	1991-92 Tribal Sub-plan outlay
1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	531.21	202.71
10.	Manipur	165.00	122.68
11.	Orissa	779.74	358.17
12.	Rajasthan	351.28	98.01
13.	Sikkim	32.35	10.35
14.	Tamil Nadu	69.00	16.60
15.	Uttar Pradesh	57.05	3.61
16.	Tripura	145.59	106.07
17.	West Bengal	129.46	60.63
18.	A & N Islands	34.11	36.50
19.	Daman & Diu	1.81	0.96
Total:		6216.76	2527.31

Vaccines Manufacturing Units

2773. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various industrial units which are manufacturing vaccines for the last two years; and

(b) the licence capacity of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of various industrial units manufacturing vaccines indicating their installed capacity is attached. The State Governments are the licensing authorities for these Units.

STATEMENT

Institute			Installed capacity (in lakh doses)
1	2	3	

DPT VACCINE

1.	CRI Kasauli	155
2.	Pil Coonoor	150
3.	HBPCL, Bombay	150
4.	Serum Instt., Pune	600
5.	Biologicals Evans, Hyderabad	300
6.	Glaxo Bombay	N.A.

D.T. VACCINE

1.	CRI Kasauli	130
2.	Pil Coonoor	100
3.	P.I. Shillong	50

	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Installed capacity (in lakh doses)</i>
1	2	3
4.	HBPCL, Bomabay	80
5.	Serum Institute, Pune	200
T.T. VACCINE		
1.	CRI Kasauli	240
2.	HBPCL, Bombay	200
3.	PII Coonoor	100
4.	IPM, Hyderabad	50
5.	SVI, Patwadangar	20
6.	P.I Shillong	50
7.	King Instt., Madras	100
8.	S.H.I. Lucknow	N.A.
9.	Bengal Immunity, Calcutta	N.A.

Institute		Installed Capacity (in lakh doses)
1	2	3
10.	Serum Institute, Pune	1000
11.	Biological Evans, Hyderabad	800
12.	Glaxo, Bombay	N.A.
13.	Bio Vaccine, Hyderabad	N.A.
ORAL POLIO VACCINE		
1.	HBPCL, Bombay	500
2.	Radcurra Pharma, New Delhi	N.A.
3.	BIBCOL (DBT)	N.A.
MEASLES VACCINE		
1.	Serum Institute, Pune	400
B.C.G. VACCINE		
	B.C.G Vaccine Lab., Guindy, Madras	240

Name of Institute		Installed Capacity (in lakh mil.)
1	2	3
TYPHOID VACCINE		
1.	CRI, Kasauli	125
2.	HBPCL, Bombay	50
3.	PHI, Bangalore	36
4.	V.T. Trivandrum	0.20
5.	P.I. Shillong (Children)	10
6.	King Institute, Madras	0.5
7.	IPM Hyderabad	N.A.
8.	Bengal Immunity, Calcutta	N.A.
A.R.V. VACCINES		
1.	CRI, Kasauli	50
2.	HBPCL, Bombay	100
3.	PII Coonoor	48
4.	V.I. Baroda	40

Name of Institute		Installed Capacity (in lakh mill.)
1	2	3
5.	V.I. Bengalum	25
6.	P.I. Shillong	20
7.	IPM Hyderabad	25
8.	GVI, Namkum	22
9.	SVI, Patwadangar	22
10.	P.I. Calcutta	18
11.	P.H. Lab. Trivandrum	25
12.	King Institute, Madras	35
CHOLERA VACCINE		
1.	CRI Kasauli	130
2.	IPM Hyderabad	50

Name of Institute		Installed Capacity (in lakh mill.)
1	2	3
3.	P.I. Shillong	35
4.	V.I. Trivandrum	2
5.	V.I. Nagpur	25
6.	G.V. Instt. Namkum	20
7.	King Institute, Madras	30
8.	PHI, Bangalore	36
9.	V.I. baroda	N.A.
10.	PHI Patna	60
11.	W.B.L. Calcutta	15
12.	S.H.I. Lucknow	33
13.	Bengal Immunity, Calcutta	N.A.

1	Name of Institute	Installed Capacity (in lakh mill.)
1	2	3
14.	HBPCL, Bombay	N.A.
J.E. VACCINE		
1.	CRI, Kasauli	N.A.
YELLOW FEVER VACCINE		
1.	CRI Kasauli	N.A.

Procedure For Approval of New Drugs

2774. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure/criteria for approval of new drugs in the country;

(b) whether this/procedure is uniformly followed in all systems of medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI. D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The procedure/criteria for approval of 'new' drugs, belonging to modern system of medicine (Allopathic drugs), is given in Part XA of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. this includes examination of pre-clinical and clinical data of safety and efficacy of the 'new' drug generated abroad and within the country.

The preparation of the medicine and the mechanism of action of drugs belonging to other systems of medicine is different and therefore criteria for approval of 'new' medicine belonging to these systems would not be similar. The Drugs Controller (India), who is the approving authority for 'new' drugs, approves such medicines based on examination and recommendation of the experts.

CORRECTION STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 825 ANSWERED ON 29TH JULY, 1991

In reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 answered on the 29th July, 1991, it was inter-alia stated that "salient features of the licence agreements between N.D.M.C. and the above two parties are enclosed". However while sending reply to the above mentioned Question, salient features of the licence agreement between N.D.M.C. and the Holiday Inn was enclosed while the salient features in re-

spect of the other Hotel viz. Hotel Le Meridien was left out inadvertently.

2. The correct reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 for 29th July, 1991 may, inter-alia, be read as under:

"salient features of the licence agreements between N.D.M.C. and the above two parties are enclosed as ANNEXURE-I AND ANNEXURE-II".

3. Inconvenience caused to the House is regretted.

(M. ARUNACHALAM)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi

Dated the 1st August, 1991

STATEMENT

Annexure - I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 825 for 29.7.91

Salient features of the licence agreements entered into by NDMC with Hotel Holiday Inn.

1. The licence has been granted for a period of 99 years at an annual licence fee of Rs. 1.45 crores.

The licence has been allowed moratorium in the payment on annual licence fees from time to time. The accumulated licence fee is payable in instalments. In the event of default in the payment of licence fee the licensee shall be liable to pay licence fee alongwith interest at 15% per annum.

2. The licensor has absolute discretion to revoke/cancel the licence in the event of licensees failing to make payment of licence fee or any other payment due against them.

3. The land would continue to be on

lease with the licensor in whom the building when constructed will also vest.

4. The FAR of the land shall not be more than 250.

5. The licensees shall complete the construction and commission of atleast 100-150 rooms with complete facilities as prescribed for the 5 Star Hotel category before the commencement of Asian Games 1982.

6. The licensees shall obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Tourism to the tariff to be charged at the said 5 Star Hotel.

7. The licensor shall have the pre-emptive right to purchase the property built on the site after deducting the market value of the land.

8. The allotment will be made on the licence basis and the licenced premises including the building to be constructed will be a public premises within the meaning of the Public Premises Act.

9. The licensee shall run the 5 Star Hotel themselves. However, the licensees may allowed sub-licensees for running Car parking, Cycle-Scooter stand and shopping arcade, bank, offices (within the shopping arcade) etc.

10. The licensee after completion of the building shall not make any additions/alterations without prior permission of the licensor.

11. In the event of breach of any of the terms and conditions of the licence, the licensor shall terminate and revoke the licence.

12. The licence fee in terms of the fixed minimum annual guaranteed amount only will be enhanced after every 33 years provided that the increase in the licence fee

shall not exceed 100% of that immediately before the enhancement is due.

13. All the arrears of the licence fee and other payments due shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

14. In the event of any question, disputes or differences in regard to the terms and conditions and their interpretation, the same shall be referred to the Sole Arbitration of the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the award of the Arbitrator shall be binding on the licensee and the licensor.

Annexure - II

Salient features of the licence agreements entered into by the NDMC with Hotel Le Meridian.

1. The licence has been granted for a period of 99 years at an annual licence fee of Rs. 2.68 crores or 21% of the gross turnover of the licensees during the financial year whichever is higher. The licensee has been allowed moratorium in the payment on annual licence fees from time to time. The accommodated licence fee is payable in instalments. In the event of default in the payment of licence fee the licensee shall be liable to pay licence fee alongwith interest at 15% per annum.

2. The licensor has absolute discretion to revoke/cancel the licence in the event of licensees failing to make payment of licence fee or any other payment due against them.

3. The land would continue to be on lease with the licensor in whom the building was constructed will also vest.

4. The F.A.R. of the land shall not be more than 150.

5. The licensees shall complete the

construction and commission of atleast 100-150 rooms with complete facilities as prescribed for the 5-Star Hotel category before the commencement of Asian Games 1982.

6. The licensees shall obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Tourism to the tariff to be charged at the said 5-Star Hotel.

7. The licensor shall have the pre-emptive right to purchase the property built on the site after deducting the market value of the land.

8. The allotment will be made on the licence basis and the licenced premises including the building to be constructed will be a public premises within the meaning of the Public Premises Act.

9. The licensee shall run the 5-Star Hotel themselves. However, the licensees may allowed sub licensees for running Car parking, Cycle-Scooter stand and shopping arcade, bank, offices (within the shopping arcade) etc.

10. The licensee after completion of the building shall not make any additions/alterations without prior permission of the licensor.

11. In the event of breach of any of the terms and conditions of the licence, the licensor shall terminate and revoke the licence.

12. The licence fee in terms of the fixed minimum annual guaranteed amount only will be enhanced after every 33 years provided that the increase in the licence fee shall not exceed 100% of that immediately before the enhancement is due.

13. All the arrears of the licence fee and other payments due shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

14. In the event of any question, disputes or defiances in regard to the terms and conditions and their interpretation, the same shall be referred to the Sole Arbitration of the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the award of the Arbitrator shall be binding of the licensee and the licensor.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to consider as to when the atrocities and attacks on harijans will be considered. I am just retiring to my chamber, and I am requesting the leaders of different all parties to assemble over there so that we can fix the time. So, I am not taking up that issue now. I am just allowing other Members to make their say.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice. I seek your permission to raise the question of breach of privilege under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. By prominently printing my photograph on page 4, Col. 2 of the newspaper "Sunday Observer" dated 11th August, 1991 deliberately under the heading "Astitva ke ladaae la rahe D.P." (D.P. battlaing for existence) the editor, publisher, reporter Shri Alok yatri and the photographer, Shri Sandeep Mishra of the above newspaper have not only attempted to tarnish my public, social and political image among crores of people but have also tried to create hindrance in the discharge of my Parliamentary work during the session of Parliament by creating mental tension. This is clearly a case of breach of my privilege.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of the rights of the hon. Member. I would request that a notice be served immediately on the said newspaper to ascertain the facts

and the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee to examine, inquire and report upon it. Here is the photograph that has been printed and the case pertains to D.P. Yadav of Ghaziabad (*Interruptions*)... It is a deliberate attempt at my character assassination... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter. The case pertains to D.P. Yadav against whom criminal cases are pending. They have printed the photograph of Shri D.P. Yadav, i.e. Devendra Prasad Yadav in his place just because he has been raising the matter of L&T against the proprietor of that newspaper in the House. All these things are inter-linked. This is not something to be laughed at. The way attempts are made at black mailing and character assassination, the matter assumes all seriousness. Either the newspaper should express apology, failing which the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir it is very clear that this has been done deliberately so that D.P. Yadav-Devendra Prasad Yadav is arrested. You know that the police is on the look-out for D.P. Yadav. A news paper has published a long interview of Shri D.P. Yadav with one of its correspondents in a small village of Haryana with the news that D.P. Yadav is absconding and the policies on the look out for him. A search is being carried out for him and two Delhi based journalists had met him yesterday in the same village of Haryana. Their interview with him has appeared in the newspaper. I am afraid, there is a deep rooted conspiracy behind it. On the one hand the the police is on the look out for him and on the other hand, the photograph of the hon. Member has been printed. The police of any State can arrest him. This can happen today even... (*Interruptions*) An hon. Mem-

ber of this House had raised the matter relating to some cases against the proprietor of the newspaper in question. The issue had become a matter of debate both inside as well as outside the House and the opinion was that this has been done deliberately. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would urge that this matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee. If it is proved that it was not a conspiracy, you may take decision whatever you deem fit. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the matter is very serious. (*Interruptions*). It was deliberately done, not by mistake. Sir, thousands of copies of the newspapers have been sent to his constituency for character assassination. So, we want that action against the proprietor of this newspaper should be taken.

Sir, we raised this issue in this House three times and the Leader of the House assured us that a statement would be made on L&T.

MR. SPEAKER: I will deal with this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is interlinked. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you continue talking, you don't get a proper response. You should be interested in response also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Leader of the House, Shri Arjun Singhji, gave an assurance that the Finance Minister would make a statement on this. (*interruptions*). He gave this assurance. (*Interruptions*). And the Finance Minister has not made any statement on clandestine taking over of L&T. It is a very serious thing. Be-

cause of this, this has been done (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I shall certainly reply to what you have send.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We want to know about his assurance to the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary.

Please let me divide the subject into two parts. The first part relates to his photograph and the contents of the statement which has appeared in the newspaper. And the second part is...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt me now. I am giving you the remedy and you don't want it.

Now, the second part relates to the privilege. As far as the first part is concerned, it is quite obvious that the content relates to some one and the photograph is not that of the gentleman to whom the content relates. There is a wide divergence between the two. I think this would be corrected by the newspaper.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has deliberately published it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please sit

down first, not like this. I have not completed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unreasonable. You first sit down. This is very very unreasonable, I have not completed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't shout like that. I have not completed what I have to say. You are just jumping up. I have not completed. So, please allow my statement to be completed so that you know what is being said.

As for the privilege issue, I am not closing it. Now, I will see what can be done in the matter. Please just allow the Members to make their statements, allow the Ministers to make their statements, allow the Presiding Officer to complete the statement so that you understand what is being said and please don't do this way.

Now let me examine it and let me see what can be done in the matter, but I am giving you immediate relief as far as the photograph is concerned. Let the correct photograph be published and let that be corrected first.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, there is no point of order at this time.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why there is no point of order? (*Interruption*). It is not Question Hour. But points of order cannot be regulated like this. You say there is no point of order now. There is no point of order only during the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But everything they are doing at this hour is out of order.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, there is no Zero Hour mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Which procedure has been violated?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, precisely I am formulating my point of order. Rule 222 in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business relates to privilege notice. I want to know at what stage we are in now. A matter of breach of privilege has been raised by a Member. I want to know whether you are satisfied about the *prima facie* case and the House is seized of the matter, because then only we can go from one stage to another. Are you satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case? In that case, either the House is seized of the matter or it is sent to the Committee of Privileges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You complete and then I will give my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The debate can ensue only if the House is seized of the matter. Otherwise, there is no question of debate. You can say, you are considering it and then it is followed. Otherwise, you have to refer it to the Committee of Privileges. Are you referring it to the Committee of Privileges?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not making a speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, what is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling. I gave you what you wanted. You should not press more than that. Please take your seat now. When the Speaker is standing, you should hear him first -

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not go by what has been written in the booklet, there is some exaggeration in it.

[*English*]

I have divided, as I said, this matter into two portions; *prima facie* the contents and the photographs have no relation. That is why I said, if there is a patent mistake like this, that patent mistake should be corrected. That is one thing. As far as Mr. Unnikrishnan's point of order is concerned, I do not know which provision has been violated. But before I give my consent to raise that matter, it cannot be discussed at length and that is why I have said that I am applying my mind to find out whether that constitutes a privilege or not. I have not closed it. It is under my consideration. If need be, I can call for the information also and I will take a decision. That is why, Mr. Unnikrishnan, your point of order is not in order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, it is not a mistake; it is deliberately done to malign his image. Since Shri D.P. Yadav has raised the matter of Larsen and Toubro, this newspaper has printed his photograph deliberately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not closed it. Mr. Jena, why do you not understand?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, this newspaper is owned by Mr. Ambani. Since Shri

D.P. Yadav has raised the matter of Larsen and Toubro, they have deliberately printed his photograph in order to malign his image and 50,000 copies of the paper have been sent to his constituency, Patna.

MR. SPEAKER: So what?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You have to protect us.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the leaders of the parties to tell their Members that this cannot go on like this. I have said that I have not close that matter.

I have given an immediate remedy also.

Without understanding it, you are just arguing with me. That is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members have to study the procedure in detail.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: About what concerns the Members' right, even the leaders cannot restrict it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an Adivasi girl of Chakradharupur in Chaibasa district of Bihar was subjected to rape. The victim was working as colliery. She narrated the gory tale to the villagers. There upon the villagers went to Baglatund where the crime was committed to inquire into the matter. The people belonging to Lagham-ati community are in majority in that village. They resorted to violence, as a result of

which some Adivasis were killed.

12.17 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, inquiries following the clash revealed that five people were killed as a result of the atrocities on the Adivasis. I was told that the Chief Minister of Bihar had visited the place of incident, but according to my information he did not take any follow up action. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard in the House as it involves atrocity on an Adivasi girl and killing of five people in the caste war that followed. I hope the hon. Minister would consider my demand in view of the seriousness of the incident.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): There has been an incident which has been made known to me by a letter by an Indian who was travelling from New York to India by Trans World Airlines. While he reached London, there was about 12 hours delay for getting another flight. The TWA made accommodation for the travellers. But when this Indian passport holder went to the counter of the TWA and asked them for accommodation, he was told that Indian passport holders would not get this facility. There was no other explanation. He asked why was it so. Then, it was said that this was given only to European and American passport holders.

Sir, this is a grave discrimination and I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Government since very stern action has to be taken. I got this letter only yesterday. I have written immediately to the Civil Aviation Minister. I am bringing it once again to the notice of the Minister for taking very serious action. It is learnt that such type of serious discrimination against a number of Indians

are taking place elsewhere by some agencies abroad.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the severe shortage of edible oil, rice and kerosene in the State of Maharashtra.

It is a matter of regret that though on several occasions, the State Government has submitted its representations to the Union Government, action is still awaited. The public distribution system is on the verge of collapse as quotas have not been coming from the Centre. The edible oil situation in particular is appalling. The Centre did not send its quota for the months of March, April and May at all. I repeat that for three months, the quota of edible oil was not sent to Maharashtra at all and for the month of June, it has only sent 600 metric tonnes as against the State's demand for 15,000 metric tonnes. The rice currently available is unfit for animal consumption, leave aside human beings. Kerosene too is in short supply.

The scene of empty shelves in the urban and rural Public Distribution system shops where the urban and rural poor depend on, is very frightening.

I request, through you, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister that he should personally intervene in this matter and provide relief to the poor people in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a matter of public importance in the House. The milk producers of the states have given a notice for strike. The milk cooperatives of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are very much worried following the announcement of the new industrial policy. Their con-

cern is based on the apprehension that with the introduction of new economic policy, de-licensing has been done with the result that big industrial houses and multi-nationals would enter the market. Milk cooperatives are worried that supply of milk to Delhi from the milk producers, who account for 50 per cent of the total supply, would be stopped. I am raising this question because it is a basic issue. Milk cooperatives have demanded that the announcement regarding de-licensing under the new licensing policy should be withdrawn so that multi-nationals and big industrial houses do not enter the milk market. 25 million tonnes of milk is produced under the 'Operation Flood' programme. If the Government do not reconsider its decision of de-licensing, I am afraid, the cooperatives engaged in milk supply would stop supplying milk with the result that the price of milk would go up. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry are concerned with it. Through you, I would urge the Government to consider reversing the de-licensing policy.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, The MTNL has taken a decision to meter a local call every three minutes both in Delhi and Bombay. Actually 50 per cent of the Exchanges are not electronically operated.

I request the Communication Minister to clarify the position as to whether the decision has been already taken and whether it will be implemented from 1st of September because three organisations from Maharashtra are organising a march on 20th of August against the discrimination between from crossbar and electronic exchanges.

I request the Communication Minister to please clarify the position whether they are going to implement the three minute call or not. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

If you permit, the hon. Minister is ready to reply.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki):

Sir, I rise to bring a very important and very serious matter before this House. The country is passing through the worst phase of naxalite uprising now ever since its inception a decade back. The nation is profoundly threatened by the recent widespread outbreak of naxalite terrorism in different parts of the country. Everyday newspapers are coming out with frightening news. But we are not taking enough cognisance of the matter. Many areas of five States - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra - are already in the clutches of Naxalism. It has grown into highly explosive proportions and the hon. Home Minister has been constrained to make deliberations with the Chief Ministers of the affected States. The recent spurt poses grave danger to the affected areas and the States as also the nation as a whole. The mouthing of usual homilies will not solve the problem. The People's War Group has already killed eight policemen. Looting, murder, arson, terrorism and kidnapping have become the order of the day. The menace has become real and immediate.

In this connection, I would like to state that the imperatives of expeditious land reforms and other administrative, political, social and economic measures cannot be over-emphasised. It is the deprived peasantry who are drawn into the vortex of Naxalism. Various steps have to be taken. I would suggest that Land Reforms should be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution as early as possible. Other measures like Action Plan, expediting the formation of

the nodal agency as suggested by the Government, providing enough security, showing political will and overall integrated strategy for curbing terrorism everywhere have to be taken. These are some of the steps that should be taken immediately.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this regard to solve this problem.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the students of Tamil Nadu are on a fast-unto-death in Delhi. They are on a fast today also. This is for the fourth consecutive day today they are observing his fast for a noble cause of Tamil Nadu-for the speedy settlement of the Cauvery Waters dispute. Today being the fourth day of their fast, their health is getting weak and critical. So, this must be viewed very seriously. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to intervene immediately and take adequate steps in this regard.

Sir, I would request that a Cabinet Minister may be sent to meet them in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are again debating the same issue on which the hon. Minister of Finance had made a statement. This issue is assuming seriousness day by day. It has become a matter of debate all over the world. But here in our country, the matter has been set at rest after the Finance Minister made brief statement in the matter. The Finance Minister has tried to mislead not only the nation but the world as a whole. When a raid was conducted on this bank, foreign exchange worth one lakh 32 thousand dollars was seized-supposedly the money was the day's income from Hawala transactions. These transactions have continued unchecked for a year. 500 dollars per passport were collected through F.T.S. on 53,000

fake passports. In all, bungling to the tune of two crore seventy five lakh dollars was done. On the other hand, by agreeing to all the conditionalities of I.M.F. we have pawned our nation with that country. But the hon. Minister has tried to cover up the facts in his statement in the House.

Another case involving Syndicate Bank has come to light in which 20 million dollars or about Rs. 500 crores are likely to be lost. The nexus between the State Bank of India and the B.C.C.I. is the topic of discussion the World over including U.S. Senate and London. Their names have figured in the audit report, but our Finance Minister has tried to cover up that too. Most astonishing of all things is that the proprietor of the company against whom my hon. colleague, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has given privilege motion, has used this Bank to promote the interests of his company in a clandestine manner. In 1983, a deal involving 50 million dollars was struck between this company and the B.C.C.I. The money was transferred through bogus accounts from London to Abudhabi, Abu Dhabi to Dubai and Dubai to other Arab countries, finally to reach this company's account as loan. There ends the matter. On his part, the Finance Minister has done his duty by giving a statement. But what duty did he do? He has tried to mislead the nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that a full fledged discussion lasting one day should be allowed on this issue. There should not be any delay in it. I am saying so because from the reports that are appearing in the newspapers, I can make out that the Finance Minister is going to take or have taken a decision under which the Larsen and Toubro is going to be handed over to a person who has been a partner in looting this country in collusion with a foreign company and foreign banks. Hence I am raising this matter in the House and would request that a discussion

on this issue be allowed immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manku Ram Sodi...

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): This is a very important matter. The Leader of the House is not here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIRUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): What is the use of saying all will be taken up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There have been promises made in the House that a fresh statement will be made and the L&T issue will be taken up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Government is keeping silent on it without responding to this question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not satisfied with the kind of statement made by the Finance Minister as nothing has come out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: They are not at all serious. (*Interruptions*) It is a cover-up statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): He had assured that a discussion would take place on B.C.C.I.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The

Ministry of State of the Ministry of Finance is present in the House, but the Ministry of Finance is not here.

(Interruption)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Today, we are told that large business houses have got close links with the BCCI. *(Interruptions)* Two State Ministers can make a full-fledged Minister. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: do you want to say anything?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: These days B.C.C.I. has become Bank of Criminals and Crooks International. Therefore a discussion should be held on it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A number of matters affecting the country are involved.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a bank of criminals and crooks and the matter must be discussed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, two Ministers of State in the Ministry of Finance are present here.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: A discussion should be held on it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should at least tell when discussion would be held. Larsen and Toubro would not be allowed to be handed over to any other concern. At least the Government should not hand it over, when public money is involved, to elements whose links with traitors have

been proved.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why are you silent? It is a very serious matter. Why cannot you answer? *(Interruptions)* Everyday, disturbing news is coming. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot compel the Minister to react during Zero Hour. I cannot compel him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They have taken oath in the name of the Constitution. But their allegiance is not to the Constitution but to Ambanis. Do they feel that they cannot say against Ambanis?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to resort to other parliamentary devices. I cannot compel a Minister to react during Zero Hour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What prevents them from responding? *(Interruptions)* Let them say that they will not respond. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let the country know that they have turned down our request. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know that the request from the Chair has also got validity.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why are they not responding?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manku Ram Sodi...

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, about 200 people have lost their lives due to dysentery and diarrhoea within a week in Aawapalli, Usoor, Basaguda and the adjoining areas in Bijapur Tehsil of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Many more people are affected by these diseases. The affected areas are very remote and inaccessible. It causes delay in conveying the news to the district headquarter. Telecommunication system is completely out of order. Before the doctors manage to reach the affected areas and disease become out of control. There have been constant complaints that the doctors do not have adequate medicines. What is the use of their deployment in the affected area when they do not have medicines? Doctors, the concerned staff and medicines, nothing is available in the hospitals in that area. The Government of Madhya Pradesh made several announcements but have done nothing concrete in this respect. About 1500 people have died so far only in Bastar district.

Therefore my submission is that the Central Government should establish a direct link to conduct the health programme in Bastar district so as to save the Adivasis from being death. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is a very significant issue. So far as this matter is concerned you have the authority to fix the day for the discussion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please tell us when the discussion will be held? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saipur): The hon. Minister is ready to speak, but you are not allowing him.

(English)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Shri Arjun Singh should respond to it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let the other members be allowed to speak please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, tomorrow the world would say that Government of India is hiding the truth. Whenever the world discusses the matter they will say that the Government of India is protecting the thieves. *(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Ministers of state are here; they can respond.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, so far as the matter of BCCI raised by Members of the House is concerned, the hon. Minister of Finance has given a statement. There is nothing to conceal in that regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHR GEORGE FERNANDES: That is not a correct statement. It does not provide any information. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: You are requested to speak something on this matter. *(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I would like to make a submission. I presume that what is being mentioned is about L & T *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, this is about BCCI.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The Finance Minister has already made a statement about that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But nothing has come out of that statement. We are not at all satisfied with that statement. We want a detailed statement and discussion on this. We want to know when the discussion on this issue will take place. *(Interruptions)* The Minister was on his legs and he was about to make a statement on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you did not allow him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We wanted to hear. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: When I asked whether this matter is related to L & T, you said no. Regarding BCCI, the Finance Minister has already made a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: The statement given by the hon. Minister of Finance is completely bogus. Sir, facts have been concealed and the hon. Minister wanted to make submission in that regard just now, rather he spoke a few words but Sir, you did not allow him to do so and thus he sat down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to say anything. My only submission is that one of our senior colleagues has already given a statement and

there is nothing to conceal in that regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Many significant facts have been concealed in it. Bungling of millions of rupees is being done and the hon. Minister should state the facts thereof. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter should certainly be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these discussions cannot be held in the Zero Hour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Kindly tell us when the discussion will be held? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We would like to be enlightened as to what are the issues to be raised in the Zero Hour!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that this matter is with the Business Advisory Committee and a decision is being taken.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But the House is supreme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee will decide.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: On that very day we demanded a discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down. Everybody is represented in the Business Advisory Committee and they will decide on your behalf.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay-North West): Mr. Chairman, I rise not to discuss

about the foreign aid to India or IMF or World Bank loans. I am going to talk about a different AIDS that is known as the killer epidemic. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome is called AIDS. The Human Immuno Deficiency Virus called HIV infection leads to AIDS.

According to the report of the World Health Organisation, about three to four lakhs of Indians are HIV infected. This will ultimately lead to AIDS epidemic.

According to Congressman of the United States of America, Mr. Jim McDermott, who co-chaired the international AIDS task force, who presented a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on 6th June 1991 about the AIDS epidemic in Asia, the report is very alarming. He says that by 1995 there will be more HIV and AIDS cases in India than in any other country in the world. Based on discussions with WHO and his own analysis of the available data, he estimates the current number of HIV infected Indians approximately as one million. He further says that by the year 2000 WHO predicts that 40 million men, women and children will be HIV infected and close to 10 million adults will have developed AIDS in the world. Nearly 90% of the HIV infections and AIDS cases over the next decade will occur in the developing world.

It is a very alarming situation and therefore I request that there should be a discussion in this House so that we can combat this disease which is going to attack us like a wildfire in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go to the next item; Papers Laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I gave a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But there is a long list.
(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Sir, you will agree that Haryana is a part of India and we have an MP from Haryana. As in other parts of the country, there also even the MP's telephone is being tapped. But the difference in Haryana is that it is the place from where you can see the spiritual source of the Anti-Defection Act passed in the Parliament. It is from Haryana that we learnt the meaning of what defection is and consequently we had to pass the Anti-Defection Act in this House.

Here, the curiosity of the whole matter is that the telephones are being tapped in order that there can be fresh defections among the Assembly Members there. It does not stop there. The most surprising and the most agonising thing about this that we are discussing the TADA (Amendment) Bill here and the provisions of TADA—Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act—are being applied on the elected Member of the State Legislature. The story is that since a particular MLA has refused to join the ruling party there, the provisions of TADA are being applied against him. I can give his name. He is* against whom the provisions of TADA are being applied. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No names will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He is a victim of TADA. He is an elected Member of the Haryana Legislative Assembly. The crime he has committed is that he refused to fall in line with the ruling party there. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: State Subjects cannot be brought in here.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Fernandes, I have not allowed you. I have allowed Shri Khurana.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, an old man of 60 years from an Arab country married a minor girl of 10 years forcibly in Hyderabad and was arrested at Indira Gandhi International Airport. The statement given by him shows and I also submit that there exists a big racket in the country. Similar news have been appearing in the newspapers for the last many years. Innocent minor as well as major girls are sold to Arab countries where they are forced to lead a life of slaves. Therefore I would like to submit that the Government should appoint a high power commission to conduct an enquiry in regard to this racket.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the available information, the so called Sheikh Sahib reached Bombay on July 28. Investigation should be conducted to find out where did he life from July 28 to Aug 7, how did he reach Hyderabad, how did he purchase the girl and what did he pay for it?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sheikh Sahib reached Delhi and not Bombay from Hyderabad. It shows that he came to Delhi because fake passports are prepared here to send people to foreign countries and moreover, he has connections with the international racket which sells the innocent girls outside the country. Sir, my submission is that employees at the Airport have stated that the man was seen many times earlier also at the airport taking girls outside the country. The statement given by the girl was also very sensational. Therefore, I would like the Minister of Home Affairs to enquire the whole matter and give a statement in the House.

He should also hand over the matter for further investigation (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, the matter raised by the hon. Member Shri Khurana is very important because this is not the first time that these things are happening. Everybody knows—I hope at least all of us are knowing—that there is a regular traffic on women in those areas. Therefore, this kind of thing must be stopped and something must be done to put the real culprits at the proper place. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very distressing news. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House, to the fact that minor children from our country are sold to Arab countries for immoral purposes. It is not the only incident that occurred in Hyderabad. News of the similar incidents, taking place in various parts of the country, have been appearing. It is surprising that Governments changed with the passage of time but neither of them stepped into protect the honour of the country; neither of the Governments took measures to protect the minor children of the country. Therefore, I would like the Government to issue a statement immediately to this effect, thorough investigation should be conducted in every State, the persons involved in running such rackets should be detected and punished so that the recurrence of such incidents could be avoided.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, what is horrifying is that this not a stray case. But this is just an instance, just a tip of iceberg of a huge international

racket, a very powerful organisation, which is operating not just in our country but in other Third World countries too. It does not matter which country they are taken to. They may be taken to different countries. What matters is that such young girls are being forced to become slaves, and being used for all kinds of immoral purposes. What is exposed through this? It is the acute economic distress which forces parents to sell their children.

In this respect, I would also like to make another point, namely, the Social Welfare Board in the State has a function here. What was the State Social Welfare Board in Andhra Pradesh doing when such cases were happening? *(Interruptions)* Anyway such things happen. The Social Welfare Board has to be activated because what is going to happen there to this girl now, that is the most important thing. Now, she is in Nari Niketan. But after this, what will happen to her? *(Interruptions)* If she goes back to her parents, she stands in a danger of being sold again. So, in such cases, unless the Government steps in, unless the State steps in, unless the voluntary organisations step in, nothing can be done. In this particular case, the AIDWA, the Democratic Women's Organisation, have taken interest. They have been attending the case. But I would request through you the Government to get in contact with these women's organisations and see what can be done about the rehabilitation of the girl. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, what has appeared in the newspapers is perfectly correct. It has appeared yesterday and today also. This is going on repeatedly since a long time. Very big people are operating in such kind of things in India.

We have been told that there is a big racket. They are using these girls for immoral purposes by sending them to Middle-East countries. Therefore, the Social Welfare Board is an institution which can prevent it. Through such institutions, these things can be prevented. Therefore, such rackets

should be immediately located and punishment given to them. However big a person may be, however politically important he may be, if he is involved in such things, he must be severely punished. Such things are going on, in this country. We are against this kind of instances. Such activities should be curbed. Even after 40 years of independence we are ashamed to hear such things going on in this country. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN. No further discussion now. *(Interruptions)* Now let us go to the next item.

12.54 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 1991, Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-352/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the

year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-353/91]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-354/91]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-355/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of

section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts, and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-356/91]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Ltd., for 1989-90 and Medical Council of India for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDHARTHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i). Review by the Government on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited for the year 1989-90.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hos-

- pital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-357/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Medical Council of India for the year 1988-89.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-358/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-359/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-360/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 together with an Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-362/91]

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(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I want to know whether the Minister concerned has already informed you about his absence or not. He must inform you. He should at least show this courtesy to you. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Minister in the Government can lay the papers on the Table of the House. And on behalf of the concerned Minister, Shri Dalbir Singh has laid the papers on the Table. It is only a formality.

Now, we will take up Matters under Rule 377.

12.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to instal high power transmitters at Idukki and Pathanamthitta Doordarshan Kendras

[English]

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I would like to place an important matter of urgent public importance before you.

The relay range of the Idukki and Pathanamthitta TV towers in Kerala are very poor and inadequate. Even the viewers who live within 5 to 8 kms. do not get the very clearly and only a highly blurred view is obtained. A more powerful transmitter is an absolute imperative in these mountainous areas. The Munner tower must also be commissioned and made effective urgently.

I request the Government to take action on this immediately and do justice to the people of that area.

- (ii) Need to establish Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada etc in Maharashtra

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL (Yavatmal): Sir, I am placing before you the following matter of urgent public importance.

According to Article 371 (2) of the Constitution, there is a provision to establish separate Development Boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra or as the case may be. Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has also passed a unanimous resolution requesting the hon. President and the Government of India to establish these Boards at the earliest. But the Government of India have not taken any decision yet in this regard. Now, this has become a sentimental issue for which the people of the area are agitating.

[Sh. Uttamrao Deorao Patil]

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

- (iii) **Need to provide adequate assistance to the people affected by heavy rains in Kanayakumari district, Kerala.**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Chairman Sir, the following is a matter of urgent public importance.

A grave situation has arisen in Kanayakumari district due to heavy rainfall. Heavy loss and damage has been caused to the people and to their properties. Large areas of agricultural crops such as paddy, plantains and betel gardens have been destroyed. Several trees have been uprooted. Cash crops such as rubber and cloves have been severely damaged. Breaches occurred in several irrigation channels and tanks. Several roads were damaged. Fishermen could not go for fishing due to rough weather, cruel waves and severe winds. I urge upon the Government to take immediate remedial measures to remove the difficulties of the area.

- (iv) **Need to declare Mangalore—Mysore—Bangalore State Highway in Karnataka as National Highway.**

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mangalore-Mysore-Bangalore State Highway via Meheara is one of the important roads in Karnataka State, having a very high traffic potential and frequency. The capital city of Bangalore, the second largest city of the State i.e. Mysore and the developing city of Meheara would be connected with the port city of Mangalore through this road and as such this State Highway is required to be declared as National Highway immediately.

- (v) **Need to direct University Grants Commission to open degree colleges in Sasni, Gangiri, Atrauli and Sikandararau in U.P.**

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like

to draw the attention of the Government to my constituency Hathras (Uttar Pradesh). Hathras is an extremely backward area and completely lacks the means of earning livelihood with the result majority of the people of this area are poor and illiterate. Constituent of five Legislative Assembly seats, the area has merely three degree colleges and that too in only Hathras. Due to poverty, people are not in a position to send their children to Hathras Degree College. Because transportation is quite expensive and the people cannot afford these expenses. Moreover, it takes about six hours to reach Hathras from the rural areas due to which students are deprived of higher education.

The Government should take measures to eradicate illiteracy in Hathras Parliamentary Constituency to strengthen the number of educated people. The Government should help the University Grants Commission to open degree college in Sasni, Gangiri, Atrauli and Sikandararau and take the required measures to provide facilities to the people.

My submission to the Government is that they should direct University Grants Commission to open degree colleges in Sasni, Gangiri, Atrauli and Sikandararau in Hathras Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

- (vi) **Need to declare Delhi-Saharanpur road via Baraut-Shamli as National Highway.**

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Delhi-Saharanpur road via Baraut-Shamli. This road comes under the highway and is very important one. But everyday one or the other mishap takes place there due to its inadequate breadth. The number of vehicles on this road is quite high. Thus the driver, despite being fully careful, loses his balance and meets an accidents.

Therefore, I would like the Government to declare Delhi-Saharanpur road via Baraut-Shamli as National Highway immediately.

ately, otherwise the development of the area would be obstructed.

- (vii) **Need to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for restoring road communications in interior regions of Malleswaram affected by cyclone during 1989-90.**

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): The remote villages in Malleswaram and Machilipatnam constituencies of Andhra Pradesh are not having road communications apart from drinking water facilities etc. after the devastating cyclone in the year 1989-90.

I urge upon the Minister for Rural Development to grant special funds for restoring road communications to interior villages of Masula, Malleswaram constituencies.

13.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE —CONTD.

AND

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL

**AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—
CONTD.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take item 6 and 7 together. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid, the Statutory Resolution moved by my friend Syed Shahabuddin is a classic example of attempting to throw the baby out with the bath water.

There is no doubt that there are lapses on the part of our security forces, that the exceptional Acts devised for exceptional circumstances are from time to time misused. But the important thing for us to recognise is that we are faced with an exceptional situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir; and the exceptional state of affairs there demands exceptional action on the part of the Government.

Syed Shahabuddin asked a question as to how long it would be necessary for us to have such repeated extensions of such an Act. I can only reply that we will have to continue extending it so long as terrorism raises its ugly head in such a sensitive border State.

The problem in Kashmir in regard to terrorism is one which has its origins in the actions of the terrorists. It is also a State where the actions of the terrorists are backed up by hostile foreign powers. It is, therefore, essential for us to understand that the integrity of the Indian Union is under challenge, the unity of our country is under challenge, our secular values are under challenge, the law and order situation is under challenge, the peace of the nation is under challenge. So long as these exceptional circumstances prevail, it will be necessary for us to have resort to exceptional powers to contain these unfortunate actions.

When this Act was first applied to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, compared to the situation that prevails now there was considerable peace in the State. The deterioration of the law and order situation in the State to the point where the bulk of one entire community has more or less migrated from the State, where the rule of the gun prevails over the rule of law, started when there was an abortion of the political process. What is essential is that political elements should be inducted into the life of that State in order that a beginning be made towards the resumption of normal political activities. It is the absence of normal political activity which is responsible primarily for the prolongation of the exceptional circumstances in which the

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

law and order situation has become hostage to the gun. The essential step is that the Government should consider how best the troika of three policemen, who have been running that State for the last several months, can be replaced by a political element. We have got in people like Dr. Farooq Abdullah, political elements who are willing to reach out to the people. The Government have got in the proposal to establish People's Committees in the Valley of Kashmir an instrumentality for establishing contacts with the people.

Between 1947 and 1989, when the situation really seriously deteriorated, the people of the Valley had repeatedly demonstrated that they were Indians that they looked towards India, that their emotional integration was with the people of India and that they wished to be part of the democratic mainstream of this country. When there was trouble in the Valley, it could be contained by the use of such an Act as the one which is under the consideration of the House at the moment. There was a problem. I would be the last to deny it, but I would also be the first to affirm that the problem was under control so long as the State Assembly was allowed to function, so long as the elected representatives of the people were allowed to express the grievances of the people, and so long as there was a democratic process to bring about an interaction between the local administration and the people there.

The problem that we are now faced with is that ever since the Government of the Party which Syed Shahabuddin had the good sense not belong to at that time, but has now since joined that party at the behest of another political party, which is today the largest Opposition in the House, sent a Governor to Kashmir who immediately aborted the political process there and did not allow the political element, the nationalist element in the Valley to interact with the people, to contain the forces of terrorism and to make the forces of reason prevail over the forces of unreason.

As a result of the actions taken by that administration there has been virtual exodus of an entire community from the Valley to other parts of the country exodus that I would regard, in terms of Kashmir's history, Kashmir's culture and Kashmir's civilisation to be an entirely unnatural exodus. For years, for centuries before Independence and for decades after Independence and the merger of Kashmir State with the Indian Union, the minority community there, that is, the Hindu community, has lived in perfect harmony with the people, with the majority community there, that is to say the Muslim community of the Valley.

Now suddenly, when at the end of a forty year period or a forty-two year period you get into a situation where large numbers of the minority community in that Valley find themselves obliged to leave the Valley, then surely the reason must lie in some immediate action rather in something that is endemic to the situation there. That immediate action was the partisan attitude of the then administration towards one section of the community at the expense of another. It was the partisan attitude of the administration of that time which sought, by use of an illegitimate exercise of power, to abort the role of the elected people's representatives of the Valley, which thought that by simply answering a gun with a gun, an eye with an eye and a tooth with a tooth, it would restore peace, law and order in that lovely Valley that symbol of the secularism of India.

Unfortunately, the forces at that time did not make it possible to stop the administration from continuing with all its many heinous acts and the situation deteriorated to the point where it is perhaps impractical for us to say that immediately and forthwith there must be a full restoration of the normal political process in that Valley.

But I think over a period of time, and not a very long period of time at that, it should be possible to do this, if we now activate the political process. Activating the political process primarily involves the induction of a person with political experience into the

highest echelons of the administration of the State.

In brief, we should have a political personality as the Governor of that State. That political personality should be given every opportunity to interact with the nationalist political element of the Kashmir Valley (which is largely represented by the National Conference and the Congress Party because the other political parties have been inadequately active politically in the Valley) to bring about a greater involvement of other nationalist political parties of this country in the affairs of this Valley, and to moderate the use of force (which is inevitable) with political action, political thought and political interaction with the people. This primarily also means that the grievances which the people there have against the excesses of the security forces must be given a window through which they can be heard and listened. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb; it is a bad habit to disturb.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am persuaded that there are elements in the administration of the Jammu and Kashmir State which have themselves been personally witness to certain excesses that have been committed by the administration in the course of the last 17 or 18 months. If the people of the Valley are persuaded that we have truly now a new administration, a Congress administration running that State, a Congress Party in whom they have reposed their faith for a very long time, for several decades, a Congress administration that reaches out over the guns towards the people, a congress administration that has the compassion to listen to what the people there have to say, a Congress administration that deals with the problems of development and administration and does not rely exclusively upon the security forces, and the use of force, then, then, I would imagine that over a period of several months we can get a restoration of some semblance of normalcy in the Kashmir Valley and build a strength in the Kashmir Valley against adverse foreign influences, against Pakistan in

particular, and ease the strain on the people who live inside the Valley. We have succeeded in foiling the sinister designs of Pakistan for over four decades largely by co-opting the people of the Valley into the larger purposes of the Indian Union. It is that emotional link that is being snapped by the unbridled resort to the gun ever since December, 1989.

I would, therefore, say that while it would be utterly irresponsible for us not to recognise that there is a terrorist situation prevailing in the Valley and, therefore, we require exception instruments such as this ordinance which is now being converted into a piece of legislation of this House, we should do all this in order to contain the fanatical, wild, terroristic and murderous elements that do exist in the Valley. At the same time, we have to recognise that action on the security front must have, as its prime purpose, the setting of the stage for a political settlement which will restore normalcy in the Valley, which would allow conditions to be restored there for those who have migrated from the Valley, to go back to the Valley, and for Kashmir to continue to remain the symbol of our secularism, a home where people of all communities live together, an idyllic valley of peace, love and affection.

Consequently, while supporting the request of the Government of India to convert the ordinance into a piece of legislation of this House, I would simultaneously urge the Home Minister, who is with us, to take urgent action to have an important political personality named as the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir, for the leaders of the National Conference and the Congress Party in the Kashmir Valley to be re-activated and to give the people of Kashmir the people who are living in the Valley, a sense of re-assurance that their interests will be looked after and they will not be moved down by the security forces.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bill has been brought to amend the Terrorists and Disrup-

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

tive Activities Act. This Amending Bill has further increased the duration of the Act by two years. Earlier, in 1989 also its duration was extended. This is the second occasion when the demand to similar effect has been made. Most regretfully, I would like to know what the Government intend to do by extending the duration again and again. When the ordinary laws are ineffective only then special laws are enacted; but in the prevailing circumstances even their duration has to be extended again and again. What is the cause of it? The circumstances referred to in this regard since 1987 have not changed so far. The circumstances in all the states—whether it is Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab or Assam or any other part of the country, are unchanged though the Government gives assurance to control the terrorist activities by enforcing this law which provides special powers and provisions to the Government, but in vain.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we confine our discussion to 2-3 States—Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Assam, it would be evident that the situation in these states continues to deteriorate despite these laws.

What is the situation in Kashmir at present? About two lakh Hindu families were forced to migrate to other places and they are in exile in their own country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the markets are deserted and the shops are closed. Only a few tourists dare to venture in the Valley, which was earlier said to be the paradise of tourists. Terrorism has increased so much that the situation has gone out of control. I do not want to repeat the details of incidents in which the Home Minister Shri Mufti Mohammed Syed's daughter was kidnapped and then was released later. Some months back the General Manager of H.M.T. was also kidnapped. Hundreds of employees of the factory came and settled here. The entire business has come to a grinding halt. Even the Central Government offices are closed. Some of them are not functioning well. These

activities are increasing day by day. Not only this, the whereabouts of Doraiswamy are not yet known. Every day an assurance is being given here that the information would be given in a day or two but in vain. It is said that negotiations are being held and they are fruitful also. What are these negotiations. We may come to know one day that his hand is chopped off. These are the threats that are being given by the terrorists. The entire machinery instead of trying to locate him or the condition in which he is staying are now trying to find his chopped off hand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let the Government extend the period of validity of this Act. It is necessary. I have no objection to it. But the condition has deteriorated to such an extent that one cannot dare to come out in the open against them. You may dub them as terrorists or divisive forces or by whatever nomenclature you want but they are causing extensive damage to the Valley. There is no Government worth the name. It seems the terrorists are ruling the roost. I would like the Government to control the situation immediately. You may extend the period of validity of this Act but the factual position is that the condition in the valley is not good. The situation has deteriorated to a great extent. Every day there are reports that the people display arms and ammunition in broad daylight in the streets without any fear. Nobody can dare to visit the valley as a tourist. Terrorism has engulfed the entire valley. It would spread after sometime to Jammu also. The same thing is happening in Punjab also. The Government is not able to curb the terrorist activities or the deteriorating law and situation. Trained militants are coming from across the border and infiltration is at its peak. Besides these some people in civil dresses are also crossing the border with these militants. They belong to the Pakistan Armed Forces. All this is happening and the Government may be aware of it, but no effective measures are being taken either to seal the border or deal with the militants. The Government does not even seem to be willing to take such an initiative.

What happened in Assam a few days

ago? What are the reasons for discontentment there? What did the Gorkha National Front do in Darjeeling a few days back? What is all this? After all are we running a country or just making ourselves an object of ridicule. Assam is demanding something, G.N.L.F is demanding another thing, Punjab is also not satisfied nor is Jammu and Kashmir. The entire country is concerned about these activities and because of the attitude of the Government there is disillusionment in the people. Desired action is not being taken by the Government. This is one of the important reasons why the situation is deteriorating day by day and terrorism is raising its ugly head. One is not sure when things would improve or terrorist activities would be curbed. Some people say that there is increase in terrorist activities because of economic disparity and regional imbalance. But this cannot be the sole reason. The main reason seems to be laxity in the approach of the Government and the way it ignores a problem. When we say that we would negotiate with the terrorists and militants we open new areas for them and they feel encouraged to continue with these activities.

The terrorists have spread out in the entire Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh during the last few weeks and they have killed a number of policemen there. They are exploring new areas, terrorist activities are starting even in those areas where they never existed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister that merely asking for extension the validity period of this Act by another two years will not serve the purpose, because the Government has not been able to curb terrorist activities in any of the places whether it be Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab or even Madhya Pradesh which was struck by the terrorists recently. We would like the Government to take stern measures to effectively deal with the terrorists. It is the need of the hour today. The Government should inform the House as to what is the fate of Government employees who are working in the terrorist affected areas. What will be the fate of Shri Doraiswamy? Will the Govern-

ment be pleased to State as to what steps are proposed to be taken so that there are no more kidnappings in future. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this while replying to the debate on this subject.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill because this Bill is nothing but a new addition of the Maintenance of the Internal Security Act of the emergency days. It is nothing but a replica of the MISA and which has become famous because of its misuses, abuses, operation tyranny and destruction of the democracy of the country. Since it is a resurrection of that MISA, I feel it my responsibility to oppose it firmly and strongly in order to defend the civil liberties of our country.

Sir, it is draconian. It gives extra-ordinary powers to the Executive. Of course, I remember the situation is very grave in Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam and in several other States because of the terrorist activities. The hon. Home Minister may kindly take note of the views of the Left Parties of the country as a whole. We are not for compromising to the terrorists forces. We are to curb the terrorist forces. We are here to defend the unity and integrity of the country. There is no doubt about the fact. But, we also feel that there is an external factor of terrorism. It is the imperialist countries, it is some western countries which are working round the clock to bring about destabilisation of the country. Therefore, we cannot just fight out the terrorism unless it is based on some ideological plane. We rely more on ideological plane to fight the terrorism. We do feel that there are sometimes necessities of curbing the activities by some legal measures, stern measures. But terrorism cannot be eliminated simply by trigger happy police men, army men or repressive measures.

Sir, I am very glad to hear the views of our hon. Home Minister when he addressed the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States which have been infected by Naxalities activities very recently. My impression has

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

been that we are on the same wave length. This is my impression. If you are not of the same wave length you are free to say that you have got a different view.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): You are perfectly right.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, he is on the same wave length that terrorism cannot be eliminated by simply repressive measures. It needs an ideological fight. In 1987 when this TADA was brought before the House it was said by the former Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh that it would be possible to wipe out the terrorism within two years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): No, within two years.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right, within two years. So, it was said by the former Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh that it will be possible to wipe out terrorists within two years. Then it had been further extended in 1989. Now you have come to have another extension for another two years. I do not know whether you will be in a position to assure the House that within these two years, by which you want it to be extended, it will be possible for you to remove or eliminate the phenomenon of terrorism.

13.31 hrs.

[SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH in the Chair]

Before entering into the demerits of this Bill, I want to draw your attention to certain observations made by the United States envoy to Pakistan just yesterday. This is in relation to Kashmir situation. I quite appreciate that the situation is very grave but we should also know the external factor. Just in order to emphasise the external factor of Kashmir problem, of terrorist problem as such, I want to draw your attention to what

has been said by the U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Robert Oakley only yesterday. He sounded a note of warning that India might go to war with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. I do not know from where does this Ambassador get this information that there will be war between India and Pakistan on Kashmir issue. He goes on further to say—this is with regard to U.S. stand in respect of Kashmir—and I quote from *The Telegraph* dated 12th August:

"As far as the United States is concerned, this is an unresolved issue which must be negotiated between the government of India and the government of Pakistan and the people of Kashmir.

Pakistan has rejected India's claim to Kashmir and has called for a plebiscite by Kashmir in line with a 43-year-old United Nations resolution."

This is absolutely against the position taken by India with regard to Kashmir. Kashmir is a part of India and we have not accepted the plebiscite. Plebiscite was accepted under a particular condition. Pakistan was to give effect to that condition. They did not enforce that condition which was at that time suggested. Therefore, there is no question of having any plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. There is no question that Jammu and Kashmir does not belong to India. But the United States of America has taken this position which is absolutely hostile to India's position. On the one hand, they want that there should be war between India and Pakistan, on the other hand, they say that India should accept that plebiscite suggestion, as was accepted by the United Nations. I want that the Government should make its position clear, taking advantage of this debate.

Again, Sir, a British Labour Party Member of Parliament, Mr. Kaufman, who happens to be the shadow Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, made a statement yesterday at Srinagar saying that Kashmir is an international issue. As a matter of fact, it

is not an international issue, it is a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan and it should be settled within the framework of Simla Agreement. I think Mr. Kaufman is a guest of our country. So, I would like to know whether the Government will take up the matter with the British Labour Party.

Coming to the demerits of the Bill—there is no merit in the Bill—on three grounds I am strongly opposed to the extension of the period of this Bill. Firstly, there are enough ordinary laws which can take care of the situation, as far as killings, kidnappings, etc. are concerned. I am not a lawyer. There are many lawyers who can say that the Cr. P.C. gives abundant power to apprehend, to try and to bring to book those activists. Therefore, when enough laws are available under normal rules of the land, this kind of extraordinary laws are not at all necessary.

These laws, this TADA, has been utilised against the trade unions, against the democratic movement.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA . In Har-
yana.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This has already been invoked in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and also to suppress the trade union activities. I have got an instance. Shri Nirmal Singh, President of Punjab Panchayats Secretaries Union was held under TADA. He was nothing but a trade union activist. He was the President. He was writing against the Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer got him arrested under TADA because his wrong doings were exposed by this gentleman. Therefore, this has been misused and this is likely to be misused. If it is again brought to light, it will further be misused because people are on the road to resist the Government's economic policies, which are disastrous for the country. The entire working class, the entire peasantry, the entire middle-income group will have to take the path of struggle and resistance against the dangerous and disastrous eco-

nomic policies of the Government which are in the offing.

I therefore, apprehend that when these workers' movement, peasants' movement and the movement for restoration of civil liberty are there, the TADA will be used against many of us. I, therefore, cannot discern myself. I cannot hand over the arms to you to suppress our struggle, to suppress our movement and to suppress the civil liberties of the country.

The second strong point of my opposition to this Bill is that it shifts the onus of proving the innocence to the arrested persons. Normally in our country, in our judiciary, it is the duty of the prosecutor to prove whether the accused or whether the persons arrested is guilty or not. The responsibility of proving his guilt lies with the prosecution. Here you have taken the right. You want that the onus of proof should be shifted to the arrested person. This is in violation of the normal principle of judiciary. You arrest me and you ask me to prove that I am innocent, whereas it should be your duty to prove that I am guilty. It is not my responsibility to prove that I am not guilty. But this Act you want to revamp the basic and normal principle of judiciary accepted in our country. Therefore, it is highly objectionable and we cannot accept this principle at all.

Thirdly, under rules framed under TADA, the confession made before the Police can be admitted as evidence. I think he is not only satisfied with the harsh provisions in the Bill but he has also amended or incorporated certain provisions in the rules which makes it obligatory, which makes it clear that confession made under duress, confession made before the Police may be part of the evidence against the accused;

These three basic principles are, at least, of such nature which under norms subvert the basic principles which we hold as very high. I, therefore, have got no other alternative. I am quite aware of the fact that terrorist danger is growing. It should be fought. We are for the unity and integrity of the country.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

But that cannot be done at the cost of civil liberty. On the other hand I am glad that he is also on the same wave length with me that in order to fight the terrorist phenomena the most potent weapon is not the arms but the ideological arms. I hope, having this thing in mind, the Government would agree to withdraw the Bill and take other measures. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIGUE (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Terrorist and Disruptivities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, I would like to make certain observations of the context in the terrorist situation prevailing in the country. The law for dealing with the terrorists in no doubt necessary and has to be in force. But I do not agree with the hon. Members who suggested the law to be disenforced since it has failed to curb terrorism. It is just like suggesting abolition of criminal laws since incidences of crime have not gone down.

Sir, nowhere in the world any Government can give assurance that terrorism can be curbed within a stipulated time of, say, three or four years. It is a long drawn out process. The situation is more intriguing as terrorism is a state of mind among the sympathisers. We have to bear in mind this thing, yet I feel it is time that we had a fresh look at the terrorists problem. I do understand that no government can allow such a situation to continue. I am, however, inclined to believe that sometimes our assessment of the terrorists situation goes wrong. What ails our assessment is that we have a tendency to generalise the terrorist situation clubbing them altogether. We have to bear in mind that each situation whether it is in Punjab or Kashmir or in Assam or even in Andhra Pradesh, has its own genesis and character and its own background and history calling forth different strategies to handle each situation. Strategies vary from situation to situation. To cite an example, why I have said this is that in the North-Eastern region, whether it is in Assam or Nagaland or Manipur, so far there is no organised in-

volvement of a foreign power. I repeat the words, 'organised involvement of foreign power'. Well, I should make it clear lest I may be misunderstood. What I mean is this. There may be instigation to or sympathy of foreign powers for the terrorists, but so far there is no direct, organised involvement of any foreign power in providing arms, money, materials and particularly, the training as in the case of Punjab or Kashmir. Whatever assistance and help they have had are from the terrorists hailing from the insurgency area of Burma, who are no doubt foreigners, on the Indo-Burma border.

Then again, Sir, in this region, religion has no role to play in terrorism and the situation like that of Andhra is absolutely free from fundamentalists influence. Such an analysis is necessary to assess retrievability of a terrorist situation, for no situation is irretrievable. Speaking positively, each situation is redeemable or retrievable. Redeemability or retrievability is, however, a matter of degrees. Some situations are more retrievable and some situations are less retrievable. I would like to refer to the case of Assam particularly, since a new approach is being tried there. It is quite in the fitness of things that the people in Assam, in the recent elections, have given a mandate for peace and stability. Again, this mandate is not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted. It is not a direct mandate against the extremists, as some of our over-enthusiastic political activists are inclined to interpret. It is a positive mandate, it is a positive mandate for peace and at the same time, the people supported our call given to the extremists in our election manifesto for shunning violence and sitting across the table for a dialogue. So, the mandate is also for our endeavours to settle things with the extremists. Now, that our Party has won the election, we cannot go back upon our commitment. There is, however, a legitimate question whether they would respond to our call. The ball is in their court. We have to look at the call for general amnesty in respect of TADA prisoners in Assam from this angle, though there are hon. Members who have reservations and are quite agitated in the House over it, from

time to time. I would like to quote the conditionalities governing that call for general amnesty:

- (i) the ULFA detenus without any serious charges would be released forthwith. (This is also in accordance with the Congress (I) manifesto);
- (ii) Government would free all other detenus including those involved in heinous crimes and grant general amnesty only if the ULFA responds favourably to the Government's appeal to lay down arms and come to the negotiating table; and
- (iii) If deemed necessary in the interest of a meaningful dialogue with the ULFA, the Government would request the Government of India to consider lifting of the ban on the organisation.

This is what actually we have offered to the extremists. I have already stated that the ball is in their court. I do not agree with those who raise the question that on what basis, the Government can have a dialogue with them since their demand is secession. Let us talk and let us find out as to what alienates them from us. That is the most basic question. Once they spell out, we can consider as to how far we can go in meeting their demands without compromising the question of unity and integrity of the country which is indivisible.

Sir, last year, a team of Cabinet Ministers led by the Deputy Prime Minister of the country including Members of the Opposition camped in Srinagar for days together searching for the right contact who could persuade the militants of Kashmir to come to the negotiating table. Then again, in the case of Punjab extremists, in spite of their demand for secession, the appeal to them for shunning violence and come to the negotiating table still stands. So, what signal will go to the people of Assam, if the Government

refuses to talk with the militants on the plea that there cannot be any dialogue with them unless they give up their demand to secede? One may jolly well ask the question, what will you do if you fail? Well, we fail, yet we can at least convince the people of our sincerity of purpose. The ball is, in any way, in their court. We should remember the ultimate appeal of ours as well as that of the terrorists is to the people. Let the people decide.

I am not saying that the Government does not believe in the methods of persuasion. They do believe in it. But however, I am afraid, that sometimes there is not the application of right strategy at the right time. For once the situation is allowed to drift, no method, persuasive or coercive will click. The hard-line may turn out to be counter-productive, too. It may indeed achieve some limited objectives but the alienation will be total. This is the ground reality of the situations wherever we have opted for hard-line. I am not saying that there is no necessity of hard-line and firm action which forms the basis of TADA Act. I do admit that the Government must be armed with the extraordinary situation. What I am emphasising is the rationalisation of the use of such laws.

I am not using the word "humanisation" as it may sound too soft and probably may not go well with many. But the Government has to convince that before it goes for hard-option, all other options have been exhausted and no other option, are left. Then and then alone it can go towards taking coercive action under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act. This aspect has to be borne in mind.

SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my disapproval to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 and the Amendment Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister.

While introducing the original Bill, the then Government said that they would be able to control the activities of the terrorists

[Sh. Sobhana Dreeswara Rao Vadde]

in just two years. Again it was extended by two years and now again the Government has come forward with a request for extension for another two years.

Actually, there is every possibility of misuse of such laws. Just now Shri Chitta Basu was telling about some instance, the case of one Nirmal Singh who was arrested under TADA Act because he was fighting against the corruption in that area. He was fighting for social justice and against certain misdeed of the people in the Administration. Annoyed with this, he was arrested. There may be other instances in some other States. I am told that in Rajasthan, in Kota area also, people belonging to a particular community were arrested in good number.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a study has been made to find out whether this Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act has been misused by either persons in the administrative set up or in the political arena to victimise or restrict the activities of their political adversaries. The Government should take care of such things. We have had a very bitter experience earlier. Just to negate a particular judgement of the High Court, the draconian law, Maintenance of Internal Security Act was passed. The persons who fought for freedom of this country who suffered in the jails for several years for the cause of freedom-people like Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Advani, Shri A.B. Vajpayee, Shri George Fernandes and such other people-who shed so much of their sweat and blood for this country were put behind the bars. They were all put behind bars. We had such bitter experience. Several trade union leaders, kisan leaders, and several people were detained under that MISA just to see that the chair of a particular person is not disturbed.

Now this TADA has been brought. I would like to know how far you have succeeded after bringing this TADA nearly four years back and whether the activities of these terrorists and these anti-national ele-

ments have come down in Punjab or in Jammu and Kashmir or elsewhere?

I feel very much because as days pass on, it appears that these activities of the terrorists are increasing and they are acquiring very very sophisticated arms. They are able to use rockets and latest electronic equipment with precision not only in a remote area but even in the capital town of Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir or in several parts of Punjab.

My submission is, only your arms or your forces will not silence these terrorists. You must weaken the terrorists. You must strengthen the political forces in that State who do not subscribe to these terrorists views.

As Members of Eighth Lok Sabha, we had very bitter experience. The Hon. Rashtrapathiji praised Barnalaji when he addressed both Houses of this Parliament together in the central hall and called him a very great persons. Just after a few months, he has simply dismissed that Government. Mr. Barnala who was fighting against these terrorists was rewarded with a dismissal, just because you wanted to get political mileage and because you were going to hold elections in Haryana at that time. But you have failed to woo the electorate in Haryana. They had very bitter experience of your tricks. Their democratic rights were vetoed by means of defections. The great was a master of that. He was always negating the people's verdict. As a last resort, by dismissing the Akali Dal Barnala Government, you thought that the people of Haryana will vote to you. But the people of Haryana are quite wise enough and they did not vote to you.

My submission is apart from your military operations, or your operations through Police and other machinery, you must try at the same time to bring a change in Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir or Assam or any other State through a different channel also.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: You mentioned a name

and said he encouraged defections. The name will not go on record.

SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA RAO VADDE: I leave it to you.

I hope our present Home Minister Shri Chavanji will seriously make efforts to bring such type of change. The other day he was saying that he will visit Punjab, Kashmir and such disturbed areas and talk to the people and bring change.

I would like to say that the situation in Andhra Pradesh is also not very happy. The hon. Home Minister must be quite aware of it. There also these terrorists are having lot of links with the Naxalites there.

14.00 hrs.

They are receiving very very sophisticated arms. I would like to say that because of their anger, their hatred, their anguish towards the then TDP Government, the N.T. Rama Rao's Government, unfortunately we believe the leaders of the Congress (I) Party must have had some understanding with the Naxalites there who, in turn, helped the Congress (I) party in the 1989 Assembly elections where they were able to see that the Congress (I) won the election and formed the Government. You know the position. The then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was very very lenient towards these Naxalites people and these Naxalites, these very people are having connection with the terrorists, with the anti-national elements. They have procured very large quantity of arms including AK-47 rifles. They threaten the business people, they threaten the industrialists and ask: "Give us one AK-47, give us two AK-47s."

In this connection, I want to tell that the other day also they were able to kill a very large number of police people in Andhra Pradesh because of which the morale of the police forces is also coming down. What I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that not only in the letter, the Bill that is important but your intention, your commit-

ment that is all the more important.

Sir, in Hyderabad City a lot of disturbances had taken place. In the very presence of the police people, a lot of things were done. But no action was taken. Just to bring a change of a Chief Minister, few hundreds of people were killed. What action was taken against such people? Are not such of these incidents encouraging these terrorists and anti-national elements to play their own games when such people in power both at the Centre as well as in the State are left untouched? Such things happened only to just bring a change of a Chief Minister. After all, you can represent your High Command and you have every right to ask for a change. But killing of innocent people, inciting violence in a very large scale are not good things. These things are going to have a lot of impact. So, I appeal to the Government to see that such incidents do not take place again at a larger scale. I hope this Government and especially our Home Minister Shri Chavan will be able to succeed in curtailing these activities of these terrorists. Therefore, I hope that this Government will not require extension of this Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 anymore.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA (Anakapalli): Sir, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao has just now said that the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh joined hands with the anti-social elements and their response for that. What about his party people joining hands with the Naxalites and addressing the last elections on a common platform? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not involve in this kind of a debate because it is a question of time before us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: He is the man who is responsible for the Naxalite Movement in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
VADDE: Not at all it is a well-known fact.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): He has said that you have shared a common platform. You have to answer to that. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: On some other occasion you can raise this. Time is very short.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
VADDE: Sir, I am on the verge of concluding my speech with a few words. My colleague has said something. It is a fact that your Congress Government was very very lenient and considerate to Naxalites for reasons best known to yourself because of which it has reached all-out proportions, the like of which never happened in the history of Andhra Pradesh....(Interruptions) I will finish now.

Sir, with these words, I hope the hon. Minister will not insist on getting this Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill passed.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. In the first instance, it was passed for two years. Thereafter, it was extended by two more years. Those two years have already elapsed and now the Government is trying to extend its validity for a further period of two years. All such legislations have been thrust upon the country from time to time. I would like to make a reference to the Preventive Detention Act which was moved and passed in 1952 in this very House. Mr. Kailashnath Katju happened to be the Home Minister at that time. The opposition parties were opposed to that legislation because the congress side was always authoritarian, monopolistic, individualistic and it often worked keeping its interest uppermost in its mind. Then Mr. Katju had defended the Bill stating

that it was temporary measure only.

Today, I would like to make a reference to a personality about whom people have different views. Even I myself have no knowledge of his ideology. He is Shri Syama Prasad Mookerjee. He used to be a Member of this House and had opposed the above legislation tooth and nail. I request those hon. Members who support this legislation and used their articulate voices to go through that particular speech of Mr. Mookerjee. In the course of his speech, he expressed this view. Those days, the naxalites and communists had identical views. The communist ideology was not at all acceptable to the Congress, which was pro-capitalist. Though Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru spoke in favour of socialism, yet he worked for capitalists. When Mr. Katju pointed out as to how the communist parties had started a campaign against the above legislation, Mr. Mookerjee replied in the following words:

[English]

"I am no admirer of communists. Ideologically, we differ. But so far as preventive detention law is concerned, I regard it as unjustified, illegitimate and against the concept of the rule of law."

[Translation]

When the then hon. Home Minister said that it was only a temporary measure, Shri Mookerjee had given the above reply.

[English]

"The Home Minister says that this is only a temporary measure."

[Translation]

Mr. Chavan, you must think over it.

[English]

The Home Minister says that this is only a temporary measure and they will do it only for a short while.

[Translation]

To this Mr. Mookerjee had replied that

[English]

"it would not happen."

[Translation]

Just within four words, he had said that this was unjust. I must use here the words uttered by Shri Lal Krishna Advani who is now the leader of opposition. He said, "With uncanny foresight

[English]

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee says "History gives us numerous examples wherein the Executive once having been armed with large and arbitrary powers, becomes extremely reluctant to give up those powers. The Executive invents excuses and pleas for the continuance of such powers. The very principle of detention without a trial shows that there is something wrong in the country whether in the Government or in the people."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am opposing this legislation only because of the fact that right from 1952 all successive Governments have been making excuses that it was only a temporary measure and everything would be all right very soon. It was only an empty assurance. The situation worsened and still worsened and that is how we are now faced with a situation in which we are very much concerned for the country's future.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Responsibility.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is not capable enough to debate on the concept of responsibility. Where he lacks capability, he must not open his mouth. He will never on this debate. This debate will demoralise him, But we are not going to spare him.

Today, when this Bill was brought forward in this House, we must think a while over it and then speak. What are the impelling circumstances under which this Bill was brought? It bears Mr. Chavan's signature.

[English]

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, 1987 (28 of 1987) was enacted to replace the Terrorists and Disruptive Ordinance, 1987 (Ord. 2 of 1987) with effect from the 24th May, 1987 to meet the extraordinary situation created by widespread terrorist violence in many parts of the country.

[Translation]

Just now an hon. Member who came to this House for the first time, stated here as to how the situation has worsened in Kashmir. This legislation was enacted in 1987. The situation in Kashmir did not worsen in 1990. It was introduced in 1987 and then extended for another two years in 1989 with the pretext that the situation had further worsened. As such it was given extension for two more years. There are certain newspapers which make propaganda in favour of the Congress party without any charge. There are several forums where in the Communist Party is also applauded. But why this issue is being raised in this House only? In fact, should we say that a grave situation has arisen in this country following which this Bill has been brought forward? This situation arose in 1990. This is what the Government wants to say under Shri Chavan's signature in this Bill. They must not, at least, defame their leadership, that too when he is a Minister. Do not prove him to be a liar in this House. He says that in order

[English]

to meet the extraordinary situation created by widespread terrorist violence in many parts of the country.

[Translation]

It has now been proved that such a law

[Sh. George Fernandes]

cannot abolish any kind of violence or terrorism. It is essential to learn lessons from it. It is irrelevant to ask this question as to who encouraged the Naxalites and to what extent? Naxalites are treated as per one's convenience. Naxalites are sometimes criticised and condemned and some times praised and used as tools. There may be some difference of opinion on the ideology but so far as question of containing violence is concerned there should be no difference of opinion. There is no room for violence in politics. At the same time, there should be no state terrorism. You have been running the country by unleashing state terrorism since 1947. It is you who have brought the nation to such a situation. Whether it is the Punjab or Kashmir and Assam, North or South the state terrorism unleashed by Government have brought the country to present situation. Yet the Governments are not learning the lesson. I am much worried about it. Why we do not look back at the History of last 44 years? Why should we not accept honestly that Violence is not the way to solve any problem and now we must choose another way. All the world have realised that all the prevention, Detention Laws have proved of no use and brought the country to the present situation even after the 44 years of independence. Mr. Chairman, I think it is of no use. This law is not going to serve any purpose. You are using the law not to abolish terrorism but to give a blow to the democracy in the nation. It will not serve any purpose. This law has recently been discussed in the U.N.O. There must be some discussion on this law and the Ministry should call for the relevant information from Ministry of Law. The discussion on it in the United Nation's Human Rights Committee has been completed. This discussion started on 27th March only four months before. I cannot take the name of your Attorney General who is a big gun, because you will not allow me to do that. Attorney General in his speech has said that-

[English]

"Regarding the provisions against arbitrary

detention and the procedure for hearing the complaints of detainees, none were available under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act."

[Translation]

The Attorney General has admitted in the Human Rights Committee of U.N. that the person arrested under the law.....

[English]

There is nothing in this law which provides against arbitrary detention or procedure for hearing the complaints of the detainees.

[Translation]

This law is not effective but it has been defamed all over the world and it has presented India's image as a country where human rights are violated at every level. Your Attorney General has admitted on an international forum. I would like the hon. Minister to take some action specially keeping this fact in view. In the address is U.N. Committee, he further said that.....

[English]

"The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act was only a procedural enactment, not a law dealing with preventive detention of creating a new offence. Article 3 of the Act enumerated the specific disruptive activities that would be subject to punishment. One could not have an ordinary criminal court deal with cases of terrorism because of problems such as intimidation of witnesses. Provided the court procedure was properly announced and the bail conditions were appropriate, there was nothing in the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, according to India's understanding of constitutional law and fairness that violated article 9 of the Covenant." The covenant means the international covenant on civil and political rights. "Article 9 dealt essentially with two points: liberty and security of person, and access to the courts." In this

itself he says that there is nothing in this law that enables somebody to safeguard against arbitrary detention or for hearing the complaints of the detainees.

[Translation]

Naturally, the parado is obvious. The Attorney General failed to defend this Act o an international forum. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised and amazed to know as to what he did in the name of defending the act in his addresses to the U.N.O., he said.....

[English]

Specially designated courts are there. "The designated courts established under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act were perhaps the most impartial of all Indian courts because the judges appointed were officials with special experience, independence and fearlessness." These are the words of the Attorney General of India:

[Translation]

It means that Indian Courts are not honest, the appointments are not made honestly. The judges of those courts are coward. They are not honest, the way of their appointment are made is not fair. There are some courts where we have appointed impartial, gentle good and bold people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if by introducing this law our nation is defamed before the international community and the Attorney General has no arguments to defend this law, we can understand the position of this law and the need to stop implementation this law. I will conclude after making one or two points for I know there is one lacuna in it. One hon Member has delivered here a long speech on Kashmir and recounted to us the new history of Kashmir. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we want to know about the history of Kashmir, we will have to delve a bit deep and study the history prior to independence and for that purpose some people will have to study a lot.

Where does lie the genesis of the present situation in the country. The year 1984 is the genesis when elections were held there and the Government was formed. Elections were held honestly two times in Kashmir, the Kashmiris who know about Kashmir, will be agreed to it. The people of Kashmir believed that only two times, the elections were held honestly, from taxiwalas to hotel boys say the same thing, leave aside the high class people, they may be congress people. In the year 1977, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister elections ere held honesty for the first time and elections were held honestey second time in the year 1983, in this way elections were held there honestly two times. For the first time Sheikh Saheb was elected and Farooq Abdullah was elected second time and the Government was formed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a long speech was delivered here today that why should a political man be posted there. The Congress people are feeling ashamed of mentioning the name of the person. They are feeling ahsamed of mentioning the name of the person. They are feeling ahsamed of mentioning the name of the political person who is to be posted there but we have certainly had a discussion here on the working of Shri Farooq Abdullah. In 1984, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister the Farooq Abdullah Government was toppled and it was alleged every where that he was working as a Pak agent selling the country. All sorts of political vendetta was employed against Shri Farooq Abdullah at that time. Four days back hon. Members sitting at my right side in the House boycotted the House over a word but the Congress Party had uttered that very word everywhere against Farooq Abdullah.

Shri Farooq Abdullah did not have the courage to fight and within 6 months he withdrew. This was what these people actually wanted. After that under pressure he was compelled to make a compromise. The Congressmen also became a part of his Government. From that day onwards, Farooq Abdullah became a patriot. He then became very competent man full of all the qualities.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Take shelter under the Congress.....

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara): Like Shri V.P. Singh who was not a good man when he was in the Congress but no sooner he left the Congress he became a good man.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Shelter under the Congress is very vital. There is no 'Pallu' at present, when the person Arranged with a 'Pallu' is inducted, one will have to take shelter under it and everything will be all right. We know that..... (*Interruptions*).....

The Congress party is so big but it cannot work without 'Pallu'. What you are talking..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): You have nothing in Kashmir, why do you talk about that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have nothing in Kashmir: Kashmir is as much part of my life, as it is yours.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Your party.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My party? Your party has nothing in Kashmir. How does that make a difference? We are concerned about the country; we are not concerned about the political parties, here. We are discussing the country. I am very very sorry, Sir, that the hon. Member is unable to understand as to what we are debating here. He thinks that we are discussing the size and strength of his party. We are not discussing the size and strength of any political party here. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Please speak of the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have been speaking on the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is this your politics? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not speaking politics. I have not taken any political party's name. It is your party which started this. You have raised an issue and I have to reply to those issues. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not deviate from the subject before us. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This may be discussed some time later.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a question is raised here about Kashmir. Terrorism in Kashmir began after the 1987 elections and it began because after compelling Farooq Abdullah to withdraw in 1984 the elections that were held in 1987.....

After the alliance Government was formed there with the help of Congress party, corrupt practices there started. Even in 1987 elections, poll rigging took place. Thus the Government is a way invited terrorism, they created a clear impression that they could not be removed by any other means but only by terrorism.

Therefore terrorism was linked with gun. Some members may cite the example of English people who are said to have wiped out terrorism in Malaysia. But the fact is that the English did not consider Malaysians as English, they could use arms against them and kill lakhs of Malaysians. But so far as our country is concerned the people of Kashmir, Punjab and Assam are the citizens of India; therefore it would be in appropriate to take up arms against them. We cannot kill our own children. We cannot follow the footsteps of English people which they had adopted in Malaysia.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a humble request that this is not the appropriate way to keep the country integrated and remove terrorism. Therefore we are not

at all in favour of enforcing this law. Before I conclude my speech I would like to relate an experience in the House, which perhaps, would not be liked by some of the Members.

There is no certainty as to how, where and in what contexts these laws would be enforced after they are enacted. Would it be appropriate to keep the Terrorist Act for two more years under which about 287 youths between the age group of 10 years and 18 years have been kept behind the bars in Rajasthan? They were arrested two years ago in relation to the riots that occurred in Kota. The Home Minister of the State has confessed that 187 of the total youth arrested are innocent. But then he denies to have any power and says that it is only the Central Government that implement the law, or the designated courts can do something but not they. It is merely a small example as to how the law is being used.

While opposing the introduction of this law that day, I quoted examples of a few incidents that occurred in Gujarat. I had referred to a Reliance Textile Factory the owner of which— I would not like to mention his name—met the Chief Minister and succeeded to get the workers arrested under the same Terrorist Act and forced them to end their strike. They were agitating for their rights. They resorted neither to violence nor to terrorism. If at all they indulged in violence then this Act is not to be applied in this connection. 18-19 workers were arrested and our Organisation had to spend thousands of rupees to seek the help of Supreme Court to get them released after several months.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, about two thousand persons have been arrested in Gujarat under this law. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many persons are in prison. This law is being misused in Haryana also. A statement has been issued by Shri Bansi Lal who was the strongest Minister of Defence in the Congress Government during emergency days and had remained the Chief Minister of Haryana just a few years back. He says—

[English]

"A case under TADA was registered against Shri O.P. Jindal, a leading industrialist of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Shri Jindal is a Member of Haryana Vidhan Sabha also. He was elected on Haryana Vikas Party ticket. The Haryana Vikas Party ticket. The Haryana Chief Minister is trying to pressurise Shri O.P. Jindal by abusing TADA and by stopping his business and by arranging assault against Shri O.P. Jindal by anti-social toughs. The Hon'ble Chief Minister wants Shri O.P. Jindal, MLA to defect to Congress (I). Similarly, he had got raids organised at the house of another HVP MLA Shri Lehari Singh and got his power connection disconnected."

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

How the law is being enforced. He has proposed to extend its period for two more years. Shri Bansi Lal says in that context.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Madam Chairman, will he place all these papers on the Table of the House? (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I will lay them on the Table of the house.

"One Col. Risal Singh (Retd.), Security Officer of Shri O.P. Jindal was also arrested on the same day on false accusations under TADA."

[Translation]

Which law is proposed to be enacted? Do you talk of the same law under which Shri Risal Singh was arrested under TADA four days ago, while the arrangements are being made to arrest Shri Jindal, is it the same law

[Sh. George Fernandes]

under which two thousand workers have been arrested in connection with the launching of public agitation or is it that under which about 278 innocent youths in the age group of 10 to 18 years have been kept in prison in Rajasthan for the last two years? What I say in regard to the Congress applies to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh equally. I am very sorry to narrate the incident happened in Ghaziabad. A discussion on Special Privileges took place in the House. It relates to Shri D.P. Yadav we are not concerned to his past or present. But we are unable to understand why an advocate who fights his case has been arrested under National Security Act and kept in prison...*(Interruptions)* whatever his name may be but he is Yadav. Does it mean that he has to be arrested if he hits the judge in the chair.....*(Interruptions)* So far as human rights are concerned we would neither compromise with our party nor with anybody else. We would fight for human rights not only in Bihar or in our country but in the whole world. So far as BJP is concerned, we will have separate discussion if they have a role to play. The advocate threw the chair on the judge but he was arrested under National Security Act, Then what is the use of having the Indian Penal Code?.....*(Interruptions)* Listen. If high officials like District Magistrate DSP or SP etc. behave in an improper manner and then are put behind the bars under National Security Act, then all the advocates will become idle.....*(Interruptions)* These persons have wasted my time by interrupting me constantly. Shri Nehar Singh Yadav is the arrested advocate. I would like to know on what basis that person has been arrested under National Security Act. Similarly, I have a complaint against the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Shankar Guha Niyogi, a Union leader from Chhatisgarh has been fighting for the cause of workers for the last twenty years. The motive of their agitation is not only to get better wages but to keep away the workers from taking alcohol, cigarette etc. also so that their money is utilized in providing better education to their children. Shankar Guha Niyogi is the revolutionary

person who has linked these things with the agitation. He was summoned by the District Magistrate and then kept in prison for months together. The Government of Madhya Pradesh started the externment procedure and it appears that this process is going on in at least 5-6 districts in Chhatisgarh region. He has been facing these circumstances only because he is working for the upliftment of workers and poor. Political differences may be there, differences are there in every field, even within the political parties. I would appeal to the Members of all the political parties, as Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee had appealed in 1952 that they should not support the enactment of these laws. Ideological differences with the communists would persist but these laws should not be passed in their name, the Government should not accept the demand of communists and Executives/bureaucrats for extending its period. Earlier too, Armed Forces Special Powers Act was extended by six months. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who was the then Minister of Home Affairs had sought six months time to deal with the problem of terrorism. It has been a long period of 32-33 years from 1958 to 1991. Armed Forces Special Powers Act meant to be enforced only in Nagaland has been enforced throughout the country. Therefore, I would request the Members of the House not to support it. Even the Members of Congress party should act according to their conscience and oppose it. This Government would not last long and if some other party having a negative attitude succeeds to form the Government it would put the members of Congress party also in prison. Therefore my submission is that the Minister of Home Affairs should withdraw it and agree that the Government was at fault, it would be better to follow a new path. Otherwise the members of Congress Party should have the right to cast their votes according to their own conscience so that they may oppose it.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: I wonder whether hon. Member knows that the life of the Preventive Detention Act was extended when

his leader, Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister of this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is misleading the House Sir.....(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Well, I spent four years in Jail, because of the Preventive Detention Act;

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Madam Chairman, Shri George Fernandes has opposed the Bill and referred to two incidents that occurred in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In the beginning I would like to submit that if what he has said is true then it would not be proper to apply TADA for that purpose. However I doubt that the information he has gathered in regard to at least Madhya Pradesh is true. The exterment procedure and the reference of TADA in "

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had referred to National Security Act.

SHRI RAM NAIK: You referred to exterment procedure.

Madam Chairman, it is very simple and clear to understand that there is vast difference in the circumstances related by Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee at present under which the terrorists have been trying to disablise the country, there is a vast difference between the political situation at that time and the political situation at present. A reference to Human Rights Commission has also been made. But when innocent but passengers were pulled out from the buses and gunned down in Punjab or Kashmir every Human Rights Commission has also been made. But when innocent bus passengers were pulled out from the bases and gunned down in Punjab or Kashmir every Human Rights Commission was silent and nobody raised a question as to why these innocent persons are being killed. You did not even mention this touching point throughout your

speech. About two lakhs of Hindus left their homes in Kashmir, did they leave at their own will. It did happen only when they found it difficult to stay there. It is very unfortunate that such circumstances were created there. If is the need of the hour that the country should come forward to deal with the situation. People should be aware that this struggle is against those who are playing with the security of the country and working against the welfare of a common man. Therefore, theoretically I would like to support this Bill. I would also like to submit that when the Bill was introduced the terrorist activities were restricted only to Kashmir and Punjab but afterwards these activities encircled. Assam, Tamilnadu and finally the house of the Minister of Home Affairs. So much so that even the house of his daughter was attacked 15-20 days ago. Therefore, terrorism cannot be checked merely by talking of Human Rights. I agree to this and remain cautious in this respect because it is the only factor that has created a threat to the security of the country. Therefore, I support this Bill.

Madam Chairman, usually the opposition opposes the Ordinance if it is promulgated at the time of elections But when this ordinance was promulgated Lok Sabha was not constituted. This aspect has been realised just now, and we must take it into consideration. So far as I know this law was enacted in 1987, special courts were set up. First of all, I would like to know how many courts were set up in actual? The figures which have been provided reveal that it takes about Rs. 7 lakh to set up one court. But the courts do not function the way they should. I feel that for months and even years together the persons have been arrested and were kept in prison but no case has been filled against them. Therefore, I would like to know how many courts have been set up so far, and how many cases have been dealt by these courts with in the last four years. After all, are the courts doing any work or not? It is an important matter. It is altogether a different thing whether the terrorists have any regard for the laws or not. It needs to be assessed. The Government implements

[Sh. Ram Naik]

laws. Have they succeeded in keeping a check on the terrorists? I feel that they have not. The terrorists abducted Doraiswamy and have been giving ultimatum to the Government time and again that his hands would be chopped off and at times they say that his feet would be cut. Why the Government of India is not issuing any ultimatum to them? If the person who is helping in getting the terrorists arrested is assaulted, will the Government tolerate it? Is the hon. Home Minister capable of issuing such an ultimatum on behalf of the Government?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: (a) Please conclude quickly because we have to pass three other Bills.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will take five minutes only.

[Translation]

Alongwith this a public campaign should be launched for this. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should also consider this move. Shri Sunil Dutt is not present in the House. He had supported Khalistan. One and a half years ago, when somebody raised this issue in the Rajya Sabha, the entire House stood up against that Member. But in this House a prominent Member of their party is supporting and propagating the idea of Khalistan. Therefore, I say that there is a need to launch a public campaign for this purpose. Then it will have to be seen whether it can be helpful in bringing the terrorists under control. I feel that if the Government can do so, the most essential thing will be that.....

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not support Khalistan.

SHRI RAM NAIK: You were not present when it was raised in the House.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not support

Khalistan. He was only telling that the name of Punjab be changed to Khalistan. I was sitting close by.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He said that the name of Punjab should be changed to Khalistan. Does the Government feel that by changing Punjab's name to Khalistan, the problem would be solved? Perhaps they don't realise the gravity of the situation caused by terrorism in Punjab. As such, there is a need to make everybody aware of it. There is a need to keep the public informed about it. I made this point in this context. If the Government really wants that the terrorists are to be brought under control, the first thing it has to do is to see that they do not get any help from Pakistan.

[English]

Your first attempt should be to see that all these terrorists should not get any aid from Pakistan.

[Translation]

In order to implement the same, the Government will have to create a separate security zone on a five kilometre strip along the border where nobody could have any access. If it can be done the aid that is coming from Pakistan could be stopped. With that, the aid that they are getting from foreign countries will also be stopped.

Shri George Fernandes made a mention of two things. One is that the laws against terrorists should be enforced. The Government has called for information in regard to all such cases from the States. At the moment, there is a case with me. In Maharashtra, nearly 156 people have been arrested under TADA. There were major Hindu-Muslim riots in my area in December-January. Shri Sunil Dutt's constituency falls on the same line and my constituency is adjacent to it. TADA has been applied to people who were awarded 6 month's simple imprisonment.

[English]

This criminal procedure code is sufficiently capable.

[Translation]

But it seems that police Officers favour imposition of TADA. Because, the police finds it easy to apprehend a person under TADA. For this, prior permission of the court is not necessary. People can't resist arrest. Therefore I urge that information may be called for from all the state governments about the number of persons who have been arrested under TADA in their States. People cannot raise their voice against the police. As such the Criminal Procedure Code should be made applicable to them. It should be done in all cases. Otherwise, it would be considered as misuse of TADA. If TADA is misused, we cannot extend our support to it. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that there should be no misuse of TADA in future.

There are some laws for the smugglers also. If smugglers are to be arrested, please arrest them. But particular laws should be made applicable in particular cases.

[English]

If you apply it to the selected terrorists, then the effectiveness of this Act can be implemented.

[Translation]

In this way, the Government as well as the country could get some relief. Otherwise, if somebody commits theft or some other minor crime, he should not be apprehended under TADA. It is not good. In view the above, I would like to request the Government to collect information from the State Governments in which TADA has been misused. TADA should be made applicable to terrorists only. If it is done, our supporting to Government could be of some use. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two or three more Members who want to speak. So, I would request them to take only two or three minutes. Otherwise, it would not be possible to finish it.

Shri Lokanath Choudhury.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I have got an objection. I have given my name to speak. We belong to a group. My name has not been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now being called.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I oppose this Bill. I oppose it because it will not solve the problem; it has not solved the problem during the last so many years; it has added to the problem.

My feeling is that this allotment was for two years. Now four years have passed. We are going to extend it for another six years. Shri George Fernandes has said, it has its origin from the inception of the Indian States. We are those unfortunate people who had been kept in jails for years together. I had spent four years under Preventive Detention Act. Even when I was released by the High Court, I was arrested from the jail gate. I am opposing it no doubt. After passing of this Act, it has not brought down terrorism. It has gone to a greater magnitude. So, that we must realise. Terrorism is a big thing which is now threatening our national unity and it has two faces.

The first thing is, in the changing international scenario there are countries that have tried to destabilise us, they even encourage terrorism and I think the international arms dealers who, while the world is going towards peace, are encouraging terrorism, especially in the Third World countries. So, how can the Third World countries check terrorism? That is a big question before us. It cannot be checked in a traditional way by making an enactment. For this, what is required is to see where we have failed.

[Sh. Lokanath Choudhury]

Just a few minutes before, Shri George Fernandes was telling us about Kashmir and many other people have spoken about Kashmir. We all know that the Kashmiri Mohammedans had decided to remain in India and that is why Kashmir is a symbol of Indian secularism. Today, why has Kashmir gone in this way? Without examining our hearts, the major political party which I think is capable of ruling this country is bringing this Act. They should now think over what is leading to this and without doing that many instances have been given.

I am sure this enactment will be used against those people who are agitating, to further the anti-people policies of this Government. This Government is going in a different way putting all the burdens on the people. The people will definitely resist this Act, the working classes will resist it because this will not be used against terrorism. It will not be considered that the demands of the working people will be fulfilled. Not to further their demands this Act will be used.

So, it will be dangerous to hand over this power to this Government. Because, this Government, unless it changes its attitude, the attitude of involving the people and corrects the mistakes that have been committed in the past forty-five years, will use it in a wrong way.

So, Madam, as others have already said it, there are already enough laws and the laws can take care of themselves or the other offences. There is no necessity for this Act.

The second point is that a person who will be booked under this Act, he has to prove his innocence. No where in the international law this is being done.

So, under the circumstances, Madam, without taking much time, I would say that it is high that this Government thinks of administrative reforms, economic reforms and if they do not do it, they will use this Act which

is obsolete and which is anti-people.

So, with these words, I say that this enactment which has been there in this country right from the inception of the Republic, which instead of checking terrorism, has made terrorism a national phenomenon should be abolished and should be withdrawn taking the experience of the last 45 years into account. No doubt, international smuggling is there. That also contributed to terrorism. There are different Acts for that. The Preventive Detention Act and other Acts are there. They do not help checking terrorism but are detrimental to the interests of the country and the people's interests.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to withdraw this Act and he should not ask for any further extension of it as it is helping the growth of terrorism in this country.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Madam Chair person, I do not want to take much time of this august House at present. I would just like to observe certain points, which couces in the course of the implementation of this statute. It may have necessitated in an extraordinary circumstances. But these are the laws, I am of the view, that we shall not extend as far as possible.

The provisions of this TADA have been misused on many occasions. The indiscriminate use of TADA have landed many of the innocent people in jail. In Rajasthan, more than 150 persons from party have been taken into custody when there was a communal riot; and all of them were innocent and they have not been granted any relief. The bail cannot be granted under TADA. And all these people were not even able to approach the Supreme Court for justice. So, I should say, it is the bounden duty on the part of the administration to take the cautions step in applying the provisions of TADA against the citizens.

I know, the Home Minister and the Government, know the history of our people. We have a history opposing the Roulett Act.

We have a history opposing the black laws of the Britishers. But, unfortunately, we are now in a position, where we have to seek the administrative relief under the shadow of such draconian laws like TADA. Therefore, I appeal to the Home Minister to instruct all those who are authorised to deal with the provisions of this law in a most cautious way and he must also see that there shall be no abuse of the provisions of TADA against the citizens of this country.

And in this regard, Madan Chair person. I may also mention as to what is provided under Section 9, 10 and 11 of TADA, wherein the appointment of designate courts are a mandatory provision. I also venture to ask the Home Minister, as to how many such designate courts we had appointed in pursuance of Section 9 of the Act.

I would also request the Home Minister to review the cases of those who jailed, those innocent people who have not been given a fair trial, who have not been granted bail because there is no provision of bail, and they have been languishing in jail for more than two years.

Again I may say one thing more about the application of TADA in places like Kashmir. I have already mentioned this the other day in this House. We may have many statutes to deal with the situation. It may be very much, I should say, necessary in the circumstances we are placed. But only these laws will not bring peace and tranquillity or the desired effect.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the Home Minister and the Government of India to take all necessary steps to instil confidence in the people of Kashmir; to take all steps to avoid the confrontation between the security forces and the masses in that valley; and also to send a message of peace and goodwill to the people of Kashmir.

With these few words, I conclude.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): I rise to,

support this Bill. I am sure that we are going to be dubbed by some of the Members in the Opposition that we are supporting this draconian law or whatever it is. This Bill which is before the house, is only to replace the Ordinance. The circumstances why this Ordinance was brought out, are all stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I only want to deal with one or two aspects which have been discussed during the course of the debate. I want to cite a quotation which was made in this august House in 1977 in this connection:

"Extraordinary situations warrant extraordinary legislations."

I want my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, to recollect as to who made this statement in this House. The statement was made by no less a person than the Law Minister in the Morarji Desai Government, Mr. Shanti Bhushan. While justifying the MISA and the Ordinance brought before the House, Mr. Shanti Bhushan said that extraordinary situations warrant extraordinary laws. We are not for supporting any draconian law. We are not happy for extending any law of this sort for that matter. But can any member including Mr. George Fernandes, deny that the country is facing an extraordinary situation? The tallest leader of the political arena of this country, the most beloved leader of this country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi fell to the bombs of the assassin. Today all the leaders, both from ruling as well as Opposition, are facing threats from terrorists. This is unfortunately the situation in the country.

The hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, was the Minister Incharge of Kashmir. Public memory is so short that they forget many things. The Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University and the General Manager of HMT fell to the bullets of the assassins. At that time, the Government in this country headed by Shri V.P. Singh. Shri George Fernandes had flown to Chandigarh to receive the dead bodies. The plane carrying the two dead bodies went on circling in the sky for the Minister to reach there. The angry relatives of these people did not allow the Minister to land see the bodies. How did it

[Sh. P.C. Chacko]

happen? I am not blaming anybody. Terrorism has become a part of society and we are all there to face it.

This TADA is meant for tackling this problem only. All the criminal laws, IPC, Cr. P.C which are in force there, I am not saying that these are ineffective. But these are inadequate to meet certain contingencies, certain situations which this country is facing. Without understanding that, when Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar was speaking on Kashmir, Mr. George Fernandes was getting virtually restless. Every one has to put his head together to find a solution to terrorism which we are facing in this country in the form of Tamil Tigers in Tamil Nadu, Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to mention the name of any member in this House. But there are Members who went to talk to the Naxalites of Andhra Pradesh at the time of elections to get their support. This is not the way to deal with the problem of terrorism. Terrorism is developing in the country beyond the control of all the political parties. Every one is responsible in various degrees. When Mr. V.P. Singh was heading the Government and Mr. George Fernandes was the Minister, this law was there and it was also used during those times. I can cite hundreds of examples. But they are trying to get political mile out of it. This is shameful. No saner person, no level-headed person in this country can oppose the extension of this law. For giving legal to the Ordinance this Bill has been brought forward. The Members instead of supporting this Bill, may be with reservations, they are opposing it and making political speeches attacking this Government. In this country Governments are coming and Governments are going. Congress may not be the permanent ruling party. But nobody should use this opportunity for mud slinging on the Congress party.

I want every one to support this Bill. That is what I am suggesting. Shri Chitta Basu and some other hon. Members have said that any misuse of this law should not happen. I fully agree with that. I request the hon.

Home Minister, Shri Chavanji to see that this law is not being misused in any part of the country. The misuse had taken place not only where Congress Party is ruling but it had also happened in West Bengal and in Tamil Nadu and many other places. My request is that it should not be misused by anybody at any place. We have to have special legislation to deal with this menace of terrorist and disruptive activities, otherwise every institution, every individual, every political party, all are in danger, the very system is in danger.

Madam, I very strongly support this legislation and request the hon. Home Minister to see that within this time limit whatever maximum possible can be done, must be done, not like the earlier occasions when some steps were taken by the earlier Governments. But, for that we need the cooperation of everybody, all the political parties in this House. But, that cooperation is not seen during the discussions on this debate. That is unfortunate. I request that all parties should extend their whole-hearted support in regard to this Bill. I am not saying that everything will be alright within two years time. I do not say that terrorism can be contained in two years time. But we have to take substantial steps to curb terrorism within this period to the maximum possible extent. With these words I once again support the Bill and I conclude by thanking the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Madam, Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I shall make a lone submission in connection with the present discussion on Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Bill. The hon. Minister said that this bill had become necessary so as to contain terrorism. But I would like to tell him that in 1952 also a law was enacted in which a culprit could be detained without trial. That time there was only one party which fought for the poor and it was the C. P. I. This law was enacted to detain the workers of that party.

The hon. Minister is fully aware that at that time there was no terrorism worth the name. Even after enacting such a law, the Government did not succeed in throttling the voice of the party which was fighting for the poor. Today, we find that people with arms are moving freely here and there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how it can be checked by legislation. It can't be checked by legislation nor has it yet been checked. A law to stop child labour has already been enacted and amendments have also been made therein from time to time. There is provision for rigorous punishment but despite all this, the Government has not been able to stop child labour, and the people engaging children in work have not been rounded up so far.

Today, the main problem faced by the country is that of terrorism. First of all, we shall have to look into the genesis of terrorist. Unless the doctor is able to diagnose the cause of ailment, not medication can cure it. Similarly, we shall have to study the root cause of terrorism. With the spread of terrorism the country has gone to dogs. We shall have to identify the person who gave rise to this malady in the country. Some politicians commit all misdeeds in order to save their chair. With the result the poor and middle class people of the country suffer a lot. Please look into this matter.

A number of measures are taken in the name of security, such as, black cat commandos which have been deployed for V. I. P. security. All these things have been provided for security but with all this, killings continue to take place.

I appreciate the measure that has been taken to combat terrorism in Assam. The Chief Minister of Assam said that first he would hold a dialogue with the terrorists and then release them. The most important thing is that a political situation should be established there first of all, and it is the duty of each party to create such a political environment so that all these terrorist activities could be stopped. Without creating a political environment, such activities can't be stopped.

How this political atmosphere can be created? For that, we shall have to see who is the person who has joined hands with the terrorist group and whose son has taken up arms. Only those people have taken up arms who have been deprived of development.

It is a matter of shame that when development works are taken up in a village either by the MLAs or some body else, works like providing drainage and developing roads in streets are done in the colonies of elite class people. The poor, the Harijans, the Backward classes and the labourers remain completely deprived of such developments because no such development work is taken up in their colonies. Then it is quite but natural that they will take recourse to terrorism. They will take to arms. You can make a survey in this regard and find that my assessment is true. If the Government does not go into all these factors and goes on making laws, it will serve little purpose. What I believe after my experience in politics, is that the problem cannot be solved unless you extend developmental work to those poor people who have not come under it so far, who have not been able to get anything from it so far. They are living the life of animals.

There are still some villages in our area having a population of 500 to 1000 where there is no Primary School even for Primary Education. I have been writing to all the prime Ministers, since I came Parliament, but so far nobody had bothered about it.

You can frame the laws and break them. You may make laws to oppress the opposition. When the opposition will launch an agitation and this type of laws will be made applicable against them. The police applies this law in case of pickpockets and ignores the court. So enacting laws is not enough.

I am opposing this Bill because the Government violates human rights by this Act. Terrorism cannot be checked by this Act. It is the Government which spreads terrorism everywhere, whether it is in Punjab, in Kashmir, in Assam or in Andhra Pradesh. It is the Government which has toppled all

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

the elected Governments there because of its parochial politics. The Chief Minister whom they dubbed as an-antinational became their friend after 4 hours. In next breath he became a nationalist. This is their policy.

I oppose it strongly. Please do not bring forward such a legislation. Terrorism should be wiped out after creating a political environment. If terrorism is not checked there can be no peace in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now reply. . . .

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Madam, Chairman, I had moved an amendment for eliciting public opinion in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Be seated for the time being.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: It is my right. I won't get any opportunity after the Minister replies the debate.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The earlier Bill has lapsed and with that all the amendments also have lapsed.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I had moved an amendment to repeal the ordinance but I was not present in the House that day. So it could not be taken up. But I have moved an amendment for electing

public opinion in this regard.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not present at that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Both of us have moved this amendment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I was not present in the House that day when amendment to repeal the ordinance was taken up. It is all right. But I have moved an amendment for eliciting public opinion for which I should be given an opportunity to move it....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will explain so that there will not be any misunderstanding. The position is like this: that he had given the Resolution for circulating the Bill. But he is probably not aware that subsequently this Bill was withdrawn in the Lok Sabha and as that he had given Resolution to amend that particular Bill which was first presented to the Lok Sabha. Since that was withdrawn, his amendment also, naturally stands withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been explained to him. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIS.B. CHAVAN): I have heard with rapt attention the views expressed by some of the hon. Members and the way they have given the examples. I have also heard them in order to find out as to how far I will be able to utilise this opportunity of replying to the debate. I specially believe in the fact that this issue of terrorism or extremism cannot merely be solved by guns. I have stated this publicly.

I have no hesitation in reiterating the same here that we will have to have a political dialogue first and then try to understand the grievances of the people. I have no objection in meeting some of those who have real grievances and understanding their problems and applying the correctives wherever necessary. In other cases I find that there are people who in fact, are being encouraged by powers across the border. Still I have kept my door open in order to make them feel that I have not closed the door. I have kept my mind open.

I was very keen to go tomorrow to Jammu and Kashmir for two days in order to see the situation myself. But a decision has now been taken that the issue of atrocities on harijans is going to be discussed tomorrow and that is why, unfortunately, I have to cancel my tomorrow's visit to Jammu and Kashmir. I will definitely utilise some other time for that purpose in spite of the fact that I know for certain that these areas have large number of infiltrators who have come in and they are getting all the encouragement from Pakistan. They are training them, they are financing them and they are giving them most sophisticated weapons. There is no doubt about it. But at the same time it becomes my responsibility to go to that area and find out as to what exactly is their grievance.

I remember the period when I was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Planning Commission is in charge of giving Central assistance to the State Governments. But Jammu and Kashmir was one of the States where not only the Plan assistance was given but even the non-Plan assistance was also given. 110 per cent of the Plan assistance was what the Jammu and Kashmir State received. I recollect the details. I am not referring to a very far-flung period. This is of the period 1982-1986. That was the time when this thing happened. I had some kind of a little quarrel with the then Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Farooq Abdullah. I said that for non-Plan assistance the Planning Commission was not the proper authority and he had better to

approach the Finance Ministry and thereafter the Prime Minister for any special assistance. I further said that as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission it was my responsibility to see that all the State Governments are being treated equally without making any kind of distinction and I could understand the category in which the State is and if any special concession is required, it could be given.

So, on that account at least — I remember over five years back, now might be, the moneys which were given have not been utilised for the purpose for which the moneys were given. If that be the position, certainly there is a case to find out as to whether they have constructed the roads, whether they have constructed the irrigation projects, whether they have constructed the hydroelectric projects where a tremendous potential exists, and there is a disparity between the hydroelectric and thermal power station in our country; hydroelectricity has to be encouraged, so that potential exists in that area and that is why we have taken special pains to see that external assistance which is given for this purpose is utilised for two major projects in Jammu and Kashmir with a view to see that not only the potential is utilised, but also it will provide an opportunity for people to get some kind of employment. Even HMT was also specially located in that area because the amount of pollution which we find in other parts when compared to Jammu and Kashmir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir stands on a better footing for location of the factory of that nature and that is why it was located there. So about the problem of unemployment, in spite of this, I cannot possibly claim that the problem of unemployment is over. There are a large number of young people who are still asking for employment and we have to see that some kind of employment is being provided so that they are not lured by the powers across the border. I must, in this context, specially reply to several points which were made.

First of all, let me give the example where the hon. Members took objection to

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the fact that people have been arrested under TADA and misuse has been made. That is the general complaint that I have heard. I do not know, I cannot possibly say, in individual cases how far they were correct in apprehending those people under TADA, in fact they should have utilised the regular Acts which are prevalent there, why is it they have used TADA for that purpose is a matter which I will have to find out. But unless I get the instances from the hon. Members, it is going to be very difficult. Two or three cases were cited — one is the Ahmedabad case, another might be some other case which I don't recollect, but to say that TADA gives unrestricted power to the State Governments is not correct. No doubt there is a Central Act, but the powers have been delegated to all the State Governments. Before bringing this Bill in the shape of an Ordinance, all the State Governments were consulted in the matter whether they require extension of this Bill or not, and I must inform the House that there are almost 16 to 17 States and specially to hon. Members from which ever area they have come, I can say without any fear of contradiction that those State Governments have agreed for extending the powers which they enjoy under the TADA Act for two more years. But that does not mean that unrestricted power also rests with the State Governments. They have notified areas, they can see the situation themselves and if there is any misuse, I was asked as to whether the new designated courts have been constituted as promised under the Act. The information that I have is this. Total number of designated courts constituted so far is 187 and the number of persons convicted by the courts is 318. If I have to give the figures the hon. Members will be surprised to see that there is no provision for giving the bail, but I cannot possibly say that the courts do not have the inherent powers; the courts have the inherent powers, and they have been utilising them all right. I can give you the number of persons arrested. The number of persons who were arrested is 35,538 for the country as a whole.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): What is the period?

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: This figure relates to the period from 1985 to 31.3.1991. The total number comes to 37,538; the number of persons bailed out is 26,533. That means, almost three-fourth of the people have been given the bail by the courts. The number of persons who have been convicted is 318. These figures are quite clear.

Now, I will refer to hon. Member Shri George Fernandes's speech where he referred to the speech of the Attorney General. He himself has quoted that in the Human Rights Commission, the Attorney General was pleased to state that there is no mechanism provided under the Act. He quoted only one portion of it and later on he himself stated that there are 187 designated courts. Under these courts, special care is given to see that three judicial officers are being appointed and in all cases arrests have been made by the State Government and they are referred to these designated courts. In these designated courts, they have to scrutinise the whole thing and they have to come to their own conclusion as to whether the powers have been properly utilised or not. It does not mean that they are enjoying unrestricted powers as some hon. Members wanted this House to believe and specially Shri George Fernandes. He knows very well, because he was also responsible for supporting the steps. When he went to Jammu and Kashmir, he had seen things for himself and that is why I must bring to his notice that there are designated courts which are supposed to scrutinise all cases where people have been arrested under TADA. I cannot possibly claim here unless I find out from the States concerned; I cannot make a sweeping statement that it had not been misused at all. It might have been misused in a few cases then and there. We have given very clear instruction in this regard that you cannot misuse it. If you have to misuse the powers given to you under very extraordinary circumstances, for ordinary people, you should use the ordinary laws prevailing in the country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Will you allow me to complete? If you have any question, certainly I am prepared to answer it later.

Madam, he quoted only one portion and in the other portion, he himself contradicted by saying that the designated courts are there. But he wanted to utilise that portion for merely pointing out that as if the courts are not as brave or as dispassionate, as objective as these designated courts are. I do not think that anybody claims that way. But there is no denying the fact that people are not prepared to come to the designated courts. They have to be given special protection. Unless you given security to those who appear before these courts, it becomes almost impossible for giving justice also. This also is a fact which we cannot hide from this House. So, these are the circumstances in which these designated courts function and that is why Members can do an evaluation of the work done under this Act. If any corrections are required to be added, certainly we will be happy to do that.

Now, I must refer to the US Ambassador in Pakistan who seems to have made a statement that on this Jammu and Kashmir issue, there is going to be a war between India and Pakistan. Another statement was made by Mr. Kaufman who has recently gone there. He had come to me and I have explained the entire position. He has gone there, seen things for himself and thereafter he made a statement that it is not a bilateral issue; it has international implications. These two statements are very revealing as to what exactly is the policy which these Governments have been following.

As far as the U. K. Government is concerned, the other day, I referred to the statement issued by the U. K. Government in which it said — in Kashmir the question of plebiscite does not arise. The position has been made absolutely clear. Those terrorists and extremists living in England have been told: "Hereafter, you cannot expect any kind of asylum in England." But it is very unfortunate because while the Conservatives seem to be favouring the steps that we are

taking on Kashmir affairs, it is the Labour Party—in fact, I have my own doubt whether Mr. Kauffman...(Interruptions) I would call him "Kauffman". Whatever his name, I am not bothered about his name. I am bothered about the statement he has made.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He is the shadow Foreign Minister of England. You should know his name. He met you. You cannot just toss around and say, you do not know. (Interruptions) Do not make fun of it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You would like to utilise everything for politicising. I know, You do not mean anything else. (Interruptions) You have had your full say in the matter. You are politicising it. I am still making the charge. You are politicising the whole issue and you are trying to take political advantage out of it. There is no doubt about it. I have no hesitation in saying that.

Please for God sake, try to understand the major issue. The major issue is, the Government in U. K. make a policy statement that they would not like to support any terrorist activities. On the global basis, they have made the statement. They have made their position absolutely clear that so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the question of plebiscite does not arise. This is their statement.

But Mr. Kauffman who belongs to the Labour Party goes there and makes a statement. I am aware of the fact that in his own constituency, there are a number of Jammu and Kashmir inhabitants who happen to be his electorates. That is quite understandable. It is not only exactly for this reason but for broader reasons, he must have come here in order to assess the situation himself. He says, "Under the Shimla Accord, we thought it was a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan; they should negotiate, come together and try to find a negotiated settlement." Instead of that, now he goes to the length of saying, "I am the shadow Foreign Minister and it might be after one year I would become the Foreign Minister of U. K." He says, "I do not think, this

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is merely a bilateral issue. This issue will have to be internationalised." That is the kind of statement, if what has appeared in the Press is correct, he seems to have made. If he has said so, then this is contrary to the foreign policy, contrary to the declaration which the Government of U. K. itself has made. On that issue, at least, I have no doubt that the Government there has a different position. Mr. Kauffman who came here made a different kind of statement. Because of certain hon. Members were making a reference to it, I had to reply to this point.

About the second point which was raised by some hon. Members — U. S. Ambassador in Pakistan is saying, there is going to be a war between India and Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir. I do not know what exactly he meant. Is it his information. He also knows the fact that we have the information and evidence that the Pakistan Government is not only helping Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab militants but it is training them and financing them.

They have been giving them all kinds of weapons and we can show them evidence which we have in our possession. In spite of that, if he feels that there is going to be some kind of a confrontation or war on this issue, I am surprised, why he should have said this.

I have not been able to go through the entire statement myself. This was the reported statement and, that is why, I would like to reserve my comments on it. I would not like to react immediately because I would like to understand what exactly he wanted to convey and then certainly I will have to react because it is not an ordinary statement. He is, after all the representative of the US Government, and that is why it is absolutely necessary for us.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): He has also said that Kashmir is not an integral part of India.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That is what he

might have said. I have not gone through the statement myself. Let me first go through the statement myself and thereafter I will try to react.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): It is quite surprising that you have not gone through the statement.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have made a statement of fact. I have not gone through it. I have said I have not gone through it. You need not be surprised about it. I will definitely go through it myself.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: You are the Home Minister and the Home Minister is expected to go through it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I know that it is my responsibility. I do not deny that. But, at the same time, you must also give me some kind of a margin that after all I am also a human being. I can work to a certain extent. Somehow, I have not been able to go through the statement and, that is why, on this important issue, in fact, I would like to go through the statement.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): You must get an authentic copy of the statement before the Government reacts.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: You should not make such a statement on the floor of the House that you have not read the statement. It is quite unnecessary. Why did you admit here that you have not read the statement?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a fact. That is why, I have not reacted. I could not get the time to read the papers.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a statement which was made yesterday.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: You are expecting a debate on the Harijan issue today. I have to prepare myself also for that. (Interruptions) Very kind of you. You are trying to help me out. I have a number of papers with me. I would like just to take out those papers,

read them myself and then react as to what exactly are the repercussions.

SHRI INDERJIT: We have to appreciate the candidness of the Home Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are two or three issues about which I would like to refer because this is just an intervention. I am not replying to the debate. The reply will be given by my hon. colleague Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

One point which was raised was about Mr. Doraiswamy. I do not know why people seem to be interested in Mr. Doraiswamy's so much. In fact, this is being utilised by Mr. Doraiswamy's captors. They are utilising it by saying that there is a Government which can be pressurised by a number of parliamentarians either in the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. All these issues are being raised and, that is why, they get some kind of an encouragement.

I can tell you according to the sources and according to the information which has been supplied by the sources, with which we have been dealing with this matter, that Mr. Doraiswamy is hale and healthy. His hands have not been plucked. Some hon. Members say that instead of releasing the person, You are trying to find out where the hand has been thrown out. In fact, there is no truth in what has been stated by some hon. Members. That is why, I would request you kindly to wait for some time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How long are we to wait?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You will have to wait till they release him. I cannot give any other answer.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You do not have any answer.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not have any answer. If you can possibly suggest some answer and tell the House that this is the method by which we can possibly get re-

lease of the person, certainly I would like to utilise the same.

We are trying our level best through different channels in order to see that he is being release as early as possible.

These were the major points which were raised. I don't think I should dilate any more. I request the House to kindly cooperate with the Government in this matter. There is a Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir issue; there is a Naxalite issue; there is an Assam issue; there is an LTTE issue. These are the issues which, in fact, threaten the very unity of the country. That is why irrespective of which Government is in power, if we were not to cooperate in the interest of the future of the country, then, of course, we will be facing an unprecedented situation, which, I would beg of you, to kindly bear in mind. Forget all your political differences; come together and see that we are able to save the prestige of this country. That is the goal which is before us all. With this, possibly, I have done it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What about the security-belt on the border?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Regarding security-belt, I would say in fact, it is a long area. I have got information. I will give you. The total length-this is Indo-Pakistan border in Punjab state is about 556 Kms. Fencing which has been completed so far is about 356 Kms. There are some observation posts which have been erected and rest of the area, we feel, will get adequate resources to see that this area is completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Lal Rahi, would you like to add something to this statement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIRAM LAL RAHI): Yes, Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister has dealt in detail with the issues raised by the hon. Members, the apprehensions expressed by them and the suggestions put forward by them. I think there is not much to add further. I think, when

[Sh. Ram Lal Rahi]

I had introduced this Bill, I had indicated the reasons as to why this Bill was being introduced again for extension of time. The entire House is aware of the fact that there are many areas and many States where people are under constant fear and threat of terrorism. Fear and terror has struck many places throughout the country. I felt that the existing ordinary laws were not adequate enough to curb the terrorist and separatist activities and that is why a need was felt to introduce this Bill again.

Some apprehensions have been expressed that this Act is being misused. The centre had advised the State Governments that whenever this Act is invoked it should be done after thorough investigation and utmost care. This should never be invoked against political activists or Trade Unions.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: It should not be invoked or it will not be invoked?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will Jindal be arrested under this Act?

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: The innocent should never be troubled or harassed under this Act.

Madam Chairman, the State Governments have also been advised that in case some incident of misuse comes to their notice, high level officials must thoroughly investigate the matter and then take suitable action. I don't think it is being misused anywhere, but if we receive a complaint to this effect, we would look into it and direct the State Governments not to misuse the law. We would like that such an environment is created in the country which is free from fear and terror so that there is no need to further extend this Act. We need the cooperation of one and all in this regard. I hope that the people of this country, the political parties and their leaders and the Members of this House would help in creating such an atmosphere and the country would be free from fear and terror so that we could move on the

path of progress and development. With these words, I conclude and move that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shahabuddinji, would you please like to make a statement?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Madam, I do not wish to withdraw my Resolution. I wish to say something.

Madam Chairman, nothing that I have listened to from the hon. Ministers or from the spokesmen from the official benches gives us any justification for extending the life of this black Bill. I sympathise with the hon. Minister. I think, I should sympathise with the country; I think we deserve to have a more well-informed Home Minister.

I have also come to this conclusion after listening to this discussion that there is so much focus on Jammu and Kashmir as if the House is being led to believe that this piece of legislation was enacted primarily in the context of the Kashmir situation. My hon. colleague Shri George Fernandes has stated before the House that this is not a fact. But, in fact, if the emphasis today is on Jammu and Kashmir, then judging from what the hon. Minister has told us, I think, there is a justification for having a separate Ministry for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs.

The history of legislation, the history of the last four years tells us and reminds us of this great couplet from the Urdu Poet Meer:

"Mareeje Ishk Rehmat Ki,
Marz Badhta Gaya Jyon Jyon Dava Ki."

With every passing year after this Bill has come into existence in order to curb terrorism and disruptive activities, we see indeed a gradual rise in the incidence of terrorism which is authenticated by the statistics provided by the Government itself, some on the floor of the House and some in the other House, that every year the number of people arrested under this Act has risen sharply.

Madam, TADA is a draconian law. As I said, it is a derogation of the Fundamental Rights. It is a violation of the human rights. This is explicit from the very fact that the Government intended it for a given period of time, for only two years and then they came for another two years. And again they have come for another two years, because they are themselves conscious of the fact that such a black piece of legislation has no business to be placed on the statute book for all times.

My various colleagues here have stated on the floor of the House, how this Bill goes against the very spirit of the rule of law. The onus is on the defendant, on the detainee. The matter has been placed outside the normal jurisdiction of the high court. There is almost no-bail provision. The authorities are not obliged to file a charge-sheet even for one year.

If a detainee wishes liberation; wishes to prove his innocence, he is asked to come right upto Delhi, to the Supreme Court. How many of us can afford it? These are the reasons, why this Bill has been misused by the authorities. According to the data that I have got here, the hon. Minister has stated that 16 States have asked for its extension. I am not surprised. Once the Executive gets hold of a power, history tells that it never wishes to let it go and, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us which are the States which have asked for extension. I would also like the hon. Minister to inform the House about the break-up-State-wise black law upto 31st of March. He has given us a cumulative figure of something like 37,000. But, I went, into figures given in this House and in the other House after one year of legislation was in force and then again in 1989 (March or June) and I found that initially there were only five States which had crossed the triple digit. i.e. Andhra Pradesh-640; Gujarat 1,623; Jammu and Kashmir only 141; Manipur, a small State-279 and Punjab, of course, was at the top at that time with a figure of 3,563. One Year later, five more States entered this distinguished gallery of three figures. Andhra Pradesh reached by

March 1989 a figure of 2,143; Gujarat, 4491. All the public criticism and condemnation that Gujarat authorities had received did not deter them from tripling the number of detainees over the next one year. This is the sort of misuse that we are talking about, Madam Chairperson. Gujarat figures went upto 4,491; Jammu and Kashmir again, was pretty low i.e. from 141 to 669; Manipur-654, and Punjab-7,969, just in two years of its promulgation.

But now, five more States have entered the ground league Assam-1,270; Haryana-275, Maharashtra, the very civilised State from which the hon. Ministers comes-379; and U.P. 130...(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: One of the detainees under TADA in Haryana includes one M.L.A.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: No, I am talking about the figures i.e. only upto 1989. Unfortunately, even in West-Bengal the number of total detainees was 540. Now, the total figures in the country have risen to 37,500 and the hon. Minister himself has said that nearly three quarters of them have been released on review. Does he not stand self-condemned?

Madam Chairperson, they have arrested 37,000 persons, just out of the blue; they took in anybody they wished and then they were forced to release three quarters of them. That itself shows what a widespread misuse of this Law has taken place in this country. I would like, therefore, the hon. Minister to let us know the State-wise break-up of the total number of persons detained; the total number of persons released on review; the total number of persons prosecuted and the total number of persons finally convicted. I dare say that a very very minute fraction of the total number of persons detained have been finally convicted by a Court of Law or their convictions have been endorsed by the highest Court of the land. Is that itself not a condemnation of the manner in which the State Governments and the Central Government have applied this Law?

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

The entire debate has focused on Kashmir, I have a very interesting fact. It is being made out, as if all that we are doing to fight terrorism in Kashmir and on that the country is with you Mr. Home Minister is being done by virtue of this Act and if the Act is taken out of the Statute book the Government will be absolutely powerless. That is not the correct picture. In Kashmir, we have the Local Public Safety Act; we have the Disturbed Areas Act, we have the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and over and above that we have got the TADA. What are the figures that the Government has given to us. The Government itself have admitted in a reply on 1.1.1991 that the total number of persons arrested in Kashmir was 4,593, of which 2,044 are under TADA.

That means nearly 55% are under other laws. Of these what is more interesting—it is a very revealing fact—is that the Government admitted in reply to another question when they were asked as to how many terrorists had been arrested in Kashmir, the answer was 124. It means that out of the 4593 persons arrested by the authorities in Kashmir, out of the 2044 arrested under TADA, the Government itself admitted that only 124 were terrorists. What are all the rest? Were they innocent persons? Were they guilty? Were they secessionists? In what manner were they acting against the law? Therefore, a case to be made out as if the entire future of the country, the entire destiny of Kashmir depended on the continuance of this piece of legislation on the Statute Book is a disgrace to the democratic conscience is antipathetic to the rule of law, absolutely out of line from what the hon. Minister has said here.

The Government admitted in reply to the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 388 on 27.3.1988— incidentally asked by Shri Advani, who was then in the other House—yes, some misuse has taken place. The Government said, but we have sent them guidelines. We have not been taken into confidence about the guidelines. I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you Madam

Chairperson if he wants us to give him another extension of two years he should convince us of the bona fides of the Government by placing the text of the guidelines before the House.

It has been stated by the Rajasthan Government that they are unable to release the Kota detainees; 178 of them, according to the State home Minister. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: You are talking about the detenus of Kota. I would like to tell you that when I won the elections, four bombs were thrown on me in broad day light. I fortunately escaped unhurt, but a person who was accompanying me got killed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am glad to know that you escaped unhurt.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Do you want to advocate the cause of those who throw bomb on the winning candidate. About 100 bombs were found at a place in Kota. Do you want those people to be released even after knowing that they were involved in such serious cases of throwing of bombs.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am pleading the case of those whom the hon. Home Minister of Rajasthan on the floor of the Rajasthan Assembly declared that they have no charges against them; 178 of them. And that they were being detained because the Home Ministry of the Government of India had not approved their release and their case was pending with the Home Minister. It is their case that I am pleading. If the Government cannot even produce a charge-sheet, if the Government cannot even frame the charges, it has no business to detain a citizen for a prolonged period of time. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: You should tell us as to how those who are involved in

such a case can be released? (*Interruptions*) They are threatening us that they would take the case to court. That is why we have not been able to complete formalities in respect of charge sheet.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not dealing with the Kota matter at all. I think the hon. Member is absolutely mistaken. He does not know what I am talking about. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am making a general point. Is there a regular machinery for consultation between the Central Government—because this is the Central piece of legislation—and the State Governments to whom the power has been delegated, to review the TADA cases, say regularly every three months? This is the point I am making so that innocent persons do not continue to be under detention. I am afraid, no such machinery has been set up. We are all of the view and we have said so on the floor of the House that there are enough arrows in our legal armory to deal with criminal cases.

16.00 hrs.

Even the Supreme Court in giving a judgment on a TADA case opined that crimes like murder, kidnapping which are all listed in the Statute Books defined under the IPC, should not be handled under Special Laws and they should be handled under the normal law of the country. This is the direction of the Supreme Court.

Therefore, what I am saying is that merely to say a special situation calls for special laws and apply those laws in an indiscriminate manner against trade unionists, against political workers, against political adversaries, surely, this is not a power that we can give to any Government in a democracy.

Madam Chairperson, Government have not pleaded any special case. They have not convinced us, although I have listened carefully to the hon. Minister. He says, terrorism cannot be fought with Police methods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shahabuddin, please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I will take just one minute. I am yet to hear from the Government or any spokesman of the Government, whether they have got any plans; whether they have taken any initiative for bringing about a political solution to the problems in any disturbed part of our country. I think, the Government has the look of being, appears to be—permit me to say—mentally insolvent, physically paralysed, psychologically blank and politically bankrupt. Merely giving added powers to this politically bankrupt Government, which in two months time has not yet come before the country or before the parliament with any plan of action, will be a crime against human rights; will go against the very spirit of the Indian Constitution; will go against the rule of law; will go against the spirit of democracy, in whatever way we understand it.

Unless the Government comes to us with a clear-cut strategy of counter-terrorism as to how they are going to fight it, with a political plan as to how they are going to restore order, I do not think that we should grant what the Government is asking.

Therefore, Madam Chairperson, I appeal to the House that this Resolution should be passed and this ordinance should not be approved and should not be enacted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shahabuddin, are you not withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: No Madam, I am not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution moved by Shri Shahabuddin will now be put to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 2nd May, 1991".

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it. We demand a division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Motion, I would like to read out as to how the voting has to be done in the House for the benefit of the Members. A push button set containing pilot light and three push buttons mustard button for 'Aye', red button for 'No' and a black button for 'Abstention' together with a push switch suspended by a wire has been provided at the seat of each Member. When the machine is made active on announcement by the Chair 'Now Division', a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their vote. Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three buttons, that is, for 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention'. according to his own choice. The push Switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after ten seconds. A pilot lamp on the push button switch will glow simultaneously with the pressing of the button and the push switch, and the glowing of this light indicates that the vote has been recorded by the equipment.

If a member is not able to record his vote

by pressing the button, he may please stand up at his seat and record the vote through slips to be given to him by the Division Clerk.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 2nd May, 1991."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1 Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Madam Chairman, while opposing this bill I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that no MLA or political worker would be arrested under this Act, which is being done at present...*(Interruptions)*...The rest of the aspects have been covered almost. I want a specific assurance directly in respect of Haryana. The case relating to Haryana has already been raised in the House. I would like that the arrests that are being made there at present under this Act should be stopped forthwith. We will not allow that.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): We had raised this question earlier also but the Minister was not present at that time. Therefore, this Act cannot be utilised against the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly and we had got this kind of an assurance from the Minister. And in fact, this had happened in Haryana.
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We are

not convinced by the replies given by both the Ministers. So far as misuse of TADA is concerned, when this Bill was passed in 1987, an assurance was given in this House when we opposed this Bill. The assurance given was that it was meant for a period of two years only and that the problem of terrorism can be solved within that two years. But again it was extended for another two years, i.e., in 1989 the Government extended the term of the Act for another two years. And we are not convinced as to whether or not this Act will be confined to only Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Assam where the problem of terrorism is there. We do not find any new approach in this Government to tackle terrorism either in Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab or Assam. They want to arm themselves with TADA in order to curb the trade union movement, peasant movement, labour movement and other democratic movements.

We have seen how this TADA was used by certain State Governments. Now, the TADA is being used by the State Government of Haryana. So, we want a categorical assurance from the Home Minister...

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY (Ambala) : Why are you speaking about Haryana? Why don't you speak about West Bengal where people have been mercilessly beaten to death and public is being harassed.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This Act was used in West Bengal only for one month when there was the GNLFF Movement in Darjeeling. We want an assurance that this will not be used against the political opponents in Haryana.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: There is peace and prosperity in Haryana. Crime and murders are routine affairs in

[Sh. Ram Prakash Chaudhary]

Bengal. Why do you speak about Haryana only and ignore West Bengal?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is nothing of this sort in Bengal.

[English]

Nobody has been arrested in West Bengal under TADA. We must be assured that this Act will not be misused against the political opponents in Haryana. Those innocent persons who are under arrest under this Act either in Rajasthan or in Gujarat or anywhere else, they should be released. We want a categorical assurance from the Home Minister.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I will ask just one clarification. This Act should not be applied to those who are neither terrorists nor extremists. This is the demand of the House. A specific reply must come from the Government. The Government should give guidelines that this Act should exclusively be used for extremists and terrorists only and no one else.

SHRI SHAHABUDDIN SYED: I appeal to the Government that even at this late hour they may either withdraw the Bill or at least give a categorical assurance that every single case of TADA detainee shall be reviewed by the Home Minister within a period of three months.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : The Bill which seeks to strengthen the long arm of the State against terrorist and disruptive activities can only be specifically used for that purpose. Anything else would be a malafide exercise of power, as we have seen in the State of Haryana, where elected representatives of the people have been detained under this Act. This sort of thing, whether it is in West Bengal or Haryana or Kerala or anywhere else, cannot be allowed to happen. That is not the purpose of this Bill

as the Parliament understands it. We want a specific assurance from the Home Minister. As the guardian of the Statute—and the House trust him as the guardian of the Statute—he should see to it that it is not misused anywhere.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Madam, I seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. We cannot go on like this.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : I will seek only one small clarification. When we have brought certain information to your notice, you told us that you are not having ready information. While replying, You have now said that you will see to it that this Act is not misused. But I submit one point. When such instances where those innocent people not connected with terrorist and disruptive activities are arrested, are brought to your notice, you must see to it they are released immediately. And after their release, will the Government take necessary steps against those persons who are responsible for arresting these innocent people, so that this Act will not be misused by others in the Years to come? Kindly assure us on this.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you

(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam, I would like to assure this hon. House that TADA will be used specifically for the purpose for which the Bill has been enacted. It cannot be used against the political opponents, it cannot be used against the normal activists of the trade unions. We will certainly not use it against the trade unionists. But if they have committed any offence which can be considered 'as' attracted to the provisions of 'TADA', then of course I cannot help it. But the guidelines will again be issued to all the State Governments

to see that this Act is not misused and it is not that with a view to either finish the political opponents or to stop the political activity in a particular area or normal trade union activity in certain areas that this Act has been used. It is not for that purpose that this Act has been used. It is not for that purpose that this Act has been used. It has to be used only for the purpose for which it has been enacted for. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA (Cuttack): There was a definite allegation in Haryana that the legislators are being arrested. The Home Minister should respond to this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Madam, large scale arrests have been made in Gujarat under this Act. An 80 year old lady and a minor child have been arrested under this Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an inquiry would be conducted into it?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam, If I receive a written complaint about it, I would certainly get an inquiry conducted into it. I will let you know as to what action could be taken in the matter if the Act has been misused. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What about Haryana? We want a specific reply about Haryana. We are raising it since this morning. You give us an assurance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH (Bhiwani): Madam, just one week back an MLA of Haryana Vikas Party as also 25 other men were arrested under TADA. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us have some order in the House. We cannot go on with this for ever.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Those who are in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who are against may say 'No'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think 'Ayes' have it 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: 'Noes' have it. Let there be a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided

Ayes

16.32 hrs.

Division No. 2

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin (Hanamkonda)

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar (Mayiladuturai)

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated Anglo-Indian)

Autulay, Shri A.R. (Kulaba)

Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)

Asokaraj, Shri A. (Perambalur)

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari (Sikkim)

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram (Sarangarh)	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh (Rohtak)
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B. (Satara)	Inderjit, Shri (Darjeeling)
Chacko, Shri P.C. (Trichur)	Jakhar, Shri Balram (Sikar)
Chaliha, Shri Kirip (Guwahati)	Jeevarathinam, Shri R. (Arakonam)
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)	Kahandole, Shri Z.M. Malegam)
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham (Sriperumbudur)	Kamat, Shri Gurudas (Bombay North East)
Charles, Shri A. (Trivandrum)	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram (Osmanabad)
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash (Ambala)	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham (Srikakulam)
Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari (Bhadrachalam)
Deka, Shri Probin (Mangaldoi)	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Rae Bareilly)
Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher (Betul)
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao (Washim)	Khan, Shri Ayub (Jhunjhunu)
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Tripura West)	Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna (Anakapalli)
Dighe, Shri Sharad (Bombay North Central)	Kumarmangalam, Shri Rangrajan (Salem)
Digvijaya Singh, Shri (Raigarh)	Kurien, Prof. P.J. (Mavelikara)
Farook, Shri M.O.H. (Pondicherry)	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri (Mukundapuram)
Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Udupi)	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G. (Shillong)
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao (Kolhapur)	Mathew, Shri Pala K.M. (Idukki)
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath (Berhampur)	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara)
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)	Murallee Dharan, Shri K. (Calicut)
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Nandargbar)	Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara (Kannakapura)
*Girija Devi, Shrimati (Maharaj Ganj)	
Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Kaliabor)	
Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya (Kannara)
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi (Palani)	Naikar, Shri D. K. (Dharwad North)
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna (Jorhat)	Narayanan, Shri P.G. (Gobichettipalayam)

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba (Khed)	Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah (Davangere)	Singh, Shri Dalbir (Shahdol)
Padma, Dr. (Shrimati) (Nagapattinam)	Singh, Shri Manphool (Bikaner)
Pandian, Shri D. (Madras North)	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav (Deoghrā)	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)
Panja, Shri Ajit (Calcutta North East)	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)
Patel, Shri Praful (Bhandara)	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)
Patel, Shri. Shravan Kumar (Jabalpur)	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai (Bulsar)	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)
Patil, Shri Prakash V. (Sangli)	Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)
Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao (Yavatmal)	Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshetra)
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan (Panaji)	Thangkabalu, Shri K. V. (Dharmapuri)
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath (Ghosi)	Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)
Rajaravivarma, Shri B. (Pollachi)	Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basave (Bellary)	Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanore)	Upadhyaya, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)
Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)	Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha (Mysore)
Rao, Shri J. Chokka (Karimnagar)	Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)
Rao, Shri V. Krishna (Chikballapur)	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal (Banswara)	Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)
Reddy, Shri Gongula Prathap	Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)
Reddy, Shri R. Surender (Warangal)	Williams, Shri R.G. (Nominated Anglo-Indian)
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)	NOES
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	Acharia, Shri Basu Deb (Bankura)
Shukla, Shri Vidhyacharan (Raipur)	Advani, Shri Lal K. (Gandhi Nagar)
Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)	Ansari, Shri Mumtaz (Kodarma)

Baitha, Shri Mahendra (Bagaha)	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal (Murshidabad)
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C. (Amalapuram)	Jena, Shri Srikanta (Cuttack)
Barman, Shri Palas (Balurghat)	Joshi, Shri Anna (Pune)
Barman, Shri Uddhab (Barpeta)	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal (Kota)
Berwa, Shri Ram Narain (Tonk)	Kalka Das, Shri (Karolbagh)
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal (Jaipur)	Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal (Basti)
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta (Howrah)	Kanodia, Shri Mahesh (Patan)
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti (Dumdum)	Kapse, Shri Ram (Thane)
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen (Bahraich)	Kashwar, Shri Ram Singh (Churu)
Chavda, Shri Harisinh (Banaskantha)	Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan Chandra (Garhwal)
Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh (Hoshangabad)	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal (South Delhi)
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavna (Junagarh)	Kunjee Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur)
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin (Katwa)	Laljan Basha, Shri S. M. (Guntur)
Das, Shri Anadi Charan (Jaipur)	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur)
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath (Karimganj)	Manjay Lal, Shri (Samastipur)
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath (Jalpaiguri)	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina (Padrauna)
Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai (Bharuch)	Misra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamluk)
Dhumal, Prof. Prem (Hamirpur)	Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra (Birbhum)	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta (Panskura)
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh (Kanpur)	Naik, Shri Ram (Bombay North)
Dubey, Shrimati Saroj (Allahabad) Fernandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)	Paswan, Shri Chhedi (Sasaram)
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar (Bareilly)	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas (Rasera)
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela (Aligarh)	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo (Araria)
Gehlot, Shri Ashok (Jodhpur)	Patel Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas (Mehsana)
Giri, Shri Sudhir (Contai)	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan (Mathurapur)
Gopalan, Shrimati Sussela (Chirayinkil)	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal (Salempur)
Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Midnapore)	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra (Silchar)

Rai, Shri Lall Babu (Chhapra)	Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)
Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore (Sitamarhi)	Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)
Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar (Narsapur)	Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)
Ram, Shri Prem Chand (Nawada)	Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)
*Ram Singh, Rao (Mahindergarh)	Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)
Rana, Shri Kashiram (Surat)	Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)
Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar (Agra)	Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduars)
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer)	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)
Ray, Dr. Sudhir (Burdwan)	Vadde, Shri Sohnanadreeswara Rao (Vijaya- wada)
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan (Serampore)	Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)
Roddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P. (Machilipatnam)	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)
Roshan Lal, Shri (Khurja)	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)
Roypradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Bihar)	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)
Sarode, Dr. Guntant Rambhau (Jalgaon)	Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak)	MR. CHAIRMAN: The result** of the division is:
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)	
Sharma, Shri Jeewan (Almora)	Ayes: 133***
Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das (Sultanpur)	Noes: 116
*Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)	
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)	<i>The Motion was adopted</i>
Singh, Shri Jangbir (Bhiwani)	

**The following Members also recorded their votes: AYES Sarvashree Ashok Gehlot, Ramial Rahi, Venkata Rangayya Naidu Palachdla, Pawan Singh Ghatowar. C. Silvera, Gyneindra Reddy, Kodakani Gowdana Shivappa, Narain Singh Chaudhari, Rao Ram Singh, Sarvashree Vishweshwar Bhagat, Sarat Chandra Pattanayak, Dr. Vasant Niwruiti Pawar, Sarvashri Bare Lal Jatav, Khelsai Singh, Mahendra Kumar Singh Thakur, Prithviraj D. Chavan, Kuli Balin, Banwari Lal Verma, Dr. N. Murugesan, Sarvashree P.P. Kaliaperumal, Anand Ahirwar, S.S.R. Rajendrakumar, Bheru Lal Meena, K. Thulasiah Vandayar, Subhash Chandra Nayak, Bapu Hari Chaure Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu, Kumari Selja and Kumari Farida Topno.

NOES: Sarvashree Lokanath Choudhury, Rameshwar Prasad Singh, Muhi Ram Saikia. R.M. Ghangare, Dharambhiksham, T.J. Anjalose, Chetan P.S. Chauhan, Vilasrao Nag-nathrao Gundewar, Shrimati Girija Devi, Shri Mohan Rawale, Surendra Pal Pathak, Parasram Gangwar, Janardan Misra, Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi, Devi Bux Singh, S. Mallikarjunaiah, Shrimati Rita Verma, Sarvashree Lalit Oraon, V.N. Sharma, Chinmayanand Swami, Ram Tahal Choudhary Dattatraya Bandaru, Yoganand Saraswati, Shyam Behari Misra, Mohan Singh.

16.47 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members would recall that this morning a demand was made in the House for having a discussion on the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Speaker had observed that he would fix a date and time for discussion in consultation with Leaders of Parties and Groups. Accordingly, the Speaker had a meeting with the Leaders of Parties and Groups and it has been agreed that a motion under Rule 184 might be taken up for discussion in the House on Tuesday, the 13th August, 1991 after Question Hour and the election of the Deputy Speaker.

The following motion which has already been admitted for discussion in the names of Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan and Ramashray Prasad Singh would be put down in the List of Business for tomorrow, the 13th August, 1991:-

"That this House do express its concern over the atrocities being committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society in the country and urge upon the Government to take early necessary steps to prevent their recurrence."

16.49 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up

items No. 8 and 9 together Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: (Jaipur): I beg to move:

That this House disapproves of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 15th June, 1991".

Madam, I have moved a Resolution seeking disapproval of Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President. I have to say that even though Consumer Protection Act was enacted after four years, but it has not made any mark in the field of consumer protection. The expectations of the Government from this piece of legislation have not been fulfilled. I would like to submit that under this Act about 755 consumer courts were to be set up, but these could be set up at 40 places only during the last two years.

Madam Chairman, the matter was referred to the Supreme Court which passed an order that Consumer Courts should be set up everywhere within six weeks, but in spite of Supreme Courts' Order, Consumer Courts have been set up only in half of the total districts. The Government had asked for a report from the State Governments and Justice EB Eradi was to submit the report about it. But the State Governments instead of considering it their responsibility handed over the work to district judges. The judges were already under heavy pressure of work and therefore, they could not do much in this direction. As a result, these provisions under the Consumer Bill remained merely a formality. The State Governments set up a consumer court at the Divisional Commissioner's level and they catered to the needs of 5 to 6 districts. The civil judges and the District judges were already overburdened with work and they were handed over additional work for 5 or 6 districts. Consequently,

these courts did not do anything significant.

Madam, three persons were to be appointed to these Courts under the State Commission apart from the President who was to be elected, two persons were to be nominated—one of them should have been a lady social workers as per the provisions of the Act. But what happened was that all appointments of the lady workers were guided by political considerations. At certain places women who were appointed against such posts were not educated enough to hold such posts. It was done just to make the consumer courts ineffective. The district judges were asked to keep spaces reserved for them. Firstly, there was no space for them and secondly there is no room for the District Judges where they could sit and discharge their duties. I understand that these courts have no utility.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, stenographers were to be appointed for keeping records and submitting statements in whose place clerks were appointed. These clerks cannot do stenographer's job. Similarly, it was decided that, at least, one meeting will be held every month and its members will be paid daily allowances. But none of the Members was paid allowance, with the result that the members stopped attending these meetings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that the Judges were not given any power to appoint staff. They were also not authorised to purchase stationery for their court work. Even they did not have the powers to purchase papers. Papers were also to be supplied by the civil court. As such, these courts which were set up on the basis of consumer courts only were virtually ineffective. The State Governments had no interest in setting up such courts. In this way the consumer courts could not do any effective work and this legislation benefited the affluent people only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the prices of foodgrains, vegetables, pulses and edible oil have increased manifold these days and we

cannot do anything in this regard. If the prices are constantly being increased by mill owners and shopkeepers, we cannot do anything in this regard. I would like to make a suggestion that the commodities should be distributed through public distribution system. Commodities being distributed through P.D.S. by State Governments are not good. People get rotten foodgrains and wet sugar. If one goes to the ration shop he is being told that stock of sugar and what is already exhausted.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

16.55 hrs.

Along with this local tax is also levied on these commodities. You will be surprised to know that despite the Supreme Court's order such courts have not been set up in more than half of the total of 499 districts. There are about 2,50,000 public distribution shops all over the country. Nothing is available in these shops and whatever is available is being diverted to black market. Even the village people are no way benefited by these shops. Then why should the State Governments bear the entire expenditure of this forum? If the Central Government desires to set up such forums it should bear all its expenses. As such, the Central Government should not issue an ordinance under the hon. President's signature in respect of courts which have no justifiability, for those courts which have not been set even after Supreme Court's orders and for such shops which have no utility since nothing is available in them. It is a great disgrace for the President. Therefore, with due regard to the hon. President, under whose signature the Central Government issued an ordinance to set up courts, I would like to submit that this ordinance should be declared null and void immediately, I request that my suggestion may please be accepted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the

Consumer Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1991) promulgated by the President on the 15th June, 1991."

NOW THE MINISTER THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a legislation for the replacement of ordinance. An ordinance was issued on the basis of a judgement of the National Redressal Commission. I have heard the views expressed by hon. Member Shri Bhargavaji. Since the ordinance was issued, Parliament has come into session and this legislation was brought. The Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill. This is more of a technical nature. The necessity was because under the law, all the Members had to sign the judgement and if one Member was not able to sign, the judgement becomes null and void. That was the difficulty in the law which has been tried to be corrected. If it had not been done, a number of judgements passed by the District forums and the State Commissions would have become null and void. I have just now heard the matters put before the House by hon. Shri Bhargavaji. At this stage my only request is that the Bill may be considered and it will be decided later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, This Bill. (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all our list should be

taken up. We should be given the first chance since ours is the largest opposition party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you. Bhargavaji has already started. I will give you one more opportunity.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Our party, the Bhartiya Janata Party is the largest opposition party. As such, we should have been given the first chance. It is a question our right.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since he has already started let him speak.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): He has not started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called him.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make some suggestions in connection with the Bill on which the august House is holding a discussion. The Government had to move an amendment before this august House on the basis of a court verdict. During the course of his speech Shri Bhargava offered some very valuable suggestions on the subject. The Government had enacted a law to set up consumer protection courts all over the country and the power to set up District Courts and appoint District Judges was entrusted to State Governments. Now the problem is that the State Governments are proving themselves incapable to set up such courts at district levels. In many districts the situation is that, though such courts have been set up at district levels, the posts lie vacant for months together in the event of the transfer of the sitting judge or for some other reasons he is not able to discharge his duties. The result is that the very purpose of setting up courts under Consumer Protection Act has been defeated. I would, therefore, like to suggest that elaborate changes should be effected in this law.

17.00 hrs.

Under the elaborate changes, the power of setting up of courts at the district level should be given to the District Magistrates or to Chairman of Zilla Parishads instead of the State Governments in pursuance of our policy of decentralisation so that the consumers could be given maximum protection at the earlier.

We have also not yet succeeded in strengthening our public distribution system at the local level. Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart I say that all this defects developed in this system under the present Government. Whichever Government might be in power, we can put some restrictions on the distribution system being run by private individuals by creating public awareness. But under the present system though the Government wants to provide maximum benefits to the consumers neither courts nor the popular will has any access to it. In the absence of proper arrangements the Government is proving itself incompetent to provide protection to the consumers. Therefore, the scope of the Consumer Protection Act needs to be extended suitably.

For example, I want to state that advertisements are made by the development authorities and Housing Development Councils that they would provide ready built houses within a period of 6 months or two years once the applicants pay the lump sum amount they are supposed to pay. When such an advertisement is made people deposit large sums of money. They anxiously wait for years to get their houses. Similar is the case with telephone system. Even after depositing money long back the consumers do not get telephone connections. Complaints in respect of regard telephone disorder are seldom attended by the employees of the Department if the consumer has no direct connection with them.

Similar is the case with railways. Without any genuine reasons the trains run behind schedule and on account of it the passenger's work suffers. I want to submit that all

these things should be brought under the Consumer Protection Act. I know that there was a proposal to bring the development councils within its ambit, but the Government obtained a stay order from the court and in this way it distanced itself from the Consumers Protection Act.

As such, I urge that a committee should be formed to assess the subjects which are to be taken up under this Act. It should be placed before the committee to decide as to which matters concerning the consumers should be brought under Consumer Protection Act. The said issue may be discussed in that committee and thereafter decision on extending this Act should be taken up and a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward in the House. As a suggestion, I would like to say that telephones, railways and Housing development authorities should be compulsorily brought under the Consumer's Protection Act. As such a Parliamentary Committee should be set up at the earliest. With these suggestions I would express my thanks to all of you and conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in connection with the changes that the hon. Minister desires to incorporate in Consumer Protection Act through this amendment, I would like to state that when the Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986, consumers, at all levels whether it was the case of telephones or gas cylinder or availability of unadulterated commodities shops had entertained high hopes that it would protect their interests in real sense, in future. But it was of little effect. This law was passed by parliament, the highest law making body in the country with high spirits and implemented in whole country with a noble thought. After having been enacted, the law was passed on to such hands for implementation, where only the structure was left behind and the real spirit disappeared. With the result that consumer forums to be set up at district levels, State levels or at the national level, could not be set up with that competence. The rights of consumers could not be protected. Various facilities supposed to be made available to consumers could not

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

be made available to them. The hopes that the consumers would get justice by going to consumer courts or consumer forums could not be fulfilled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to point out that this Act was enacted in 1986, and its progress was assessed after two years i.e. in 1988. Sir, you will be surprised to know that in two years consumer forums could be set up only in 40 districts out of the total of 455 districts all over the country. Nothing more than this could be achieved from its implementation. Thereafter a decision to constitute it throughout the country within six weeks was taken. The Central Government issued the order again and put pressures on the state Governments for that. Then a little progress could be made in this regard. Even then only half of the districts of the country could be covered under it. As the hon. Member Shri Bhargava has said that Shri Eradi, a justice of the Supreme Court was appointed as a chairman of National Commission and empowered to go into the reasons for such tardy progress. He visited almost all the states of the country and tried to find out the reasons for tardy progress. The Eradi Commission was surprised to note that even the statutory requirements were not fulfilled under the Consumers Protection Act and the basic objective behind this act to provide commodities of pure and standard quality to the people in the country was also not met. Adulteration is there in each and every item today. Just take the example of telephone. When we dial No. 197,198 or 199 to complain that the telephone is out of order then there is no one to listen to our complain. We hear some sort of music or song on the telephone coming from there. But the bill we receive in our name is full, no matter whether our telephones remained out of order or deal for 10 days or lines and wires got cut off due to storm and rain. No one is there to listen to us. We are told that we have no other option but to pay the bill in first instance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now-a-days we M.Ps

are receiving the electricity Bill as we too are consumers of electricity. Earlier its rate was 35 paise per unit which has now been raised to Rs. 2 and 2 paise per unit above one hundred unit we as well as the other people are very much distressed to receive these Bills which are not in commensurate with powers consumed. No one is there to listen to our complaints. We are told by the concerned official to pay the Bill first.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the same is the position regarding cinemas. The public want something else to see the T.V., the country's requirement is something else but something else is shown on T.V. and cinema. Something good should be shown on T.V. and cinema which may help in building the character of the people of the country. But the advertisements shown on T.V. propagate and the consumer culture and the publicity is given to the goods of companies of big capitalists and the vested interest advertise their luxurious items on T.V. instead of protecting the consumer's rights they exploit them. Sir, the Consumer Protection Act no doubt, should be amended further to make it more effective. But, unless and until three-four major bottlenecks in its way are removed the consumers' interests in the country cannot be protected whether it be a ration shop, small village-shops, big markets, dispensary or medical store. It is first and foremost that the complaints of consumers should be heard for providing protection to the consumers. I suggest that stern action must be taken against the persons who try to play with the interests of consumers and for that purpose we shall have to strengthen and the consumers forums. There are 455 districts in the country and a consumers forum must be set up in each district. There must be a separate court to hear the cases of consumers in each district and judges to these courts be appointed on the lines of judges appointed to hear the routine cases. These judges should be provided adequate staff to type the necessary documents and judgements and for carrying out other day to day work. He should also be given powers and machinery to get his decisions and judgements implemented.

Machinery to execute his orders should work under him so that he may function effectively. I have seen in many districts that signboard of consumer court has been fixed outside the door of court room but other cases are heard in that court. This arrangement is not proper one. This court must have a separate room with all the adequate facilities. Some state Governments fail to provide adequate facilities for want of money. Then it is the responsibility of Central Government and the National Commission on Consumers' Protection to look into the matter and ensure that statutory requirements under this Act are fulfilled in the states and it should also ensure that the aims and objectives— with which the machinery has been constituted to protect the interests of consumers, to do justice to the all consumers, to make available pure and unadulterated commodities at cheaper rates and on time are also fulfilled. This commission should take all care to see that the black-marketing is not encouraged in any way. For this purposes the central Government must establish special courts in the country. It should give financial assistance to the states for establishing such courts in their each district. What is more important is that there should be no political interference in the functioning of consumer protection courts because these courts are working for a good cause. These are working to safeguard the public interest and protect the consumers rights. Therefore, only those persons whose motive is service and who are active, honest, willing workers well acquainted with the facts and local circumstances and dedicated to their work and duty should be nominated as the members of such courts. Only then I think, these consumer courts would be more active and well organised and this amendment would have relevance otherwise there is no use of making laws. There must be a coordination between theory and practice. Mere enactment of laws will not do anything, their implementation is more important. The people must feel it in reality. They may get justice when they lodge their complaints against the quality of the commodities supplied to them through a dishonest and fraudulent manner. There must be redressed of their complaints.

At last, Sir, through you I would like to say to the hon. Minister that at present as I have observed that the consumers associations have been constituted at the divisional head-quarters level only. How can we expect from a farmer or a general citizen that he will present himself in such court after covering the 40-50 miles distance on foot or spending money on fare from his own pocket. It is very difficult for him to do so. I think such forums should be constituted at every district, Tehsil and block level and if we are really serious about the decentralisation then such forums should be formed even at the Panchayat levels so that they can get protection and the exploitations of the consumers whether it is social, mental, economic or it is in the name of prices and the non-availability of the commodities in time could be checked.

I would like to say in the last that if the proposed amendment in the consumer protection act is made and implemented in the right perspective then this act would prove more effective and meaningful.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have earlier given my notice of motion disapproving the Ordinance.

Now the hon. Minister has just now explained the circumstances under which this Ordinance was brought. It is because of the decision of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

But I feel that apart from meeting the requirement as per the decision of that National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, you could have incorporated some more amendments giving a comprehensive picture to this Amendment Bill.

You know in December, 1986 when the then Minister Shri H.K.L. Bhagat was there is piloting this Consumer Protection Bill, he accepted that the Bill is not a comprehensive one. He agreed so on the floor of the House and he also said that as time passed, if some deficiencies or loopholes are observed,

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

certainly the Government will come forward with a necessary amendment to take care of such deficiencies.

Unfortunately, today in this Amendment Bill moved by the hon. Minister, that is not there. The present amendment is technically, as he said, to meet this particular small change in the procedure to be followed by Consumers District Forums.

I feel very sad because this Government should have taken care about the poor consumers of this country. More than four decades ago, Mahatma Gandhi has said this and it is now very relevant and I quote:—

"A consumer is the most important visitor in our premises. He is not dependent on us. We are on him. He is not a disturbance to our work. He is the purpose of it. We are not doing a favour to the consumer by giving the same opportunity. He is doing use a favour by giving us an opportunity."

You are aware of these very precious words which were uttered by Mahatma Gandhi very long back. At that point of time, surely you will agree that the moral values were far better than at present time.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister what Mr. H.K.L Bhagat said at that time and I quote:—

"The intention of the Government is not to be satisfied with the present arrangement."

The Government said that its intention was to go to the block-level, to go to the village-level also so that the consumers are enlightened about their rights and to take care of their interests.

But till now we did not succeed in that. Somenow, the Government, it appears, is not very serious. Even after nearly 4-1/2 years, only half of the districts are having

these District Forums. Unfortunately, today there is no limit to the greed of some traders. They are adding white sand in rice and in sugar and they are not hesitating to adulterate the life-saving drugs also. Somehow they want to make money at any cost. So if things are like that, the Government should have come forward with all necessary amendments. Right now, in this Consumer Protection Bill, there is no scope for interim relief. Suppose a consumer is affected and he gives a complaint. In that event, there is no interim relief. All people especially the poor people cannot wait for months or years together till the case is disposed of. Let the Government think of the circumstances where some interim relief could be given to the consumer depending upon the merit of the case.

Sir, today we are hearing of adulteration of pesticides. Lot of farmers are being cheated. They spend a lot of money out of their hard-earned money and hard-earned savings. They don't work well as a result of which the farmers lose their crops. Nobody is compensating them. There is no wonder about it. You must be aware of the fact that even in respect of complex fertilizers, very costly variety of fertilizers, they are not of pure quality. The suppliers are mixing up one into the other to make a lot of money. My suggestion is when such incidents come to your notice, take stringent action. Suppose, one consumer, one person finds fault with the supplier and prefers a complaint either with the District Forum or the State Forum. After due enquiry of all the procedure, that particular consumer may be compensated. But the fact is that he is the only one person who has given complaint. There are thousands of such people. There may be even lakhs of people who do not even prefer to give complaints because they may either be ignorant or they may not be aware of their rights or of this Consumer Protection Act and the mechanism that is connected with that and the relief they may be getting. Many people are illiterates. A lot of villagers do not have access to the nearest place where this District Forum meets. Therefore, when it is found that a manufacture or a trader has

deliberately supplied substandard quality goods to a particular consumer, the Consumer District Forum or the State Forum whatever it may be, must penalise that manufacturer or the supplier for supplying the substandard goods or deliberately adulterating that particular product. He must be penalised to that extent. It is not a question of giving mere relief to the individual consumer. That is what I want to submit to this Government.

Sir, there are several incidents of substandard seeds supplied to the farmers. Several times, we have raised it in this House also. With great hope and paying thousands of rupees, people purchase seeds but they are not good quality seeds. They do not germinate at all. The result is that after spending precious time, the farmers will be put to very great loss. You are also aware of this. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive (Amendment) Bill taking care of these deficiencies and stringent punishment should be given to such defaulters.

Next, I think this Consumer Protection Act must be given wide coverage and propaganda through the media. Right at the moment some daily newspapers are giving certain columns educating the consumers that such and such thing happened like this at so and so place and the consumer could get some relief; his right was protected. Like that, some newspapers are giving columns. I congratulate some newspapers for that. Nowadays the TV is the most powerful media. It goes straight into the heart of the persons and the people. My suggestion to the Government is that it must allocate some considerable time in the electronic media, especially the TV to educate the consumers. In a country like America one single person by name Ralph Nader could fight the Automobile giant General Motors. He felt that a particular model of the General Motors car was not in the interest of the consumers and hence he got it examined with some engineers. Then he fought the case in various forums. Ultimately he succeeded in his mission. In this country, with so much illiteracy,

poverty—even 75 per cent of our people are living in the villages—the Government must come to our rescue. The Government must come to the rescue of the consumers and unless the Government comes to the rescue of the consumers, there will not be any relief and justice. Justice delayed will be justice denied. Already five years have elapsed. I request the Government to take all necessary steps immediately.

Section 14 also needs amendment. I hope, the Government will certainly come up to remove all these deficiencies. I hope the hon. Minister will come forward with a comprehensive Bill, if not in this session, at least in the next session. I urge upon the Government to take all necessary steps.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill—the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1991—which is to amend the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. As you know, this Bill is intended to replace an ordinance. While participating in the discussion on this Bill, I recollect that it was our late beloved leader Rajivji whose anxiety for protection of the consumer's interest was responsible for this enactment. He was very keen to see that the consumers' interest are well protected and they are not subjected to all sorts of exploitation, cheating etc. In an economy, it is not the manufacturer or the producer who matters, rather it is the consumer who matters. The consumer matters much more than the producer or the manufacturer. In our country, unfortunately, the consumer—because of ignorance, illiteracy and also the type of situation that is obtaining—is often exploited and cheated. It was definitely a good beginning made. But five year's time has elapsed meanwhile and not much satisfactory progress has been achieved in this direction.

Frankly speaking, the intention underlying this Bill is very very laudable. It is a Central Act. The Central Government are giving instructions, guidelines to the State Governments and it is for the State Governments to implement it in the field by constituting committees or commissions or any other

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

forum at the at the district level, at the State level. It is their duty to constitute this forum. But more important than that is the choice of right type of persons to serve as members in these committees or forums. Otherwise, sometimes, the members so chosen to serve these committees do not take any interest. They do not attend any sittings; they are not available even for signatures. That is why, one learned judge made some observations about this and the ordinance and this Bill is the outcome of those observations.

But so far, the implementation has been very very tardy. If there is much delay in the implementation, it defeats the purpose.

Therefore, the sense of urgency is also getting lost. I would like the hon. Minister to note that their duty is just not over or is not limited to the passing of such a Bill by making such enactments as this level. In India, we are not in dearth of any progressive legislations. We have so many legislations which are quite progressive in nature. With regard to implementation, there remains a lot of scope for improvement. I think, this Act comes under that category. It is a good and progressive Act with a very laudable objective of serving the consumers—the poorer and illiterate consumers—but the implementation of it is such that the very purpose is getting defeated.

Therefore, the hon. Minister and also the Senior Officers of Government of India should go round the States and should review the working of different provisions of this Act in State Headquarters; not only State headquarters, they should also go upto District level. In the field, they should see for themselves as to how it works. Some of the sittings of these Forums can be attended to by them to get a first hand knowledge. This could be done. It should be properly monitored from the Centre and by such efforts they would be able to send the message of urgency giving the true purpose underlying this Act.

I would like to come to another point. If I have understood correctly, and if my information is correct, very limited commodities numbering around 6 are being dealt with under this Act.

According to the provision of the Act, it should normally take three months time for the disposal of any complaint and three to five months if any chemical or laboratory test is involved. Our experience shows that inordinate delay was taking place in the field for disposal of the complaints. Naturally, when there is inordinate delay, the necessity is more for giving some interim grant or relief. In all cases, if it can be completed within the time frame or within the time schedule of six or five or three months, we can do away with this grant of interim relief etc. Otherwise, the Government should seriously consider about making a provision to grant interim relief.

The Public Distribution System, in fact plays a pivotal role in this. If we cannot have an active and efficient Public Distribution System in our country, in different States, then, naturally, whatever we may feel here will only be a wishful thinking. Therefore, I quite agree with the hon. Member from the other side who has expressed his view that the Public Distribution System should be kept above politics.

In Orissa, I am pained to bring it to your notice that it is the MLAs who are associated with the Public Distribution System. There is a good side and there is a bad side also, because of associating the political representatives. Sometimes, it works properly in some areas but in large areas the system is getting politicised. With people chosen by them, belonging to their party—they are being selected as dealers—enjoying the support of the MLA, when the MLA stands behind them, they do not care for anybody and instead indulge in black marketing, hoarding and all that. Thus the PDS has gone astray. Therefore, the functioning of the Public Distribution System in a proper way, in a healthy way has got to be ensured.

Gram Panchayats and cooperatives

should be encouraged and the bank financing or their own funds should be allowed to be invested in this process. When I was the Minister of Civil Supplies in Orissa during mid 70s, we had in fact experimented this and this was proved to be successful. That was in a very very bad time, when a near famine situation was prevailing. We ignored the individual businessman, we entrusted the Gram Panchayats and cooperatives this work and they did a splendid work, an excellent job in this field.

In this regard mass education is very very important. This is a new provision. Many do not know about it although five years of precious time has elapsed. It was Rajivji's dream; it was his idea. He was very much associated with this and we have to see that this is achieved in its letter and spirit. His anxiety as I told in the beginning was for the poor consumers and this particular Bill is the outcome and the result of that.

A strong consumer movement we have to build. Without a consumer movement, we cannot bring consciousness in the relevant quarters. Therefore, the media has a role to play. The electronic media, the newspapers and the social and political workers, all of them together, should make a sincere endeavour to create a strong public opinion and build a strong consumer movement which will go a long way in achieving the purpose underlying this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government comes with a Bill here in the House when it either does not want to do any work or when it wants to spoil the work already done. As far example there is no offence in the world which is not covered by the I.P.C, yet we have enacted Act like TADA, Anti-profiteering Act, Anti-Hoarding Act, Food-Adulteration Act and now we are making this Consumer Protection Act. You will not arrest hoarders and adulterators but add another act i.e. consumer protection act in the statute book.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill will benefit to some extent to the middle class people only but not to the poor section. Today, in the country there are 25 crores persons who are living below poverty line in the jhuggis, and in the remote villages. What benefit would they get from this bill. Even today these people purchase mustard oil of 4 annas, haldi of 2 annas, chilli powder of 10 paise, then how can this consumer protection act protect their interests. (Interruptions)

There are many persons today also, who can not purchase match box even(Interruptions)

See the provisions of this Bill. One is required to submit as sample 500 gms. milk, 250 gms. edible oil, 300 gms. spices, 1kg. vegetable ghee in case one has to lodge a complain against substandard of any item. How can a man who purchases an item of 4 annas only manage to purchase and submit as sample 1 kg. vegetable oil for complaining in the consumer redressal cell? What have Government thought about these sorts of men? No doubt, this bill provides some relief to the middle class. They will get certain facilities. But so far as the businessmen are concerned they have a soft corner for them. No panel provision has been made in this Bill. There is a provision regarding the compensation in this bill according to which customer will be refunded the price of the good or his good will be replaced. But there is no penal provision for detaining them in jail. They are very much sympathetic towards them. Transport also has been covered in this Bill. Take the example of D.T.C. The number of commuters in a DTC bus is two-times more than its capacity causing great suffocation. Train fares are being raised every year. This year also it has been raised. 400 passengers are travelling in a compartment which is meant for only 40. People travel on the train roofs also. What does the Government think about the redressal of their grievance? Trains and flights are running late. That is right, that only the very big persons travel by air. Kesri ji, you also have become a Minister from an M.P. So you also as well as we travel by air. Leave the matter

[Sh. Syed Masudal Hossain]

[English]

of plane. But what about the redressal of the complaints regarding trains which are running late? No provision has been made for these things. What about the telephones which lie dead for the months together but the bill is Rs. 4 to 6 thousands. Bill has to be paid—Prior to making any complaint. There is no other option. So a comprehensive bill is required to be brought, which may provide relief to the poor sections. Our party has been demanding constantly for supplying 14 items through the Public Distribution system at one rate all over India in order to provide relief to the poor. The existing Public Distribution System has completely failed. It is as good as dead. Rice and wheat do not reach the States in time. The state Governments are not able to supply ration items. States do not receive their quota in time. What is the redressal of it? Rice, wheat, sugar and edible oil being supplied to people through ration shops are substandard what is the redressal?

AN HON. MEMBER: Please, address the chair.

SHRISYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Hon. Minister is sitting. He is supposed to take notes. He is requested to bring a comprehensive bill soon in order to do something for the people living below the poverty line. From all sides of this House I am being asked to address the chair. So, sir, through you I would like to say to the hon. Minister that many Acts have been enacted. So mere Acts he will not do any thing, some concrete thinking is required for the poor. There are already 12-14 acts about the consumers but these are not implemented. There is too much poverty in our country, poor do not know about these acts. Even if they come to know about these acts, it is beyond their reach to submit samples as per the requirements of this bill. So I would like to suggest them to implement the old Acts. There are a few amendments in this bill and these have a very limited scope. So better he should try to bring a comprehensive Bill. With these words I conclude.

SHRIS. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to place a few facts about the Consumer Protection Bill. (Interruptions) The purpose of participating in this debate is that the consumer movement shall have to be more effective in this country. Though a number of Acts are being passed, though the existing Acts are in a position to meet the demands of the consumers, yet they are not properly utilise. For this purpose, the intensive consumer protection movement shall have to be sponsored.

In Karnataka, there is one Mrs. Mandana. She happens to be an ex-MLC and a very very active Congress social worker. She has taken it very seriously. She wants to have land from the Government to construct a hostel to accommodate people to provide them training. Though she is working so hard for the past three to four years. She is not in a position to even get the smallest of the small site. Very recently also, she was in Delhi. She wanted to contact a number of authorities here. Probably, she must have returned with an empty hand. Here also, she has got an idea to start a training school for consumers. The consumers should be in a position to know what are his rights, to whom he should make a complaint and which is the authority. The authority also should have the service-minded attitude.

At present, some of our friends have expressed about distributors, producers and the manufacturers. They care more for becoming wealthier to become more rich. They are not looking at the interests of the consumer. This is a very very unfortunate state of affairs.

I have got an experience. When I was in the Legislative Council, I put a question to the Minister for Agriculture. The cotton seeds provided from the registered shops were not germinating properly. I raised this issue on the floor of the House for which the Minister said: For one acre of land, you have to sow one kg of seeds. Instead of sowing one kg of seeds, you purchase another kg and sow it.

At least 50 per cent will have the germination.

This is the reply I received from a very responsible Minister of Agriculture. Actually, at that time the whole crop was spoiled and agriculturists were left with no relief. We also raised this issue because a shop is a certified one. He is a registered dealer. Your authorities have directed our people to purchase from there. And we have purchased it. And according to your direction, we have sown it. The result is that not even 50 per cent germination has taken place. As a result of that, we have been put to a lot of loss. But the Government did not give any ear at all. Therefore, my humble request is that the consumer movement should be more effective. Proper education shall have to be given to the people.

Secondly, such of the people who have got service-minded attitude, who have got love towards the consumers should be properly encouraged. The consumers movement should be kept away from politics. Some of our friends have expressed their fear that the bulk manufacturers have got their own agencies. And their attachment of any of the political bosses may not be an assurance to the interest of the consumers. Consumers must be in a position to complain to the authority very freely and take the samples, get them tested and submit them to the court for prosecution. It will be effective if everybody will be in a position to move the machinery and only then it will be successful. In the absence of such a measure, any kind of Acts getting passed will not serve the purpose. Therefore, my humble submission to you, Sir, is that the consumer movement must be taken up very seriously and voluntary organisations which have got interest in this regard should be encouraged so that people can be educated and can derive benefits out of it.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): Sir, in fact passing of the original Act 1986 was a real landmark and wherever it has been implemented, the fruits are seen to be very effective. In many States, district forums

are yet to be started. It has been started in Kerala and it is working very effectively. There may be some loopholes and there may be difficulties for the district forums to work but in the limited capacities and with the powers that have been given, they are working very well and producing very good results.

Now, during the debates that were made in 1986, when the Bill was taken up for consideration, many of the Members who took part in the discussion, actually welcomed the Bill. But an apprehension was also made known that it may not be brought to practice and many Members at that time said that the things were very good on paper only and that it may not be brought into practice. So, I think that this is a very good legislation which should be brought forth without any delay and the implemented in all States.

I have a suggestion to make in this regard. We have got district forums. It is necessary to have more forums because the complaints that are coming to such forums are so great in number that one forum in one district will not be able to handle the complaints which are coming. I am sure that if more forums are formed at the taluk level and even at the block level, then ordinary people for whom this legislation has been brought forward will be able to make use of this Act and will be able to get the real fruits of this Act.

When I was going through the present Bill, as has been stated in the objects itself, I find that it has been brought for the purpose of regularising an ordinance. But I have a feeling that the ordinance which was brought earlier had some kind of insufficiency because that ordinance was promulgated or was brought in pursuance of the decision of the national forum where some kind of decision was taken with regard to the manner in which the decisions were to be taken by the District Councils. If a district redressal forum is to be represented by three persons, and if there are only two persons representing it, then how can a decision be taken? That is

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

exactly what is dealt with in this present Amendment Bill. But, with regard to state forums also, there is a similar section. There is absolutely no difference. In the State Forum also, there are three persons—one officiating chairman in the rank of a High Court judge and two non-official members. But, for that also as per Section 18 of the original Act, Section 14 has also been made applicable. Therefore, the same anomaly exists in the case of state forum also. I think this aspect should have been taken into consideration when the ordinance itself was brought and instead of bringing a further amendment, in this amendment Bill itself, this could have been given effect to.

I am in agreement with many of the suggestions which have been made with regard to voluntary organisations, consumer movement, etc. I have a feeling that any amount of legislation and any amount of laws will not be able to bring results in this regard, unless there is public awareness. As has been stated by many hon. members, concrete results can be achieved through the electronic media as well as the other media. This is very necessary. There are a number of consumer protection organisations in the voluntary sector. At least in Kerala, I know there are some organisations which are working very well. ? They are educating the people on this aspect. I suggest that the Ministry should take care of these voluntary organisations which have already come up. The president of one of those organisations from Kerala has actually come to this place to meet some officials and the concerned Ministers with regard to the action which should be taken and to suggest certain amendments to the original Act. I think the Government should show some interest in the working of these voluntary organisations that have come up in the country. The Government should arrange a conference of all these existing organisations at the national level. These organisations have made very many practical suggestions and some of these suggestions, if implemented, will give very good results.

The action taken by some of the forums in Kerala has given some good results. For example, there was a case with regard to telephones and one of the forums has given a judgement. I do not know whether that forum has got the actual jurisdiction or not but its judgement has produced real results. After the judgement, suddenly there was action from the side of the officials. I think if the forums are allowed to work in the manner they are required to, if they are given the required financial help, and if they are given the required officials, they will be able to do very good work in this respect.

Before concluding, I may just add one point. This is with regard to my State. I have a complaint from my State. This complaint was made even during the time of the previous Government also. Rice and other food stuff sent from here to Kerala was destroyed because of leaky wagons and the Kerala Government complained to the Central Authorities in this regard. In this case, this is a complaint from the State itself against the Centre. Therefore, this Act should also provide for some remedy for States to complain even against the Central Bodies, so that some action is taken and some decisions are arrived at. I am specifically giving the example of leaking wagons. The food sent in those wagons is getting destroyed. Some kind of action may be taken in this regard by the authorities concerned. Thank you.

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the meeting of the Leaders of all the parties, it was decided that we would pass all the three Bills even if we have to sit late. But I am not asking for that. That is not my request. But at least this Bill which is in progress, if we can take it up and finish it today that would be better. So, I think we would be able to do it if we all reduce the number of speakers. If the House agrees, I

propose that the time of the House be extended by half an hour.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is all right that allotted time can be extended if all of us mutually agree to that, but one thing that I want to tell Shri Kumaramangalam is that if we skip the lunch hour, we shall not sit late in the evening. Therefore, when we take such a decision, we should invariably keep it in mind that if the lunch hour is to be skipped, late sitting after 6 should not be there.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, I am also totally in sympathy with him.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: It does not matter if you extend it for 10-20 minutes, today, but it should not be a permanent feature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It appears that there are four-five speakers and for that the sitting will have to be extended for an hour at least.

[English]

Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by half an hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House be extended by half an hour. Shri Tejnarayan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have passed a number of legislations in the past and have subsequently amended them also. The legislation which we are discussing right now

was enacted in 1986 and now it is amended by saying that the amendment will result in greater benefit to the people. My view is that had this Act been implemented properly the people could have been benefited. But it has not been so. The result is that a number of difficulties are faced by the people and the Government pays no attention to them.

Just now, some hon. colleagues have said that committee has been formed in their state, but other States have not followed suit. You can say that committees were not formed in those states because the respective State Governments did not want to do so. But the Congress Party was in power in most of the States from 1986 to 1989. Who prevented you from forming these committees then? Therefore, I want to say that you do want to amend the law, but you do not want to implement it. There is a wide network of fair price shops in the country, but there is hardly any state where all items are available at these ration shops. The poor in the village does not get kerosene at the ration shop with the result that he has to buy it in the open market at a very high rate. The rural poor and jhuggi dwellers do not get kerosene under the public distribution system. Then how does they benefit from it? You have not been able to benefit him even after passing this legislation. I say with certainty that though the Congress Government was in power till 1989, you have not been able to supply kerosene at the officially fixed rates to the people living below poverty line. Not only kerosene, they did not get any item including wheat, rice, cloth. According to my estimates, out of 70 crore people of this country, you have not been able to supply these commodities to half of them. There has been no improvement in the functioning of the Public Distribution System so far. That is why I say that whatever legislations you pass in the House must be properly implemented. The Government must not hesitate in taking action against the officers found guilty of non-implementation of these laws.

Take the case of trains now. The railways run trains for the benefit of the people but so far as I know there is hardly any train

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

which runs on time. I travel by train from Bihar. The train by which we travel is known by the name of Magadh Express. Now even once in a year this train runs on time. Even if it whistles off from Patna on time, it reaches Delhi late by one hour. The same is time when we travel from Delhi to Patna. Throughout the year, you will find this train running late. Not only this train, I suppose, Assam Express and other trains running between Delhi and Patna or Delhi and Madras run late most of the time. This has been going on for quite a long time, but no improvement seems to be in sight. In all spheres the performance of the Government has been dismal. Take for instance medicines. There are two types of companies—number one companies and number two companies. Number two companies indulge in the sale of spurious medicines worth billions of rupees. There is no control over them. It appears, there is no law worth the name for them. Spurious medicines cause immense harm to the patients. Instead of giving relief, such medicines cause permanent disability to the patients. No preventive measures have been provided in this law to check such malpractices.

A number of hon. Members have complained about the functioning of telephone service. Telephone services are functioning properly in Delhi but the condition of telephones in rural areas is pitiable. There are no lines. If at all, there are lines, the telephones do not work. I belong to district Bhojpur. The branch telephone lines beyond Arrah and Buxar do not function, whether it is Jagdishpur, Itahi, Dhansohi or Rajpur branch line. This situation is nothing new. Such a situation has been prevailing there since 1980. All our efforts bear no fruits. We try to highlight the problem through Parliamentary Questions, but that too does not help. Therefore, I would like to say that through the objective of the bill is to provide benefits to the people, it needs further amendments in order to provide more benefits to the people. The improvement sought to be made in the bill by the hon. Minister is very meagre. It is not going to benefit the

common man to the desirable extent. Therefore, I want that the hon. Minister should bring forward a comprehensive bill so that the people could be benefited to the maximum extent.

So far as the question of constituting consumer for a under this bill is concerned, it should not be confined to Panchayat level. Such fora should be constituted at the village level. It is not enough to merely bring one or two subjects under the purview of this bill and hence the scope of the bill should be further enlarged.

In the end, I would like to put forward a demand regarding supply of electricity. Electricity is meant for the benefit of the people. In Delhi, the supply of electricity is quite satisfactory, but if you happen to go to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, you will find that the farmers in these States pine for electricity. In metropolitan cities like Delhi, supply of electricity is satisfactory, but the farmer is rural areas who totally depend on agriculture do not get electricity for irrigation purpose. If arrangement could be made to supply more electricity for irrigation, our foodgrains production can go up. At the same time, our farmers will become prosperous and the economic condition of the poor will improve. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive bill after incorporating the suggested amendments so that the people of this country could be benefited to the maximum extent. With these words, I partially support this Bill and conclude my submission.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): The Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance which was promulgated on the 15th of June, 1991. Was it a right day? Actually, when it was promulgated, we were going through the election process. Was it very necessary that on the 15th of June this Ordinance needed to be promulgated? I think the Minister owes an explanation to this House.

Actually, the whole law is on paper. I

would like to know from the Minister whether the district forums have been formed everywhere. At least, he should give the figures as to how many district forums are really in existence and are working?

The Minister is proposing a presiding judge and one more judge instead of three judges for signing a judgement. You can exclude one judge, but that would not suffice. If one judge is on leave or two judges are on leave, then the work will be held up. Today, the same situation is everywhere. So, my suggestion is that a panel should be formed consisting of two more judges so that if a judge goes on leave, then another judge from the panel can be appointed to do his work. As on today, the position in the courts is very bad. If a panel is formed, at least you will be able to do some work with the help of the judge appointed from the panel.

Then, one more right should be given by way of this Bill and for that the Hon. Minister should exert. The courts should have the right to issue a stay order in case of damaged articles. If someone dies then somebody on his behalf can go to the court. But if there is a damaged article, nobody can go to the court and no stay order is given. This is a lacuna and I think that when you bring a comprehensive Bill you should do something for the damaged articles so that the people can be saved. For that you should do something. That is my suggestion.

You have mentioned in the Bill that a District Consumers Forum will be formed by the State Government. The word 'a' has created a problem. Today in Delhi there is one district forum. For one crore of people are we justified in having only one? We indicate that within 90 days a decision should be given. Is it feasible? As on today in Delhi there are 4000 cases before the consumer forum, which are undecided.

Because of all these difficulties, there should be a new amendment that at least for all the seven police districts there should be seven courts. Then only they can work to the satisfaction of the consumers and whatever

you wish you will get the results. As on today even for two years the case are pending. There are not enough number of Judges. There are leave vacancies. There is no panel. Even for one crore of people, if there is one district forum, then the word a has created lot of problems.

So, I suggest that a comprehensive Bill taking into consideration all these suggestions may be brought. Then only we can support it. As on today, I feel that there was no necessity on the 15th of June to promulgate that Ordinance which was done hurriedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Congress Government has done many constructive works and enacted many laws for the benefit of the people of the country. The object of the legislation being enacted for the consumers is very good. The object of the bill is also good in the sense that it provides facilities and Creates awareness among the people particularly poor people and farmers living in different states of the country about their rights. Although this bill seeks to amend the constitution yet there are not sufficient provision in it to meet the situation. This ordinance was promulgated to make some provisions. At that time Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were not in Session. Now this bill has been brought forward to replace the ordinance.

As far as objects of the Bill are concerned, there are no two opinions that these are very good, that is why I support it. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out one thing that the maximum difficulty is faced by Consumers because of the allocation of subjects between State Governments and Central Government. For example, consumers face difficulties in respect of electricity, telephones, gas connection and cooking gas etc. There is no such provision to get rid the

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

consumers of these problems and benefit them. I would like to point out that despite our two three visits to Liaison Officer, Parliament House Annexe to sort out our telephone problems, we have failed to sort out our telephone problems. I would like to submit that District Forums without any infrastructure, without any authority to initiate penal action and without any proper publicity would not benefit the consumers in any way. No purpose is served even after paying visit ten times by an M. P. to Liaison Officer, Telephones. Telephones are lying out of order but telephone bills are received for Rs. 4000/- 5000/-. No action is taken even after making a complain. You kindly tell me how it will be solved. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that a comprehensive bill will have to be brought with the consensus of the House so that the neglected consumers, who are living in the villages are benefited because there is nobody from top to bottom to listen to them. Energy Minister is sitting here. He is fully aware of the treatment meted out to villagers by the people in electricity department although it is not his subject as State Government Electricity Board supply electricity to the consumers. I would like to say, as Shri Panigrahi ji has already suggested, that right persons should be included in the Consumer Forum so that correct measures are taken. There should be a provision of penal action in the Comprehensive Bill to be brought by the Government so that there is some element of fear to check the people from indulging in malpractices.

I would like to know whether Government has ever bothered to find out whether Consumer Forums have been formed in Andaman and Lakshadweep islands which are small islands and how work is being done there. The people of far flung islands have to pay Rs. 80/- for goods worth Rs. 40/-. Therefore, we shall have to see how these people can be helped. With these words I support the Bill and request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill at the earliest so that the purpose of bringing this Bill could be achieved.

*SHRIGOVINDACHANDRA MUNDHA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Bill seeks to amend the Consumer Protection Bill. The Hon'ble Minister has moved this Bill in this House. I appreciate the intention of the Hon'ble Minister. In fact most of the legislations intend to protect the interest of the people. Those are passed on the Floor of the House. But a group of vested interest, whether they are Govt. officials politicians or general public, they do not implement those good legislations. They create some hurdles at every stage. As a result, the poor people who are supposed to be benefitted by the Central Acts do not derive any benefit. There is nobody to see as to whether those Acts are actually being implemented or not. However, I am glad that an amending Bill has been brought before the House to remove the lacuane in the original Bill. As the Minister stated, the present Bill after the amendment will go a long way in protecting the interests of the consumers.

Sir, many Hon. Members have made their valuable suggestions while speaking on the Bill. Some Hon'ble Members complained that the Public Distribution system is not functioning effectively. One Hon'ble Minister from Orissa, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi even went to the extent of saying that the MLA's in Orissa have spoiled the Public Distribution System in that State. I would like to know from him as to who is responsible for this? Who taught corruption to the MLAs? In Orissa, it is Congress Party and its administration, who was in power for many years. It is the Congress Party who taught its MLAs or workers to indulge in corrupt practice. They are responsible for the failure of public Distribution System in that State. The Congress Party brought corruption in the matter of the appointment of retailers, in the appointment of storage agents, appointment in Govt. services, in getting bus licences and in the supply of sugar and kerosene oil to the retailers and consumers. In, the situation in the tribal areas in Orissa is very much deplorable. More than 50% of the total SC & ST in Orissa are poor and more than 75% of the total population in the State are living below

poverty line. That is why Sir, I demand that the public Distribution System should not be controlled by Central Govt. Full autonomy should be given to the States. If it is done the State Governments will make the Public Distribution System very effective. They will draw schemes at the village level. They will adopt strategies at the district level. The schemes will be prepared keeping in view the interests of the poor people of the villages. The schemes will be implemented with great sincerity. Every subject should not be controlled by the Central Government. If the State Govt. will implement the schemes, the people will get benefit. I do not say that the Legislations are bad. They are always good. So far as the present Bill is concerned I should have been a lucky person to support it. But I cannot support it now. I know from the beginning of the independent India. Our Officers, our Ministers, our Govt. at different times are not interested for the welfare of the people. Even some Hon'ble Member narrated his plight before me. Why I should cite the example of some Members?

You come to my quarter? You will see how there is inadequate water supply and frequent failures of electricity. Telephone is not always working. When the Govt. says that telephones are installed at the Panchayat Head Quarters, the telephones provided to the Members of Parliament are not working. Take the case of the villagees. I am citing some examples from my constituency. Sir, you have provided electric connection to the villages. But it is regrettable that there have been frequent break down of power, load shedding is always there. Light will be gone out when the mothers, the House wives do the cooking. So, you can well imagine how the rural electrification has helped the rural people. When electricity Bill is sent, you will find that the charges have increased like anything. In fact due to wrong Billing the consumers are paying more amount and thus facing a lot of difficulties. Similar is the case of Telephone. Nobody bothers to see whether the Telephones installed at the P.C.O.s are working or not. But the telephone tariff rate is being enhanced every year. The

telephone Bill is sent to the consumers regularly.

Sir, take the case of Bus Service. Now more people are using Buses for going from one place to another. You are increasing Bus fares every year. Are you also looking to the comfort of every Bus users. Buses are not reaching at the destinations in time. There have been frequent break downs of buses on the way. The condition of the Buses are miserable. It is the users or the consumers who are facing problems on account of all these disorders. You are making laws. But the people for whom you are making the Acts are not being consulted. Therefore you should consult the people at the root. I mean the people at the village levels. You should convene the meetings at the Panchayat levels, block levels, and District levels. You should take into account the real problems of the people. Then it should be brought before Parliament for making Act. In the process you will be able to deliver the goods to the people. The only all acts will produce good result.

Take the attitude of our people. Our approach to the various welfare schemes; public services and particularly essential services should be changed. Our Ministers should change their attitude towards the people. The Representatives of people should also see that injustice is not done to the consumers and the Consumers Protection Act is effectively implemented. If they do so, the adulteration in kerosene, rice, salt and other commodities will stop to a great extent and the consumers will lead happy and healthy lives. I challenge my congress friends, they taught the Officers to take bribes. The Congress Ministers made the Officials and administration corrupt. Hence we find dirty people in every walk of life. So if you want to clean the public life a great sincerity is very necessary in every sphere. Then only there will be some development in our country. Lastly I request to the Hon. Minister to give autonomy to the States. A Bill seeking autonomy to the States should be brought immediately which will only go a long way in protecting the interests of the consumers.

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

With these words I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, I submit, at the very outset, that this is a procedural Bill and this is only to replace the Ordinance. First of all, the question is why this Ordinance was issued on 15th of June. I can only say that this Ordinance was issued on 15th of June. I can only say that this Ordinance was necessitated because of the judgement passed by hon. Justice Eradi, the President of the National Redressal Commission by which he had pointed out that under Section 14, it is necessary that all the Members of the Forum have to sign the judgement. If one Member of the Forum does not sign, the very decision and the judgement becomes null and void. So, on that point and on a case about Mauruti Udyog, the judgement was passed and if that Ordinance had not been brought, I may submit that about 1579 cases decided by Delhi District Forum and 125 cases decided by the Maharashtra State Commission and 1622 cases decided by four District Forums in Maharashtra would have become null and void. It is only to save that situation, the Government was forced to bring the Ordinance.

As the hon. Members know that we came in the power only on 21st. So, the then Government had brought this Ordinance Only to save that situation and in the right earnestness we are trying to replace that Ordinance.

Now, coming to the Bill, though it was a very procedural sort of Bill, but the number of hon. Members who have participated in the Debate that shows their concern for the Consumers interest and I am really grateful to them for their participation and for their valuable suggestions.

The points that have emerged are about the formation of the District Forums. I do admit that all the District Forums have not been formed. The Government of India have been time and again, addressing the State Governments to form the District Forums in their States. In many states they have formed the Forums. But, in a number of States a very few districts could form the District Forums. I can only say that again we will address them, we will try and persuade them to have the Forums as soon as possible.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Andaman and Nicobar Union Territory that is under you. You can do all in respect of Union Territories.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I will look into it. I think there is a Forum in Andaman-Nicobar. Anyway, 325 District Forums are now existing, many more have to come and we will try to see that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said about Andaman-Nicobar, what about Lakshadweep?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Yes Lakshadweep also. Now, there is also a genuine grievance about the way the Members have been selected by the State Governments to serve on these Forums. I may submit that under the very Act-The Consumer Protection Act- the criteria or the qualification has been mentioned in the Act itself who can be nominated, whom the State Government have to nominate on the District Forum and the State Forums. People having knowledge of Economics, Law, Social Service, are supposed to be nominated by the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Consumer committees constituted in Uttar Pradesh include District Judge and Principals of G.I.C. and G.G.I.C. as members. As you are aware that these officials are always over-burdened, and the Principals of G.I.C. and G.G.I.C. are also always overburdened. With the result, these officials are unable to

find time to devote to the Forum regularly and they have no time to listen to the problems of consumers. No employees is appointed separately. As a result, no decision is taken. There is no use of constituting Consumers Forum with these over-busy officials. Those officials should be nominated to the District Consumer Forum who are fully aware of law and the problems of people. They may be able to spare time to listen to the grievances of consumers and take decision accordingly. Consumer Forum should listen to the problems of consumers and give decision at the earliest. Consumer can not be benefited by merely constituting Consumer Forums.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I was also saying the same thing. State Governments are responsible for the functioning of District Forum. If they make appointments and take follow up action as per the provision of the Act then no difficulty would be experienced. As regards providing staff and proper facilities, it is the responsibility of State Government. the State Government should take steps as has been provided in the act. There is also provision in the act regarding staff strength for the forum. But, if they have failed do so then their attention can be drawn to this provision. If there is any lacuna, any defect and any insufficiency in it, efforts can be made remove them.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA: Even more than forty years after Independence, you could not realise as to where is the defect and where is the lacuna to implement this.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, as I submitted at the very outset, this is an enactment of 1986.

[Translation]

Only five years have passed, it is a recent legislation. The problems being faced in its implementation and execution are being looked into.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this regard a rule has been made in Uttar Pradesh. District Judges and Principals of Government Boys and Girls colleges will be nominated to the Forums. But there are a number of places where such schools do not exist. That is why these committees have not be constituted there. As you have said that State Governments have been directed to take all necessary actions in this regard. It is the duty of Central Government to see as to what State Governments are doing in this regard. Therefore, it is our suggestion that all the defects be removed at the earliest and consumers should not be misguided. I want to tell you that the District Judge is very busy person and he can not spare time for consumers despite his willingness to devote. You look into it so that something is done in this regard.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, I will write to Uttar Pradesh Government, Chief Minister and the concerned Minister.....

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA: Whatever suggestions we have given, you may kindly look into them.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I will do that. Sir, another thing which has come during the discussion is that this Act has to be exhaustive enough and it should cover...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, You have extended the House upto half past six. It is an important Bill and I have also to answer the points raised by you.

ASHON. MEMBER: Answer, why have you to answer?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Why should I not reply ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has scheduled a lot of business for tomorrow. That is why we have extended the time of the House for half an hour.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Sir, I think you will have to extend the time by ten minutes so that the hon. Minister is able to complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by ten minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister may please continue.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, I hope, after I finish my speech, hon. Members will not have much to say about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you kindly answer the points that have been raised here. If there is question-hour starting here, then you will not be in a position to finish your speech.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Sir, one more thing that I want to submit is that this Act covers not only the commodities but it covers the services also and there is no exemption at all. It covers the telephone services, it covers the railway services, it covers the transport services. This Act can deal with the matters of defective services and defective commodities both. So, there is no lacuna in that to that extent.

Another thing is that the law itself is compensatory in nature, I mean, it cannot give punishment. For punishment for various violations, various Acts are there—Essential Commodities Act is there, Black-marketing Act is there, Adulteration Act is there, even the Penal Code is there and various other provisions are there. So, those are the enactments under which punishment

can be given. This is only a sort of compensatory provision. I do share the feeling of a number of hon. Members to have a provision for some interim relief. This is a very good suggestion and I am grateful to them. We will look into that and we will try to provide that.

As many of the hon. Members have said, this amendment is not enough. We must come with a comprehensive amendment to the whole Act. In this connection, I may submit that the Ministry has already comprised a Working Group under the Presidentship of the West Bengal Minister for Civil Supplies who is the Minister concerned of the Consumer Affairs. They are looking into the matter. I want to submit one more thing. Next month, a meeting of the Consumer Protection Council is going to be held. I invite suggestions. In addition to the suggestions that have been given now, more suggestions can be sent to me. We will definitely try to make this Act fully effective and operative and all the defects that have been noticed so far in the working during the past five years will be corrected, we will try to correct them and we will come with all the necessary amendments that are necessary for the better working of this Act. I can assure you that the very best intentions with which Rajivji had brought this legislation will be followed and we will try to achieve them and we will try to fulfil his and the people's aspirations.

In the end I request Shri Bhargavaji that now that I have agreed to bring a comprehensive legislation with the amendment and all the experience that we have had so far, he may now withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : A vast number of our population are really very poor. They are also illiterate. The poor and the illiterate are almost co-terminus in our society. How can we mobilise them in order that they also become an inventionist force? A question was raised as to what should be done about this kind of a problem. Can you respond to that now? (Interruptions) I am getting a response. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I am equally a Member. I have a right. (*Interruptions*) You are not the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may kindly resume your seat. He has asked a question. The Minister will be clarifying the position.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Any successful implementation of any legal provision will mostly depend upon the public awareness. And particularly this legislation where crores and crores of the consumers are concerned with this. A very real awareness has to be brought in our society and for that the voluntary agencies, the Government and the State Governments, the Panchayat Raj bodies, the non-official organisations—all the organisations have to make efforts to bring awareness in the society so that the full effects of this Act can be obtained. Coming to the points that the hon. Member has raised, this is a different matter because it concerns Public Distribution System. The question of how many commodities have to be brought under the Public Distribution System is a different subject. Now that only six commodities are in the Public Distribution System, we have requested the State Governments to add many more commodities according to the local requirements. If the State Governments want to add many other commodities in the Public Distribution System, then it is well and good. We welcome it. Now, whether the Central Government should add any more commodities in that or not is the question and for that also, I think, very soon we are coming with a full and comprehensive Public Distribution System scheme that will be coming before the House soon. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put forth some points which have not been answered by the Hon. Minister.

First, the State Governments are not capable of bearing the expenses of these courts. Hence, I request to establish a fund by the Central Government, which may help to run the expenses of these courts. It would not cost more than Rs. 10 million. When we pass a budget of crores of rupees then we can also make provision of rupees 1 crore for consumer protection councils for the welfare of consumers.

Secondly, I would like to submit that it should also be determined that how many times the councils would meet. It should be fixed whether the Councils would meet once in a month or in three months. Similarly the allowances to be given to the members of the Council who come to attend the meetings, should also be fixed and mentioned in it. The Council do have the power to pass the resolutions, but it does not have the powers to execute the same. If the Powers are not conferred, mere passing the proposal would not bear any fruit. It is for this reason that I would like to request you to get its structure changed and the condition of three months should be removed. It must possess the powers to implement the proposals whatsoever resolved in its monthly or quarterly meetings.

In this way, there should be a proper way to get all the provisions reviewed. This should be done by the National Commission.

I too, stress on the same thing as the former was pointing out that it should be well publicised. This is being done for the welfare on the common people, and they should be well aware of it. Even many Members of the Parliament are not aware of it. If you would not have brought this Legislation even many Members of Parliament could not have known that the Government has introduced any such thing. It is very essential to disseminate this information to all those people who are living in rural areas or whether in urban areas.

I would like to point out one more thing that a headquarter has been made compris-

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

ing 5-6 districts. I do not think it would be helpful. If the Hon. Minister honestly wants to make this benefit available to the poor people, he would have to take this system to the Panchayat level. The rich people are not affected by it, they can spend Rupees ten instead of Rupee one. But we have to think about the people who are living in slums and villages, the same thing has been declared by Congress Party in its manifesto. On paper of course all political parties express their intentions to help the poor. But in practice they act differently. Therefore, there should be similarity between speech and action. Such a system must be operated at the Panchayat at level.

There should be co-ordination at the national, State, District, town and village level. This type of arrangement should be done.

There is one more request that the vacancies in the national council should be filled and a time limit should be fixed for it.

These type of cases should be settled immediately. One more thing I would like to say that there is a limited scope for it. They have mentioned about railway and transport in it but the conditions of Hospitals and private hospitals is very bad. Today you go to any hospital. You can not get any bed and medicines without paying money. Similarly, people are fed up from Housing Board, Telephone Department, Electricity Department. There is fluctuation in the supply of electricity at the residence of hon. Minister also. He will realise it, when the transformer of his fridge will go out of order. It is very easy to introduce a bill, but its resultant effects on the masses must be considered beforehand. People feel harassed by the Department of Electricity, Telephone Department, Housing Board, Railways Air-lines. Sometimes it so happens that flight scheduled at 4'0' clock take off of 2'0' clock in the night. Person reaches the airport and then thinks that taking a bus rather than going by air would have been a quicker way to reach his destination. So I

request that its scope may be increased.

Finally I request the Hon. Minister to consider my suggestions. We should not treat whatever has been said by a BJP member as incorrect and give blanket importance to everything said by the members of his party. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions. I hope my creative suggestions will not meet the same fate as is the shape of this Parliament House. The result should not come to naught. I request that you should not trouble the hon. President for issuing an ordinance. Therefore, I moved this resolution to nullify the ordinance. You could have introduced this bill yourself. The hon. President said as much while issuing ordinance. With the permission of the House I will gladly withdraw this resolution of mine. I conclude with the hope that the hon. Minister will consider my constructive suggestions and not let them come to naught. Many thanks.

SHRIKAMALUDDIN AHMED: I will take all your suggestions into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the resolution moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava be withdrawn?

SERVEL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to consume the valuable time of the House. I only would like to point out that the provisions of the Bill have not been properly worked out. The consumers are being deprived of their various rights in various ways. There is a machinery to redress the complaints of the consumers. But the malpractices in the social system are so deep-rooted that the redressal measures are very rare to become successful. For this reason, I want the relations between the Centre and the States to be cordial, but the Centre, in its wisdom, has not been following the suggestions as pointed out by the Sarkaria Commission to bridge the relations between the States and the Centre.

So, I want that at the last stage of passing the Bill, the Government should take into consideration to establish good relations between the State and the Centre.

There should be a machinery to review the achievements at regular intervals. Without review, the proper steps cannot be taken in future. As the Government has already promised to bring forward a comprehensive legislative measure, I do not put forward any suggestions in this regard.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something

regarding this Bill. Consumers are not protected at the variation of prices which happens every time. The poor people in the villages could not get the information. They do not know what price the Government has fixed for a particular commodity.

One hon. Member has mentioned about the nomination of members to the Consumers Protection Forum, which is already functioning in some States. The members to be nominated to the Forum should not be of high status who are very busy and could not spare time for the meeting. He should be at the grassroot level, at the village level. That is why, I am suggesting that the Chairman of President of each Panchayat should be a member of the Consumers Protection Forum.

The Sarkaria Commission has referred to the 14 essential commodities which should be distributed through public distribution system. If the relation between the Centre and the State is not very congenial, then it will be very difficult for the PDS to function effectively. Every time, we should try to keep a very good relation between the Centre and the State. The media information centre also should play a very vital role.

These are the simple suggestions which I have submitted for consideration.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: I have already submitted about the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stand adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

18.53 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 13, 1991/
Sraavana 22, 1913 (Saka)*