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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 5, 1991/Sravana
14, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Katraniya Ghat Forest Division of Bahraich

*286. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN
MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Katraniya Ghat Forest Division of Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh is a famous wild-life sanctuary;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to ban the plying of buses, trucks and trains through this forest zone; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Kataraniya Wildlife Sanctuary is an important sanctuary containing a number of species of wildlife, situated in the West Bahraich Forest Division, Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The management and control of a sanctuary vest with the concerned State Government. It has been reported that it is not possible to ban the plying of buses, trucks and trains through the above sanctuary as it would cause hardship to the people living in the area.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state that the Geruvali river, originating from Nepal and which has been flowing through the Katraniya ghat Forest Division bringing pebbles of Shingil Stone with its water and thousands of men and women of Tharu tribe living in the forests in an area of 500 metres in length near Katiyaragodhi on the banks of the river and quite adjacent to the border of Nepal, have been picking up pebbles from the river bed for the last 30 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading out?

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Sir, the question is.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot read out.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Thousands of tribal people earned their livelihood from the bed of the river Geruvaferi but picking of pebbles has been banned now on the plea that the plying of trucks in this area creates disturbance in the animal habitat. Since it has been banned by the Ministry of Environment, may I know whether the Government propose to withdraw it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, anything concerning the sanctuary is the responsibility of the state. If my Ministry has stopped it in this area after taking some interest in it, I will definitely look into the matter and find out any possible solution.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Forest Division of Uttar Pradesh had sent the file for his approval. I am sorry to say that since the personal interest of an officer from his Ministry was not served, he put a ban on it taking the plea that it disturbed the habitat and rejected the plea of the state and returned the file. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to look into this matter?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Member for giving me this information. I would look into the matter, and if he has any further information in the matter, he may pass it on to me and I will certainly look into it.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Thank you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Because you are "Kamal" (Lotus).

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is your election symbol.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: That is why I am saying this.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: His voice has been polluted.

Clearance of Subarnarekha and Tehri Dam Projects

*287. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the Subarnarekha and Tehri Dam Projects from forest and environmental angles;

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

(c) the steps taken to clear these projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The Tehri Dam Project has been accorded clearance from environmental and forestry angles subject to compliance with stipulated conditions and safeguards. The Subarnarekha Project was, however, approved only from environmental angle in June, 1984 but the proposal for diversion of forest land stands rejected for non-furnishing of requisite details by the State Government.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been pointed out by some Seismological experts of India and outside that the Tehri Project is risky from the angle of the possibility of earthquake occurrence in the area. The Earthquake Engineers and Seismic experts are of different views in regard to the volume of energy release due to the possibility of Earthquake.

In view of this position, may I know from the hon. Minister the following:

(a) whether the Ministry has got any estimate done by its En-

vironmental experts as regards the possible magnitude of the earthquake to occur;

- (b) what are the conditions stipulated for fulfilment by the Project authorities while implementing this Project; and
- (c) what are the safeguards provided in the Project for the rehabilitation of the families to be affected on the implementation of the Project?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked several questions in one question. But I will endeavour to answer them as briefly as possible.

The question regarding earthquake in the region of the Tehri Dam is a matter of grave concern. Undoubtedly, this has been brought up many times ever since this Dam was conceived of several years ago. This has been going on from 1972. The Tehri Dam was accorded clearance in July 1990. This clearance was subject to certain conditions. These conditions—a large number of them—were implementable *pari passu* to the construction of the Dam. They have to go along with the work as it proceeds.

With regard to the earthquake aspect of it, it is a matter of grave apprehension. The Ministry of Environment had pointed out that the earthquake factor should be considered in the designing aspect of the Dam at 8.5 on the Richter Scale.

However, the original design of the Dam could withstand 7.2 on the richter scale. The difference between 7.2 and 8.5 is 300 times *per se* and is equal to 10,000 Atom Bombs of the Hiroshima type. Now, these pre-conditions which we have specified for the clearance, we are monitoring them; and we have drawn the attention of the Tehri Dam Authority to its progress. There are still some clarifications which they have to give with regard to certain areas. The matter lies with them. But I share the great

concern of the hon. Member because any fault in the Dam will not only affect that area but will also affect Delhi.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The Subarnrekha Project is very important in view of the fact that the implementation of the Project would convert lakhs of acres of non-irrigated lands into irrigated ones. Lakhs of farmers of the area would be benefited. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister when was the proposal for diversion of forest lands rejected; what is the quantum of the forest lands to be affected for the implementation of the Project; whether the State Government have furnished reasons for the delay in sending the requisite details; and what are the requisite details called for?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is a multi-purpose Project between Orissa and Bihar. There are certain details which were required to be given both by Orissa and Bihar. While Orissa submitted all the details in compliance with the Forest Act, the Bihar Government did not do so. So, the Bihar portion of the forest approval was rejected. It is not that it has been rejected in entirety; only the Bihar portion has been rejected. The last reference was made to the State Government was on 24-9-1990; they were again reminded. It is the Ministry which has got to give the approval; and the Ministry was reminding them to send the details which were required to enable the Ministry to give clearance. They were again reminded on 27-12-1990 and 10-7-91. But, unfortunately, since no reply has been received, this proposal has been rejected for non-furnishing of the details.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obligatory in case of big projects to seek clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests since the two major aspects involved in any big project are—rehabilitation and forests. Generally we

see that all the conditions are agreed to in case of all the big projects but in reality there is no compliance in regard to rehabilitation and forests. Therefore I would like the minister to shed some more light on this aspect...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not concern the Ministry of Environment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Minister for honestly placing certain facts concerning this project in this House. I would expect from him that he would firmly implement what he has stated here because we know that some forces are involved with this project who are least concerned with the country. They have totally neglected the factors that pose danger to the country, particularly to this area and have proceeded with the work and agents of these forces are there in this Ministry as well as in this Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said something about earthquakes also. Is it not a fact that the top most experts from the U.S.S.R. have said that the Tehri Project, as it stands to-day, will lead to losses on being commissioned, especially when it lies in an earth-quake prone area and it is very difficult to estimate the losses. Crores of people will be killed and places like Devaprayag, Rishikesh and Haridwar submerged and there will be total destruction. Is it not a fact that in spite of it the Ministry of Environment and Forests and especially the Secretaries Committee of the union Government have gone ahead with the project overlooking the recommendations against it? I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of money spent on this project, the amount of money allocated for this project this year and the amount in 1972 when the project was started. The project got a conditional clearance in 1990. Will the hon. Minister be bold enough to take a firm decision to wind up the project right now?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we don't lack boldness. This project has been under discussion for years together both inside the country as well as outside. Various experts have examined it. Nearly Rs. 450 crore have been spent uptill now. Hon. member has said some thing about certain forces and about Secretaries. I do not want to speak anything about that. But it is a fact that in November 1920, a very famous American Professor, Brune came here. He had, of course, said in a statement that such a project would have never been sanctioned in U.S.A. As far as the opinion of other countries in this matter is concerned, we have no knowledge not even that of U.S.S.R. There have been Various queries and various committees have held separate meetings. It was approved in July, 1990 although the project should not have been cleared according to an enquiry by a committee of the Ministry of Environment. I am saying in very clear terms. In spite of that it was cleared in July, 1990 subject to certain conditions. We are seeing to it that the conditions are fulfilled. The most specific condition relates to Disaster Management Plan. As I have said with regard to the design of the dam, can the dam withstand the tremor of the magnitude of 8.5 on the Richter Scale? So far as the disaster management plan is concerned, it has not been given to us. If there is an apprehension of any danger, either to Rishikesh, Haridwar or any other place, I assure that it would be fully reviewed again, and we would not hesitate to withdraw the clearance already given to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I had asked the amount provided for this project in the current budget? Because, if the Minister believes that whatever he has admitted is true, the work should be suspended forthwith. The provision of rupees 1.5 crore for this project should be withdrawn. Because we would not tolerate yearly spending of Rs. 50 crore, Rs. 100 crore and

Rs. 150 crore if Rishikesh and Haridwar are to be submerged. This is my express opinion. Corruption is also involved in it. There are some contractors who were once officers of the Irrigation Department; they have amassed huge wealth, but the work has not been started yet.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I beg your pardon. I have no information about the budget allocation during the current year. But I would give this information to him. I may inform him that this project has not been given approval by the P.I.B.

[English]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, as I belong to this area, my view should be taken a little more seriously.

Sir, the Minister has said that this project has been cleared subject to certain conditions.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put forth your view in the shape of a question.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Please give me some time as you are giving some time to others. I am an affected party.

MR. SPEAKER: I am helping you to put a question.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, the Minister has said that the dam has to be designed for 8.5m on the Richter scale. In addition to this, there is another aspect of design, that is, peak ground acceleration (PGA) which changes from 0.25 g to more than 1 g. Now, if these two have been taken in design consideration, I do not think that this dam can be constructed. Therefore, any expenditure on this dam would be infructuous. Will the hon. Minister say that the work of the project is being stopped till such time the ground conditions or the design conditions are met and finalised?

Otherwise, you will keep on spending additional money and giving it as a reason for not stopping the project later on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will certainly give greater emphasis to what the hon. Member from that area is saying.

If any shortcomings are found on the technical aspect as he is saying that there is an impossibility, then certainly the dam cannot go ahead without my approval. In case of any technical impossibility, of technical anomaly, we shall certainly take steps to stop further construction.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I want to know the expenditure that is being proposed for this current year.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rabi Ray.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very clear from the hon. Minister's reply that Tehri Dam Authority cannot be trusted. There are apprehensions that even Delhi, the capital of the country, is not safe. Is there any other alternative but to abandon this project?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, as I said, a large amount of money, almost Rs. 450 crores, has already been spent. But that shall not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RABI RAY: Is the Tehri Dam Authority dependable? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I share the anxiety of the hon. Members here...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Can we depend on Tehri Dam Authority? Apprehensions have been expressed in this regard.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Dependable and independent are separate issues ...*(Interruptions)* In reply to the earlier question, I had said that we had put certain conditions and we are closely monitoring the position. We draw their attention whenever we feel that the conditions are not being fulfilled. If need be, we will not hesitate in withdrawing the approval to EPF even though Rs. four hundred and fifty crores have already been spent on the project.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, this question is not still answered well. Is it true that we have up to now failed to find out the answer to the technical problems that have arisen? Is it true or not? If it is not true, then, how much additional cost does it involve and what would be the time necessary to make corrections? If it is true that we have not found an answer then, why allocate more funds from year to year and also in this year's Budget? These are the questions which he has to answer. In addition to losing Rs. 400 crores of rupees, why lose additional crores of rupees every year? That is the question he has to answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I wish I was also the Energy Minister, then, I would have answered this question. The funds to this project are allocated by the Ministry of Energy. I, unfortunately, have no role to play in allocation of these funds. My Ministry is concerned with the environmental approval for this project and the fact that Rs. 450 crores have been spent; the fact that PIB clearance has not yet been given; the fact that the forest and environmental clearance were given subject to certain major conditions which are yet to be complied with, has already been stated by me.

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked was whether you can have a different kind of design, what is the amount required and when you can do it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I do not know whether technically what we

have decided can be done. It is for the Tehri Dam Project Authorities to recommend.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to say something on that?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am not in a position to reply to this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How can the Minister say this when the Government is making funds available? How are you leaving it in the hands of that small bunch of people, when every expert from American to Russian, who investigated the whole thing have opined against that? It is public money of the country and ultimately it relates to the fate of the country.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker Sir have you called me to reply or to ask a question...

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Sir, I want to ask a question about another project. As I have got your permission I have every right to ask it. There are some districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, known as Bundelkhand region. It is the most backward area in the country. The Chhattarpur district in that region is the poorest of all because there are not even minor irrigation projects in the area. River Ken which flows from Bundelkhand district to Chhattarpur...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not related to the main question. If the hon. Minister wants to reply...

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: If the hon. Minister has some information about it he may reply because I had sought permission from you. If he has information about the Ken Project, he may reply. A big dam was to be constructed there in 1980-85. We have been told that the project was shelved for some reasons. I would like to know whether the Ken Project was

given approval by the Forest and Environment Deptt. and if so, why it was shelved later and if not what were the reasons therefor?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is an unconnected question. If you want to reply to it, you can reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Although it is not related to this question, I will request the hon. Member through you Sir, to get the facts from the State Government. If it is pending with us, she can bring it to my notice.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Since I had visited this Dam and I have studied various aspects of it, may I know from the Minister whether he will have a proper assessment as to how much losses or profit will be there, after the completion of the Dam? If he makes a proper and technical assessment, I know, the losses will be more than the profit. A proper assessment should be made and this should be told to the public because there will be a lot of hue and cry. So he must tell the House as to what are the losses or gains after having a proper study.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: My Ministry is not concerned with profit or loss. As I said, unfortunately, I cannot answer on behalf of the Energy Minister and Water Resources Minister. This question should be directed to them.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Minister replied in affirmative that environmental clearance had already been given. When so many revelations have come forth in the supplementaries pertaining to earthquake, forest clearance and all that and again when a committee headed by the Environment Minister had already gone into the details, in that case, the permission should not have been granted. So is the Government thinking of reviewing the whole matter?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We are not reviewing anything as such. We are monitoring the conditions which were

laid out in the clearance and as soon as we find that these conditions are not being met or are not satisfactorily met or are not possible to be met, certainly we shall take steps...

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Disaster management plan has not been prepared. Forest clearance is not there. You are not satisfied about the environment clearance. Why do you not go into details again though you have studied it so much?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I share the hon. Member's concern. As I said, some of the conditions were *pari passu* to go along with the construction and with the progress of the project. We are very deeply concerned about some of them not happening satisfactorily. We have taken up with the project authorities. We are seeking an explanation from them. If the explanation is not found to be satisfactory I assure the hon. Member and through you the House that we shall take steps to rescind the approval which we have given to them.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that portion of the Subarnarekha Project the involving diversion of forest land has been rejected by the Central Government. I would like to know the forest area affected by the Subarnarekha Project which is a multipurpose project.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied to.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT: Several pertinent questions have been asked in regard to the Tehri Dam. The feeling in the House seems to be very clear that no further money should be wasted. But the hon. Minister has just said that this question pertains to the Ministry of Energy. Since we are working on the system of collective responsibility, would the Minister of Environment and Forest take the issue to the Cabinet and then come back

to this House and inform us about the decision of the Cabinet in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: That is left to the Minister to take the matter to the Cabinet or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow a discussion on this subject in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow half-an-hour discussion on it. I have already allowed half-an-hour. I can give another half-an-hour later.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is full of contradictions. He has admitted that neither his Ministry nor PIB had granted clearance to the Project. He also admits that if there is an earthquake or an eruption it can prove dangerous to Delhi also. On the other hand he says that Rs. 4-5 crores have already been spent on the project. I dare say, that even if Rs. 4500 crore had been spent on it we should have abandoned it in case it was a source of danger to Delhi. Keeping in view the imminent danger to Delhi in case of an earthquake around the project site, and the opinion of foreign experts, would the hon. Minister take initiative and review the entire project in consultation with other concerned ministries?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is true that PIB had not granted clearance. But the hon. Member was not correct when he said that the Centre also did not grant clearance. Our clearance was conditional. We had set up a Committee and after getting the report of the Committee we gave clearance. I would like to quote a few lines of the clearance report in the House.

[*English*]

“Taking into consideration the geological and seismic study, the risk and hazard, ecological and social impacts accompanying the project, the cost and benefits expected, and after a careful examination of the information and data available, the

Committee has come to the unanimous conclusion that the Tehri Dam Project, as proposed, should not be taken up.”

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: This is what we are saying.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am sharing that. Now, Sir, despite this Committee's conclusion, approval was given. I have informed the House accordingly. So, in the light of the anxiety expressed and in the light of the new inputs available since the time the clearance was granted, we shall have another look at it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT (Sultanpuri): Just now the hon. Minister stated that the Department was not to blame for the report. I would like to know as to who was responsible for giving a wrong report and whether any action will be initiated against them?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not explain it, Mr. Minister.

[*Translation*]

Non-Payment of PF Share by Textile Mills, M.P.

*288. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of textiles mills in Madhya Pradesh which have not deposited the share of management in the provident fund and since when this amount has not been deposited by each mill and the amount due from each mill separately; and

(b) the action taken so far against each management for not depositing its share?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the defaulting textile mill	Period of default	Account of default as on 31-3-91 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	M/s. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore . . .	2/65-9/72	55.66	S. Nos. 1—7
2.	M/s. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore . . .	3/70-4/72	11.33	All these are nationalised mills under the management of M/s. National Textile Corporation Ltd.
3.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore . . .	2/65-2/69	7.40	The arrears pertain to the pre-nationalisation period i.e. before 1-4-1974. Under the Sick Textile Mills (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, the claims for the out-standing dues were filed with the Commissioner of Payments. However the claims could not be realised as no funds were left with the Commissioner for payment of these dues.
4.	M/s. Hira Mills, Ujjain . . .	5/65-2/66	10.69	
5	M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Textile Mills . . .	9/60-4/61	1.29	
6.	M/s. New Bhopal Textile, Bhopal . . .	2/65-2/72	6.92	
7.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills . . .	3/69-6/71	5.19	
8.	M/s. Hukam Chand Mills Ltd., Indore . . .	8/83-9/88	160.11	S. Nos. 8 to 10
9.	M/s. D.M. Woollen Mills Textile Pvt. Ltd., Indore	11/85-7/88	0.08	These mills have been granted instalment facilities for payment of arrears. They are accordingly paying the arrears in instalments.
10.	M/s. Bidasariya Mills Pvt. Ltd., Dhani Dhar . . .	3/84-3/87	0.10	
11.	M/s. Indore Textile Ltd., Ujjain . . .	4/81-1/86	54.43	S. Nos. 11 to 15
12.	M/s. Bimal Mills Ltd., Ujjain . . .	11/81-11/90	73.99	Prosecution/IPC cases have been filed against all these mills. As these mills are registered as sick
13.	M/s. Binod Mills Ltd., Ujjain . . .	11/81-11/90	266.15	

S. No.	Name of the defaulting textile mills	Period of default	Amount of default as on 31-3-91 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore . . .	8/82-2/89	46.96	Mills under BIFB, no revenue recovery action has been possible against them.
15.	M/s. Shri Sajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam . . .	5/81-1/86	39.38	<p>Sl. No. 16— The EPF authorities have taken the following action for recovery of the outstanding dues:—</p> <p>(a) Revenue recovery certificates have been filed under Section 8 of the EPF Act for default up-to 5/90.</p> <p>(b) Prosecution cases have been launched under Section 14 of the EPF Act for default up-to 10/89.</p> <p>(c) Complaints under section 406/409 IPC have been filed for non-payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees up-to 5/90.</p>
16.	M/s. Bilaspur Spinning Mills Industry Ltd., Bilaspur.	12/81-5/90	14.81	

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Provident Fund amount of the workers is for their future use and for this purpose a certain amount of money is deducted from their salary till they attain the age of superannuation. The mill owners also make to it some contribution but the workers are deprived of their Provident Fund amount which they are supposed to get on attaining the age of superannuation. Although rules and regulations already exist in this regard, the workers do not get the payment of their Provident Fund amount. Consequently the workers are left in the lurch after their retirement and it becomes every difficult for them to earn a living for their family.

In the Binod Mills and Bimal Mills of Madhya Pradesh also the workers did not get the payment of their Provident Fund amount for ten years and the matter continued to languish for ten years. When there exists provision in law in this regard, what will happen to workers in the even of non-payment by public sector undertakings under those laws? As such, through you, I urge that anomalies in the existing law or provisions should be removed and arrangements should be made to provide relief to the workers by making payment of their Provident Fund dues promptly after their retirement.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, about the mill of Madhya Pradesh, previously the Provident Fund money was the third charge in the list. The Government had taken a decision in 1989 to make it a first charge. So, we hope, in future the workers will be in a position to get their money because it is a first charge on the revenue.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply received in this connection it has been

stated that the payment has been made to him in accordance with legal provisions. My question comes as a sequel to the fact that the workers and the mill owners deposit their share of money in the Provident Fund. The mill owner's share deposited in the Provident Fund should be released immediately. But there are certain mills like the mills of Bilaspur in which the share of the workers is also deposited. This amounts to embezzlement. There should be no delay in payment of the share that has been deposited by the worker. The money deposited by the worker continuously for ten years has not been paid back to him. There is need to make specific provisions in this regard too. Through you, I make a request for introducing specific provisions in this regard with a view to providing relief to the workers.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The hon. Member is mentioning about some mill in Madhya Pradesh. This mill is taken over by the N.T.C. At the time of take-over, they have said that after the take-over by the N.T.C., the payment of previous arrears will be the responsibility of the previous owner.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite clear that the share that has been contributed by the workers should be paid positively. Some immediate steps need to be taken in this regard. We can have some fund with the centre in this regard to provide relief to the workers. I want to know this through you.

MR. SPEAKER: No—Shri Digvijaya Singhji. You may please speak.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister was giving a reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I will supplement to what the hon. Minister has explained. I share the concern of the hon. Member. The cause of the default lies with the owners of the mills. When the workers retire, they do not get their Provident Fund fully. They suffer very much to that extent. We try to help the workers. Even if the owner has not deposited the money, because of various reasons which have been projected here, whenever the workers retire from the jobs, we pay the employee's share of the Provident Fund out of the Special Reserve Fund. Even if the mills are defaulting to pay their share of the Provident Fund, at least 50 per cent of the money is paid to the workers from the Special Reserve Fund. To that extent relief is provided to the workers.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the non-payment of the share of the management in the Provident Fund by the industrialists has become the order of the day. There are number of instances where the cases of non-payment and adjudication are pending in the courts. Would the hon. Minister consider setting up of a special Tribunal or a special Court to dispose of these cases early?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: It is true that there is a huge amount of arrears, which is to the tune of Rs. 96.02 crores. But if we look at the total amount of the Provident Fund, it constitutes only one per cent. Though in absolute terms the figure is Rs. 96.02 crores, it is only one per cent of the total amount. That is the position. The Labour Ministry is trying to adopt certain measures as a result of which the recovery of the arrears has been improving. From the(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question is whether he intends to set up a special court?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: From the total amount of arrears of Rs.

98.96 crores in 1989-90, it has come down to Rs. 96.02 crores in 1990-91. There is a decline in the arrears.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to have special Tribunal?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: We do have recovery offices.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: My question is about the early disposal of the pending cases. There are criminal charges and also financial liability in some cases. All these cases have been pending for a very long time and at the cost of the labour. Would the hon. Minister consider setting up a special Court or Tribunal for early disposal of such cases? That is my question.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: We have started recovery machinery from 1990. Earlier, the recovery was not done by the Provident Fund organisation at all. It was done by the Revenue Officers of the respective State Governments. That was the reason why the recovery was perhaps slow. Now, we have our own recovery machinery as a result of which there has been slight improvement.

DR. DEVI PROSAD PAL: Sir, the contributions made by the workers towards the Provident Fund represent their own money. It has been found from experience in West Bengal and in other States also that the employer does not make deposit with the Provident Fund Commissioner even the contributions of the workers. So, when the mill is closed or the company goes into liquidation, the workers are deprived of their own money.

There is also a provision under the Provident Fund Act to launch prosecution against this type of employers who do not even deposit the contributions made by the workers. I would ask the hon. Minister to tell us in how many cases have these defaults been made and whether any prosecutions have been launched in these cases and in how many cases the pro-

secutions have been successfully completed and action taken.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: As far as the textile mills are concerned, there are four categories of defaulters. The first one is the NTC mills which are the public sector undertaking, and the dues are from the pre-nationalisation period. The second is the category of mills where we have come into agreement with them and they have started paying on instalment basis. Therefore, the question of prosecution does not arise. There is a third category of mills where we have launched prosecution, but in the mean time they have gone to DIFR and they have been declared as sick mills, as a result of which we have not been able to proceed with the prosecutions. The fourth category of mills are those mills which do not fall under the above three categories and we are accordingly proceeding with our prosecutions.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply it appears that these mills have been divided into three categories mainly. Some of them were nationalised and NTC took over the mills. And then his reply says that when claims were filed, in that case, the claims could not be realised because the funds left by the predecessor were not sufficient at all. These things always occur whenever the NTC take over the mills which are sick and therefore, my question is: (a) Will the Government, therefore, consider amending the law so that NTC when they take over the assets of the mills will also take over at least this liability of paying provident fund to the worker, and (b) From the reply it appears that you have got recovery machinery. But it is so weak that in some cases instalments are granted, in other cases prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code or prosecutions under Section 14 of this Employees' Provident Fund Act are being taken up. And it appears that those methods are very weak and not effective at all. Therefore, here also will

the Government consider giving more teeth to the authorities under the Employees' Provident Fund Act so that recoveries can be effectively made and the workers are not deprived of their provident fund?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, about the NTC mills, I have already stated that that was the case before September, 1989, because at that time it was the surcharge in the revenue. Now, with the amendment, we have included surcharge in the revenue so that the workers' provident fund gets priority. About the prosecution, we have started a recovery machinery from the year 1990 and we have set up an institution where we train our officers especially for the purpose of recovery. From our side we are doing our best to ensure that the workers do not suffer because of the closure of the mills.

SHRI RAM NAIK: After doing all these things, is there a single case where a person had been booked by the Court or had been given any punishment in the last two or three years?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, we do not have the detailed figures, but when I was in the Labour Ministry, we had taken very firm action.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether it had concluded in punishment.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Yes, but I do not have the details now.

Industrial units in Orissa

*290. **SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units of Orissa have violated the guidelines issued by his Ministry in regard to setting up of industries which are causing pollution;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such defaulting industrial units?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Industrial units are required to obtain a consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Board, and there are reports of units in Orissa causing pollution.

(b) The pollution from industrial units in Orissa is particularly due to problems related to disposal of fly ash on land; ammonia, fluoride, chromium, phenol and mercury in effluents; and, particulate matter in emissions.

(c) The action taken by Government for control of pollution includes,

- (i) Effluent 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 requirement of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- (v) 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;

- (vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and for the use of fly ash in construction material;
- (vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my question, I had specifically asked the names of the industries which are causing pollution. Will the Minister let the House know the names of the industries which are causing pollution and violating the guidelines issued by the Central Government as well as the State Pollution Control Boards?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the pollution monitoring of industrial units come under the control of State Pollution Control Boards and those industries which are violating the guidelines, this information will be available with the State Pollution Control Boards. But to my knowledge a list of industries which has been brought to my notice which are violating the guidelines. They are, Talcher Thermal Power Plant, Thermal Power Station of NALCO, Fertiliser Corporation of India, Aluminium Smelters of NALCO, Orichem Ltd., Rourkela Steel Plant, Jayshree Chemicals and Orient Paper Mills. These are the industries which have come to our notice and the State Pollution Control Board had taken up with them the corrective steps they are required to take.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister

has stated that out of the 8 industries, 6 belong to the Government of India. We have discussed about Sabarna-rekha earlier. It is incumbent on the industries concerned to obey the guidelines. Moreover, many private industries have followed the guidelines. Since the question is being asked in Parliament, there is no purpose in saying that it concerns the State Pollution Control Boards. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will issue a direction to the industrial units which come under the direct control of the Central Government.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, private industries excepting certain highly polluting industries come under the State Pollution Control Boards and they are not required to come to Delhi. The public sector units, at the time of getting permission, do have to get environmental clearance from us. A time-bound action plan for control of highly polluting industries which come under these 17 categories had been prepared in consultation with the State Government. A notification under the Environment Protection Act has been issued. They have been asked to meet all the anti-pollution requirements by 31st of December, 1991.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI: I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in spite of the guidelines given by the Government of India and also by the State Pollution Board, pollution by way of discharge of effluents is continuing. Pollution is taking place to the river Ib at Brajraj Nagar by the discharge of effluents by Orient Paper Mill. Similarly, pollution is taking place to the river Ramnami in Talcher due to Fertilizer Corporation of India unit, which is a Government of India undertaking. Is it a fact that since the punishment provided for such violation is very very meagre, the people continue to create pollution with this type of activities? Since the punishment provided is meagre

and insignificant, since fine and penalty is very meagre, they prefer to continue with the same process rather than to spend money on remedial measures. What is the thinking of the Government with regard to this?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: With regard to the Fertilizer Corporation, a case has been filed under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act and the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 against the FCI unit at Talcher. It is a fact that there have been some complaints against Orient Paper Mills. There has been some colour found in the effluents. (*Interruptions.*) Mercury is found in the case of Jayshree Chemicals. If the hon. Member can inform us further about this case in this regard, I shall be very happy to take it up. In some other case, mercury has been found. In the case of Orient Paper Mills, specifically some colour has been found.

The hon. Member feels that the Environment Protection Act is not strong enough. It is not correct. There are very stringent penalties laid down under the Environment Protection Act. We shall take steps to look into the matter.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI: Pollution is continuing for decades creating havoc in the locality.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has drawn our attention to this. Even if it comes under the State Pollution Board, I shall look at it on the basis of concurrent power with the Central Government. We would take effective steps.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that in case a Member of Parliament makes a complaint that such and such industry causes pollution and that the State Pollution Board is corrupt, the Central Government does

not pay any heed to his complaint. Would the Government take any action on the complaint made by Members of Parliament in its capacity as Central Government? Secondly, has any company been closed on account of any such action?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I do not want to make any comment on the allegation made by the hon. Member but I agree with his suggestion that the Central Pollution Board should also intervene in such matters. On the question of receiving any specific complaint from hon. Members, I would like to say that certainly action has been taken on it. There are certain examples.....(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I share their concern absolutely and unequivocally and I can assure that some action has been taken and will be taken if any hon. Member brings to my notice any case of pollution.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHAEB TOPE: There are many industries which are running without any pollution treatment plants. I want to know whether Government is making it compulsory to put pollution treatment plants.

MR. SPEAKER: That is already done.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Many steps have been taken. The State Pollution Control Board has been advised. We are taking further steps in a manner to exercise greater control on industry.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: I want to know how many years back was it brought to the notice of the Government the fact that 18 industries have been polluting the atmosphere and during this period, what action the Government of India has taken in each case.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The 17 high-polluting industries are not industrial units. These are industries. There is a List of 17 of them. Government has taken steps and a notification has been issued.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: What type of industries are they? You have to mention them. Don't try to evade the question. My question is categorical. The reply should be categorical.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The question is categorical but scope is limited.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: The hon. Minister should be honest to say that the information will be given.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are 17 industries which have been identified 1½ years ago. I am sorry I cannot give the exact date now. Action has been taken against these highly polluting industries and a notification has been issued and they have been given time and I assure the hon. Member that we shall do more about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Borne Diseases

[*English*]

*289. **DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the water borne diseases are on the increase in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to check the menace?

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

The data received from the States/ Union Territories on the major water borne diseases, viz. cholera, acute diarrhoeal diseases (including gastroenteritis), Viral Hepatitis and Enteric Fever do not indicate an increasing trend of the incidence of these diseases in the country. However, constant vigilance is being maintained and State Govts/U.T. Administrations provided necessary assistance and advice as and when the need arises.

National Commission for Women

*291. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Commission for women;

(b) whether activities and national women's organisations are being consulted regarding framing of rules for the said commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) No decision has yet been taken regarding the constitution of National Commission for Women.

Project "Towards Freedom"

*292. DR. A. K. PATEL:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGEHELA:

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

(a) when was the project "Towards Freedom" taken up by the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) the amount spent so far on this project;

(c) when was the project expected to be completed;

(d) the number of volumes of the project which have since been printed; and

(e) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) On 20th August, 1973.

(b) Rs. 188 lakhs.

(c) The Project was expected to be completed in 1980.

(d) One volume.

(e) By 31st March 1994.

[Translation]

Welfare of Women and Children

*293. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes under consideration of the Government for the welfare of women and children during the year 1991;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide special relief to the house-wives under the self employment scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is considering some new initiatives for the development of women and children. These include integrated programmes for the development of women, the establishment of a National Credit Fund for Women and the setting up of the office of the Commissioner for Women's Rights which will benefit all categories of eligible women including house-wives. The Integrated Child Development Scheme is being extended to cover adolescent girls in selected blocks.

[English]

Non-Governmental Organisations for Slums

*294. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has requested non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to handle the problem of ever increasing slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UNICEF has agreed to coordinate and provide funds for such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority has requested non-governmental Organisation (NGOs) voluntary organisations/charitable trusts to join hands with it for dealing with the acute problems of jhuggi jhonparis (JJ) in Delhi.

(b) The Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority received 52 applications from NGOs/Voluntary Organisations/Charitable Trusts in response to an advertisement. After scrutiny, 20 NGOs/Voluntary Organisation/Charitable Trusts (as per Annexure-I) were identified as per attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) UNICEF has released a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Wing of Delhi Development Authority to set up an assistance programme for NGOs working in the JJ Clusters.

STATEMENT

List of Non-Governmental Organisations/Voluntary Agencies/Charitable Trusts Identified by the Slum Wing for Provision of support/Financial Assistance for Operating the activities in JJ Clusters in Delhi

<i>Name of the NGO</i>	<i>Amount proposed for first Instalment</i>
1	2
	Rs.
1. Asha Sadan	1,00,796
2. Ashray	1,05,233
3. All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development	63,025
4. Butterflies	1,37,173
5. Delhi Catholic Archdiocese	1,19,391
6. Deepalaya Education Centre	1,06,353
7. Dr. A. V. Baliga Memorial Trust	1,00,000
8. Fore	1,11,376
9. Guild of Services	1,03,753
10. Harsh	1,01,477
11. Love & Care	1,22,867
12. Rajiv Neelu Kachwa Public Charitable Trust	1,16,723

1	2
	Rs.
13. Street Survivors	1,55,289
14. Sharan	77,987
15. Smitha	96,754
16. Sewa Bharati	72,631
17. Tamanna	1,14,673
18. Virendra Gupta Charitable Trust	1,14,630
19. Vivekanand Kendra	64,101
20. Wednesday Charity Club	97,493

Expenditure incurred by Delhi Development Authority

*295. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Delhi Development Authority on the various engineering, developmental construction and horticultural works during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the amount of the expenditure incurred on salaries, wages etc. of the Delhi Development Authority officers, staff and labour etc.; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the entire establishment of the DDA Main Wing during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The expenditure incurred by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for the various engineering, developmental construction and horticultural works during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 was as follows:—

1989-90 Rs. 277.43 crores

1990-91 Rs. 330.20 crores

These figures include the expenditure of Rs. 34.00 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 36.00 crores in 1990-91 on work charged labour, but exclude the expenditure on Slum Wing, Lotteries and Inter State Bus Terminus (ISBT) which have separate identities and accounts.

The expenditure on salary and wages of the officers and staff borne on the establishment of the DDA main wing (exclusive of work charged labour) was Rs. 29.35 crores and Rs. 31.27 crores for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

The expenditure on the entire establishment of the DDA main wing (exclusive of work charged labour) was Rs. 37.41 crores and Rs. 38.54 crores in the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

Draw of Lots under Ambedkar Avas Yojna

*296. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received category-wise, by the Delhi Development Authority under Ambedkar Avas Yojna, 1989.

(b) whether draw of lots has since been held;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in holding the draw;

(d) if the draw has been held, the details of the successful applicants category-wise, separately; and

(e) the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted to successful applicants?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The total number of applications received category-wise under Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989, is as follows:—

Category	No. of applications
M.I.G.	7123
L.I.G.	20903
JANTA	9922
Total	38018

(b) and (c) The Ambedkar Awas Yojana envisages holding of two types of draws—first for preparation of priority list of successful registrants and the second for allotment of flats. None of these draws has been held and allotments of flats made so far. This is mainly due to stay orders from the High Court and the time taken to process the applications.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) All successful registrants are likely to be allotted flats by 1994-95.

Atrocities on STs/Harijans/Tribals

[*Translation*]

*297. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of cases of atrocities on scheduled tribes/harijans/tribals registered during the last six months state-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any policy to check/reduce such atrocities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Based on the information available, two statements (Statement No. I for Scheduled Castes and Statement No. II for Scheduled Tribes) are attached.

(b) and (c) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, has been passed to prevent commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Act provides for stringent punishments. Special Courts are set up and Special Public Prosecutors appointed for speedy trial of cases of atrocities under the Act. The Act provides for relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities. The Government of India share the cost of the implementation of both the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 with the State Governments on a matching basis (50 : 50). The Government have issued detailed guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to State Governments to check crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes committed by members of Non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes during Jan.-June, 1991 as reported by State Governments/U.T. Administrations

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Murder	Grievous Hurt	Rape	Arson	Other offences	Total	Received upto
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	51	12	03	89	162	March, 91
2.	Bihar	15	15	25	23	179	257	June, 19
3.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, 91
4.	Gujarat	08	43	06	09	288	354	April, 91
5.	Haryana	01	Nil	10	Nil	24	35	June, 91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	01	05	Nil	11	17	May, 91
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	10	12	May, 91
8.	Kerala	03	04	10	Nil	80	97	Feb, 91
9.	Madhya Pradesh	44	147	110	28	1855	2184	May, 91
10.	Maharashtra	01	05	01	Nil	62	69	Feb, 91
11.	Orissa	03	02	02	06	76	89	March, 91
12.	Punjab	10	01	01	Nil	01	13	Feb, 91
13.	Rajasthan	10	31	28	10	274	353	March, 91
14.	Tamil Nadu	01	02	02	05	160	170	April, 91
15.	Uttar Pradesh	20	35	16	19	188	278	Jan, 91
16.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	02	04	March, 91
17.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	07	May, 91
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April, 91
19.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	03	03	June, 91
20.	Pondicherry	01	Nil	01	01	02	05	May, 91

NOTE:— 1. The State Governments of Assam and Karnataka have not furnished data.

2. Information in respect of other States/U.T.s is Nil.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing the number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Tribes committed by members of Non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes during Jan.-June 1991, as reported by State Governments/U.T. Administrations

1.	State/U.T.	Murder	Grievous Hurt	Rape	Arson	Other Offences	Total	Received upto
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	06	07	06	11	35	March, 91
2.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	02	01	03	06	June, 91
3.	Gujarat	05	14	08	Nil	52	79	April, 91
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, 91
5.	Madhya Pradesh	05	36	13	01	133	188	Jan, 91
6.	Maharashtra	06	06	10	04	80	106	May, 91
7.	Manipur	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	04	June, 91
8.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April, 91
9.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, 91
10.	Orissa	Nil	02	Nil	03	26	31	March, 91
11.	Rajasthan	08	16	10	05	186	225	June, 91
12.	Sikkim	01	01	Nil	Nil	07	09	June, 91
13.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April, 19
14.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, 91
15.	West Bengal	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	03	March, 91
16.	A. & N. Islands	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	June, 91
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May, 91
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	06	06	June, 91
19.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	04	04	June, 91

NOTES:— 1. The States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have not furnished the data.
2. Information in respect of other States/U.T.s is NIL.

Inclusion of Jajpur town under I.D.S.M.T. Scheme

*298. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa by the Union Government regarding inclusion of towns like Jajpur under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Orissa submitted a list of 15 towns as shown below for Central assistance under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns during the 8th Plan period.

1. Jajpur Road
2. Jajpur
3. Kendrapara
4. Bhadrak
5. Titilagarh
6. Angul
7. Parlakhemundi
8. Gopalpur
9. Bhanjanagar
10. Rayagada
11. Nowrangpur
12. Jathi
13. Sundargarh
14. Jharsuguda
15. Bargarh

The State Government had also indicated that of these 15 towns, the following 6 towns would be considered during the financial year 1990-91 in the order of priority:

1. Kendrapara
2. Bargarh
3. Gopalpur

4. Jajpur Road

5. Angul

6. Rayagada

These 6 towns were, therefore, selected for Central assistance during the year 1990-91 and sanction orders issued.

Affiliation of Schools to CBSE

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has refused affiliation to more than fifty schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Central Board of Secondary Education recognised schools in Kerala and the locations thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the standard of education in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), 63 schools in Delhi have not been granted affiliation by CBSE since they do not fulfil the conditions for grant of affiliation as laid down in the Bye-Laws of the CBSE and 50 schools in Kerala have been affiliated to the CBSE. The list of such schools giving their locations is given in the attached statement.

(d) The steps being taken to improve the standard of CBSE affiliated schools include the following:—

- (i) Use of the revised NCERT school syllabi and textbooks.
- (ii) Requiring the schools to adhere to the academic and infrastructural norms as laid down in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE.
- (iii) Providing academic support materials and regulating the standard of examinations conducted by the Board.

STATEMENT*List of Independent Schools Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education
in Kerala State*

<i>School Code No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
9301	Arya Central School Arya Kumar Ashram, Pattom, Trivendrum, Kerala-695004.
9302	N.S.S. Public School, Perunthanni, Trivendrum, Kerala-695008.
9304	V.S.S.C. Central School, St. Zavier's College P.O., Trivendrum, (Kerala)-695586.
9305	N.S.S. Hr. Sec. School, N.S.S. Nagar, Tripunithura, (Kerala)-682301.
9306	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Layam Road, Tripunithura, (Kerala)-682301.
9307	MES Raja, Residential School, Rajanagar Chhathamangalam, P.O. Calicut, R.E.C. Kazikade Distt., (Kerala)-673601.
9310	St. Mary's Residential Pub. Shcool, Palikara, Triuvalla, (Kerala)-689101.
9311	Ursuline Secondary School, Payyambalam, P.O. Cannanore, (Kerala)-670001.
9312	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Pallavur, Distt. Palghat, (Kerala)-678688.
9313	S.D.V. English Medium Sec. School, Alleppey-688001 (Kerala).
9314	Sri Sathya Sai Vidyapeeth, Sri Sailam, Katalur, P.O. Distt. Calicut-673531 (Kerala).
9315	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Sr. Sec. School, Wariam Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-682016. (Kerala).

<i>School Code No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
9316	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bhavan's Vidya Mandir, Elamakkara, Cochin-682016, (Kerala).
9317	TOC H. Public School, TOC H. Nagar, Janatha Road, Vytilla-Cochin, (Kerala)-682019.
9318	Delta Study School, Towar Road, Cochin-682001. (Kerala).
9319	Sivagri Sree Narayana School, Sreenivasapuram, P.O. Varkala-695145, (Kerala).
9320	Marian School, Kalathipadi-Kottayam-686010, (Kerala).
9321	Bhavan's Vidya Mandir, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Girinagar, Cochin-682020, (Kerala).
9322	Vyasa Vidyapeetham, Kallekkad--Palghat-678015.
9323	Sainik School, Kazhakootam-695585, Distt., Trivendrum, (Kerala).
9324	Cochin Refineries School, Ambalamukal-682302, Distt. Ernakulam, (Kerala).
9326	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan's Vidya Mandir, Poochatty, P.O. Eravimangalam, Trichur-680 751 (Kerala).
9327	Holy Trinity School, Kanjikode West, Palghat, Kerala.
9328	Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Cannanore-670 001 (Kerala).

<i>School Code No.</i>	<i>Name & Address</i>
9329	Al-Ameen Public School, Edappally, Cochin-682 024 (Kerala).
9330	Sant Maria Academy, Santa Maria Hills, Vallachira P.O. Palliserry, Trichur-680562 (Kerala)
9331	Chinmaya Vidyalaya Chinmaya Gardens, Kolazhy, Trichur-680010.
9333	K.M.M. English School, P.O. Perumbadappa-679580, (Kerala).
9334	Jamia Hassania Public School, S. Vazhakulam, Alwaye-683 105 (Kerala).
9336	Matha School, Thumpoly, Alleppey, (Kerala).
9338	Ansar English School, Ansar Centre, Perumpilavu, P.O. Karikkad-680 519 (Kerala).
9339	C.K.M.S.S. School, Chalakudy-680 307. (Kerala).
9340	Sabagiri English School, Anchal, P.O. Quilon Distt., (Kerala).
9341	Sevasadan Central School, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, Palghat Distt.-679 302.
9345	S.B.O.A. Public School, Chittoor, Ernakulam, Cochin-682 027 (Kerala).
9332	The High Range School, Matta Patti, P.O. Iddukki Distt. (Kerala)-655 616.
9337	St. Anthony's School, Anakkal P.O., Kanirappally, Kottayam Distt., (Kerala)-680 507.

<i>School Code No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
9325	Mahathma Gandhi Public School, Ernakulam, Cochin-682 016. (Kerala).
9344	Dayapuram Residential School, Dayapuram, P.O.R.E. College, Calicut-673 601, (Kerala).
9343	Cherpalcheri English Medium School, Cherpulchar Distt., Palghat, (Kerala).
9342	Bappuri English Medium School, Parli, P.O. Palghat, (Kerala).
9346	Naval Public School, Cochin-682 004. (Kerala).
9335	S.N. Vidya Mandir Sec. School, Talap, Cannanore-670 002. (Kerala).
9347	B.M.M. English Medium School, Pothempuram, Pampady, Kottayam, Kerala-686 502.
9348	Grace Central School, Chelakara-680 586, (Kerala).
9349	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Model School Varkala, (Kerala).
9350	S.N. Vidya Bhawan, Chentrapinni, Trichur Distt, Kerala.
9351	Sree Narayana Public School, Kozhuncherry, (Kerala)-689 641.
9353	Army Primary School, Cannanore, C/o. DSC Centre, Cannanore, Kerala-670 013.
9352	Mar Thoma English Medium School, Kozhuncherry, (Kerala)-689 641.

Inclusion of Employees' Representative on K.V.S. Board of Governors

*301. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY:

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRA-SAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the 54th meeting of its Board of Governors decided in principle to include employees' representatives on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors;

(b) if so, whether the modalities thereof have been worked out; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The modalities of representation are to be decided in consultation with the representatives of the Associations. Suggestions in this regard have been invited from them, but not all of them have given their suggestions.

Joint Consultative Machinery for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*302. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impasse centring round formation of Council provided for the in the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has since been removed;

(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) The Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery has been adopted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, providing for seven representatives from the Staff side. There has been lack of agreement regarding representation of the various associations within the provision for representation on the Staff side, due to which it has not been possible to implement the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery.

[Translation]

Incentives for Encouragement to sports

*303. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are given by the Union Government for encouragement to sports; and

(b) if so, the details of such incentives given during 1990 and 1991?

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

(b) The following incentives were provided to Sports-persons during 1990 and 1991 (till date):—

- (i) Free boarding/lodging, coaching and training to the Sports-persons, who are likely to participate in International sports events. These Sportspersons are also given Personal Sports Kit. To and fro rail fare for attending the Coaching Camps were also reimbursed.
- (ii) Sportspersons, who win medals in specified International events like Olympics, World Championships, Asian Games, Asian Championships, Commonwealth Games, Commonwealth Championships, are given Special Awards in the shape of cash/Unit Trust of India Cer-

st tificates. In January 1991, 155 sportspersons were given Special Awards for a total amount of Rs. 1,00,13,991/-.

- (iii) Talented boys and girls at junior and sub junior level are provided scholarships for achieving positions in National Championships (Rs. 2700/- per annum each) and in State Championships (Rs. 1800/- per annum each) besides renewing the scholarships of those who maintained or improved their positions.
- (iv) Scholarships of Rs. 3600 per annum each awarded to outstanding college and University Sports-persons. Scholarships were also renewed for those who maintained or improved their performances.
- (v) (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy awarded to best overall winner University in Inter-University Sports Tournaments.
- (b) Cash Awards of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 given to first, second and third overall winner University respectively.
- (c) First, second and third winner University in 13 specified sports disciplines provided cash prizes of Rs. 50,000 Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively in each discipline.
- (vi) Arjuna Award for the year 1988 bestowed upon 5 persons in the month of June, 1990.
- (vii) The schools winning Distt. Sports Tournaments in 9 specified sports disciplines given cash awards of Rs. 10,000/- for each discipline in all the Districts, where such Tournaments were held.
- (viii) A Group headed by Secretary, Deptt. of Youth Affairs and

Sports has been constituted to ascertain the present status of incentives and facilities given to sportspersons for admission to educational institutions and for employment and to suggest a uniform policy in this regard.

- (ix) Meritorious sportspersons are considered for employment in the Government in relaxation of the procedural requirements.
- (x) Department of Personnel and Training have issued instructions for treating sportspersons in Govt. on duty while participating in sports events of National/International importance and attending Coaching Camps held in connection with such events. They have been allowed to travel by First Class by train for such events held within India and by Economy Class by air in case of events of International importance held outside India. Govt. bears the passage cost.
- (xi) For achievement of excellence in the sports events of National/International importance, the concerned Departments have been authorised to grant increments to the Sportspersons in the Govt., such that the total number of increments to be awarded to an individual do not exceed 5 numbers in his/her career. The increments so granted would continue to be drawn at the same rate till retirement, but will not be counted for any service matter like pay fixation on promotion, retirement benefits or DA/CCA etc.

Lease System in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government have abolished lease system in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when a notification was issued in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Orders for conversion of certain categories of leasehold rights to freehold were issued on 11th March, 1991. Some further issues in this behalf are under examination.

[English]

Herbal Cure for AIDS

*305. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Herbal medicine to cure AIDS", appearing in Deccan Chronicle, Secunderabad dated June 27, 1991;

(b) if so, whether any scientific clinical test has been conducted and whether it has been tried on a large scale on HIV positive patients;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the number of AIDS cases reported so far in the country, State-wise, including Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d) Government is aware about the news item captioned "Herbal medicine to cure AIDS" which appeared in Deccan Chronicle dated 27-6-1991. No clinical trial has so far been carried out on Human Immune Deficiency (HIV) infected patients to test the efficacy of the herb "Mayurisikha".

The number of AIDS cases reported as on 30th June, 1991 state-wise is as under:—

<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of AIDS Cases</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1
Assam	1
Chandigarh (UT)/Punjab	8
Delhi	10
Goa	2
Gujarat	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Kerala	2
Maharashtra	24
Manipur	4
Pondicherry	3
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	8
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Sikkim	—
Total	68

Inclusion of Poor Classes in Bihar in S.C. List

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

1521. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include poor castes of Bihar like Khatabe, Tatma (Tanti) in the lists of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Any amendment in the existing Scheduled Castes Lists can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Article 341(2) of the Constitution.

*[English]***Grant-in-Aid Unit of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy**

1522. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a grant-in-aid unit of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) in Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow;

(b) whether that unit was established for a period of three years and it has since been closed;

(c) whether the final report has since been received in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, sir.

5—16 LSS/ND/91

Shifting Cultivation

1523. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under the shifting cultivation and the number of tribal families dependent on it for their living, at the beginning of the Seventh Plan and as of now;

(b) the number of such tribal families settled in Situ wherever the land under shifting cultivation is already developed and productive agriculturally; and

(c) the number of such tribal families settled ex-Situ since the beginning of the Seventh Plan period and the state of their economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The Task Force on Shifting Cultivation set up by the Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation in 1983 had estimated the annual area under shifting cultivation at 9956 square Kilometre involving 622236 families in eleven states. As per the available information, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of control of shifting cultivation 26532 families have been selected for rehabilitation in nine states, the total outlay envisaged being Rs. 174 crores. During the four years—1987-88 to 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 50.91 crores has been released as Central Assistance to the nine states for implementation of the Scheme. The rehabilitation of the families is at different stages of implementation.

*[Translation]***Female Education in Rajasthan**

1524. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is the most backward State in respect of women education as per the 1991 Census;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to give more financial assistance and formulate a special scheme for education of women for such backward States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Ever since independence efforts are being made to increase the literacy rate among females. To encourage their enrolment and retention in schools various incentives, like free textbooks, uniforms and mid-day meals and attendance scholarships and support services through early childhood education programmes, creches and balwadies, are being provided. In addition more female teachers in primary schools are being provided as also separate toilet facilities for girls. Non-formal education centres exclusively for girls are being funded by the Government in the ratio 90:10 Centre-state sharing basis in the educational backward states. Special projects which include a separate component for education of women have also being taken up with foreign assistance in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

The Project Mahila Samakhyia was launched in April, 1989 in 10 districts of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat with 100% assistance from the Government of Netherlands. The project seeks to mobilise rural women for education through Mahila Sanghas in the villages concerned.

Under the National Literacy Mission special measures are being taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programmes through

mobilisation of women learners to ensure enrolment of at least

50% women in adult education centres;

—appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries by relaxing the educational qualifications;

—involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies working for women;

—special orientation and training of women instructors;

—production and telecast of films on female literacy and empowerment.

The University Grants Commission provides development grants to eligible colleges located in backward areas and also for women's colleges by relaxing the eligibility criteria. Further, for women's hostel the U.G.C. provides grants on 100% basis.

[English]

Collection of Donation by Minority Language Group for Admission in Colleges

1525. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority language groups are starting engineering, medical and other english medium colleges by collecting huge donations taking advantage of the Constitutional provision;

(b) if so, the number of engineering, medical and degree Colleges, other than minority language colleges, started by them so far in the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Constitution to permit them to start only institutions for the advancement of their language and religion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) The minority language groups are starting colleges including engineering and medical based on capitation/enhanced fees.

(b) The list of Colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act as on August 1989 is a published document and is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Regional Engineering College,
Chathamangalam**

1526. **SHRI E. AHAMED**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) measures the Government propose to take for the improvement and development of Regional Engineering College, Chathamangalam in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government also propose to restructure the present Governing Body of the College to delink it from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Central Government provides grants to the Regional Engineering College, Calicut in Kerala for its development. It also provides direct central assistance to the College for strengthening of facilities in emerging areas of technology and modernisation of laboratories.

(b) No, Sir.

**Clinical Research by Central Council
for Research in Homoeopathy**

1527. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV**: Will the Minister of HEAL-

TH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clinical Research in diseases undertaken by the CCRH (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy) have been concluded during the last six years;

(b) whether detailed reports on these have been published; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDH-ARTHA): (a) and (b) During the years 1984-85 to 1990-91, the studies undertaken by the Council on clinical problems ranged from 26 to 34 in different years. Out of these, 8 (eight) clinical research studies have been concluded and reports published in Annual Reports.

(c) Does not arise.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

1528. **SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in such districts of Madhya Pradesh where such Vidyalayas do not exist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. Out of total 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in 29 districts. Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on the proposal of the State/UT Governments concerned which have to provide 30 acres of suitable land free of cost and sufficient building and

other infrastructure for opening the Vidyalaya, and availability of resources.

Reservation for SC/ST Students in Hostels Under Delhi University

1529. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats reserved in different hostels, hostel-wise under Delhi University for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 for the post-graduate and under graduate students; and

(b) the total number of hostel seats allotted to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during the above period in the hostels, hostel-wise under Delhi University for the

post-graduate and under-graduate students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University provides hostel accommodation to post-graduate and research students in six hostels with a capacity of 938 seats. 15% of vacant seats in these hostels are reserved for Scheduled Caste students and 7.5% for scheduled tribe students. There is no reservation in hostels for backward classes.

Under-graduate students are provided hostel accommodation in hostels managed by different Colleges.

(b) The number of hostel seats allotted to SC/ST students in post-graduate hostels managed by the University during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as follows:—

<i>Name of Hostel</i>	1989-90		1990-91	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Gwyer Hall	5	5	5	8
Jubilee Hall	6	7	5	2
P.G. Men's Hostel	9	6	9	7
P.G. Women's Hostel	10	52	13	53
International Students House	5	3	4	3
Mansarower Hostel	7	10	10	9

As admissions are in progress, it is not possible to indicate precisely the number of hostel seats allotted to SC/ST students in 1991-92.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Anantpur

District

1530. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Anantpur and Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each District. A Navodaya Vidyalaya is already functioning in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh. The Railway Board have made a proposal for a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Gooty, District Anantpur; however no decision has been taken to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1991-92.

Export of Homoeopathic Medicines

1531. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the indigenous industry is self-sufficient and capable in manufacture homoeopathic medicines such as mother-tincture, dilutions, bio-chemic tablets etc.;

(b) whether the country is exporting any of the above products;

(c) if so, the justification of export of homoeopathic medicines in view of the growing nature of indigenous industry; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) No modern industry can really be self-sufficient in the present day world economy, which itself is changing very fast and the trend increasingly is towards integration of national economies with the global economy and inter-dependence of industry cutting across national frontiers.

The homoeopathic industry in the country imports and also exports different items, as there is no ban on their imports or exports under the current policy.

AIDS Free Blood Products

1532. **SHRI AMAL DATTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken measures to ensure that blood products are AIDS free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up an effective monitoring machinery to ensure effective implementation of such measures; and

(d) if so, to what extent the AIDS free blood products would be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Drugs and Cosmetic Rules have been amended vide GSR No. 691(E) dated 11/7/89 making it mandatory for the manufacturers to get a sample of every blood unit tested for being free from HIV-antibodies. Only blood which is safe is to be used for manufacture of blood products. The date of performing of such tests shall be recorded on the label of the container also.

[Translation]

Designations of Reader and Professor in Colleges

1533. **DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recommendations made by University Grants Commission in 1986 it has been decided not to give the designation of Reader and Professor to the Senior Lecturers of Colleges;

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision and designate the senior Lecturers of the Colleges as Reader and Professor; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales announced on 22-7-1988 provides that Lecturers who complete 8 years in the senior scale, as well as existing Lecturers having total service of 16 years or more will be eligible for promotion/placement to the post of Reader/Lecturer Selection Grade (both in the scale of Rs. (3700-5700). Only those persons who, inter-alia, have a Ph.D. degree are eligible for promotion as Reader. Those who do not possess Ph.D. degree but otherwise fulfil the prescribed requirements are to be designated as Lecturer Selection Grade. They could offer themselves for a fresh assessment after obtaining Ph.D. and if found suitable would be given the designation of Reader.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Kerala Government for Expansion of Ambedkar Villages

1534. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance to the Government of Kerala for expansion of Ambedkar villages;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have issued any directions to the Government of Kerala for the modifications of Ambedkar villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rs. 81 lakhs were sanctioned in 1990-91 for the Government of Kerala for the integrated

development of rural habitats of Scheduled Castes into model settlements known as 'Ambedkar Gramams'.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Mid-day-Meal Programme for Schools

1535. SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement mid-day meal programme for children throughout the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to name the scheme after the name of Late Shri M. G. Ramachandran?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is at present no concrete proposal to implement a Mid-day Meal Programme for school children throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Wakf Council

1536. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Wakf Act further to bring it in line with the recommendations of the Central Wakf Council and the Working Group of Muslim MPs;

(b) whether the Government propose to promulgate the non-controversial provisions of the Wakf Act as demanded by various Muslim organisations and institutions;

(c) whether the Government of Haryana has demanded bifurcation of

the Punjab Wakf Board and the establishment of a separate Wakf Board for the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Proposals to further amend the Wakf (Amendment) Act, in various ways are being examined.

(b) The provisions considered non-controversial, namely, Sections 66 G and 66 H of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 have since been enforced.

(c) A proposal to trifurcate the Punjab Wakf Board into separate Wakf Boards of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh had been received from the Government of Haryana.

(d) It has been decided to extend the period of supersession of Punjab Wakf Board till 31-10-1991.

[*Translation*]

Stipend and Pay Scales for Trainees

1537. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether practical training for two to four years in various trades is being imparted to unemployed youths by Delhi Administration in semi-Government institutions and private limited companies under the Apprenticeship Act of 1961;

(b) if so, the amount of stipend being paid to them;

(c) whether owners of some of the firms deduct some money out of the stipend for the holidays;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of stipend; and

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

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

(b) The amount of stipend being paid is as under:—

	Per month
First year	— Rs. 290
Second year	— Rs. 330
Third year	— Rs. 380
Fourth year	— Rs. 440

(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that no such deductions are being made for the declared holidays of the firms.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Government considers revision of stipend on recommendation by the Central Apprenticeship Council. At present there is no recommendation from the Council to consider the enhancement of the stipend.

[*English*]

Monuments in the Memory of Martyr

1538. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to erect monuments in the memory of martyrs of the country at Bhognadich, Pachkathia and Kachna places under Santhal Pargana of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the development programmes pertaining to tourism likely to be undertaken at

said places and if no action has so far been taken in this regard the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic University in Idduki, Kerala

1539. SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of availability of medicinal plants and herbs etc. in abundance in the forests district of Idukki in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up an Ayurvedic University in Idukki;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A team for survey of Medicinal Plants from Regional Research Institute, Trivandrum under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha has surveyed the forest areas of Idduki district and found many Medicinal Plants available in this area. The Ministry of Environment & Forest have also informed that the South Circle of Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore has also been exploring the hills of Idduki district and found a large number of plants of Medicinal Importance in this area. Some of the important medicinal

plants found in this area are: Pippali (Piper longum); Tamala (Cinnamomum tamala); Shalaparni (Desmodium gangeticum); Prashniparni (Ura-ria picta); Bilwa (Aggla) marmelos; Agnimantha (Clepodendrum phlo-midis); Ashoka (Saraca ashoka); Ketaki (Pandamus roxbughianum); Kantakari (Solanum xanthocarpum); Musta (Cyper rotundus); Ashwagan-dha (Withania somnifera); Shatavari (Asparagus recemosus); Arjuna (Ter-minalia arjuna); Shyonaka (Oroxy-lum) (indicum); Gambhari (Melina arborea); Langali (Gloriosa superba); Vidari (Pueraria tuberosa); (Mricha (Piper nigrum); Kutaja (Hollarhena antidysenterica); Sveda kutaja (Wrightia tinctoria); Nirgundi (Vitex nen-gundo); etc.

(c) to (e) Presently there is no proposal to start any Ayurvedic University in Idduki, Kerala or elsewhere by this Ministry as there is no provision in the plan Budget for the purpose.

[Translation]

Bill to Control Blood Banks

1540. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring forward a Bill to control blood banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration in the Union Government to bring forward a Bill to control blood banks in the country.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act/ Rules provide a legal framework for regulating the blood banks.

Expenditure Incurred on Samata Sathal in Delhi

1541. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the construction of Samata Sathal, the Samadhi of Babu Jagjivan Ram in Delhi;

(b) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) No decision has been taken by Government to develop Samatha Sthal and consequently no expenditure has been incurred on it.

[English]

Strengthening of Medical Facilities in S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta

1542. SHRI SATHYAGOPAL MISRA: 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 strengthen the medical facilities in S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta on the pattern of A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) The Govt. have appointed a committee to identify five medical Institutions in five zones of the country for upgradation of some

of their departments during the 8th five Year Plan. The Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal for upgradation of facilities in SSKM Hospital, Calcutta to that Committee. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Proposal to set up Medical College in Tripura

1543. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of a Medical College in Tripura has been under the consideration of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The proposal of the Government of Tripura for the establishment of a medical college by Central Government has not been accepted by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Family Welfare Programme in U.P.

1544. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh for the year 1990-91 and the achievements made; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to the State under this programme during said period and the percentage of the amount utilised out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A statement containing targets and achievements in

respect of Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 is given in the attached statement.

(b) During 1990-91, assistance amounting to Rs. 8907.70 lakhs (Both cash and in kind) has been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh

for implementation of Family Welfare Programme. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6000 lakhs was also released towards the arrear claim of the State. As per the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh the expenditure incurred by them during that year is Rs. 14904 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Targets and Achievements made under the Family Welfare Programmes in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91

<i>Family planning methods/ MCH Programme</i>	<i>Targets 1990-91</i>	<i>Achievement@ 1990-91 (April 90 to March, 91)</i>
A. Family Planning Methods		
1. Sterilisations	785,000	439,245
2. IUD Insertions	1,535,000	1,579,715
3. C.C. Users	1,459,500	1,576,340
4. O.P. Users	224,900	213,336
B. MCH Activities		
<i>(i) Immunisation</i>		
1. Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant Mothers	5,043,360	3,885,000
2. D.P.T. Immunisation for children	4,410,000	4,469,000
3. Polio	4,410,000	4,332,000
4. B.C.G.	4,410,000	4,269,000
5. Measles	4,410,000	4,009,000
6. D.T. Immunisation for children	3,041,642	2,728,000
7. T.T. (10 years)	2,591,028	1,983,000
8. T.T. (16 years)	2,478,375	1,569,000
<i>(ii) Prophylaxis against Nutritional anamia among</i>		
(a) Total women	4,145,200	2,352,000
(b) Children (1-5 years)	4,284,700	2,256,000
<i>(iii) Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency</i>		
	4,639,400	1,180,000 (in doses)

@ Figures Provisional.
Achievements upto Feb. 91.

[English]

L.R.T.S. in Hyderabad

1545. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the proposal to introduce Rail Transit System (LRTS) in the Hyderabad city;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its estimated cost thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted the Techno-Economic Feasibility Study prepared by M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) to introduce light rail transit system in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The routes identified by M/s RITES are:—

- (i) Balanagar to Khairatabad
- (ii) Khairatabad to Charminar
- (iii) Mozamzahi Market to Dilsukhnagar

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 307 crores.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been asked to give detailed comments and clarifications regarding various assumptions made in the report and their plan regarding the funding pattern, subsidy element and economic viability of the project, etc. The report of the State Government on these aspects has not so far been received. Under these circumstances, it is too premature to indicate the likely date of implementation of the project.

[Translation]

Ring Railway around Jaipur

1546. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to link Jaipur and nearby areas with a ring railway service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

World Bank aided Water Supply Project in Tamil Nadu

1547. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to initiate a World Bank aided Project in respect of water supply scheme at Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, it has been intimated by the State Government that a water Supply improvement scheme in Tiruppur Municipality, 4 town panchayats and 44 village panchayats is under implementation with LIC loan assistance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

1548. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation have recommended the development of small and medium towns;

(b) if so, details of such towns, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission?

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

(b) Statements I and II are enclosed.

(c) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) which was started during the 6th Plan, small and medium towns have been assisted for the development of infrastructure. Of the 457 towns assisted upto 1990-91, 166 towns are those identified by the National Commission on Urbanisation as priority towns.

In the towns identified, the scope of the Urban Basic Services Scheme has been widened to enable the urban poor easy access to social services such as non-formal education, health care, nutritional supplementation, etc. Also Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been designed to provide employment to the unemployed and the underemployed urban poor.

STATEMENT II

LIST OF TOWNS IDENTIFIED BY NCU FOR PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT

TABLE A

Capitals of States and Union Territories

S.No.	City	State/Union Territory
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Dispur Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Panaji	Goa
6.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
7.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Jammu (winter capital)	—Do.—
10.	Bangalore	Karnataka
11.	Trivendrum	Kerala
12.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Bombay	Maharashtra
14.	Imphal	Manipur
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya
16.	Aizawl	Mizoram
17.	Kohima	Nagaland
18.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Gangtok	Sikkim
21.	Madras	Tamil Nadu
22.	Agartala	Tripura
23.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Calcutta	West Bengal
25.	Port Blair	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
26.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Punjab and Haryana
27.	Silvasa	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28.	New Delhi	Delhi
29.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep
30.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

NOTE: These cities have been selected because they are capitals of States and Union Territories. They deserve national priority because of their administrative function in a federal structure of political governance. No population criterion has been applied in the case of these cities. In 1981 Daman and Diu was a part of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa and even today, the headquarters of its administrator continues to be in Panaji.

TABLE B
Million plus Cities as on 1981
(Excluding those already covered in Table A)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Pune	Maharashtra
3.	Nagpur	—Do.—
4.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh

NOTE: The million-plus cities have been designated as National Priority cities not only because they have crossed the million (ten lakhs) plus mark but also because of their vital importance in the national economy. Their infrastructure is severely strained. Hence, urgent action is called for.

TABLE C
Cities which are Heading towards the million plus mark in 2001

<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2. Vijayawada	Krishna	—Do.—
3. Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Bihar
4. Jamshedpur	Singhbhum	—Do.—
5. Ranchi	Ranchi	—Do.—
6. Bokaro Steel City	Dhanbad	—Do.—
7. Surat	Surat	Gujarat

<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
8. Varodara	Vadodara	Gujarat
9. Hubli Dharwad	Dharwad	Karnataka
10. Cochin	Ernakulam	Kerala
11. Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
12. Jabalpur	Jabalpur	—Do.—
13. Gwalior	Gwalior	—Do.—
14. Durg-Bhilai Nagar	Durg	—Do.—
15. Rourkela	Sundargarh	Orissa
16. Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab
17. Amritsar	Amritsar	—Do.—
18. Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
19. Kota	Kota	—Do.—
20. Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
21. Madurai	Madurai	—Do.—
22. Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	—Do.—
23. Salem	Salem	—Do.—
24. Varanasi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
25. Agra	Agra	—Do.—
26. Allahabad	Allahabad	—Do.—
27. Meerut	Meerut	—Do.—

NOTE : This list of potential million plus cities is based on a demographic exercise of population projections. It may be noted that all these cities have shown evidence of economic and demographic momentum. In order to generate positive urbanisation, urgent steps have to be taken to generate employment and economic growth in these cities but at the same time, steps have to be taken urgently to ensure that the urban infrastructure does not collapse. It will be conceded that to some extent, these cities have acted as counter-magnets to the existing million-plus cities but if we do not want these cities to meet the fate of the existing million-plus cities, state intervention is called for. In short, while every effort should be made to give the backup to these cities, steps must also be taken to see that migration to these cities is contained.

TABLE D

Other Cities with potential for generating economic momentum

<i>City</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Ankleswar	Bharauch	Gujarat
2. Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad	Karnataka
3. Durgapur	Barddhaman	West Bengal
4. Haldia	Midnapore	—Do.—
5. Paradeep	Cuttack	Orissa
6. Koraput	Koraput	—Do.—
7. Dibrugarh	Lakhimpur	Assam

NOTE : This list is based on the statistical exercises done by the Commission to assess the economic growth potential of cities. These cities do not feature in Tables A, B and C.

TABLE E
Residual List

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Bodh Gaya	Gaya	Bihar
2. Thaneswar-Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Haryana
3. Leh	Ladakh	Jammu & Kashmir
4. Mysore	Mysore	Karnataka
5. Jagdalpur	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
6. Puri	Puri	Orissa
7. Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
8. Darjiling	Darjiling	West Bengal
9. Belpur-Shantiniketan	Birbhum	—do.—

NOTE : This list is a residual list. The objective is to give a rounded picture of national priority cities by including a few cities which deserve consideration on socio-cultural and other grounds.

STATEMENT II
*State Priority Cities (SPCs)*TABLE A
Cities with potential for generating economic momentum (GEMs)

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Guntur	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
2. Warangal	Warangal	—Do.—
3. Rajamundry	East Godavari	—Do.—
4. Nellore	Nellore	—Do.—
5. Kurnool	Kurnool	—Do.—
6. Nizamabad	Nizamabad	—Do.—
7. Tirupati	Chittoor	—Do.—
8. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	—Do.—
9. Bheemavaram	West Godavari	—Do.—
10. Khammam	Khammam	—Do.—
11. Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	—Do.—
12. Karimnagar	Karimnagar	—Do.—
13. Ongole	Prakasam	—Do.—
14. Narasaraopet	Guntur	—Do.—
15. Nalgonda	Nalgonda	—Do.—
16. Madanapalle	Chittoor	—Do.—
17. Adilabad	Adilabad	—Do.—
18. Dharmawaram	Anantpur	—Do.—
19. Siddipet	Medak	—Do.—
20. Digboi	Lakhimpur	Assam
21. Bihar Sharif	Nalanda	Bihar

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
22. Bermo	Giridih	Bihar
23. Patratu	Hazaribag	—Do.—
24. Dehri	Rohtas	—Do.—
25. Haaribag	Hazaribag	—Do.—
26. Begusarai	Begusarai	—Do.—
27. Giridih	Giridih	—Do.—
28. Narkatiagand	Pashchim Champaran	—Do.—
29. Navasari	Valsad	Gujarat
30. Anand	Kheda	—Do.—
31. Himatnagar	Sabarkantha	—Do.—
32. Panipat	Karnal	Haryana
33. Faridabad	Faridabad	—Do.—
34. Hissar	Hissar	—Do.—
35. Sonipat	Sonipat	—Do.—
36. Sirsa	Sirsa	—Do.—
37. Jind	Jind	—Do.—
38. Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Karnataka
39. Davangere	Chitradurga	—Do.—
40. Shimoga	Shimoga	—Do.—
41. Raichur	Raichur	—Do.—
42. Tumkur	Tumkur	—Do.—
43. Bidar	Bidar	—Do.—
44. Harihar	Chitradurga	—Do.—
45. Harwar	North Kannad	—Do.—
46. Trichur	Trichur	Kerala
47. Cannanore	Cannanore	—Do.—
48. Shornur	Palghat	—Do.—
49. Raipur	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
50. Bilaspur	Bilaspur	—Do.—
51. Satna	Satna	—Do.—
52. Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	—Do.—
53. Dewas	Dewas	—Do.—
54. Bhind	Bhind	—Do.—
55. Morena	Morena	—Do.—
56. Itarsi	Hosangabad	—Do.—
57. Vidisha	Vidisha	—Do.—
58. Guna	Guna	—Do.—
59. Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	—Do.—
60. Shahdol	Shahdol	—Do.—

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
61. Betul	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
62. Ujjain	Ujjain	—Do.—
63. Pithampur	Dhar	—Do.—
64. Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
65. Dhule	Dhule	—Do.—
66. Nanded	Nanded	—Do.—
67. Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	—Do.—
68. Chandrapur	Chandrapur	—Do.—
69. Parbhani	Parbhani	—Do.—
70. Bid	Bid	—Do.—
71. Nasik	Nasik	—Do.—
72. Tura	West Garo Hills	Meghalaya
73. Cuttack	Cuttack	Orissa
74. Derhampur	Ganjam	—Do.—
75. Sambalpur	Sambalpur	—Do.—
76. Bhatinda	Bhatinda	Punjab
77. Batala	Gurdaspur	—Do.—
78. Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	—Do.—
79. Phagwara	Kapurthala	—Do.—
80. Gobindgarh	Patiala	—Do.—
81. Rupnagar	Purnagar	—Do.—
82. Alwar	Alwar	Rajasthan
83. Bhilwara	Bhilwara	—Do.—
84. Bharatpur	Bharatpur	—Do.—
85. Tuticorin	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
86. Tiruppur	Coimbatore	—Do.—
87. Sivakasi	Ramanathapuram	—Do.—
88. Hosur	Dharmapuri	—Do.—
89. Erode	Periyar	—Do.—
90. Bareilly	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
91. Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	—Do.—
92. Moradabad	Moradabad	—Do.—
93. Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	—Do.—
94. Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	—Do.—
95. Hardwar	Saharanpur	—Do.—
96. Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	—Do.—
97. Haldwani	Nainital	—Do.—
98. Unnao	Unnao	—Do.—
99. Rishikesh	Dehradun	—Do.—
100. Mathura	Mathura	—Do.—

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
101. Asansol	Barddhaman	West Bengal
102. Siliguri	Darjiling	—Do.—
103. Krishnanagar	Nadia	—Do.—

NOTE : These cities and towns have been selected by applying objective criteria in the statistical exercise done by the Commission. Towns with population below 20,000 have not been considered.

TABLE B

Headquarters of Districts with 30 per cent and more Urban population (excluding those already included in earlier lists)

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Machilipatanam	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
2. Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Gujarat
3. Rajkot	Rajkot	—Do.—
4. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	—Do.—
5. Junagarh	Junagarh	—Do.—
6. Ambala	Ambala	Haryana
7. Bellary	Bellary	Karnataka
8. Ratlam	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
9. Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Punjab
10. Ajmer	Ajmer	Rajasthan
11. Bikaner	Bikaner	—Do.—
12. Kanchipuram	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu
13. Ootacamund	Nilgiri	—Do.—
14. Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	—Do.—
15. Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Uttar Pradesh
16. Jhansi	Jhansi	—Do.—
17. Daman	Daman	Goa, Daman & Diu
18. Yanam	Yanam	Pondicherry
19. Mahe	Mahe	—Do.—
20. Karaikal	Karaikal	—Do.—

NOTE: This list excludes the cities and towns already listed under National Priority Cities and also under Table A. The intention of declaring such cities as State Priority Cities is to give an impetus to the growth processs by supporting the infrastructure facilities in such cities and thereby helping them to expand the economic base so that the need for migration to the big cities is lessened. In short, there will be migration within the region and this will contribute to positive urbanisation.

TABLE C

Headquarters of Districts with 90 per cent and more rural population

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Silchar	Cachar	Assam
2. Diphu	Mikir Hills	—Do.—
3. Dhubri	Goalpara	—Do.—
4. Tezpur	Darrang	—Do.—
5. Nowgaon	Nowgaon	—Do.—
6. Jorhat	Sibsagar	—Do.—
7. Haflong	North Cachar Hills	—Do.—
8. Nawada	Nawada	Bihar
9. Aurangabad	Aurangabad	—Do.—
10. Sasaram	Rohtas	—Do.—
11. Chapra	Saran	—Do.—
12. Siwan	Siwan	—Do.—
13. Gopalganj	Gopalganj	—Do.—
14. Bettiah	Paschim Champaran	—Do.—
15. Motihari	Purba Champaran	—Do.—
16. Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	—Do.—
17. Muzaffarpur	Samastipur	—Do.—
18. Hajipur	Vaishali	—Do.—
19. Samastipur	Samastipur	—Do.—
20. Darbhanga	Darbhanga	—Do.—
21. Madhubani	Madhubani	—Do.—
22. Saharsa	Saharsa	—Do.—
23. Purnia	Purnia	—Do.—
24. Katihar	Katihar	—Do.—
25. Dumka	Santhal Parganas	—Do.—
26. Daltonganj	Palamu	—Do.—
27. Palanpur	Banas Kantha	Gujarat
28. Mandi	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
29. Dharamshala	Kangra	—Do.—
30. Chamba	Chamba	—Do.—
31. Una	Una	—Do.—
32. Bilaspur	Bilaspur	—Do.—
33. Keylong	Lahaul & Spiti	—Do.—
34. Hamirpur	Hamirpur	—Do.—
35. Kulu	Kulu	—Do.—
36. Nahan	Sirmaur	—Do.—
37. Pulwama	Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir
38. Kupwara	Kupwara	—Do.—

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
39. Doda	Doda	Jammu & Kashmir
40. Udhampur	Udhampur	—Do.—
41. Kargil	Kargil	—Do.—
42. Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala
43. Mallapuram	Mallapuram	—Do.—
44. Idukki	Idukki	—Do.—
45. Kalpetta	Waynad	—Do.—
46. Raigarh	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
47. Seoni	Seoni	—Do.—
48. Panna	Panna	—Do.—
49. Sidhi	Sidhi	—Do.—
50. Jhabua	Jhabua	—Do.—
51. Raisen	Raisen	—Do.—
52. Mandla	Mandla	—Do.—
53. Balaghat	Balaghat	—Do.—
54. Ambikapur	Sarguja	—Do.—
55. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
56. Ukhrul	Manipur East	Manipur
57. Tamenglong	Manipur West	—Do.—
58. Karong Senapati	Manipur North	—Do.—
59. Willian Nagar	East Garo Hills	Meghalaya
60. Nongstoin	West Khasi Hills	—Do.—
61. Jawai	Jaintia Hills	—Do.—
62. Tuensang Town	Tuensang	Nagaland
63. Mon	Mon	—Do.—
64. Baleshwar	Baleswar	Orissa
65. Baripada	Mayurbhanj	—Do.—
66. Dhankanal	Dhenkanal	—Do.—
67. Phulabani	Phulabani	—Do.—
68. Bolangir	Bolangir	—Do.—
69. Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	—Do.—
70. Barmer	Barmer	Rajathan
71. Jalor	Jalor	—Do.—
72. Dungarpur	Dungarpur	—Do.—
73. Banswara	Banswara	—Do.—
74. Mangan	North Sikkim	Sikkim
75. Namchi	South Sikkim	—Do.—
76. Gyalshing	West Sikkim	—Do.—
77. Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
78. Kailasahar	North Tripura	Tripura

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
79. Udaipur	South Tripura	Tripura
80. Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
81. Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	—Do.—
82. Gonda	Gonda	—Do.—
83. Basti	Basti	—Do.—
84. Barabanki	Barabanki	—Do.—
85. Lakhimpurkheri	Kheri	—Do.—
86. Almora	Almora	—Do.—
87. Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	—Do.—
88. Chamoli	Chamoli	—Do.—
89. Narendranagar	Tehri-Garhwal	—Do.—
90. Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	—Do.—
91. Fatehpur	Fatehpur	—Do.—
92. Sitapur	Sitapur	—Do.—
93. Sultanpur	Sultanpur	—Do.—
94. Bahraich	Baharaich	—Do.—
95. Bela-Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	—Do.—
96. Deoria	Deoria	—Do.—
97. Azamgarh	Azamgarh	—Do.—
98. Ballia	Ballia	—Do.—
99. Pauri-Garhwal	Garhwal	—Do.—
100. Ghazipur	Ghazipur	—Do.—
101. Bankura	Bankura	—Do.—
102. Midnapur	Midnapur	—Do.—
103. Purulia	Purulia	—Do.—
104. Suri	Birbhum	—Do.—
105. Cooch Bihar	Cooch Bihar	—Do.—
106. Maldah	Maldah	—Do.—
107. Murshidabad	Murshidabad	—Do.—
108. Tezu	Lohit	Arunchal Pradesh
109. Bomdila	West Kameng	—Do.—

NOTE: These are the least urbanised and mostly poor districts. The migration potential from these districts is high. In terms of positive urbanisation our policy must be aimed at generating employment and economic growth at the sub-regional level in order to curb migration to the cities.

TABLE D
Residual List

<i>City/Town</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Tinsukia	Lakhimpur	Assam
2. Bongaigaon	Goalpara	—Do.—
3. Porbandar	Junagarh	Gujarat
4. Patan	Junagarh	—Do.—
5. Mahesana	Mahesana	—Do.—
6. Dwarka	Jamnagar	—Do.—
7. Bahadurgarh	Rohtak	Haryana
8. Dalhausi	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
9. Gulmarg	Baramula	Jammu & Kashmir
10. Belgaum	Belgaum	Karnataka
11. Mandya	Mandya	—Do.—
12. Mediceri	Kodagu	—Do.—
13. Calicut	Kozhikode	Kerala
14. Alleppey	Alleppey	—Do.—
15. Patiala	Patiala	Punjab
16. Pathankot	Gurdaspur	—Do.—
17. Kodaikanal	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
18. Nainital	Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
19. Mussoorie	Dehradun	—Do.—
20. Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal

NOTE: This is a list of towns which deserve priority at the state level, on grounds of economic, social and environmental considerations. This is an illustrative list and there is scope for modification.

[*Translation*]

Backward Castes in Mandal Commission

1549. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of backward castes for whom provisions has been made to provide reservation facility by the Mandal Commission;

(b) whether all the backward castes have been identified; and

(c) whether these include some such castes, which even do not exist?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The names of castes and communities identified in the category of other backward classes by the Mandal Commission are shown in Part-II of the Report of the Mandal Commission which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 30th April, 1982.

(b) The Mandal Commission in para 12.10 of the Report (First Part Vol. I) stated as under:—

“Whereas the Commission has tried to make the State-wise lists of OBCs as comprehensive as possible, it is quite likely that several synonyms of

the castes listed as backward have been left out. Certain castes are known by a number of synonyms which vary from one region to the other and their complete coverage is almost impossible."

(c) Government of Tamil Nadu have indicated that some of the communities in the Mandal Commission Report are non-existent in Tamil Nadu State after the reorganisation of the State in 1956.

[*English*]

Eligibility for Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for Grand Children of M.Ps.

1550. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grand children of members of Parliament are eligible for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas only if monthly income of the parents of such children does not exceed rupees one thousand;

(b) if so, the justification and relevance thereof; and

(c) whether this condition is proposed to be dropped?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. It is not a condition of eligibility *per se* but only of priority treatment. The grand-children of Members of Parliament are treated as dependants of the Member of Parliament and given first priority in admission as such if their parents' income does not exceed Rs. 12,000/- per annum.

[*Translation*]

Opening of I.T.Is. and Polytechnics in Rural Areas of Delhi

1551. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open I.T.Is and Polytechnics in rural areas of Delhi during 1991-92; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution of River Yamuna

1552. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether River Yamuna is highly polluted between Delhi and Agra;

(b) if so, the steps taken during the last three years and proposed to be taken during the current year to make it pollution free;

(c) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Highly polluted stretches of River Yamuna between Delhi and Agra are included in phase II of Ganga Action Plan which can be undertaken only after State Government of U.P. agrees to the cost sharing of the schemes.

[English]

Child Labour in Hazardous Occupations

1553. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to ban child labour below the age of ten in hazardous occupations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate those children who may be unemployed as a result of such an amendment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to ban child labour below the age of ten in hazardous occupations as, the employment of children below the age of 14 years is already banned in factories, mines and in various hazardous occupations. Apart from stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour, other steps being undertaken include, inter alia, projects for rehabilitation in areas of high concentration of child labour through establishment of special programme for education, nutrition, health care, vocational training, etc.

Cutting of Jungles

1554. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to stop auction for cutting of jungles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State has stopped cutting forests in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Forest Policy of 1988 does not provide for total ban on cutting of trees. However, it envisages that no forest should be permitted to be worked without the Government having approved the management plan and that derivation of direct economic benefit from the forests should be subordinated to the importance of forests for environmental stability and ecological balance.

(c) Government are not aware of any state having totally banned tree felling in all its forest areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement of Civic Amenities in Delhi

1555. SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM': Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and actually utilised during the last three years of the Seventh Five Years Plan for improvement of civic amenities in Delhi as a whole and in East Delhi, in particular;

(b) whether the share of East Delhi has been too low; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time bound programme for improvement of civic amenities in East Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Uniform Wage Structure

1556. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for effecting a uniform wage structure throughout South India; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has been requesting the Union Government for removing the disparity in the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in certain traditional employments in the Southern States. The Central Government had appointed a Committee to look into the problems. The Committee had in February, 1990 made certain recommendations for bringing about uniformity in wages in the traditional employments in the Southern States. The Minimum Wages Act empowers only the

State Governments to fix minimum wages in the scheduled employments under the State sphere. As such, the State Governments in the southern region were advised to take further necessary action in that regard.

Tubectomy and Vasectomy Operations in Chandigarh

1557. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tubectomy and vasectomy operations performed in Chandigarh during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) incentives offered to couples opting for sterilisation operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The number of tubectomy and vasectomy operations performed in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tubec- tomy</i>	<i>Vasec- tomy</i>
1988-89	2637	289
1989-90	2107	161
1990-91	2375	135
	(Provi- sional)	(Provi- sional)

(b) At present, Government of India does not give any incentive to members of general public for adopting Family Planning. However, a sum of Rs. 100 is paid to all acceptors of sterilisation on account of loss of wages. Some of the States do give some incentives from their own resources. Central Government employees who accept terminal methods of Family Planning after three or less number of children, are entitled to one incentive increment and $\frac{1}{2}$ % rebate in interest rate on House Build-

ing Advance taken by them. Special Casual Leave for sterilisation is also allowed.

Diversion of Forest Land for Non-Forest Purposes in Maharashtra

1558. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for release of forest land for

non-forest use, submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government, are still pending; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear these projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) 10 cases are pending.

(b) All necessary steps have been taken to clear these cases expeditiously.

Steps to make available Books to Students

1559. **DR. C. SILVERA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ensure availability of note books and books to students which have been brought out by Delhi Bureau of Text Books and N.C.E.R.T.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The demand-supply position of NCERT textbooks is closely monitored from time to time. All the NCERT textbooks for the session of 1991-92 for classes I to XII have been published and released for distribution through its sales outlets. The NCERT textbooks are distributed through 8 Sales Emporia of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and 22 private wholesale Agents (13 for the UT of Delhi and 9 in other cities). The NCERT has also been entertaining direct orders from schools for supply of textbooks and has been running a Sales Counter inside its Campus at New Delhi.

According to the information received from the NCERT, the textbooks for all the classes I to XII for the academic session 1991-92 were made available to students in time.

Distribution of textbooks published by the Delhi Bureau of Textbooks, is monitored by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration has informed that no shortage of such textbooks has come to its notice this year.

Neither the NCERT nor the Delhi Bureau of Textbooks manufactures and distributes note books.

(c) Does not arise.

Health Services by Public Hospitals for CGHS Beneficiaries

1560. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several public hospitals all over the country where C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are treated;

(b) whether the charges payable by the Union Government to these hospitals for rendering service to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are inadequate and are not reimbursed in time;

(c) whether union Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) For Services rendered to CGHS beneficiaries the public hospitals are paid in accordance with a prescribed rate schedule.

Bills from hospitals are settled as early as possible but some delays may occur when sufficient funds are not available in the budget.

[*Translation*]

Availability of Ayurvedic Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

1561. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are not being provided on the prescriptions by the doctors of Ayurvedic dispensaries under C.G.H.S.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is provision of reimbursement in case of purchase of non-available medicines from the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In case any ayurvedic medicines is not available with the dispensary/Ayurvedic Store the same is supplied by approved Ayurvedic local chemist by local indent. If the local Chemist fails to supply indented medicines the same is purchased by the beneficiaries from the open market and the amount is reimbursed.

[*English*]

Amendment to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

1562. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the

Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has come in the way of developmental works in the Garhwal region of UP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with a view to synthesis the need for conservation of forests and acceleration of developmental works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Representations have been received in the Ministry alleging that Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has come in the way of developmental works in the Garhwal the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No amendment to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is being considered at present. The guidelines issued under the Act provide that proposals for laying of transmission lines or pipes for drinking water supply, where no felling of trees is involved may be submitted by State Government to Central Government in simplified proforma. However, based on the suggestions made in the Conference of the Forest Ministers of States held in May, 1989, following steps have been taken to further streamline the procedure for speedy disposal of cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:—

(1) Diversion of forest land for construction of buildings for schools, hospitals, dispensaries, community halls, co-operatives panchayats, tiny rural industrial sheds of Government etc. which are to be put up for the benefit of the people of that area are now to be considered but such diver-

sions should be strictly limited to the actually needed area and should not exceed one hectare in each case.

- (2) In hill districts and in other districts having forest lands exceeding 50 per cent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land is not insisted upon and is permitted on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hectares and the purpose of diversion is for construction of link road, small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensary, hospitals tiny rural industrial shed of the Government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.

- (3) Only those cases wherein forest area involved is more than 10 hectares are now referred to Advisory Committee for its advice. Cases involving forest area upto 10 hectares are decided by this Ministry without referring those to the Advisory Committee. The Regional Chief Conservator of Forests have been authorised to clear proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.

Each case is considered on its merits and if complete information is received from the State Government, the policy is to take decision within 6 weeks from the date of receipt of the proposal in this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Houses Constructed by Property Dealers in Rohini

1563. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new houses are being illegally constructed in Rohini, Delhi by the certain property dealers; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to get the matter investigated; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[*English*]

Ban on Performing Animals in Circus

1564. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on performing animals like bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and dogs in circus;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to lift this ban; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The Government of India, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, had issued a notification dated the 2nd March, 1991, banning the use of bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and dogs for training and exhibition. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has stayed this Order.

Pitiable Condition of Children in India

1565. SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN:

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the condition of children in the country is pitiable and the circumstances under which they are brought up, their mental and physical development is not possible;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of the children in the country and especially in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the child welfare schemes during 1990-91

and the amount proposed to be sanctioned during 1991-92?

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 (c) There are no such findings available on national level in this regard. However, Government have undertaken, in terms of National Policy for Children 1974, various programmes to ensure the mental and physical development of children. Some of the major child development and welfare programmes are: Integrated Child Development Services, Early Childhood Education, Creches for Children, Wheat-based Nutrition, Balwadi Nutrition, Universal Immunisation Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy, MCH Programme and Centrally sponsored Scheme for the welfare of children in Need of Care and Protection. A statement showing the details of major programmes and amount sanctioned during 1990-91 and proposed to be sanctioned during 1991-92 is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the amounts sanctioned towards Child Welfare Programmes in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during 1990-91 and 1991-92

S.No.	Programmes	(Rs. in Lakhs)						
		Uttar Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh		Rajasthan		
		1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	
1.	Integrated Child Development Services	. . . . .	2422.89 (305 projects)	2387.22 (305 projects)	1814.89 (209 projects)	1840.49 (209 projects)	1270.69 (109 projects)	1296.84 (109 projects)
2.	Creches for Children	. . . . .	112.68 (885 creches)	112.68 (885 creches)	186.78 (1467 creches)	186.78 (1467 creches)	88.74 (697 creches)	88.74 (697 creches)
3.	Holiday Camps for Children	. . . . .	6.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.46	2.50
4.	Children in Need of Care and Protection	. . . . .	.89	..	6.41	1.69	11.82	3.04
5.	National Children's Fund	. . . . .	..	..	3.25	..	4.58	..
6.	Wheat-based Nutrition Programme	. . . . .	10.00	..	20.00	..	60.00	..
7.	Early Childhood Education Assistance to Voluntary Agencies	. . . . .	62.91	63.00	24.46	25.00	20.25	22.00
			(937 ECE centres)	(937 ECE centres)	(354 ECE centres)	(354 ECE centres)	(280 ECE centres)	(280 ECE centres)
8.	Universal Immunisation Programme	. . . . .	168.31	212.77	99.56	135.30	76.56	101.64
9.	Oral Rehydration Therapy	. . . . .	120.64	130.85	57.20	62.40	39.90	41.57

Clearance of Slums from Walled City

1566. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have surveyed the Walled City of Delhi through an expert Committee for slum clearance;

(b) if so, the report and its findings; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to clear the slums from the Walled City?

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

Environment Audit Report

1567. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce an environment audit report by all companies as part of their annual report;

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

(c) by when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal being considered by Government is that every company shall, in the report of its Board of Directors, disclose briefly particulars of compliance with environmental laws; steps taken or proposed to be taken towards adoption of clean technologies for prevention of pollution, waste minimisation, waste

recycling and utilisation; pollution control measures; investment on environmental protection, and impact of these measures on waste reduction, water and other resource conservation.

Construction of Flats under Ambedkar Avas Yojana

1568. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had launched a scheme known as "Ambedkar Avas Yojana" in 1989;

(b) if so, the date on which application for registration under the scheme were invited, the last date of receipt of applications, the number of applications received and the amount collected from the applicants;

(c) the number of flats constructed or proposed to be constructed under the scheme, area-wise and the estimated cost per flat;

(d) the time by which such flats are expected to be ready for handing over to the eligible applicants; and

(e) the progress made so far with regard to the construction of the flats under this scheme?

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

(b) The Ambedkar Avas Yojana was opened between 1-11-1989 to 29-12-1989 and 38,018 applications were received. A sum of approx. Rs. 30.27 crores has been received from the applicants.

(c) to (e) No separate houses are proposed to be constructed for allotment to the registrants of Ambedkar Awas Yojana. The scheme envisages allotment of 20,000 flats in different areas, to the registrants as per quota fixed for scheduled classes/tribes out of the flats which will be constructed under New Pattern Scheme, 1979. The cost of the flats will depend on the cost of land, material, labour etc.

All the 20,000 persons to be registered under this scheme are likely to be allotted flats by 1994-1995.

Environmental Damage in J&K

1569. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial environmental damage has been caused in J&K State with the burning of oil wells in Kuwait;

(b) If so, whether any study in regard to the extent of environmental damage has been made by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There is no concrete evidence to indicate that burning of oil wells in Kuwait has caused substantial environmental damage in J & K.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Spread of AIDs in the Country

1570. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIDs is spreading slowly in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons identified suffering from AIDs so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes.

(b) As on 30-6-91, 5588 persons out of 9.50 lakhs persons practising high risk behaviour, screened were found HIV positive. Out of these 5588 HIV positive cases, 68 have been reported to be full blown AIDs cases.

(c) A Medium Term Plan for AIDs control is being implemented by Government of India with emphasis on

—Increased facilities for early diagnosis and management of HIV infection including establishment of AIDs treatment Centres.

—Health education to contain spread of HIV infection among high risk and vulnerable groups.

—A phased programme for screening donated blood for HIV antibodies, modernisation of blood banking and rationalisation of blood/blood product usage to minimize the risk of transmission of HIV through blood/blood products.

—ICMR has initiated a Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection to monitor time trends in prevalence of HIV infection in different regions in different risk groups, so that information on the quantum of HIV infection and AIDs cases requiring treatment will become available for policy makers/programme implementors.

Deforestation in Orissa

1571. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT and FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of deforestation in large scale in Orissa, particularly in the district of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and the

entire range of Simalipal, which has seriously affected the green house in environment causing scarcity of rain:

(b) whether the Government have assessed the environmental upset in Orissa which is seriously affecting the erosion and the deposition of soil in barrages and reservoirs in low lands:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There is no report of large scale felling of forest in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and the entire range of Simalipal. The State Government have banned commercial felling and working of forest coupes from October, 1988 in the 3 districts, while in Simalipal, the ban is effective from 1982. However, sporadic felling of trees have been detected and have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of law.

(b) to (d) No assessment has been made of environmental deterioration and no report of siltation of barrages and reservoirs has been received from the State Government.

Admission Grievances Committee of Delhi University

1572. **SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from students by Admission Grievances Committee of Delhi University and details thereof; and

(b) whether such committees exist in other Universities also?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, two Grievances Committees—one for the Main Campus and the other for South Campus—have been constituted to look into grie-

vances relating to admissions this year. The Admission Grievances Committees have received 271 complaints from students seeking admission to Delhi Colleges this year. These generally relate to difficulties experienced by students due to gap year and non-availability of subject combinations of their choice. Students who have passed Class XII with Vocational Stream, have also made some complaints regarding difficulties in seeking admission to courses of their choice.

(b) A number of Universities have similar mechanisms for redressal of grievances relating to admission.

[Translation]

Research Fellowship Granted by Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

1573. **SHRI MOHAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of persons to whom research fellowship has been granted by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murti Bhavan, New Delhi during the last three years:

(b) the particulars of persons who have completed their thesis in stipulated time:

(c) the particulars of persons who could not complete their thesis in stipulated time: and

(d) the amount spent by the institute on granting Research Fellowship?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement showing details of persons who have been granted fellowship during the last three years is attached. As the 8 fellowships awarded are for a period of 3 years, the question of completion of their thesis does not arise.

(d) 1988-89	Rs. 14,74,831
1989-90	Rs. 10,79,125
1990-91	Rs. 13,49,994

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Fellow & Category	Research Topic	Date of joining	Duration	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1988 --- Nil				
	1989				
1.	Shri Iqbal Singh Senior Fellow	History of Indian National Congress	13-1-1989	3 years	Continuing
2.	Dr. Neera Chandhoke Fellow	The Urban poor and the Integration of the Indian Nation.	1-12-1989	—Do.—	—Do.—
3.	Dr. Tanika Sarkar Fellow	Tarakeswar Scandals and the Social History of Bengal, 1870-1920.	30-9-1989	—Do.—	—Do.—
4.	Shri. P.P. Mahapatra Junior Fellow	Industrialisation and consciousness: The Work of Jamshedpur Workers, 1930-1980.	17-7-1989	—Do.—	—Do.—
5.	Dr. Susan Visvanathan Junior Fellow	Christian Mission in India in the 19th and 20th Century.	15-9-1989	—Do.—	—Do.—
6.	Dr. Indu Agnihotri Junior Fellow	Punjab: A Social History of Depression Years.	19-9-1989	—Do.—	—Do.—
	1990				
1.	Dr. Surjit Mansingh Junior Fellow	India and China in Asia: Retrospect and Prospect.	1-1-90	—Do.—	—Do.—
2.	Dr. Uma Chakravarty Fellow	Gender, Caste and Class in India Tracing its Roots in Early India and locating its Shifts in Colonial and Post-Colonial India.	12-2-1990	—Do.—	—Do.—

[English]

Central Assistance to U.P. and Rajasthan for Promotion of Literacy

1574. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) the details of the Central assistance given to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during 1989-90 and 1990-91 for promotion of literacy under various schemes;

(b) the growth of literacy achieved in the above States during the above period;

(c) whether any check has been exercised to know whether the funds released by the Union Government for promotion of literacy have been properly utilised;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to release more funds during 1991-92 for the growth of literacy in the above States and if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A Statement indicating the Scheme-wise details of Central assistance for promotion of Literacy under Universalisation of Elementary Education, Non-Formal Education & Adult Education Programmes in U.P. and Rajasthan during 1989-90 & 1990-91 is attached.

(b) The rate of growth of literacy in a particular State/UT is adjudged on the basis of the decennial Census figures. The average per annum rate of growth of literacy in U.P. and Rajasthan during the last decade works out to 0.84% and 0.87% respectively.

(c) and (d) Besides the audit accounts by the Accountant General & Comptroller & Auditor General of India, corrective measures are initiated in the event of receipt of specific complaints.

(e) Universalisation of elementary education, non-formal education and adult literacy which is being implemented under National Literacy Mission are parts of a larger scheme for eradication of illiteracy in the country. Funds for implementation of these programmes will continue to be provided according to the requirement for these two States during 1991-92.

STATEMENT*(In Rs. lakhs)*

Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
	U.P.	Rajasthan	U.P.	Rajasthan
(a) Universalisation of Elementary Education (Operation Black Board)	2757.26	1568.63	860.94	3456.83
(b) Non-Formal Education	539.64	197.77	1012.89	270.75
(c) Adult Education	1014.61	704.06	1485.00	562.56
	4311.51	2470.46	3358.83	4290.14

Research in Vedic Mathematics

1575. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the research made in Vedic Mathematics so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): The following research works have so far been made in Vedic Mathematics:—

- (1) Dr. T. S. Bhanumurthy, Former Director of Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras has given proofs of Sutras provided in Vedic Mathematics by Shri Bharathi Krishna Tirthaji.
- (2) The National Institute of Science Technology & Developmental Studies (NISAD) has found that in some case operations of multiplication/division on computer by methods of Vedic Mathematics are faster.
- (3) Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has commissioned the writing of a book on Vedic Mathematics, which can be utilised by engineers.
- (4) Two monographs have also been commissioned by Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan on selected sutras which can be utilised by Mathematicians and Scholars.

Protection of Pichavaram Forest

1576. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to launch a scheme to protect and beautify the Pichavaram Forests known for its botanical importance in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to sanction funds to the State for the purpose; and

(d) whether the Government also propose to publish a brochure containing details of the rare-trees and plants available in this forest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) During 1988-89, the Union Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.87 lakhs to the State Government for a scheme to undertake environmental protection, education and recreational activities in the mangrove areas of Pichavaram forests.

(d) There is no proposal to publish a brochure containing details of rare trees and plants in this forest. However, these are enlisted in the Red Data Books brought out by the Botanical Survey of India which deal with the rare, threatened and endangered plants in different parts of the country.

Manuscripts of Rabindra Nath Tagore to Vishwa Bharati University

1577. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum that all manuscripts of the works of poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, which were recently traced in London be handed over to Vishwa Bharati University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian High Commission in U.K. has acquired some rare manuscripts of Rabindra Nath Tagore at a cost of £ 27,020.00 at an auction held in London on 26-6-91. Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati has requested that these

manuscripts be handed over to the University for preservation at the Rabindra Bhavan. The manuscripts will be kept in an appropriate institution to be identified by the Government of West Bengal.

[Translation]

Allocation to U.P. and M.P. for Promotion of Literacy

1578. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Government during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively for promotion of literacy under various schemes;

(b) the growth rate of literacy in both States separately in the said years and how it compares with that of other States;

(c) the percentage of literate persons in these States and that of females therein; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government during the last two years for promotion of literacy in the said

States and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement indicating scheme-wise details of Central assistance for promotion of Literacy under Universalisation of Elementary Education, Non-formal Education and Adult Education to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(b) The rate of growth of literacy in a particular State/U.T. is adjudged on the basis of the decennial Census figures. The average per annum rate of growth of literacy in U.P. and M.P. during the last decade works out to be 0.84% and 0.92%. In terms of comparative position, the State of U.P. and M.P. rank 27th and 26th position respectively.

(c) Literacy rate in U.P. and M.P. as per 1990-91 Census are 41.71% and 43.45% respectively. The female literacy rate in the two States are 26.02% and 28.39%.

(d) Universalisation of Elementary Education, programme on Non-Formal Education in educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the age-group of 15-35 form part of a large programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
	U.P.	M.P.	U.P.	M.P.
(a) Universalisation of Elementary Education (Operation Black Board)	2757.26	..	860.94	1344.78
(b) Non-Formal Education	485.30	613.32	925.47	781.95
(c) Adult Education	815.82	670.60	900.44	543.97
	4058.38	1283.92	2686.85	2670.70

Proposal to Convert Indore University into Central University

1579. **SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Indore University into a Central University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Exemption from ESI Act

1580. **SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the criteria for exempting various establishments from the purview of ESI Act;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the ESI Corporation or by the Union Government to States for granting exemption; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) According to the guidelines issued to the State Governments in 1968, exemption under the

ESI Act may be granted if the prevailing benefits enjoyed by the employees of the factories/establishments concerned are superior on an over-all assessment to those available under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. These guidelines are still being followed.

[Translation]

Forts of Bihar

1581. **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rohtas Fort and Sher-shah Fort located in Sasaram in Bihar have been taken over by the archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether Government are incurring some expenditure on repair and maintenance of these forts; and

(c) if so, the item-wise expenditure incurred every year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Rohtasgarh Fort is already under Central protection. The other fort namely Shergarh Fort and not Shersha Fort is under the protection of the Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c) The item-wise expenditure incurred on the maintenance and watch and ward of Rohtasgarh Fort is as under:—

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual Maintenance and Upkeep	2,506.00	4,562.00	..
Watch and Ward	39,136.00	42,996.00	46,506.00
TOTAL	41,642.00	47,558.00	46,506.00

[English]

New ICDS Projects in Kerala

1582. SHRI K. MURALEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) projects are proposed to be started in Kerala during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Kerala Government to start new ICDS projects in the State; 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) The allocation of ICDS Projects to various states for 1991-92 has not yet been finalised.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Clearance of Developmental Projects in M.P.

1583. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various developmental projects in Madhya Pradesh held up for want of clearance from environmental and forestry angles;

(b) the reasons for delay in according clearance;

(c) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has urged the Union Government to accord clearance expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(c) and (d) A regular interaction with the State Government and Project authorities is maintained for expeditious consideration of projects. All projects submitted with complete details are invariably decided within a period of three months.

STATEMENT*List of Developmental Projects from Madhya Pradesh Pending Environment/Forestry Clearance*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3
A. <i>Projects awaiting environmental clearance</i>		
1.	Mongra Project	} Details sought are awaited.
2.	Bhilai Steel Expansion Project of Steel Authority of India Ltd.	
3.	Sheetaldhara Underground Mine(South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.)	

1	2	3
4. Tandsi Colliery, Western Coalfields Limited 5. Bhadanpur Limestone Mine, Maihar Cement.)		Approval linked to forestry clearance
B. Projects awaiting Forestry Clearance		
6. Mining—Renewal of lease M/s. M.P. Maharashtra Minerals.		Constant interaction with Project authorities is maintained. Details awaited.
7. Tamia Tank Project		Do.
8. Minor Irrigation Pithapur Tank Project		Do.
9. Mining—Western Coalfields Limited Pathalura area.		Do.
10. Katra Tank Project		Do.
11. Minor Irrigation—Bhimvatika Tank Project		Do.
12. Mining—National Mineral Development Project—Permanent Tailing Dam.		Do.
13. Minor Irrigation—Mehotora Tank		Do.
14. Mining—Tufa Limestone renewal of lease		Do.
15. Permission for taking out stone slabs (Kum. Sheila Singh)		Do.
16. Gonesanalla Tank		Do.
17. Alapur Dam		Do.
18. Mehra Tank		Do.
19. Padaraha Tank		Do.
20. Bharat Aluminium Company—Mining lease		Do.
21. Trishul Tile Works—Quarry lease		Do.
22. Salap Tank Project		Do.
23. Talvadia — Khishiya Khairgam diversion railway line		Do.
24. Janpatti Tank		Do.
25. Munda Tola Tank		Do.
26. Kanabal Tank		Do.
27. Patha Tank Project		Do.
28. Nandkha Tank		Do.
29. Jogharpur Tank		Do.
30. Tassar Cultivation—Sericulture		Do.
31. Wagri Tank		Do.
32. Maurai Irrigation Project		Do.
33. Baka Katta Tank		Do.
34. Paundi Jaitpur		Do.
35. Limestone Mining—Maihar		Do.
36. Conveyor Belt—Maihar		Do.

1	2	3
37. Narendpur Tank	Constant interaction with Project Authorities is maintained.	
38. Kachhadach Tank	Details awaited.	
39. Mining Limestone—Maihar		
40. Mining Limestone—Maihar		Do.
41. 400 KV Bina—Malanpur Transmission Line		Do.
42. Omkareswar Multipurpose Project		Do.
43. 800 KV Transmission Line, National Thermal Power Corporation.		Do.
44. Wardha Tank		Do.
45. Renewal of lease—Mining lime-stone		Do.
46. Amdania Diversion Scheme		Do.
47. Mining Project of Western Coalfields Ltd., Chhindwara.		Do.
48. Rowghat Bhilai Steel Plant		Do.
49. Mining Lease, Bhilai Steel Plant at Bastar		Do.
50. Mining Lease at Rajnandgaon, Bhilai Steel Plant.		Do.
51. Padarkheda Tank		Do.
52. Bandokpur Samor Minor Irrigation Project		Do.
53. Amha Tank Project		Do.
54. Parsora Tank		Do.
55. Farshi Stone quarries lease to Kumari Shila Singh, Vidisha.		Do.
56. Mohla Irrigation Project		Do.
57. Regarding acquisition of 0.444 ha. of forest land for laying of pipeline, Sahdol District.		Do.
58. Grant of surface rightover 0.960 ha. of forest land under mining lease in Chirimiri Colony area by SECL in Sarguja District.		Do.
59. Release of 0.40 ha. of forest land for yellow/white earth quarry lease to Shri Paranadh Patidar in Khargaon.		Do.
60. Excavation of 0.900 ha. of forest land for yellow earth in Barwah, District Khargaon—Shri Kishore Dars.		Do.

Amendment of Copy Right Act

1584. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Copyright Act to remove the loopholes therein; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the suggestions received from various groups, the Government propose to amend the Copyright Act, 1957 to make it more comprehensive and effective. However, the proposal is in a preliminary stage.

Proposal to set up Medical Institute at Patna

1585. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up an institute at Patna in Bihar State on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences:

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given to the institute; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government so far and by when the institute is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pension to Journalists

1586. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure pension to the journalists; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) The question of providing a pension scheme, inter-alia, for the working journalists in the wider framework of the Employees' Provident Fund has been considered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund and they have made certain recommendations. The recommendations of the Board are presently under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Sports Institutions and Provision of Play Grounds in Rural Areas

1587. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish sports institutions and construct play grounds in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for rural areas of Varanasi district also;

(d) the details of the work proposed to be undertaken in the rural areas of Varanasi; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN &

CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

(a) There is no such proposal at present. However, Government of India has a Scheme under which one time grant upto Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided to State Government for creation of sports facilities in Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools located in rural areas.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to set-up any sports institution. Government provides grant for purchase of sports equipment and development of playgrounds but does not directly undertake these activities.

Starvation Deaths in Orissa

1588. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of judicial inquiry, ordered by the Orissa High Court, to the effect that five people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Kalahandi district of Orissa died of starvation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) The State Government of Orissa has reported that the one man Commission appointed by Orissa High Court to enquire into the allegations of starvation deaths in Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts arising out of Public Interest Litigation in OJC No. 3517/88/525/89 has submitted its report to the High Court. However, the decision of the Orissa High Court in the above two cases is awaited, after which the

State Government will take appropriate action.

(c) The State Government has reported that it is prepared to meet any situation in Kalahandi district. Developmental activities by the different Departments of Government have already been taken up.

During the last three years funds have been provided as follows:

(i) Rs. 5.07 crores out of relief fund for labour intensive works, sinking of tubewells and feeding programmes.

(ii) Rs. 310.05 lakhs out of Special Central Assistance for ITDA/MICRO/MADA/Cluster Projects for infrastructure/Income Generating Schemes for SCs and STs.

(iii) Rs. 37.75 lakhs under prevention of shifting cultivation.

Besides, in eight Blocks of Kalahandi District, during the period October 1988 to September 1990 the following assistance was provided:

(i) Rs. 165.61 lakhs for feeding of old, indigent, infirm and destitute persons and children within the age group of six years.

(ii) Rs. 27.17 lakhs for health care services under "Area Development Project for Poverty Termination (ADAPT)".

[Translation]

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas During 1991

1589. **DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Navodaya Vidyalayas have been set up during 1991 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the basic requirements necessary for opening of these Vidyalayas are available at those places?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Fourteen Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned during the year 1991-92. The details are as under:—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>
1.	Dhrangadhra	Surindernagar	Gujarat
2.	Targhari	Rajkot	Gujarat
3.	Kalukheda	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Palus	Sangli	Maharashtra
5.	Nongtalang	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
6.	Wokha	Wokha	Nagaland
7.	Bharaich	Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Dalip Nagar	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Pihani	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Gyanpur	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Bhargain	Etah	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Jafarpur Kalan	West District	Delhi
13.	Takurachara	S. Tripura District	Tripura
14.	Ujain	Siwan	Bihar

(b) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Recommendations of the Committee on Risk Allowance

1590. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 764 on 27 February, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee on Risk Allowance have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the one person Committee on Risk Allowance are still being examined.

Maintenance of Government Quarters By C.P.W.D.

1591. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Government quarters/colonies maintained by the CPWD in New Delhi are lying in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the measures being devised to ensure proper upkeep and maintenance of Government colonies; and

(c) whether the Government propose to devise a system of half yearly

inspection of the Government colonies by the Chief Engineers alongwith the Residents' Welfare Association so as to bring desired interaction and improvement in the functioning of the CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARU-NACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Government colonies in New Delhi are being maintained properly by the CPWD, in accordance with the prescribed norms with the available funds and these are not lying in a dilapidated condition.

(c) Inspection of Government colonies is being undertaken frequently and meetings with the representatives of the Residents Welfare Associations also are being held at regular intervals or as requested by the Associations, by the Chief Engineers.

[*Translation*]

Tree Plantation Scheme

1592. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check environmental pollution, Government propose to launch a National Programme of planting trees on the barren private land; and

(b) if so, details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Under the Social Forestry Programme of State Government and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, tree planting on private, marginal and other wastelands for meeting fuel and fodder needs of the people is already being encouraged through supply of seedlings, technical guidance and financial incentives.

[*English*]

Institution of Urban Development Authority

1593. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute a unified and single Urban Development Agency for clearing all the Schemes of States uniformly and independently and to provide all the newly developed areas with the minimum facilities/amenities;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to compete with the advanced countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARU-NACHALAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Urban Development is a State subject and as such there is no proposal for creating a unified Urban Development Agency at the Central level.

[*Translation*]

Ajanta Caves

1594. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ajanta Caves have been included in the World heritage list and are being looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to preserve the paintings; and

(c) the annual expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of paintings and sculptures in the caves?

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

(b) The following steps are taken:

- (i) Removal of dust and chemical treatment is carried out regularly.
- (ii) Insecticidal treatment and fumigation is done periodically.
- (iii) Filletting and strengthening of the painted surface is carried out wherever necessary, and
- (iv) Controlled lighting is provided in the painted caves to avoid deterioration of the paintings.

(c) During the year 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 4,10,782 was incurred on the annual maintenance, structural conservation and chemical preservation of the Ajanta Caves.

Scheme Formulated by U.G.C. for Eradication of Adult Illiteracy

1595. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated by University Grants Commission to eradicate adult illiteracy in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan period and the funds provided for this purpose during the last three years;

(b) the names of the universities and colleges where said programme has been started; and

(c) the funds provided to universities and colleges in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States, separately and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission organises adult education programme through universities and colleges with a view to mobilising the students and teachers to impart literacy skills, functional skills and inculcate social awareness among the adult illiterates and also to retain the same through post-literacy programmes. For this purpose, the Commission provides grants to universities to have core facilities including supporting staff and also for organising adult education centres, whereas colleges receive grant for opening Adult Education Centres. Usually, a cluster of 10 Adult Education Centres is taken as a unit and for each such unit grant amounting to Rs. 22,000 per annum is provided for meeting expenditure on items like honorarium of instructors, provision of teaching/learning material, electricity/kerosene cost and contingency etc. In addition to the above, there is also provision to provide honorarium to supervisors whose number is linked with the number of units opened by an institution.

During the years 1987-88, 1988-89, and 89-90, the Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12.23 crores to the participating universities including their affiliated colleges for implementing the programme.

(b) The names of universities where such programme is being implemented are given in the attached statement. The colleges are identified and funded through the university to which they are affiliated. According to the information furnished by the UGC, it maintains information regarding the number of colleges which are implementing the Scheme and not their names.

(c) During the VII Plan, a grant of Rs. 274.00 lakhs was paid to universities and colleges of U.P. and about Rs. 50.00 lakhs to the universities and colleges in Bihar. The UGC has approved 1030 Adult Education Centres in Bihar and 2085 such Centres in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/University	No. of Colleges which are implementing the Adult Education Scheme
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Andhra	30
2.	Kakatiya	12
3.	Nagarjuna	25
4.	Osmania	30
5.	Sri Krishna Devaraya	14
6.	Sri Venkateswara	30
7.	Padmavati . . . . .	..
<i>Assam</i>		
8.	Gauhati	43
<i>Bihar</i>		
9.	Bhagalpur	14
10.	Bihar	20
11.	Magadh	20
12.	L.N. Mithila	10
13.	Patna	10
14.	Ranchi	29
<i>Gujarat</i>		
15.	Bhavnagar	9
16.	Gujarat	6
17.	M.S. University, Baroda . . . . .	..
18.	Sardar Patel	6
19.	Saurashtra	23
20.	Gujarat Vidyapith . . . . .	..
21.	South Gujarat	11
<i>Haryana</i>		
22.	Kurukshetra	9
23.	Maharishi Dayanand	11
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
24.	Himachal Pradesh	15
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
25.	Jammu	14
26.	Kashmir	10

1	2	3
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
27. A.P. Singh		30
28. Devi Ahilya		18
29. Dr. H.S. Gour		20
30. Guru Ghasidas		6
31. Jiwaji		13
32. Ravi Shankar		24
33. Rani Durgawati		35
34. Vikram		19
35. Kasturbagram Rural Instt.
36. Bhopal		33
37. Indira Kala Sangeet
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
38. Bombay		17
39. Marathwada		20
40. Nagpur		27
41. Poona		38
42. S.N.D.T.		16
43. Shivaji		17
<i>Manipur</i>		
44. Manipur		12
<i>Meghalaya</i>		
45. N.E.H.U.		11
<i>Orissa</i>		
46. Berhampur		22
47. Sambalpur		21
48. Utkal		40
<i>Punjab</i>		
49. Punjabi		12
50. Panjab		31
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
51. Rajasthan		25
52. Banasthali Vidyapith
53. BITS
54. M.L. Sukadia		7
55. Rajasthan Vidyapith
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
56. Annamalai
57. Bharathidasan		17

1	2	3
58.	Bharathiar . . . . .	..
59.	Madras	10
60.	Madurai Kamraj	68
61.	Tamil . . . . .	..
62.	Gandhigram Rural Institute . . . . .	..
63.	Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sc. . . . .	..
64.	Alagappa	2
65.	Mother Teresa . . . . .	..
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
66.	Aligarh Muslim . . . . .	..
67.	Avadh	24
68.	B.H.U. . . . .	..
69.	Bundelkhand	9
70.	Garhwal	10
71.	Gorakhpur	36
72.	Kanpur	17
73.	Kashi Vidyapith . . . . .	..
74.	Lucknow	16
75.	Purvanchal	19
76.	Roorkee . . . . .	..
77.	Gurukul Kangri . . . . .	..
78.	Dayalbagh Edn. Instt. . . . .	..
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
79.	Burdwan	24
80.	Jadavpur . . . . .	..
81.	Kalyani	4
82.	North Bengal	14
83.	Rabindra Bharti . . . . .	..
84.	Visva Bharati . . . . .	..
	<i>Delhi</i>	
85.	Delhi	14
86.	J.N.U. . . . .	..
87.	J.M.I. . . . .	..
	<i>Karnataka</i>	
88.	Bangalore	5
89.	Karnatak	27
90.	Mysore	18
	<i>Kerala</i>	
91.	Calicut	30
92.	Kerala . . . . .	..
	<i>Pondicherry</i>	
93.	Pondicherry	5

Affiliation of Delhi Schools to CBSE

1596. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all schools recognised under the Delhi Education Act, 1973 have been affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Some of the schools though recognised under the Delhi Education Act, 1973, do not fulfil the conditions for grant of affiliation laid down in the Bye-laws of the CBSE.

[English]

Family Welfare Programme in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

1597. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 206 districts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been lagging behind in the family Welfare Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Based on the District-wise Birth Rate estimates worked out by Register General, India, from the 1981 Census, 206 dis-

tricts where Birth rate was 35 and above per thousand population were identified. Out of these, 142 districts belong to the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Besides the regular activities undertaken to contain population growth in the country, Area Development Projects with the assistance from the external funding agencies have been taken up in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to augment Health and Family Welfare infrastructure and training. Innovative, Information, Education and Communication Project is being implemented in a phased manner to improve the Family Welfare Programme in selected districts of these four States.

Archaeological Excavations

1598. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether archaeological excavations during February 1991 in Gujarat un-earthed structures of pre-Harappan civilization; and

(b) if so, the historical background of the said finds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Archaeological excavations have brought to light pre-Harappan structural remains at Dholavira, District Kutch, Gujarat during the year 1991.

(b) The pre-Harappan cultural remains exposed at Dholavira show links with the earlier cultures of the region as well as with those of the neighbouring areas.

Non-Pharmacy Personnel at Indian Pharmacy Council

1599. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pharmacy Council set up under the Indian Pharmacy Act at Central and State levels are manned by non-pharmacy personnel;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to amend the Act to give complete representation to pharmacy personnel in the said council; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) As per the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, in addition to qualified pharmacists, a few non-pharmacy personnel like Director General of Health Services and representatives from Medical Council of India, University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education are also drawn as members of the Pharmacy Council of India. Besides, of the six Central Government nominees in the Council, two need not possess degree or diploma in Pharmacy. Similarly in the State Councils also, two non-pharmacy personnel out of five members can be nominated by the State Councils. In addition, one member elected by the State Medical Council, the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State, Officer-in-charge of the Government Analyst of the State are also mem-

bers of the Pharmacy Council of the State, who do not possess Pharmacy qualifications.

(b) There is no proposal to amend the Act to give complete representation to pharmacy personnel. For effective functioning of the Council, it should have members from other disciplines as well.

(c) Does not arise.

Per Capita Expenditure on Medical Education

1600. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments are spending huge amount on medical education;

(b) if so, the per capita expenditure on a medical student per annum;

(c) whether there is no proper medical facilities in rural areas in the country; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to make it obligatory for every medical student to serve in rural areas before awarding medical degrees to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D.K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) The Seventh Plan outlay for Medical Education, Research and Training in respect of purely Central Scheme and States Schemes are as follows:

Rs. in crores

Purely Central Schemes

175.51

States/Union Territories

1432.20

(b) As per information available, the findings of the two studies on cost of medical education are as follows:

<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Findings</i>
(i) Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi; Study conducted by the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (1982-83).	1. A sum of Rs. 77,498 was spent on an average on a student who entered the college during 1978-79. 2. A sum of Rs. 26,261 was spent on an average on a postgraduate student who was on the rolls during 1981-82 & 1982-83.
(ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences; Study conducted by the Tata Consultancy Services (1989).	Cost for the entire under-graduate course per student was Rs. 5,33,000 (Annual cost Rs. 1,06,020).

(c) In the rural areas, services are provided through a network of integrated health & family welfare delivery system. Health care Programmes have been restructured and reoriented from time to time for attaining the objectives of National Health Policy. Priority has been accorded to extension, expansion and consolidation of the rural health infrastructure, namely, sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres. Sophisticated and specialised needs are referred to secondary and tertiary levels. The dimensions taken into consideration while delivering health services in rural areas are:

- (i) appropriate technology,
- (ii) affordability,
- (iii) availability,
- (iv) accessibility, and
- (v) acceptability.

Health is a State subject and it is for the State Government to implement the various schemes effectively including rural health service. However, it cannot be stated that there are no proper medical facilities in rural areas in the country.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

Conversion of Utkal University into Central University

1601. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government to convert Utkal University into a Central University;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) Government had received a proposal from Orissa Government in January, 1991 for converting Utkal University into a Central University. The State Government was informed that Utkal University has been

tablished under an Act of the State Legislature of Orissa and as a matter of policy, the Central Government do not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Demand to set up Central Hospital at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

1602. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand/proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to set up a Central Hospital at Bhubaneswar, in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Expert Committee to review Recommendations of Gujral Committee

1603. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to examine the implementation of Gujral Committee Recommendations has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Report has been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29-7-91.

Pollution by Industries

1604. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the most polluting industries; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action plans initiated for handling the problem; and

(c) the time frame set for achieving the total control of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. 17 categories of heavily polluting industries namely cement, thermal power plant, iron and steel, fertilizer, zinc smelter, copper smelter, aluminium smelter, oil refinery, distillery, pulp and paper (Large & Small), basic drugs, dye and dye intermediates, petrochemicals, tanneries, sugar, pesticides and pharmaceuticals, have been identified.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution:

(i) Effluent 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 Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

- (v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;
 - (vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants;
 - (vii) Scheme for waste minimisation have been taken up.
- (c) A time bound action plan for control of pollution in 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 standard by December 31, 1991.

Steps to Achieve Cent-percent Literacy

1606. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to follow Kerala model or Burdwan Model to achieve cent-percent literacy in other States; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC) is the principal strategy evolved by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) which was launched in May 1988. TLC envisages imparting of literacy of a well-defined level to practically all persons, especially in the 15-35 age group over a specified time-frame in a compact geographic area. The preparations include a campaign for mobilisation, using the folk, the traditional, and the modern media and enlisting all the available educated persons to work as instructors and other activists, on a voluntary basis. In order that the learners achieve the pre-determined levels of 3 R's the NLM has developed

three-graded literacy primers. There is an adequate emphasis on proper training of the instructors and other functionaries.

The total literacy campaign implemented in the State of Kerala and Burdwan district of West Bengal represent significant milestones in the evolution of the TLC model which is being adopted in other selected districts of the country with appropriate modifications as required.

The attached Statement indicates the names of districts where TLCs have been launched/sanctioned with the support of the NLM.

STATEMENT

Total Literacy Campaigns in selected Districts etc.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Chittoor
2. Cuddapah
3. Hyderabad Distt.
4. Nellore
5. Visakhapatnam
6. Kurnool
7. Mahbubnagar
(6 Mandals & 2 Municipalities)
8. Khammam
9. Nizamabad
10. West Godavari
11. Karimnagar
12. Nalgonda**
13. One Mandal each in 9 Districts :
 - Vizianagaram
 - East Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Guntur
 - Prakasam
 - Anantapur
 - Ranga Reddy
 - Adilabad
 - Warangal
14. Medak... (9 Mandals)

Bihar

15. *Muzzafarpur
16. *Jamshedpur (Urban)
17. *Ranchi
*(With UNICEF grant)
18. Goa
19. Gujarat (100 Tqs in 19 Districts)
20. Haryana
Panipat in Karnal Distt.
21. Kerala

Karnataka

22. Bijapur
23. Dakshina Kannada
24. Mandya
25. Raichur
26. Tumkur

Madhya Pradesh

27. Durg
28. Narsinghpur
29. Indore
30. Raipur (8 Blocks)
31. Bilaspur (6 Blocks)
32. Ratlam**
33. Betul (Ghoradongri Block)
34. Raigarh (7 blocks)**

Maharashtra

35. Sindhudurg
36. Wardha
37. Bombay City**
38. Pune Dist.

Orissa

39. Sundargarh Dist. and Rourkela City
40. Ganjam

Tamil Nadu

41. Kamarajar
42. PTT Sivaganga
43. Pudukottai

Uttar Pradesh

44. Fatehpur

West Bengal

45. Midnapur
46. Burdwan
47. Hooghly
48. Birbhum
49. Cooch Behar
50. Bankura
51. North 24-Parganas
52. Pondicherry U.T.

Allocation for Education

1607. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation of the Union Government for education for the year 1991-92; and

(b) the percentage of the Union Budget likely to be spent on Education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Budgetary allocation for the year 1991-92 of the Education Department of the Union Government is Rs. 1805.30 crores which forms 1.59% of the total Union Budget.

Cent-Percent Literacy in Burdwan District

1608. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Burdwan district has achieved cent-percent literacy;

(b) whether the Government have undertaken literacy projects in other districts too; and

(c) if so, how many districts are being covered?

NOTE.—Proposals at serial numbers 12, 32, 34 and 37 (marked**) have not so far been approved.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A team consisting of the following has submitted an evaluation report on the literacy campaign undertaken in Burdwan district in West Bengal:—

- (i) Prof. Mohit Bhattacharya
Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University.
- (ii) Dr. A. K. Jalaluddin. Project Director (Basic Education & Development), UNICEF, New Delhi.
- (iii) Shri Satyen Maitra, Member of Executive Committee, National Literacy Mission Authority, New Delhi.
- (iv) Shri Mushtaq Ahmed, Member Executive Committee of NLMA, New Delhi.

The Evaluation Team has accepted that 82.22% of the target group of learners has reached the NLM levels of learning as a result of the campaign.

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating the names of the districts etc. where literacy campaigns have been undertaken/sanctioned is attached.

STATEMENT

Total Literacy Campaigns in selected Districts etc.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Chittoor
2. Cuddapah
3. Hyderabad Distt.
4. Nellore
5. Visakhapatnam
6. Kurnool
7. Mahbubnagar
(6 Mandals & 2 Municipalities)
8. Khammam
9. Nizamabad
10. West Godavari

11. Karimnagar
12. Nalgonda**
13. One Mandal each in 9 Districts :
 - Vizia nagaram
 - East Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Guntur
 - Prakasam
 - Anantapur
 - Ranga Reddy
 - Adilabad
 - Warangal

14. Medak (9 Mandals)

Bihar

15. *Muzzafarpur
16. *Jamshedpur (Urban)
17. *Ranchi
*(with UNICEF grant)

18. *Goa*

19. *Gujarat* (100 Tqs in 19 Districts)

Haryana

20. Panipat in Karnal District

21. *Kerala*

Karnataka

22. Bijapur
23. Dakshina Kannada
24. Mandya
25. Raichur
26. Tumkur

Madhya Pradesh

27. Durg
28. Narsinghpur
29. Indore
30. Raipur (8 Blocks)
31. Bilaspur (6 Blocks)
32. Ratlam**
33. Betul (Ghoradongri Block)
34. Raigarh (7 Blocks)**

Maharashtra

35. Sindhudurg
36. Wardha

37. Bombay City**

38. Pune Dist.

Orissa

39. Sundargarh Dist. and

Rourkela City

40. Ganjam

Tamil Nadu

41. Kamarajar

42. PTT Sivanganga

43. Pudukottai

Uttar Pradesh

44. Fatehpur

West Bengal

45. Midnapur

46. Burdwan

47. Hooghly

48. Birbhum

49. Cooch Behar

50. Bankura

51. North 24-Parganas

52. Pondicherry UT.

NOTE.—Proposals at serial numbers 12, 32, 34 and 37 (marked**) have not so far been approved.

Performance of Autonomous Colleges

1609. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission proposed to set up a study team for evaluating the performance of the Autonomous Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) UGC had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Iqbal Narain, Vice-Chancellor, NEHU to review the implementation of the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges. The Committee submitted its

report to the Commission in March, 1991. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee are:

— Keeping in view the objective of the Scheme which is to bring about major structural changes in the higher education system, it should be continued during the 8th Plan period.

— An appropriate mechanism should be established at the State level for effective monitoring of the Scheme.

— Immediate action should be taken for amendment of the Acts of the universities and formulation of Statutes to make an enabling provision for conferment of autonomous status on Colleges.

-- The State Governments should not transfer the teachers from Government autonomous colleges and should also sort out the problems of increased work-load of teachers for these colleges, besides fulfilling the system of block grants for maintenance purposes.

— The State Governments and the universities should hold regular meetings with the Principals of autonomous colleges for coordination and resolving of issues.

— The University should accept the decisions of the autonomous colleges regarding new courses and flexibility in course combinations.

— The autonomous colleges should prepare perspective plans for development, activate Finance Committees as well as Planning and Evaluation Committees.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee in its meeting held on 6th June, 1991 and agreed to continue the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges in the 8th Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for Basic Amenities in Delhi

1610. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for providing basic civic amenities to the residents of Jhuggi Jhompri Clusters, Slum Katras and resettlement colonies in operation in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) how much amount was spent for providing these amenities in last three years;

(c) the budgetary provisions of expenditure to provide basic civic amenities during the year 1990-91; and

(d) the likely time by which the basic civic amenities are proposed to be provided to all Jhuggi Jhompri Clusters, Slum Katras, resettlement and unauthorised colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) As per statement enclosed.

(d) The provision of basic amenities in the J.J. Clusters and Slum Katras is a continuing process. Work is taken up in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds every year. 67 unauthorised colonies have been provided with water supply and it has been extended in 97 other such colonies through hydrants. No definite time frame can be laid down for these items of work.

All the 44 Resettlement colonies have been given piped water supply. Sewerage system is functioning in 16 colonies and works are going on in 9 others. An action plan has been drawn up to provide sewerage system in all the Resettlement colonies by March, 1995.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Amount spent in last 3 years</i>	<i>Budget provision 1990-91</i>
1	2	3
I. Schemes administered by Delhi Development Authority (Slum Wing)		
J.J. Clusters		
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Environment Improvement in Jhuggi Jhompri Clusters.	3,426.67	716.00
2. Pay & Use Jan Suvidha complexes containing toilets & baths including mobile toilet vans.	283.05	200.00
3. Providing built up facilities/halls/barat ghars/Basti-Vikas Kendras etc. in areas under the control of Slum Wing.	73.56	100.00
4. Upgradation of slums/J.J. Clusters and informal shelter by on-site relocation of Jhuggi Jhompri.	4.87	50.00
Slum Katras		
5. Environment Improvement in Urban Slums.	577.97	212.00
6. Structural Improvement of Katras	377.37	185.00

1

2

3

II. Schemes administered by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (including by DWS and S.D.U.)

Resettlement colonies

7. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has prepared the scheme for providing additional facilities which include the following :	14,636.74	5,576.00
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(1) Roads, (2) Storm Water Drains, (3) Community Halls/ Centres, Barat Ghars and T.V. Rooms, (4) Electrification including street lighting, (5) Horticulture, (6) Sulabh Shauchalayas, (7) Conservancy/Sanitation services, (8) Augmentation of Sewerage/storm water pumping stations—Water Supply and (10) Sewerage including out-falls.

Aid to Institutions Run for Disabled Persons

1611. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant-in-aid for institutions run for disabled persons are pending;

(b) if so, the number of such applications;

(c) the details of applications which are from Kerala State and are pending for the last three years;

(d) the reasons for the delay in taking decision on these applications; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for disposal of these applications expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) 90 applications received under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons are pending.

(c) No application from Kerala State is pending.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Alternative Plots in West Zone, Delhi

1612. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether stay orders have been issued by the court against the allotment of alternative plots by DDA in West Zone, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this stay order applies on the change of location in respect of allotted plots;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about irregularities in the change of location of the alternative plots and allotment of plots by law commissioner without holding any draw; if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether LIG and MIG flats of DDA lying vacant in Northern and Western Zones, Delhi and are yet to be allotted, if so, the details thereof area-wise and colony-wise; and

(e) the number of out of turn allotment of houses and change of the location of alternative plots ordered by the Chairman, DDA during the last six months; and whether all these persons have been allotted houses and plots?

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

Supply of Paper at Concessional Rate to Madhya Pradesh

1613. **SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been supplying paper at concessional rates for text books to the students;

(b) if so, the reasons for which no such supply has been made to the Government of Madhya Pradesh since March, 1990; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply paper to Madhya Pradesh at concessional rates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Till 31st March, 1990, there was a scheme for subsidised supply of White Printing Paper for the production of school text books and exercise books. The scheme was discontinued thereafter.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Integrated Development of Forest Villages

1614. **SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had approved and sanctioned a proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government for integrated development of forest villages under Article 275 of the Constitution of India in 1984-85;

(b) whether the Government of India has withheld its 75 per cent share since 1987-88 despite the fact

that the State has already spent considerable sums from its own resources to meet the Government of India's stipulation of spending 25 per cent first from its own resources; and

(c) if so, the reasons for it and how soon the Government is likely to release the amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a draft project proposal on development of forest villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 83 crores for grants under first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution in 1984-85.

2. Subject to the preparation of the detailed project report for the development of forest villages, a sum of Rs. 5.96 crores was released under the said proviso during 1984-85.

3. In 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 0.5 crores was released under the same proviso of the Constitution for the project.

4. An amount of Rs. 4.5 crores under the same proviso of the Constitution on pro-rata basis is being given each year to the State Government from 1987-88 onwards.

5. The grants under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution form a part of the block grants given to the States under the Gadgil Formula and these are not an additionality to the State.

6. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh was advised to make this project an integral part of the State Tribal Sub-Plan so that funds for it could be mobilised under the on-going schemes of the State Governments. The gap, if any, would be met out of the funds under first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution year to year basis.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Pulmonary Institute in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

1616. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to set up a Pulmonary Institute in Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) In the wake of the Bhopal Gas Disaster, the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, formulated a proposal for establishment of a National Pulmonary Institute of Industrial Disaster on the suggestion of the Department of Science and Technology.

After a series of discussion at various levels, the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest recommended that the proposed Institute be located at Delhi with three Regional Centres, one each at Ahmedabad, Pune and Bhopal.

[*English*]

News item "Orissa SC/ST below poverty line"

1617. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of a study conducted by the National Council of Applied

Economic Research (NCAER) captioned "Orissa SC/ST below poverty line: Study" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated July 6, 1991;

(b) whether the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes have brought down the number of the poor living below poverty line from 48 per cent in 1977-78 to 37 per cent in 1984-85;

(c) whether the reported finding of a study by NCAER stating that 79 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes and 63 percent of the Scheduled Castes population of Orissa lives below the poverty line indicates that the desired objective has not been achieved in Orissa; and

(d) if so, further steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The study revealed that the households belonging to ST's and SC's are the poorest groups in rural Orissa.

(d) Through the Tribal Sub Plan strategy, the Special Component Plan, Special Centre Assistance and other schemes, development programmes for the benefit of ST/SCs are being implemented.

Science Museum at Vijayawada

1618. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was made to establish science museum/centre in the big building available on Gandhi Hill at Vijayawada in Krishna District;

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

(c) whether a committee from National Science Centre from Calcutta has visited the place; and

(d) the time by which the Museum Centre is likely to be set up?

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

(b) to (d) Yes. A team of National Council of Science Museums visited Vijayawada. The National Council of Science Museums may consider setting up a Science Museum there if the State Government of Andhra Pradesh would provide a developed site and share the cost of construction as per the policy of the National Council of Science Museums.

Working Women Hostels in Delhi

1619. DR. A. K. PATEL:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) the number of Working Women's Hostels functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi and their locations;

(b) the capacity of each hostel;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the requirements of hostels for working women in Delhi; if so, details thereof;

(d) the annual expenditure being incurred by the Government on these hostels;

(e) whether more hostels are proposed to be opened in the Union Territory of Delhi in the near future; if so, the allocation of funds made therefor; and

(f) whether similar schemes are functioning in other metropolitan cities, 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 (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Implementation of Forest Conservation Schemes in Bihar

1620. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which deforestation is responsible for the occurrence of floods in the country; and

(b) the details of the forest conservation schemes being implemented in the flood affected districts of Bihar to check the fury of floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Trees slow down the intensity of rainfall, improve water percolation in the ground and minimise surface run-off; and, therefore, deforestation generally is responsible for occurrence of floods. There is no precise data available to indicate the extent to which deforestation as a single factor is responsible for occurrence of floods in the country.

(b) The Department of Soil Conservation under the Ministry of Agriculture have been implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers—Sone, Ajoy and Punpun. The catchment of these rivers fall in the dis-

districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Aurangabad and Gaya. This scheme has been under implementation since 1981 and so far 570 sq. kms. of area have been treated during the 7th Five Year Plan and it is proposed to treat another 6400 sq. kms. during the 8th Five Year Plan.

In addition, fund is also released to Damodar Valley Corporation for treatment of catchments of river Damodar in the districts of Hazaribagh, Giridih and Dhanbad.

[English]

Repair of brick paths in Government Colonies of the capital

1621. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the brick paths laid in the Government Colonies like R. K. Puram have given way and there is need to relay them properly;

(b) if so, the reasons for not re-laying them or repairing them over the passage of time;

(c) the steps taken to re-lay/repair these paths on priority basis; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Portions of the brick paths between the main road and scooter garages and the entrance to quarters had been damaged. Some of these have been repaired to the extent of availability of funds and the remaining will also be repaired depending upon the availability of funds.

Conversion of hostels into semi residential schools

1622. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes into semi-residential schools;

(b) if so, the present guidelines in this regard and the number of such hostels which are proposed to be converted;

(c) whether the standard of education in the hostels is very low; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the same?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Residential Schools Exclusively for Girls of Coastal and Hilly Areas

1623. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more residential schools exclusively for the girls of families living in coastal and hilly areas, where the standard of education among the females is very low as compared to other areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Opening of residential schools for girls is the concern of the State Governments and UT Administrations.

Discipline in Universities

1624. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken specific steps to preserve discipline in the Universities and colleges in the country to maintain high standard of teaching; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance NPE-86, the Government & UGC have taken several initiatives to improve the standard of education in institutions of higher learning. Some of the major steps taken in this regard are:

—Revision of pay scales of college and university Teachers w.e.f. 1-1-1986. Opportunities provided for training and career advancement for teachers. All-India Eligibility Test introduced to attract best talent to the teaching profession.

—Academic staff colleges established for re-orientation of newly appointed university and college Teachers.

—27 Curriculum Development Centres in Sciences and Humanities established to modernise curricula. Model curricula has been prepared for 27 disciplines in under-graduate and post-graduate courses.

—Financial assistance provided by UGC for improvement in teaching and research under Special Assistance Programmes, like Centres of Advanced Study, COSIP, COHSSIP, COSIST, etc.

—Inter-University Centres established by UGC to provide front-line facilities and services for advancement of research in the university system.

—Higher priority given to grant of autonomy to selected Colleges and University Departments.

—Guidelines for implementation of an Academic Calendar circulated. These guidelines emphasize observance of at least 180 teaching days by universities/colleges.

—Regulations for minimum standards for the award of first degree, minimum working days etc. notified by UGC.

News Item "Major Indus site Found in Kutch"

1625. DR. A. K. PATEL:

SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Major Indus site found in Kutch" appearing in the Times of India dated February 18, 1991;

(b) if so, the major finds of the Archaeological Survey of India in its aforesaid excavations;

(c) whether any archaeological/historical conclusions have been drawn from these discoveries in the direction of reconstructing ancient Indian history;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the agency which is doing the excavation and assessment work; and

(f) the details of other excavation works of the above nature going on currently along with sites selected for the purpose?

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

(b) The excavations at Dholavira, District Kutch, Gujarat, conducted during season 1990-91 by the Archaeological Survey of India have brought to light successive settlement of Pre-Harappan, Proto-Harappan, mature-Harappan and later periods along with their distinct potteries and other items. Principal features of Harappan (Indus) city comprised remains of an imposing citadel with monumental gateways and a water reservoir inside, a middle and a lower town. Significant finds included remains of stone pillars, flights of steps and seals, sealings, weights, mother goddess figures in terracotta, copper implements and ornaments, beads of various types, characteristic pottery and boldly inlaid nine letters in Harappan script on a floor.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The evidence unearthed has provided a new model of proto-historic urban planning and style of architecture of the Harappans with developed system of water management, stone dressing showing the probable use of lathe for shaping pillars. All these features are vitally important for reconstructing the technological and cultural history of the country.

(e) Excavation Branch V of the Archaeological Survey of India carried out both excavation and assessment work.

(f) No excavation relating to Pre-Harappan occupation is being carried out at present.

[Translation]

Difficulties in Study/Teaching of Sanskrit

1626. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been apprised of the difficulties being faced in the study/teaching of Sanskrit;

(b) the number of Sanskrit Vidyalayas functioning at present in the country;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to remove the difficulties being faced in the study/teaching of Sanskrit and for the smooth functioning of such Vidyalayas; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not been apprised of any specific difficulties being faced in the study/teaching of Sanskrit, except the need to coordinate and maintain standards of teaching.

(b) The number of Sanskrit Vidyalayas functioning at present in the country is not known. However, according to preliminary information collected so far from 15 States/UTs there are approx. 2000 Sanskrit Pathshalas/institutions being run by Voluntary Organisations.

(c) and (d) School Education, including Sanskrit institutions, is primarily the concern of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, looking to the importance of Sanskrit, the Central Government have been implementing several schemes to support and promote the cause of Sanskrit education. For this purpose financial assistance is made available to ensure the smooth functioning of Sanskrit institutions/Vidyalayas under the following schemes:

(i) *Development of Sanskrit Education*

(a) Scholarship to students studying Sanskrit in Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools.

- (b) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.
- (c) Appointment of Sanskrit Teachers.
- (d) Any other proposal for promotion of Sanskrit recommended by State Governments/UT Admns.
- (e) Financial assistance to elderly Sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances.
- (ii) *Grant in Aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations*
- (a) Financial Assistance for Teachers' salary.
- (b) Financial Assistance for scholarship to students in Sanskrit Pathshalas.
- (c) Financial Assistance for Approved Non-Recurring Expenditure.

(iii) *Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshala Scheme*

- (a) Grant-in-Aid assistance of 95% of the Approved Recurring Expenditure.
- (b) Grant-in-Aid assistance of 75% of the Approved Non-recurring Expenditure.

Setting up of more Kendriya Vidyalayas

1627. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country at present and the number and places in Delhi where such Vidyalayas are located;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the names of places where these are to be set up and the time by which these are likely to start working?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) At present 740 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in the country. The number and places of such Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) Expansion depends on the availability of funds and the sponsorship of suitable proposals by the user agencies.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi
S.No. Name of Union Territories & Address

Delhi (30)

1. Andrews Ganj, New Delhi.
2. Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. No. I.
3. Kandhar Lines, Delhi Cantt. No. II, New Delhi.
4. Gole Market, New Delhi.
5. INA Colony, New Delhi.
6. IIT Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
7. Janakpuri, New Delhi.
8. CRPF Campus, Jhorada Kalan, New Delhi.
9. Lawrence Road, Delhi.
10. Sector-IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
11. Sector-II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
12. Sector-VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
13. Tagore Garden, New Delhi.
14. Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
15. AGCR Colony, PO Karkarduma New Delhi.
16. Badarpur Thermal Power Corp. Badarpur, New Delhi.
17. Dakshini Block 'A' Shalimar Bagh
18. AFS Tughalakabad, New Delhi.
19. AFS, Arjun Garh.
20. Pragati Vihar, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

21. Pushp Vihar, MB Road.
22. No. III, Delhi Cantt.
23. Sainik Vihar.
24. New Friends Centre.
25. No. 67 Sqr. A.F., C/o 56 APO. Ghoga Bawana.
26. Pitampura, Delhi-110034.
27. Sardar Patel Marg, (near Maurya Hotel) New Delhi.
28. BSF Chhawla, Chhawla-110071, New Delhi.
29. Vikaspuri, New Delhi.
30. AFS Rajkri, New Delhi-110028.

Allocation of funds to voluntary agencies for literacy projects

1628. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the agencies during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 for undertaking literacy projects; and

(b) the names and addresses of such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement showing names & addresses and grants-in-aid released to Voluntary Agencies in 1989-90 & 1990-91 is attached.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-363/91]

[English]

Public grievances cell of DDA

1629. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has further streamlined its public grievances cell recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received during the last one year and out of them how many complaints have been attended to; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to effectively deal with the complaints?

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

(b) The Public Grievances Cell has been placed under a senior officer who reports directly to Vice-Chairman, DDA. This officer has been given authority to monitor and coordinate all materials relating to disposal of grievances and complaints from the public received by various Departments. A system has also been drawn up to ensure that all complaints are registered, processed and disposed of within a specified time frame.

(c) During the year from 1-4-1990 to 31-3-1991, 2400 complaints were received by the Grievances Cell. Out of these, 1600 complaints have been attended to.

(d) The recent posting of a senior officer of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India as in-charge of Public Grievances Cell is expected to help in dealing effectively with the grievances of the public. A number of procedures in DDA have also been revamped and streamlined to curtail the delays and to introduce greater transparency in the operations of DDA. Work done in the Cell is also being monitored periodically to devise further measures for the redressal of grievances.

Affiliation of public schools to C.B.S.E.

1630. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the

news item captioned "Fate of 40,000 students hangs in balance" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 7, 1991;

(b) whether as a result of the decision of the Central Board of Secondary Education not to affiliate the public schools, the fate of students of such schools is uncertain; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting affiliation to these schools?

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

(b) No, Sir. The students are free to seek admission to other schools so that their education is not affected.

(c) The concerned schools do not fulfil the conditions for grant of affiliation laid down in the Bye-Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Performance of schools in CBSE examinations

1631. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the performance of Delhi Administration schools and aided schools was very poor at the CBSE examinations this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any fresh measures to improve the standard of education in such schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The reasons for poor performance as assessed by the Delhi Administration are as follows:—

(i) closure of schools due to Mandal Commission agitation and general law and order situation;

(ii) disruption of transport facilities;

(iii) introduction of new pattern by CBSE making it compulsory to get pass marks in all the 5 subjects instead of 4;

(iv) change of curriculum in some of the subjects and evaluation system;

(v) delay in providing facilities/equipment to the newly opened schools.

(c) and (d) Delhi Administration have taken the following measures:—

(i) recruitment of teachers on the basis of competitive written test held in March/April, 1991;

(ii) conversion of existing Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools into composite schools;

(iii) provision of staff, equipment, furniture etc.;

(iv) replacement of tented accommodation by semi pucca/pucca structure;

(v) introduction of vocational courses;

(vi) special coaching facilities for talented children;

(vii) remedial classes for weak students;

(viii) introduction of study corner scheme;

(ix) provision of inservice training facilities, orientation and refresher training programmes, etc.

Flyovers in Delhi

1632. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to construct certain flyovers in the capital has been pending with the Delhi Urban Arts Commission for a considerable time,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to have the matter expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Delhi Urban Art Commission has cleared 6 out of the 9 proposals of the Delhi Administration for construction of flyovers in the capital. The remaining 3 proposals are being discussed by the Commission with the Delhi Administration and other concerned agencies to take into account the different aspects concerning construction of flyovers and to reach an agreement.

Regularisation of Government accommodation

1633. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8977 on May 16, 1990 and state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to regularise the Government accommodation in the names of the married daughters;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to regularise the accommodation in the names of the daughter-in-law of

the retiring/deceased Government servants;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to regularise the accommodation in their names also;

(e) whether it is proposed not to remove from Government accommodation the retiring Government servant or the family of the deceased Government servant till such time the DDA allots a flat to him in case he is registered with the DDA for a flat as a social security to the family; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under active consideration.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In view of the acute shortage of General Pool accommodation, it is not possible to extend the scope of this concession in the cases of daughters-in-law.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. It would be discriminatory to treat the DDA registrants differently from the other retired Govt. employees. It would also not be possible to block the houses by continuing the allotments indefinitely in favour of retired Govt. employees when large number of serving employees have to wait for long years to get allotment.

Regularisation of sale and purchase of plots

1634. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have regularised the sale and purchase of plots, land, shops etc. on power of attorney in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government are likely to get good revenue from such transactions, and if so, the details;

(c) whether a number of representation have been received against regularisation of cases of power of attorney on exorbitantly high rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The DDA had opened a scheme of regularisation of transaction of general power of attorney during May, 89 to March, 90. Under this scheme sale permission was granted in 248 cases in respect of built up residential plots and a sum of Rs. 10,74,24,648 was received towards payment of 50% unearned increase charged for regularisation of such transactions.

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

Out of turn allotment of Government Accommodation

1635. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants allotted residential accommodation, type-wise, in Delhi on out of turn basis from January, 1990 to March, 1991;

(b) the specific grounds for making out-of-turn allotments;

(c) the total number of requests received during the above period; and

(d) the number of cases for out-of-turn allotment rejected during the above period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The number of Government servants allotted residen-

tial accommodation out of turn during January, 1991 to March, 1991 is as follows:

Type A—	215
Type B—	287
Type C—	299
Type D—	136
Type E—	118
Type Spl.	19
Hostel	— 20
Total	— 1094

(b) Ad-hoc (out-of-turn) allotments are made in relaxation of the Allotment of Govt. Residence (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 as per SR-317-B-25. These are given inter alia, to the following categories of Government servants:

- (i) Wards and spouses of retiring/deceased allottees;
- (ii) Physically handicapped persons;
- (iii) Patients suffering from specified diseases like T.B., Cancer, etc.
- (iv) Personal staff of certain VIPs like Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission, etc.
- (v) Key personnel in the Prime Minister's Office;
- (vi) Cases in which requests on compassionate and other grounds are received.

(c) and (d) No such separate statistics is maintained.

Clinical photographic department in L.N.J.P. Hospital, Delhi

1636. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hospital authorities of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Nara-

yan Hospital. New Delhi have sent any proposal to the Delhi Administration to set up a separate clinical photographic department/section;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent to the Delhi Administration;

(c) whether the proposal is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) Delhi Administration had reported that no proposal for setting up a separate clinical photographic department/section has been received by them from Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Use of Substandard Material in Construction of Footpaths in Delhi

1637. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that substandard material is used on large scale by the Civic authorities in the construction of footpaths and division lines in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from concerned local bodies and other organisations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

1638. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits are extended to all categories of Central Government employees stationed at A.G. Colony, Unit-4, Bhubaneswar from CGHS dispensary at that place;

(b) if not, the reasons for deducting CGHS contribution from those employees;

(c) whether CGHS contribution from the employees of A.G.'s Office, Bhubaneswar is recovered under CGHS Rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) One allopathic dispensary has been set up at A.G. Colony, Unit-IV Bhubaneswar for catering exclusively to the employees of the office of Accountant General, Bhubaneswar. CGHS contribution is being realised from the employees of A.G.'s office only, Bhubaneswar for extending CGHS facilities to them at the rates indicated in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Pay in the revised scale</i>	<i>Rate of subscription</i>
1. Beneficiaries drawing pay upto Rs. 1200	Re. 1
2. Above Rs. 1200 upto Rs. 1500	Rs. 2
3. Above Rs. 1500 upto Rs. 1800	Rs. 3
4. Above Rs. 1800 upto Rs. 2500	Rs. 4
5. Above Rs. 2500 upto Rs. 3200	Rs. 5.00
6. Above Rs. 3200 upto Rs. 4000	Rs. 6.00
7. Above Rs. 4000 upto Rs. 5000	Rs. 9.00
8. Above Rs. 5000	Rs. 12.00

Child Labour

1639. SHRI N. DENNIS:

SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the places or jobs where child labour is utilised;

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

(c) the steps taken to prevent child labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Based on the Census figures, the following are the areas of employment of children in the country:

(1) Cultivation

(2) Agricultural Labour

(3) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.

(4) Mining and quarrying

(5) Manufacturing, processing, serving, repairs, etc.

(a) Housing Industry

(b) Others

(6) Construction

(7) Transport, Storage and Communication

(8) Trade and Commerce

(9) Other services.

(b) State-wise distribution of child workers according to 1981 Census is given in the statement attached.

(c) There are various enactments which prohibit and/or regulate the employment of children in factories, mines and other employments. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is a special legislation for this purpose. Apart from stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour, other steps being taken include *inter alia* national projects for rehabilitation in predominant areas of child labour through establishment of special programmes for education, nutrition, health-care, vocational training, etc.

STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of child workers (0-14 age group) according to 1981 Census

Sl. No.	States/ Union Territories	No. of child workers in the age group of 0-14 years
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,951,312
2.	Assam	**
3.	Bihar	1,101,764
4.	Gujarat	616,913
5.	Haryana	194,189
6.	Himachal Pradesh	99,624
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	258,437
8.	Karnataka	1,131,530
9.	Kerala	92,854
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,698,597
11.	Maharashtra	1,557,756
12.	Manipur	20,217
13.	Meghalaya	44,916
14.	Nagaland	16,235
15.	Orissa	702,293
16.	Punjab	216,939
17.	Rajasthan	819,605
18.	Sikkim	8,561
19.	Tamil Nadu	975,055
20.	Tripura	24,204
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,434,675
22.	West Bengal	605,263
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	1,309
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,950
25.	Chandigarh	1,986
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,615
27.	Delhi	25,717
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,378
29.	Lakshadweep	56
30.	Mizoram	6,314
31.	Pondicherry	3,606
TOTAL		13,640,872

**1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.

14-16 LSS/ND/91

Bogus Doctorate Degrees

1640. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bogus doctorate degrees are being received by Indians from foreign universities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the receipt of such degrees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), a number of misleading advertisements appear in the newspapers in the name of foreign universities which attract a large number of students to get their degrees including Doctorate degrees. These advertisements misrepresent the facts and create an impression that their courses are accepted in India. Some of these universities are not accredited even in their own countries. AIU which is an accredited body at the national level for equivalence of degrees and diplomas both from India and abroad have, therefore, issued notices from time to time in the "University News" advising students and others to ascertain the position regarding the standing of such institutions from the Association. According to AIU the following self-styled foreign universities have been found to be operating and awarding degrees including Ph.D.:

(i) International University of Missouri;

(ii) University of East Georgia;

(iii) Newport University of California;

(iv) Station University;

(v) Pacific Western University.

According to the information furnished by UGC it is not possible to take

action against such institutions under the UGC Act. However, complaints about misrepresentation regarding award of degrees from foreign universities were looked into by MRTP Commission. In one case, the Commission dropped proceedings against M/s. Universal New Order Education Society of New Bombay and one Prof. P. G. Balakrishnan, New Bombay, acting on behalf of the International University, Missouri (USA), on their undertaking not to indulge in unfair trade practices. In another case, the Commission directed the Management Professionals Association of Madras to stop making false and misleading claims in regard to its so called services for obtaining degrees of accredited universities.

Panel of Candidates for Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1641. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the persons on the panel prepared in 1988-89 for appointment as Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas have since been appointed;

(b) if not, the reasons for such an inordinate delay; and

(c) whether the panel is being operated upon now and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The panel (of direct recruits) prepared in 1988-89 was to be operated during 1989-90 onwards. The panel is prepared with 50% more names than actual vacancies and is put into effect in the subsequent academic sessions after promotional postings and transfers are effected. As the selected candidates have not fully been covered, the panel is still being operated.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

1642. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired in the Union territory of Delhi during 1988 to 1990, area-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount of compensation paid;

(c) the details of area of acquired land allocated for housing schemes developed and undeveloped, area-wise; and

(d) the time by which undeveloped land is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The area of land acquired in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1988 to 1990 area-wise and year-wise is as follows:—

Year	Area	
	Bigha	Biswas
1988 . . .	769	— 05
1989 . . .	995	— 01
1990 . . .	1,719	— 03
	3,483	— 09

(b) The amount of compensation paid is as under:—

1988 . . .	Rs. 92,29,514.45
1989 . . .	Rs. 2,07,65,151.91
1990 . . .	Rs. 6,91,65,586.82

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

[English]

Malaria Eradication

1643. SHRIMATI DIL KUMAR BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaria is one of the many reasons for morbidity and mortality in the country;

(b) if so, what are the figures of incidence for the last 3 years, State-wise including Sikkim;

(c) whether resistance to DDT and other pesticides used in controlling vectors has been instrumental in spreading the disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Malaria is one of the major reason for morbidity but not a cause for mortality in India.

(b) The number of cases and deaths reported due to malaria for the past three years State-wise including Sikkim is given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, vector resistance to DDT and other insecticides is one of the reasons for increase in the number of malaria cases. The alternative method proposed and being undertaken are as follows:—

— Emphasis on Bio-environmental methods of control of Malaria by effecting environmental manipulation and modification and use of larviverous fish. These have been taken up on a trial basis in certain parts of the country.

— Use of impregnated nets/curtains/repes to prevent man-mosquito contact especially to protect vulnerable groups of population viz. pregnant women and young children.

— Extended field trial with synthetic pyrethroids in place of conventional insecticides are being undertaken.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of cases			No. of cases		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62535	82519	81366	1	2	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19254	20365	12370	2	0	1
3.	Assam	56296	62274	60382	4	6	10
4.	Bihar	29278	40008	27227	4	13	2
5.	Goa	6732	4495	4832	..	..	1
6.	Gujarat	460683	598653	488541	67	60	26
7.	Haryana	9237	23711	50452	..	..	..
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10209	8589	14379	..	..	..
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4420	3068	5478	..	..	..
10.	Karnataka	127003	106683	56980	8	0	0
11.	Kerala	5147	6126	6411	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Madhya Pradesh		306882	252886	195147	8	16	3
13. Maharashtra		84030	122314	109806	5	8	6
14. Manipur		1076	9570	90	2	2	..
15. Meghalaya		11863	10701	7037	..	..	..
16. Mizoram		20339	18417	13823	16	17	8
17. Nagaland		3744	3051	1603	..	..	..
18. Orissa		206060	260815	237994	82	110	78
19. Punjab		33342	32146	29141	..	2	..
20. Rajasthan		104109	112316	85864	2	1	66
21. Sikkim		23	30	17	..	..	..
22. Tamil Nadu		75953	90478	117428	..	..	..
23. Tripura		8178	5991	5079	1	5	4
24. Uttar Pradesh		135096	101815	98927	..	..	..
25. West Bengal		36318	18822	19423	5	16	4
26. A & N Islands		3360	2655	2391	1	1	..
27. Chandigarh		14157	15407	26813	..	..	..
28. D & N Haveli		5845	4741	5015	..	..	..
29. Daman and Diu		279	784	801	..	..	..
30. Delhi		14423	10761	12044	..	..	..
31. Lakshadweep		1	4	6	..	..	..
32. Pondicherry		309	784	801	..	..	..
33. Coalfields		125	104	97	..	..	1
TOTAL		1854830	2022809	1777253	209	268	222

Discouragement to Smoking

1644. SHRIMATI DIL KUMAR BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that scientists in U.K. have developed nicotin replacement projects to discourage smoking habits and if so, the details;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to ban smoking in certain areas and to discourage people from adopting the habit of smoking; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) According to the information received from WHO, Geneva, the nicotin replacement product most recently developed by U.K., scientists is a nicotine-delivering adhesive plaster or patch which is stuck to the skin. It delivers transdermally 7 to 21 mg. nicotine per day depending on strength. It is reported to be effective in helping smokers over-come withdrawal symptoms.

(b) and (c) Yes, The proposed legislation seeks amendments to the existing legislation on cigarette, namely, "The cigarette (Regulation of production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975" in consultation with Ministry of Law and other concerned au-

thorities. The main features of the proposed legislation are as follows:—

— The existing statutory warning on cigarette packets/advertisements/hoardings that 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to health' will be replaced by one or more of the other telling slogans mentioned below:—

1. Smoking leads to cancer.
2. Smoking reduces your life span.
3. Smoking leads to heart problems.
4. Smoking aggravates respiratory problems.
5. Smoking is dangerous for the baby in womb.
6. For your beloved family, stop smoking.

The slogans will be prominently displayed on the cigarette packets, in letters whose size will not be less than of the brand name. A total ban of advertisements of cigarettes is also under consideration.

Pending Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1645. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI CHHITUBHAL GAMI:
SHRI CHANDUBHAL DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Gujarat pending for want of clearance from forest angle under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the time by which clearance is likely to be given;

(c) whether the existing irrigation potentials created through construction of reservoirs are not being fully utilised due to delayed accordance of permission under the Act; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to speed up clearance under the Act in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Details of the irrigation project received from Government of Gujarat pending clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and their present position is given in the attached statement. Out of 15 cases pending in the Ministry, 8 cases have been referred back to the State Government for furnishing material information. The Ministry is attending to the balance 7 cases expeditiously.

(c) The Ministry attends to all cases promptly on receipt of complete information.

(d) On receipt of complete information relating to the proposals decisions are taken promptly based on merits of each proposal.

STATEMENT

List of Irrigation Projects of Gujarat pending under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 showing their present position (as on 31-7-91)

S.No.	District	Area (ha.)	Name of the Proposal	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Banaskantha	26.35	Minor Irrigation Project at Kapasia.	Under process.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Banaskantha	5.20	Minor Irrigation Scheme at Zufali.	Under process.
3.	Banaskantha	4.70	Construction of percolation tank at Ghantia.	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 8-7-91.
4.	Banaskantha	7.30	Minor Irrigation Scheme at village Bhachadiya.	Under process.
5.	Kheda	44.149	Main canal of Narmada Project Phase-II.	Inspection report from Regional Office Bhopal and essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 21-6-91.
6.	Bharuch	5.54	Kakadiamba Medium Irrigation Project.	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 17-7-91.
7.	Valsad	977.875	Damanganga Reservoir Project.	Report from Regional Office Bhopal and essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 28-6-91.
8.	Panchmahal	19.127	Main canal of Narmada Project Phase-I.	Under process.
9.	Banaskantha	6.85	Khunia Minor Irrigation Project.	Under process.
10.	Banaskantha	7.28	Kanpura Minor Irrigation Project.	Under process.
11.	Vadodara	172.358	Goma Medium Irrigation Project.	Report from the Regional Office and essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 26-6-91.
12.	Rajkot	4.18	Construction of canal.	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 19-7-91.

1	2	3	4	5
13. Panchmahal	.	12.2869	Sukhi canal works and Rubble quarry works.	Under process.
14. Sabarkantha	.	0.9877	Construction of Kenya to canal of Harnav Project-II.	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 2-7-91.
15. Sabarkantha	.	0.934	Construction of Namarechi canal of Harnav Project-II.	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 3-7-91.

[Translation]

Clearance to Heavy Industries in Gujarat

1646. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heavy and hazardous industries proposed to be set up at Hada (near Surat in Gujarat) which have been granted environmental clearance;

(b) the particulars of industrial units which are still pending clearance; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against such industrial units which have been set up without obtaining the environmental clearance certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Heavy water plant of Department of Atomic Energy and Gas Based Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation have been accorded environmental clearance.

(b) and (c) No proposal is pending for environmental clearance. No instance of units operating without environmental clearance has been reported. Action is taken for violations, if any, under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[English]

Podu Cultivation

1647. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds to the State Governments for preventing Podu cultivation by destroying forests and for rehabilitating the tribals who depend on Podu cultivation; and

(b) if so, the financial aid given to States during last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Government of India, through Ministry of Agriculture, have been providing Central

Assistance to the State Governments for implementation of a scheme for control of shifting cultivation.

(b) The amount of Central Assistance released to different states during the last three years is as under:

<i>States</i>	<i>Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	55.00	105.00	27.50
Arunachal Pradesh	67.75	106.50	200.00
Assam	52.00	145.00	127.50
Manipur	175.00	180.00	150.00
Meghalaya	130.00	150.00	180.00
Mizoram	178.00	250.00	255.00
Nagaland	290.00	243.00	350.00
Orissa	249.00	170.00	100.00
Tripura	105.00	150.00	150.00
TOTAL	1301.75	1500.00	1540.00

Sewerage System in East-Delhi

1648. SHRI B. L. SHARMA 'PREM': Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground sewers laid in East Delhi areas are not operational due to non functioning of sewerage disposal plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that in Trans-Yamuna area sewerage system is functional in 16 unauthorised/regularised colonies. The 10 MGD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Kondli in East Delhi is already functioning and an additional 25 MGD Sewerage Treatment Plant is under construction.

Clearance to Industrial Power Projects in Kerala

1649. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the details of industrial and power projects in Kerala pending for want of environmental clearance; and

(b) the steps being taken for their expeditious clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Only two projects namely; Expansion of Petroleum Refinery of Cochin Refineries Ltd. and Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation await environmental clearance.

(b) The information sought regarding expansion of Petroleum refinery has been received only in July, 91. Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project has been considered in July, 91 but complete details on Rehabilitation Plan and disposal and utilisation of flyash are still awaited.

Promotion of Environmental Sanitation in Chandigarh

1650. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental sanitation is a part of National Health Policy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for its promotion in Chandigarh?

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

(b) Proper solid waste management, sewage treatment, waste water disposal, creation of awareness among people about health hazards and community participation are among the steps taken to promote environmental sanitation in Chandigarh.

Review of the Working of Zonal Cultural Centres

1651. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review was conducted about the functioning of the various Zonal Cultural Centres which organise 'Apna Utsav' programmes all over the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of such a review;

(c) the zone-wise expenditure incurred in the last three years; and

(d) the allocations made for the year 1991-92 for the Centres?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement showing zone-wise expenditure incurred by the Government is enclosed.

(d) Proposed allocation for 1991-92 is Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala.	130.00	95.00	54.36
2. Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Santiniketan.	71.13	102.06	27.29
3. South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur.	280.00	103.49	22.20
4. West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur.	130.00	102.00	5.20
5. North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad.	45.00	132.90	13.28
6. North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur.	113.67	28.66	29.75
7. South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur.	30.00	96.56	10.67

[*Translation*]**Facilities to Bidi Workers**

1652. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers in bidi industries in the country; and

(b) the details of the facilities provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As per information available there are approximately 37,31,800 bidi workers including home workers in the country.

(b) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 has been enacted to provide for financing of measures to promote welfare of the persons engaged in beedi establishments. The Fund is utilised to extend health, housing, educational, recreational and family welfare facilities to the beedi workers and their families.

[*English*]**Scholarship to students for study in Foreign Universities**

1653. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students from different Universities of India are granted scholarships to study in foreign Universities/Institutions;

(b) if so, the details of such scholarships indicating the names of Universities/Institutions abroad where such scholarships are granted to students from India, discipline-wise; and

(c) the number of students who have gone abroad under such scholarships, University-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c)

Offers of scholarships as and when received from donor countries for award of scholarships to Indian nationals under different Cultural Exchange Programmes/Schemes, applications are invited by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education from candidates through Press Advertisements all over India. No slots of such scholarships are allocated to any particular India or foreign University/institution, and selection is made on All India competition basis. These scholarships are normally for doctoral, post-doctoral or specialized studies. Details of students sent abroad under such programmes handled by the Department of Education are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>No. of scholars yearwise</i>		
	1988	1989	1990
USA	2	2	1
Japan	9	11	10
China	9	12	12
Indonesia . . . . .	..	1	1
U.S.S.R.	19	10	..
U.K.	53	65	65
Canada	12	7	14
Bulgaria	2	2	1
Czechoslovakia	3	2	..
Denmark	3	2	..
France	3	1	..
F.R.G.	9	15	7
Hungary	1	4	2
Poland . . . . .	..	..	1
Yugoslavia . . . . .	..	..	2
Korea (South)	1	..	..
Austria	1	1	2
Belgium	2	..	..
Greek	2	2	..
Italy	40	11	7
Netherlands	2	1	..
Norway	5	7	2
Spain	5	4	..

Killing of Elephants

1654. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the unscrupulous killing of elephants for their Ivory tusks and teeth in the different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, action being taken to protect the elephants?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Sporadic cases of unscrupulous killing of elephants by poachers for their tusks in different parts of the country have come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) Action being taken to protect the elephant population include:—

(i) Indian Elephant is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Therefore, there is a total ban on hunting of this species and trade in Indian Ivory products. International trade in Indian Ivory is also totally banned.

(ii) Government of India has provided assistance to the States for strengthening of their anti-poaching infrastructure under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife. An amount of Rs. 1 crore was provided as assistance under the scheme during the VII Five Year Plan. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 18.58 lakhs was sanctioned. The allocation for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 75 lakhs.

(iii) A scheme of "Project Elephant" is included in the VIII Five Year Plan. The scheme envisage as below:

(a) improvement of the habitat by way of control of

grazing, plantation of suitable species for fodder and relocation of population outside the national parks and sanctuaries.

(b) restoring migration corridors for elephants.

(c) erecting electric fences along the borders of the forests to safeguard against human-elephant conflicts.

(d) proper compensation for damage to life and property caused by elephants.

(e) strengthening the anti-poaching infrastructure in States. The tentative budget allocation for the "Project Elephant" during the financial year 1991-92 is Rs. 2.5 crores.

(iv) Whenever necessary, help of police and civil administration is also taken to apprehend the poachers.

Constitution of Medical Education Commission

1655. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: 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 constitute a Medical Education Commission; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposed commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Committees appointed by the Government of India in the recent past have made recommendations for the establishment of an Education Commission in Health Sciences, namely:—

(i) The Medical Education Review Committee, whose report was placed before the Parliament on the 2nd May, 1986, had made a recommendation for the establishment of an autonomous Medical and Health Education Commission, which would be responsible for co-ordination, planning and implementation of various medical and health education programmes in all branches of health sciences, planning for the development of health manpower, allocation of funds and disbursement of grants to medical and health institutions, etc. This recommendation has been accepted in principle.

(ii) The Expert Committee on Health Manpower, Production and Management (Dr. Bajaj Committee) (1987) recommended that Education Commission Health Sciences should be established as a Central organisation in the field of professional education in health-related matters, on the lines of the University Grants Commission. The operational framework of the Commission would include:

(i) to provide realistic projections for national health manpower requirements;

(ii) provide facilities for production of projected health manpower including the establishment of one or more Universities of Health Sciences;

(iii) to implement desired changes in the curricular con-

tents of training programmes for health personnel;

(iv) to facilitate the establishment of essential interlinkages between health functionaries of various grades and

(v) to liaise with all existing professional councils and recommend, if necessary, establishment of council for other categories of health professionals, etc.

The recommendations of the above Committees would be kept in view while deciding the functions and the structure of the proposed Commission.

Proposal to phase out Adult Education Centres

1656. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to phase out adult education centres throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the details of the results achieved by these centres so far; and

(d) whether any alternative scheme is being contemplated by Government to remove illiteracy amongst the adults in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP), introduced on 2nd

October, 1988, sought to achieve the objectives of imparting functional literacy to 100 million adult illiterates mainly through the centre based programme: Even though the programme worked well in some parts of the country, it suffered a set back because of dull, unattractive and demotivating teaching/learning environment, improper selection of staff, lack of commitment among the functionaries, poor quality of training, faulty management system, irregular attendance of the learners, emphasis on enrolment rather than on attainment of pre-determined norms of literacy and numeracy, lack of linkage between basic literacy, post literacy and continuing education leading to relapse of neo literates into the world of illiteracy and host of other factors. Under the National Literacy Mission, which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in age group of 15-35 by 1995, increasing emphasis is being laid on total literacy in specified areas within a definite time frame through mass campaigns which are volunteer based, cost-effective and result-oriented. It would be the endeavour of the Government to take up total literacy campaigns in as many districts/states as possible and to phase out the traditional centre based projects as early as possible. The centre based programme in a modified form which is area specific, Small and Compact and timebound would hereafter be taken up only in such remote, hilly, desert and educationally backward areas where sufficient number of volunteers are not available to organise the programme through mass campaigns for total literacy. Besides, the State of Kerala which has already achieved total literacy, Goa and Gujarat and Union Territory of Pondicherry. total literacy campaigns have already been taken up in 45 districts in different States/Union Territories. It is proposed to take up such total literacy campaigns in 25-30 additional districts during the current financial year.

Literacy Rate

1657. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) name of the states according to the provisional census 1991 having the low percentage of literacy stating the literacy rate in each state for men and women separately;

(b) the percentage of short-fall in the literacy rate as against the projected literacy rate in each state; and

(c) the specific education projects for which central assistance is proposed to be given to each of these State Governments to raise the literacy rate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement showing State-wise male and female literacy rates according to the 1991 provisional Census figures is attached. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli have literacy rates below the national average of 52.11%.

(c) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of non-formal education in the 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 a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country. In addition, an externally funded project on primary education is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh and such assistance is also being explored for similar projects in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>INDIA</i>	52.11	63.86	39.42
	<i>States</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.11	56.24	33.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.22	51.10	29.37
3.	Assam	53.42	62.34	43.70
4.	Bihar	38.54	52.63	23.10
5.	Goa	76.96	85.48	68.20
6.	Gujarat	60.91	72.54	48.50
7.	Haryana	55.33	67.85	40.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.54	74.57	52.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	55.98	67.25	44.34
11.	Kerala	90.59	94.45	86.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.45	57.43	28.39
13.	Maharashtra	63.05	74.84	50.51
14.	Manipur	60.96	72.98	48.64
15.	Meghalaya	48.26	51.57	44.78
16.	Mizoram	81.23	84.06	78.09
17.	Nagaland	61.30	66.09	55.72
18.	Orissa	48.55	62.37	34.40
19.	Punjab	57.14	63.68	49.72
20.	Rajasthan	38.81	55.07	20.84
21.	Sikkim	56.53	64.34	47.23
22.	Tamil Nadu	63.72	74.88	52.29
23.	Tripura	60.39	70.08	50.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41.71	55.35	26.02
25.	West Bengal	57.72	67.24	47.15
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	A & N Islands	73.74	79.68	66.22
2.	Chandigarh	78.73	82.67	73.61

1	2	3	4	5
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		39.45	52.07	26.10
4. Daman & Diu		73.58	85.67	61.38
5. Delhi		76.09	82.63	68.01
6. Lakshadweep		79.23	87.06	70.88
7. Pondicherry		74.91	83.91	65.79

*The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir.

Amount for Slum Dwellers by DDA

1658. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for various schemes for Delhi's slum dwellers and weaker sections at the end of the financial year 1990-91 and the amount which remained unutilised;

(b) how does it compare with the unutilised amount allocated for welfare schemes by DDA at the end of 1989-90;

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the allocated funds; and

(d) what steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

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

Free Health Care and Hospital Services

1659. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any programme to provide free health care and hospital services particularly in the areas where population continues to be below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the Central allocation proposed to be raised annually for Bihar State to implement the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Health care and Hospital services rendered by the Government throughout the country is free for all. Health is a State Subject under the constitution. However, with a view to further augmenting the efforts of the State Government for control/eradication of certain specific diseases, the Centre is providing some assistance to States/U.Ts through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) Central Government is providing assistance to the State of Bihar through

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for control/eradication of diseases. For major schemes, with significant financial out-

lays, the quantum of assistance to Bihar for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:—

Name of the Schemes	Central	Assistance
	1990-91	1991-92
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme (50% Centrally Sponsored)	485.41	527.35
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (100%) (Centrally Sponsored)	133.00	140.00
3. National TB Control Programme (50% Centrally Sponsored)	63.96	97.00
4. National Programme for Central of Blindness (100% Centrally)	51.38	93.05

Central Assistance is provided to each state according to its requirements as well as overall availabilities of funds with the Centre for each scheme.

[Translation]

Afforestation Schemes

1660. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area where afforestation is proposed to be undertaken during the current year;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide any facility to voluntary agencies/private organisations to encourage afforestation schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The targets under the Twenty Point Programme for afforestation/tree planting activities for the year 1991-92, are given below:—

(i) Seedlings distribution : 150 crore (for planting on private land)

(ii) Area coverage : 1.05 million ha. (public lands including forest lands)

(b) and (c) Under the Grants-in-Aid scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board, voluntary agencies/non-government organisations are provided financial assistance to take up afforestation and wastelands development activities.

Nationalisation of Private Educational Institutions

1661. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise private educational institutions of the country;

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

(c) if not, the steps being taken to stop the exploitation of people by private educational institutions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools require recognition by the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration. The recognition conditions prescribed under the Education Acts or Rules of the concerned State or Union Territory, exercise control over payment of salaries to the school staff and charging of fees. Some such Education Acts or Rules also prohibit charging of capitation fees and taking of donations. In order to curb the demand for admission to private schools, it is necessary to raise the standards in Government schools and bring them on par with good private schools. Upgrading of standards in government schools is being done by providing them with a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi/textbooks and improving their physical facilities and educational inputs through a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

As regards technical institutions, the Central Government have been urging the State Governments to take steps to prevent charging of Capitation fees for admissions. Some States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra have enacted legislation banning Capitation fee. Further, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been vested with statutory powers to lay down guidelines, *inter-alia*, in regard to fees charged by technical institutions.

[English]

Import of Homoeopathic Medicines

1662. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of his Ministry visited Spain during last two years in connection with the import of homoeopathic medicines; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) No, Sir. The Adviser (Homoeopathy) and the Director Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory were deputed to attend the 45th Congress of International Homoeopathic Medical League at Barcelona (Spain) from 10—13 May 1990. This visit had nothing to do with the import of Homoeopathic medicines.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

[Translation]

Proposal to Declare Magadh University as Central University

1663. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare Magadh University, Bodh Gaya as a Central University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. Magadh University has been established under an Act of the State Legislature of Bihar and as a matter of policy, the Central Government does not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Secondary Level Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

1664. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded proposal to the Union Government for development of secondary level hos-

pitals in the State under the control of A.P. Vaidya Vidhav Parishad;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme is posed for external assistance; and

(d) if so, the latest position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) and (b): The Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a proposal for seeking foreign assistance for a project which seeks to develop the district level and subdistrict level hospitals, 10 cyclone based medical hospitals, 1 cyclone disaster relief training centre and a T.B. Hospital in Andhra Pradesh. The project cost is Rs. 236.70 crores and it is phased over two plan period VIIIth and IXth five year plan.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been recommended to the Ministry of Finance for foreign assistance, who have sought some clarifications from the State Government and the Planning Commission.

Jobless Labour due to Sick Industrial Units

1665. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons rendered jobless due to closure of sick industrial units; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to help the displaced labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Information on closure of sick units is not maintained separate-

ly. Based on the latest available information, a Statement giving the number of workers affected by closures during 1990 by the causes of closure is attached.

(b) Industrial closure is governed by the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Central and the State Governments have taken a series of steps to provide reliefs and concessional financial assistance through appropriate rehabilitation packages drawn up by the banks and financial institutions for revival of sick units. The Central Government is also operating a Textile Rehabilitation Fund which offers financial assistance on a tapering basis for a period of 3 years to the workers of closed Textile Mills.

STATEMENT

Number of workers affected by closures over the causes indicated therein during 1990 (Provisional)

<i>Cause groups</i>	<i>Workers affected</i>
1. Financial Stringency	1,186
2. Shortage of Power	0
3. Lack of Demand for Products.	806
4. Shortage of Raw Material	267
5. Break down of Machinery	0
6. Others	1,454
7. Cause Not known	191
TOTAL	3,904

SOURCE—Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Clearance to Goleti No. 2 Open Cast Block Project in Andhra Pradesh

1666. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to accord clearance for using 49.75 Hectares of

forest land for non-forest purposes; as it is required for *GOLETI No. 2* open cast block, in Rebbana Reserve Forest in Bellampalli division, Adilabad district;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(c) the time by which clearances likely to be accorded from forest and environmental angles?

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

(b) and (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh and concerned Project Authority were requested to submit material information which has not been received so far. The case stands rejected for non-furnishing of information. The case can be reopened on receipt of the information required.

Growth of Engineering Colleges Based on Capitation Fee

1667. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is mushroom growth of private engineering colleges in different States based on capitation fee;

(b) whether the Government colleges are able to meet the man-power demands of the engineering industry;

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting engineering colleges in private sector when a large number of engineering graduates are unemployed; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check setting up of engineering colleges in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In ear-

ly 80's a number of private Engineering Colleges were established with the permission of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu on self-financing/no grant basis without the prior approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(b) According to the information of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) the demand in conventional disciplines like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical etc. are fully met but in new emerging areas of technology, the gap between demand—supply of technical manpower do exists.

(c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is not encouraging the establishment of new private engineering colleges in conventional areas but have permitted setting up of such colleges in emerging areas where there is a shortage of technical man-power.

(d) As per AICTE Act, 1987, no technical institution can now be established without the prior approval of AICTE.

[Translation]

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

1668. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a portion of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has been allotted to Nehru Cambridge Society and Kamla Nehru Hospital Society, as a result of which the main functions of the institution are being hampered;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any complaints about it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The main functions of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are not being hampered by the allotment of a small portion to the two societies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Courts to try Offenders Committing Atrocities on SCs and STs

1669. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan have set up special courts for the purpose of quick disposal of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in the Scheduled Castes and

1. Special Courts specified:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>Name of the District covered by the Courts</i>
1.	District & Sessions Court, Alwar	Alwar
2.	District & Sessions Court, Banswara	Banswara
3.	District & Sessions Court, Balotra	Balotra
4.	District & Sessions Court, Bharatpur	Bharatpur
5.	District & Sessions Court, Bhilwara	Bhilwara
6.	District & Sessions Court, Bundi	Bundi
7.	District & Sessions Court, Churu	Churu
8.	District & Sessions Court, Pratapghar	Chitorgarh
9.	District & Sessions Court, Dungarpur	Dungarpur
10.	District & Sessions Court, Ganganagar	Ganganagar
11.	District & Sessions Court, Jhalawar	Jhalawar
12.	District & Sessions Court, Jalaur	Jalaur
13.	District & Sessions Court, Jhunjunu	Jhunjunu
14.	District & Sessions Court, Merta	Nagaur
15.	District & Sessions Court, Pali	Pali
16.	District & Sessions Court, Sawaimadhopur	Sawaimadhopur
17.	District & Sessions Court, Sirohi	Sirohi
18.	District & Sessions Court, Tonk	Tonk
19.	District & Sessions Court, Dholpur	Dholpur
20.	District & Sessions Court, Sikar	Sikar

Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989; and

(b) if so, the names of places where such special courts have been set up so far?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The State Government of Rajasthan have specified the existing Districts and Sessions Courts in twenty Districts as Special Courts and set up exclusive Special Courts in Six Districts for the purpose of quick disposal of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The details of the names and places where such courts have been specified/set up are given below:

2. *Exclusive Special Courts set up:*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>Districts to be covered by the Special Courts</i>
1.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Jaipur.	Jaipur
2.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Jodhpur.	Jodhpur and Jaisalmer
3.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Udaipur.	Udaipur
4.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Ajmer.	Ajmer
5.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Kota.	Kota
6.	Special Court, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Bikaner.	Bikaner

Sports Complex in Jaipur

1670. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government of Rajasthan has made a request to Union Government for providing a grant of Rs. 2 crores for setting up of a Sports Complex in Jaipur;

(b) Whether the State Government has completed all formalities in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India have recently approved central assistance of

Rs. 190 lakhs for the construction of a State Level Sports Complex at Jaipur.

[English]

News item Captioned "Public Target-DDA"

1671. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: 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 "Public target-DDA" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated March, 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the action taken on the various points brought out therein to revamp the DDA; and

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government against the officials of the DDA for their apathy towards them and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) The Public Grievances Cell has been revamped and now placed under a senior officer who reports directly to Vice-Chairman, DDA. This officer has been given authority to monitor and coordinate all materials relating to disposal of grievances and complaints from the public received by various Departments. A system has also been drawn up to ensure that all complaints are registered, processed and disposed of within a specified time frame. As and when complaints are received by the Government against the officials of the DDA for their apathy, they are processed in consultation with DDA. Work done in the Public Grievances Cell is also being monitored periodically. A report on various points brought out in the news item has been called for from DDA.

Processing Fee for Allotment of DDA Flats

1672. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is demanding processing fee of Rs. 500 from persons who have requested for allotment of flats on out of turn basis;

(b) if so, the details of the rules under which such demand has been made;

(c) the number of applications received in the past and the money involved therein; and

(d) the number of applications considered and allotted flats and how many were rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is an administrative decision of the DDA.

(c) From 1-1-1990 to 31-3-1991, 215 applications were received for out-of-turn allotment and a total of Rs. 1,07,500 were collected as processing fee.

(d) Out of 215 cases, 112 cases have been approved for allocation/allotment of flats while 91 cases were rejected.

News-item "Anganwadi Women Expose Woes"

1673. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Anganwadi women expose woes" appearing in the Hindustan Times of March 5, 1991 wherein it has been stated that an Anganwadi woman gets a little over Rs. 9 per day while a labourer gets Rs. 20 per day etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of the Anganwadis; and

(d) the number of women working in it in Delhi?

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 Anganwadi workers/Helpers are voluntary, part-time (4½ hours) hono-

rary workers selected from the local community. Keeping in view voluntary nature of their work they can-

not be compared with others. However, the anganwadi workers/helpers are paid the following honorarium:

<i>Anganwadi Workers</i>	<i>Rs. per month</i>
Matriculate	275.00
Matriculate, with 5 years experience as Anganwadi worker	300.00
Matriculate, with 10 years experience as Anganwadi worker	325.00
Non-matric	225.00
Non-matric, with 5 years experience as Anganwadi worker	250.00
Non-matric, with 10 years experience as Anganwadi worker	275.00
<i>Helper</i>	110.00

(c) The Government continues to review the service conditions of Anganwadi workers from time to time and appropriate steps have been taken to improve their working conditions. Their honorarium has been increased four times ever since the scheme was started in October, 1975. They are also eligible for annual and maternity leave.

(d) At present 2848 Anganwadi Workers and equal number of Helpers are employed in ICDS projects in Delhi.

News item Captioned "CPWD Building Norms Outdated"

1674. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: 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 "CPWD building norms outdated" appearing in the Economic Times dated February 24, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item under reference basically mentions out-dated specifications of the CPWD which have affected the construction activity throughout the country as these are largely followed in the construction industry. It is mentioned that the CPWD specifications do not take into account new building techniques and materials. It is also mentioned that the schedule of rates are not periodically updated and are, therefore, unrealistic. It has, therefore, been suggested that as CPWD is unlikely to change its ways, the private sector should bring out a schedule of specifications on their own for use by all.

(c) The CPWD specifications and schedule of rates are prepared taking into account the works which are suitable for Govt. construction. The specifications are updated from time to time taking into consideration various amendments brought out by the Bureau of Indian Standards as also practical experience in the field and new materials which can be incorporated for Govt. construction. The CPWD specifications were issued in two volumes in 1977 and since then 63 correction slips for Volume I and 19 correction slips for Volume II have been incorporated. The revision of entire specifications is

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now under process in the CPWD taking into account the latest techniques and materials. As and when new materials are needed for non-conventional items of work, these are incorporated even if they may not be in the specifications and schedule of rates. It is, however, important to note that CPWD have necessarily to be prudent in the use of new materials and technology as their works involve use of public funds and they have to function under resource constraint. As far as schedule of rates is concerned, this was issued in 1989 and has been updated by 16 correction slips.

Welfare of SCs/STs in Ambedkar Centenary Celebration

1675. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the welfare programmes for SCs/STs during Ambedkar Centenary Celebration year 1990-91;

(b) whether the Government have released the total amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) During financial year 1990-91, a total Budget provision of Rs. 575.51 crores (Plan: Rs. 572.70 crores and Non-Plan: 2.81 crores) was provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 585.31 crores (Plan: 582.54 crores and Non-Plan: Rs. 2.77 crores) was incurred during 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

Net Reproductive Rate

1676. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame within which the Government intend to bring down the Net Reproductive Rate to one; and

(b) whether earlier target of achieving a NRR (net reproductive rate) of one by 1990 could not be achieved; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) As per the National Health Policy, 1983, the goal of reaching the Net Reproduction Rate of Unity is to be achieved by the year 2000 A.D. A review, however, indicates that this goal may be reached only by 2006-2011 A.D.

High Incidence of Disease in Tribal Areas

1677. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific study made or survey conducted by the Government to identify the tribal areas having high incidence of Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, Goitre and Anaemia in the country;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the reasons behind increase in aforesaid diseases; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Studies undertaken by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, have shown that prevalence of Tuberculosis is not higher among tribal population.

Goitre, due to iodine deficiency, is mostly seen in specific geographic areas. It is reported from Sub Himalayan belt and some other small foci in peninsular India, both among tribals and non-tribals living in this area.

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in tribal areas of the country, especially in Orissa (Koraput) and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Prevalence of Malaria is very high due to geoenvironmental factors and difficulties in ensuring effective vector control measures in hilly isolated sparsely populated terrain.

201 endemic districts having 5 or more cases of leprosy for every 1000 population have been identified by trained Leprosy staff during survey. Many of these have predominantly tribal population.

Studies by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, have revealed that Nutritional Anaemia is widely prevalent among tribals in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In addition genetic disorders like sickle cell anaemia and G6 PD deficiency are more common among tribal population in Central India.

(c) The major reasons for prevalence of Communicable diseases and nutritional disorders amongst the tribals are:

1. Poverty and poor nutrition.
2. Illiteracy and lack of awareness regarding availability of health services leading to poor utilisation of the same.
3. Socio-cultural habits that come in the way of improvement in health.

4. Certain genetic disorders, which are more prevalent in tribal areas.

5. Taboos, beliefs and behaviours deterrent to sustained intervention measures.

(d) Health is State subject under the Constitution. However, Central Government has been supplementing and assisting the efforts of State Governments in controlling/eradicating the Communicable and either diseases. Centrally sponsored schemes like National Malaria Eradication Programme; National Leprosy Eradication Programme; National Tuberculosis Control Programme; National Goitre Control Programme; Maternal and Child Health Programme; are being implemented in tribal areas also in addition to other National Health Programmes. Nutrition Programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, Special Nutrition Programme and Midday Meal Scheme also accord high priority to tribal areas.

Under NMEP an action plan has been proposed for the tribal areas in 7 States, viz. Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa. This Plan envisages a time bound strategy for control of Malaria in tribal areas. It is also proposed to implement National Malaria Eradication Programme in North Eastern States, which are predominantly tribal States, as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% assistance.

News Item Captioned "U.G.C. Caution against 'Fake' Universities"

1678. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "U.G.C. caution against 'Fake' Universities" appearing in

Indain Express dated June 27, 1991; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken against those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 provides that only universities which are established under an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature, or granted deemed-to-be university status, are entitled to call themselves as universities and confer degrees. According to the information furnished by the Commission, 27 institutions styling themselves as Universities / Vishwavidyalayas / Vidyapeeths have been functioning in contravention of UGC Act, 1956. A list of these institutions is given in the attached Statement.

The University Grants Commission has been issuing press notes, from time to time, warning students and general public against these institutions. The latest was issued on June 27, 1991. UGC has also issued notices to such institutions asking them not to call themselves as universities and award degrees. Central Government has requested State Government/ Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and prosecute such institutions for violation of the UGC Act and other penal laws. UGC has filed court cases against some institutions.

The University Grants Commission constituted a Committee to make comprehensive recommendations for checking the establishment, functioning and proliferation of such fake institutions. The Committee has recommended to the Commission that the UGC Act, 1956 be suitably amended so as to make the activity of associating the expression University/Vishwavidyalaya/Vidyapeeth with the name of an institution a cognizable offence with provision for imprisonment. The Commission has accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

STATEMENT

List of self styled Universities/Vishwavidyalayas/Vidyapeeths

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga (Bihar).
2. Takshila Kendriya Vishwavidyalaya, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
3. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
4. Varaneseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.).
5. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
6. Testator Research University, Podinayakanur (Tamil Nadu).
7. Sree Narayana Open University, Quilon (Kerala).
8. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
9. National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur (U.P.).
10. University Newjerusalem, Kuthuparamba, Cannore (Kerala).
11. World Social Work University, Perunguzhi (Kerala).
12. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
13. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai, (U.P.).
14. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Puthur Trichi (Tamil Nadu).
15. Amritsar University, Amritsar.
16. Arya University, Srinagar.
17. Bible University, Ambur (North Arcot).
18. Eastern Orthodox University, Ambur (North Arcot).
19. Globe University of Science, Kumbakonam.

20. St. John's University, Kizhanattam.
21. National University, Nagpur.
22. Self-Culture University, Kizhanattam.
23. United Nations University, Delhi.
24. Vocational University, Amritsar & Delhi.
25. Western University of Kapurthala.
26. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyapith, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).
27. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).

Choice Posting to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas of North East Region

1679. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post-graduate teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas of North East Region are entitled to a choice posting after staying there for three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending this facility to other categories of teachers posted in North East Region?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir subject to availability of vacancies.

(b) Categories of teachers below Post Graduate Teacher are recruited on a regional basis. Therefore, the special facility of tenure posting, i.e. term of three years in North East, is not extended to them. However, they are eligible for request transfers to other regions according to their priority under the transfer guidelines.

HUDCO Assistance to Bhubaneswar Development Authority

1680. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO is assisting the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) to develop plots in six villages of Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered by BDA;

(c) the reaction of the Government to the terms-conditions; and

(d) the details of action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the current financial year HUDCO has sanctioned 10 schemes submitted by Bhubaneswar Development Authority for development of 8947 plots of various sizes in 10 sectors of Ghatikia (Bharatpur and Kalinganagar) in Bhubaneswar, with HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 17.50 crores.

(b) to (d) BDA being the borrowing agency are required to accept the terms and conditions offered by HUDCO, as per HUDCO's standard guidelines for financing utility and social infrastructure and urban infrastructure Schemes.

The terms and conditions offered by BDA to its beneficiaries is decided by the Government of Orissa/BDA.

Allegations against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board

1681. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had established an enquiry committee to look into the allegations against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the major conclusions and recommendations of the report?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The allegations made against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board were enquired into by the Delhi Administration on the request of Ministry of Welfare.

(b) and (c) A report in the matter has been received from the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration wherein it has been stated that the charges against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board were not substantiated and were baseless.

Vacant Posts of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1682. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas are lying vacant at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) One hundred and eighty eight (188) posts of Principal in different Kendriya Vidyalayas are lying vacant as on 1-7-1991.

(b) The list of vacant posts is attached as Statement.

STATEMENT

Vacancy Position of Principals as on 31-7-1991

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalaya</i>
---------------	------------------------------

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 1. | No. 2 Ahmedabad Cantt. |
| 2. | No. 3 Baroda |
| 3. | Bhav Nagar |
| 4. | Junagarh |
| 5. | AFS Naliya |
| 6. | IFFCO Gandhidham |

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalaya</i>
---------------	------------------------------

- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| 7. | No. 1 Ahmedabad |
| 8. | No. 1 Udaipur |
| 9. | SAC Ahmedabad |
| 10. | IOC Varangaon |
| 11. | Sabarmati |
| 12. | Gandhidham, Bhuj |
| 13. | Amla |
| 14. | Durg |
| 15. | OEF Kanpur |
| 16. | Khargone |
| 17. | Rajgarh |
| 18. | CRPF Nagpur |
| 19. | Khandwa |
| 20. | No. 2 Ahmednagar |
| 21. | Bhandup Bombay |
| 22. | Narsinghpur |
| 23. | No. 3 Jhansi |
| 24. | GCF Jabalpur |
| 25. | ISP Nasik Road |
| 26. | Mankhurd |
| 27. | No. 2 Dehu Road |
| 28. | CME Pune |
| 29. | No. 2 Goa |
| 30. | SC Pune |
| 31. | No. 1 Sambra |
| 32. | Army Area Pune |
| 33. | No. 2 Nausenabagh |
| 34. | Ambikapur |
| 35. | SECL Naurozabad |
| 36. | Mancheswar |
| 37. | CF Bolangir |
| 38. | Baripada |
| 39. | Jhagrakhand |
| 40. | Bondamunda |
| 41. | Tatanagar |
| 42. | IOC Halida |
| 43. | Andal |
| 44. | Asansol |
| 45. | Chitranjan |
| 46. | CMERI Durgapur |
| 47. | No. 2 Khancharapara |
| 48. | No. 2 Kharagpur |

Sl.No. Location of Vidyalaya

49. AFS Salua
 50. Garden Reach Calcutta
 51. IIMC Joka
 52. Bamangachi
 53. No. 2 Salt Lake
 54. Karnal
 55. HMT Pinjore
 56. No. 2 Ferozepur
 57. Nabha Cantt.
 58. Mandi Town
 59. No. 1 HBK Dehradun
 60. No. 5 Bhatinda
 61. Dappar
 62. No. 3 Patiala
 63. No. 2 Chandimandir
 64. Pahuwas
 65. ITBP Dehradun
 66. Pitampura
 67. SP Marg
 68. BSF Chhawla
 69. Palwal
 70. AFS Dadri
 71. NTPC Dadri
 72. Chandinagar Meerut
 73. Jharodakalan
 74. SL Meerut
 75. INA Colony
 76. No. 2 Delhi Cantt.
 77. Nahra
 78. Babugarh
 79. AFS Chabua
 80. Lokra
 81. No. 2 Missamari
 82. Misa Cantt.
 83. No. 3 Tezpur
 84. No. 1 Binnaguri
 85. AFS Digaru
 86. Khanapara Gauhati
 87. Kokrajhar
 88. Alipurdwar Jn.
 89. New Bongaigaon
 90. Donimalai
 91. No. 2 AFS Dundigat
-

Sl. No. Location of Vidyalaya

92. Gachibowli
 93. Fort Kurnool
 94. CCI Tundur
 95. CCI Adilabad
 96. MEG Bangalore
 97. DRDO Bangalore
 98. Kanchanbagh
 99. Gulbarga
 100. Hassan
 101. BCI Yerraguntala
 102. No. 2 Jalahalli
 103. No. 2 Uppal
 104. Satyanarayanapuram
 105. Bownpalli
 106. Bhanala
 107. No. 2 Akhnoor
 108. No. 1 Srinagar
 109. AFS Awantipura
 110. No. 3 Jalandhar
 111. Kapurthala Cantt.
 112. No. 2 Amritsar
 113. Nagrota
 114. Jindrah
 115. Damana
 116. Hussainpur
 117. Banar
 118. Jobner
 119. Banswara
 120. Raghunathpura
 121. Itrana Alwar
 122. Avikanagar Tonk
 123. Khatipura Jaipur No. 4
 124. Jhunjhunu
 125. Jaisalmer
 126. BSF Jodhpur
 127. No. 2, Suratgarh
 128. Lalgargh Jattan
 129. No. 2, Ajmer
 130. Barrack Road Agra
 131. No. 1 Bikaner
 132. Nasirabad
 133. Moradabad
 134. Izzatnagar Bareilly
-

Sl.No. Location of Vidyalaya

135. No. 2 OEF Kanpur
 136. No. 2 Banbasa
 137. Almora
 138. Banbasa
 139. ASC Bareilly
 140. Jagdispur
 141. Uttarkashi
 142. Bakshi-ka-talab
 143. Sultanpur Amhat
 144. New Tehari Town Garhwal
 145. No. 1 Shahjahanpur
 146. Gomtinagar
 147. New Cantt. Allahabad
 148. No. 2 Cannanore
 149. Pallapuram
 150. No. 2 Pondicherry
 151. AFS Avadi
 152. No. 1 Kalpakkam
 153. No. 2 OEF Tiruchirappalli
 154. DGI Madras
 155. Malapuram
 156. Island Ground Madras
 157. Wellington
 158. No. 2 Tirupati
 159. Mandappam Camp
 160. Katihar
 161. Patratu
 162. Namkum Ranchi
 163. Singharshi
 164. NTPC Kahalgaon
 165. Hinoo Ranchi
 166. No. 2 HEC Barauni
 167. Muzaffarpur
 168. Lakhisarai
 169. Sonapur
 170. Khagaul
 171. Jayant Project (Sidhi)
 172. Dholchura
 173. ARC Doomdoma
 174. Karbi Anglong
 175. AFS Jorhat
 176. Lumding
-

Sl. No. Location of Vidyalaya

177. NEEPCO Umrangso
 178. Leimakhong
 179. NEHU Shillong
 180. Satakha
 181. No. 2 Imphal CRPF
 182. Bagafa
 183. NEPA Barapani
 184. Churachandpur
 185. Tinsukia
 186. Zakhama
 187. Lekhapani
 188. CRPF Rampur
-

Principals of K.V.S. Repatriated back from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

1683. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several principals of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan whose services were placed back from Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been posted anywhere and many Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning without principals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise their services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) As on 1-7-91, there are 188 vacant posts of Principal in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; however Kendriya Vidyalayas do not normally function without Principals as officiating arrangements are made. On repatriation from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, six Principals have been posted as Officers on Special Duty at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarter) for the time being and given assignments relating to Academic programmes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**Promotion to Primary Teachers in
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1684. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some primary teachers have not been promoted even after serving 18 years in Kendriya Vidyalayas whereas a few others, who have not even completed ten years of service, have been promoted; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, promotion of Primary Teachers to the posts of Trained Graduate Teacher is made separately for the Science and Humanities Groups on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, and varies on the basis of the number of promotional vacancies and the number of candidates available in the respective streams.

**Construction of a CGHS Dispensary
in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

1685. SHRI PALA K. M. MA-
THEW: Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land is earmarked for construction of a CGHS dispensary in C-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, by when a CGHS dispensary is likely to be constructed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Construction of dispensary building in Janakpuri, will be taken up after approval of the Building plans by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

**Procedure for Allotment of DDA
S.F.S. Flats**

1686. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the allotment of D.D.A. flats under the Self Financing Schemes;

(b) the procedure for cancellation of allotment and restoration of allotment;

(c) the number of such flats allotted, cancelled and restored during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(d) the number of cases of cancellation pertaining to these two years which have not been restored and are pending for decision and that of cases in which the restoration has been refused; and

(e) the particulars of the Self Financing Schemes which have been covered upto 13th March, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The allocation of flats under the Self Financing Scheme is made through draw of lots for every separate release of flats, keeping in view the seniority of the eligible registrants in each scheme and on the basis of choice of locality indicated by the registrants in the application from the allocation of Self Financing flats.

Demand-cum-allocation letters are issued to successful registrants for making payment and completing their formalities.

After completion of flats, the allottees who have made the payment and completed other formalities, are considered for the specific allotment of flats.

(b) The allotments are cancelled on account of non-payment of instalments in time and non-compliance of stipulated provisions/formalities by the allottees. The restoration of allotment is considered by the competent authority on the merits of each case. However, in the normal course, the restoration cannot be made in case the allottee has failed to make

the payment of 5th & final instalment within the stipulated period.

(c) and (d) As per enclosed Statement I.

(e) The particulars of the Self Financing Schemes which have been covered upto 31st March, 1991 are given in the attached Statement II.

STATEMENT I

S. No.	Year	No. of flats allotted	No. of flats cancelled	No. of flats restored	No. of cases rejected	No. of cases under process
1.	1989-90	3573	45	4	2	31
2.	1990-91	1449	56	6	7	28

STATEMENT II

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of Registration
1.	Self Financing Scheme I	1977
2.	Self Financing Scheme II	1978
3.	Self Financing Scheme III	1979
4.	Self Financing Scheme IV	1981
5.	Special Self Financing Scheme for retired/retiring persons	1981
6.	Special Self Financing Scheme for retired/retiring persons	1983

[Translation]

Yamuna Action Plan

1687. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Action Plan to clean Yamuna start;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether there is any inordinate delay in implementing the Action Plan; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Cleaning of the grossly polluted stretches of River Yamuna has been included in Phase II of Ganga Action Plan, which can be undertaken only after State Governments of U.P. and Haryana agree to the cost sharing of the schemes.

Sewerage and Brick Laying Works in East Delhi Colonies

1688. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sewerage and brick laying work has not been completed so far in many dwellings units/colonies of Eastern Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of colonies/dwellings units where such work is likely to be completed during the current year and the reasons for delay;

(c) whether there is no arrangement for drainage during the rainy season in Western Vinod Nagar and its adjoining areas, as a result of which the residents of these areas have to face a great difficulty;

(d) the time by which proper arrangements of sewerage, brick laying and drainage is likely to be made in these areas; and

(e) the details of work done during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that sewerage services have been provided in 16 out of 252 unauthorised/regularised colonies located in Eastern Delhi. An action plan has been drawn upto 1994-95 to cover 93 such colonies in phased manner and the work of providing sewerage system is likely to be completed in 26 colonies in the current year. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that brick laying work is a continuing work and is already in progress/completed in trans-Yamuna area. Generally, the work is taken up in the following areas:—

- (a) All approved colonies
- (b) All the roads under MCD
- (c) All the Nallas under MCD

(d) Regularised unauthorised colonies

(e) Rural Villages

(f) Resettlement colonies

(g) Urban Villages

(h) Any other sanctioned schemes

Information on number of colonies/roads where brick laying is in progress will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) During heavy rains, sanitary conditions deteriorate as the drains have only sullage carrying capacity. The development of Storm Water Drains has not been taken up so far. Western Vinod Nagar is an unauthorised regularised colony surrounded by unauthorised colonies. Sewerage, brick laying and drainage system are provided in phases and no time frame can be given. However tender action has been initiated for laying internal sewers.

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

[English]

Notices by DWS and SDW for Development Charges in TRI Nagar

1689. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has served notices arbitrarily to the residents of Tri Nagar for the payment of sewerage development charges;

(b) if so, the number of notice served;

(c) whether the notices have also been issued to such persons who had already made the payment 10-15 years back while getting the sewer connection;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the causes for not verifying the records before issuing such notices; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for these lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking has reported that quarterly bills of Sewerage development charges are being issued to plot holders of Tri Nagar along with residents of other unauthorised regularised colonies where sewerage system has been laid.

(b) No notices have been served but bills have been issued to about 2500 plot holders for recovery of Sewerage Development Charges.

(c) to (e) Municipal Corporation has reported that there may be a few cases where the bills of sewerage development charges have been issued to persons who might have made such payments. All possible efforts are made to reconcile the record available before the bills of sewerage development charges are issued. However, as soon as, the fact of previous payment is brought to the notice of the undertaking, the bills so issued are withdrawn.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

1690. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Navodaya Vidyalayas which have been set up in the country so far State-wise; and

(b) the amount spent by Union Government on these Vidyalayas so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) State-

wise breakup of Navodaya Vidyalayas is given in the attached statement.

(b) An amount of Rs. 352.28 crores has been spent up to 31-3-1991 on 261 Vidyalayas opened upto that date.

STATEMENT

Showing the Details of State-wise Number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened so far

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Navodaya Vidyalayas
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
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29
12.	Maharashtra	20
13.	Manipur	7
14.	Meghalaya	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
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

Conversion of Tripura University into Central University

1691. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert Tripura University into a Central University;

(b) whether prior to its conversion into Central University, the Union Government propose to give additional grants to the Tripura University for providing research facilities in the various fields; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. University of Tripura has been established under an Act of State Legislature, and as a matter of policy, the Central Government does not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Testing of Imported Homoeopathic Medicines

1692. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of laboratories that are empowered to re-test the samples of imported homoeopathic medicines once these are rejected by the Homoeopathic pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad; and

(b) the details of imported homoeopathic medicines that have been declared sub-standard by Government laboratories during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-

DHARTHA): (a) Under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of Rule 41 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, the licensing authority can, if necessary, obtain the Report of the Director of Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, in such cases.

(b) The requisite information is given below:

	<i>No. of samples received</i>	<i>No. of samples failed</i>
April 1988 to March, 1989	02	01
April 1989 to March, 1990	14	13
April 1990 to March, 1991	26	04

Unorganised Labour

1693. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the various categories of unorganised labour who are outside the ambit of the existing Labour Legislation;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to protect such labour against exploitation, coercion and fraudulent practices; and

(c) the estimated number of organised and unorganised labour in the country as on April 1, 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) A number of Central and State Legislations exist which cover identified categories of unorganised labour. The Government are examining proposals for Central Legislation in the areas of Agricultural labour and Construction labour.

(c) No reliable estimate of Labour Force as on April 1, 1991 is available.

However, as per 1981 Census the estimated labour in various organised Sectors and Unorganised Sector in the Country is as follows:—

Organised—226.79 Lakhs

Unorganised—2217.26 Lakhs

Central Wakf Council

1694. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of Central Wakf Council and the date of expiry of term of each member;

(b) the names of States represented among its members with the number from each State;

(c) whether there is any limit to the size of the Council; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give due representation to all States in Proportion to their share of Muslim Population?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) There is no State wise representation on the Central Wakf Council.

(c) Under Section 8 A (2) of the Act, the number of members of the Council should not exceed 20 excluding the Chairman.

(d) There is no such provision in the Wakf Act, 1954.

STATEMENT

List of Members of the Central Wakf Council

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Expiry of the term</i>
1.	Maulana Nizamuddin General Secretary, Imarat Shariah, Patna - 801 605 (Bihar).	22-7-92
2.	Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait Member of Parliament, A I-Hilal, Krishnaswamy Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-11 (Kerala).	22-7-92
3.	Shri Azeez Sait Minister for Transport, Wakf & Haj Committee, Government of Karnataka, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore (Karnataka).	22-7-92
4.	Dr. Smt. Najma Heptullah Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, 4, Akbar Road, New Delhi.	22-7-92

S. No.	Name	Date of Expiry of the term
5.	Shri Ahmed M. Patel, At. Piraman, Taluka Ankleswar, Distt. Baroach, (Gujarat).	22-7-92
6.	Shri Abdul Aziz Zarger 142 (Private House), Jawahar Nagar, Srinagar, (J & K).	22-7-92
7.	Shri Mojeebur Rehman, Advocate, Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar-2, (Orissa).	22-7-92
8.	Shri Anjum Ouder P-34, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-700024, (West Bengal).	22-7-92
9.	Dr. T. Kamal Sheriff 43, Ponnappa Mudali Street, Tamil Nadu, Madras-600084, (Tamil Nadu).	22-7-92
10.	Dr. Miss. A.B. Marikar, Director of Medical Services, Amruffa Crescent Block A, Flat No. 1, 26 Victoria Crescent Road, Egmore, Madras-600105.	22-7-92
11.	Dr. S.A.I. Tirmizi, A-54, Zakir Bagh Colony, Okhla Road, New Delhi-110025.	22-7-92
12.	Haji Khwaja Khalilullah, 70/1, The Mall, Shimla-171001 (H.P.).	22-7-92
13.	Shri Salamatullah, A-3, Hazrat Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-110013.	22-7-92
14.	Shri Saiyid Hamid, Former Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University Adviser to the President, I.H.M.M.R. & I.I.I. S., Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi-110062.	27-8-92
15.	Shri Salman Khurshid, Deputy Minister for Commerce, 2, Motilal Nehru Place, New Delhi-110011.	27-8-92

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Expiry of the term</i>
16.	Shri Syed Akbar Nizamuddin, Hussaini, Sajjada Nasheen, Dargah Hazrat Shah Khamoosh, House No. 5-6486, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001, (A.P.).	27-8-92
17.	Maulana Jamil Ahmed Ilyasi, President, All India Tanzeema Aimmarr Masjid, Masjid, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001.	9-12-92
18.	Shri Aslam Sher Khan, MP, HIG No. 1 near Hotel Shiraz, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	29-6-94
19.	Shri Zafaryab Jilani, 50, Kaccha Hata, Aminabad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	22-7-92
20.	VACANT.	

[*Translation*]

Increase in Jhuggi Bastis in Delhi

1695. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of new Jhuggi Bastis, have increased in Delhi during 1990-91, locality-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to regularise these bastis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide civic amenities in the existing Jhuggi bastis during this period; and

(e) the measures adopted by the Government to check the growth of such bastis in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that as per the esti-

mates of the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority, the number of J.J. Clusters has increased during the period 1988-1991.

(b) and (c) Delhi Administration follows the three prolonged strategy for tackling the problems of jhuggi dwellers in Delhi:—

(i) Relocation and resettlement of jhuggi jhonpri dwellers from the land urgently required for immediate projects;

(ii) Provision of minimum basic amenities in JJ Clusters as are earmarked for public projects but which may not be required for implementation of such projects immediately.

(iii) In-situ upgradation of identified JJ Clusters situated on public land which are not earmarked for any projects under the relocation and in-situ upgradation.

(d) Civic amenities are provided in jhuggi jhonpri clusters under the ongoing scheme for environmental im-

improvement of jhuggi clusters. Basic civic amenities such as drinking water, peripheral street light poles, 'Pay and Use' Jansuvidha Complexes containing toilets and bathrooms, dhals/dustbins for collection of wastage rubbish material, brick paving of streets and drains are extended to the extent the local conditions permit.

(e) The following instructions have been issued to the land owning agencies to protect government land:—

- (i) Watch and ward should be strengthened and surveillance of vacant land tightened. A system of accountability should be divided to prevent existence of laxity/collusion/non-reporting.
- (ii) Timely help of the police should be obtained and the encroachment removed whenever it is noticed at the initial stage.
- (iii) Vacant land around the existing jhuggi clusters should be protected either by fencing it by wire or by construction of boundary wall to check expansion of such clusters on the adjoining vacant land.

Use of service stamps for private purposes of punjabi university, Patiala

1696. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Punjabi University, Patiala, the service stamps are being used for private purposes and, if so, the details of the same for the last two years;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the department;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check the private use of service stamps in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by Punjabi University, Patiala, no such instance has come to the notice of the University.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Recommendations of ICMR to prevent spread of Aids

1697. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of Indian Council of Medical Research in respect of preventive measures to be taken to counter spread of AIDS in the country; and

(b) the measures the Union Government have taken to implement the recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended phased initiation of screening of donated blood; establishment of clinical facility for counselling and care of sero-positive persons and AIDS cases; hospital policy for care of HIV infected persons including AIDS patients and sentinel surveillance for HIV infection; establishment of diagnostic facilities for HIV antibody diseases; creation of accurate information on magnitude of infection in different risk groups over different periods and health education of high risk groups.

(b) Government of India has identified and strengthened 13 hospitals for clinical management of HIV infected/AIDS cases in the country; established HIV testing centres for diagnostic screening and screening of donated blood in 35 cities; prepared detailed guidelines for upgrading hospital infection control standards.

[Translation]

National Yachting Centre in Jaipur

1698. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the International Yachting Federation and other foreign teams about the suitability of Ramgarh Jheel near Jaipur after holding of yachting competition there during Asiad 82;

(b) whether the Government had decided in principle to set up a National Yachting centre at the Ramgarh Jheel near Jaipur;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the decision is yet to be implemented;

(d) whether the Sports Authority of India has taken possession of the proposed site;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the Government propose to set up this National Yachting Centre?

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) The yachting competitions during Asiad, 1982 were not held at Ramgarh Jheel near Jaipur. Only rowing events were held there.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Committee to check prices of Books

1699. SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to check the prices of books, Government propose to set

up a Committee to find out whether prices of books are cost-based or not;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make provision for imposing penalty on such publishers who fix the price of a book many times more than its cost; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Social forestry in Andhra Pradesh

1700. SHRI BANDARE DATTA-TRAYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Forestry Programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether any special grants-in-aid have been given to the voluntary agencies of the State for the purpose during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of such voluntary agencies;

(e) whether the Government have undertaken any study during the above period in regard to the works done by these voluntary agencies;

(f) if so, when and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Social Forestry Programme has been under implementation in Andhra Pradesh since 1980-81.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance to voluntary agencies to take up affore-

station and wastelands development activities is provided under the Grants-in-Aid scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board. The details of the financial assistance provided under the scheme to the voluntary agencies in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1988-89 to 1990-91 is given in attached Statement.

(e) and (f) Before a project is sanctioned under the Grants-in-Aid

scheme, it is examined generally in consultation with the State Forest Department. The second instalment of financial assistance is normally sanctioned after an appraisal and on completion the project is got evaluated. Of the projects sanctioned to the voluntary agencies in Andhra Pradesh, seven projects have been studied so far. The studies show that the projects have been implemented satisfactorily, on the whole.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance provided to Voluntary Agencies in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1988-89 to 1990-91

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars of Agency</i>	<i>Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Assist (India), Guntur	0.15
2.	C.R.O.S.S., Hyderabad	17.53
3.	Gopavram Jt. Farming Society, Cuddapah	0.12
4.	Help Needy Association, Cuddapah	1.63
5.	Institute of Resource Development & S. Hyd.	2.54
6.	JAGRITI, Nellore	2.40
7.	National Educational Social & Cultural, Anantpur	0.80
8.	P.R.O.G.R.E.S.S., Hyderabad	4.00
9.	Rayalaseema Sewa Samiti, Tirupati	2.51
10.	Rural Development Society, Kurnool	9.01
11.	Rural Education Society, Chittoor	21.38
12.	Rural Irgn. for Awareness & Development, Medak	0.17
13.	Sarada Valley Devpt. Samiti, Vishakapatnam	0.83
14.	Society for Devpt. of Drought Prone, Anantpur	2.20
15.	Society for Social & Rural Devpt., Cuddapah	6.00
16.	Weaker Section Education Society, Hyderabad	2.90
17.	Yatra, Nalgonda	2.94
18.	Youth for Action, Hyderabad	3.00
		80.11

Implementation of recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in case of Assistant Teachers of NDMC

1701. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the IVth Pay Commission have been implemented in case of Assistant Teachers of NDMC, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether all the Assistant Teachers of N.D.M.C. having more than 12 years of service as on January 1, 1986, have been given next higher scale from that date as per the recommendations of the Pay Commission;

(c) whether all the Assistant Teachers appointed in the year 1972 have also been given this benefit; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The NDMC had sanctioned the replacement pay scales to their teachers as per the recommendations of the IVth Central Pay Commission w.e.f. 1-1-86. Further improvements in the pay scales, by providing three tier scales, were made, over and above the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, on 12-8-87 effective from 1-1-1986. Under this subsequent revision, senior and selection scales are to be granted after 12 years' service in the lower grade.

In NDMC, Assistant Teachers who completed 12 years' service in the basic scale as on 1-1-86 or those appointed in 1972 have been given the Senior Scale except in some cases of teachers who retired, resigned or were promoted on or after 1-1-86.

[Translation]

Vocational Education

1702. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAJWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote vocational education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In pursuance of the priority accorded to the vocational education programme in the National Policy on Education (1986), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started with effect from February, 1988. A Joint Council of Vocational Educational (JCVE) under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister has been set up at the national level to ensure proper planning and coordination of the vocational programmes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, substantial financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for running vocational courses at the +2 level. Assistance is also provided for the required technical resource support and management structure. Efforts are also being made to run job-linked courses in collaboration with industry and various Ministries/Departments. The recruitment rules for Group 'C' posts are being reviewed to make the vocational passouts eligible for employment in Govt./Quasi-Govt. Jobs. To facilitate self-employment amongst the vocational passouts it has been decided to give them preference under the Scheme of Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) provided they fulfil other eligibility criteria.

Language related disputes

1703. DR. LAL BAHADUR RA-WAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether language related disputes have increased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Department of Education) is implementing a number of schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of all Indian languages.

No language dispute has either been reported or is pending with the Department.

Outstanding Amount against Ministers/Ex-Ministers

1704. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the particulars of Ministers and Ex-Ministers against whom the house and furniture rent is outstanding separately; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to recover the outstanding amount?

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 Sabha.

Higher Medical Education Institutes in States

1705. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the States in

which higher medical education institutes have been set up by the Union Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): No higher medical education institute has been set up by the Union Government during the last three years in any State. However, the Administrative Office of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Medical Sciences at Shillong, Meghalaya which was sanctioned in 1982, was set up in 1989.

HUDCO Assistance to States

1706. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of amount provided for various schemes of urban development by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 and 1990-91.
- (b) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the said period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government or HUDCO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for various urban infrastructure development schemes (other than housing) and inte-

grated low cost sanitation schemes in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d) The position of urban infrastructure and low cost sanitation schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during 1988-89 to 1990-91 for the State of Madhya Pradesh is indicated against Sl. No. 4 of the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Financial Assistance provided by HUDCO to the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 for Urban Infrastructure & Low Cost sanitation schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1988-89 Project Cost	Sanctioned HUDCO-Loan Amount	1989-90 Project Cost	Sanctioned HUDCO Loan Amount	1990-91 Project Cost	HUDCO Loan Sanctioned Amount
1.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	5544.36	3371.90	15648.27	10002.97
2.	Gujarat	5048.95	1310.00	10250.98	5605.88	2376.71	1189.73
3.	Maharashtra	..	..	973.53	338.75	26694.27	12205.18
4.	Madhya Pradesh.	233.25	103.67	1713.07	746.64	1172.85	1144.85
5.	Karnataka	..	..	24000.00	3000.00	5595.85	3565.72
6.	Kerala	..	..	3855.71	2653.47	2326.53	1507.91
7.	Uttar Pradesh	28.15	13.42	2232.01	1115.95	5776.61	4127.04
TOTAL		5310.35	1427.09	48569.66	16832.59	59591.09	33743.40

[English]

Plantation Programme

1707. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the production, procurement and use of quality seeds is the crucial factor in ensuring the success of plantation programme;

(b) if so, the arrangements made to produce high quality forest and forage seeds;

(c) the further plans envisaged to make available certified high quality forest seeds; and

(d) whether the Government propose to create an agency for production of high quality seeds, their certification, storage and for training the user thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The use of quality seed will not only increase germination and survival rate but is also likely to increase productivity of plantations.

(b) and (c) The State Forest Departments and the Forest Research Institutes have established plus trees, germplasm banks, seed production areas

and seed orchards for a number of species to produce quality seeds. The seven Regional Centres of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and the ICAR Institutes produce quality forage seeds. The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) provides financial assistance to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Seed Development for establishing Seed Production Areas and Seed Orchards as well as identification of plus trees; purchase of essential equipment, machinery and setting up of seed Testing Laboratories/Seed Godowns; and training of manpower in seed development technology.

NWDB is also supporting quality forage seed production at different centres through the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.

(d) The States are being provided Central assistance for setting up suitable Seed Development and Certification facilities at the State level.

Shifting of Forest Service College

1708. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had decided to shift State Forest Service College from Dehra Dun to Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for not transferring the said college upto now; and

(c) the time by which the college is likely to be shifted?

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

(b) and (c) The matter is still being pursued with the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Coordinated project on Forest and Tribals

1709. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Forest Policy, 1988 has recognised the symbiotic relationship between forest and tribals;

(b) whether the Government propose to initiate an All India Coordinated Project on 'Forest & Tribal' for integrated development; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to associate village communities including tribal people in regeneration and protection of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis. This will provide employment as well as base for economic sustenance.

[Translation]

Sanskrit Magazine

1710. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) since when the publication of 'Sanskrit' magazine published by Department of Culture has been stopped;

(b) the reasons for stopping its publication;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restore its modified publication; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The publication of 'Sanskriti' (a quarterly magazine in Hindi) was stopped in the Department of Education three years before, for some administrative reasons. However, Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of the Department of Education is publishing a similar quarterly magazine 'Bhasa' in Hindi.

Atrocities Against Women in Orissa

1711. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have studied the cases brought to their notice about the atrocities and harassment on women in tribal and harijan areas in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the facts of each case; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

World Bank's Assistance to Disease Eradication Programme

1712. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the World Bank has responded to the request of the Union Government to assist India's on-going diseases eradication programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Union Government is expected to receive the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The World Bank have shown interest in collaborative project in the field of health specially in the areas of AIDS Central Project, Prevention and Control of Malaria, Eradication of Leprosy Blindness Control Programme and Tuberculosis Programme. Project outlines in the areas of AIDS control, Malaria and Leprosy have already been forwarded to the World Bank. Project outlines in respect of Blindness Control Programme, Tuberculosis Control Programme for Health Services Development for Under-served areas are under formulation. During the preliminary discussions with the World Bank officials, it was mentioned by them that they would process the proposal on AIDS Control expeditiously. It is anticipated that an appraisal Mission may come in October/November 91. As the projects are still at the preliminary stage of discussions, it is not possible to indicate the exact amount of assistance.

Expansion and Modernisation of St. Stephen's Hospital

1713. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Kingdom has provided aid for the expansion and modernisation of St. Stephen's Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount of aid provided and the amount of aid yet to be provided by United Kingdom; and

(c) the details of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) The Overseas Development Administration United

Kingdom has agreed to give a grant of £ 4.577 million to the St. Stephen Hospital through Save the Children Fund, a Voluntary non-profit making organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act and under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. This assistance would be utilised by the St. Stephen Hospital for replacement of the existing maternity wing, some furniture/equipment and training. The assistance will be released over a period of 3 years beginning from the financial year 1991-92. Till date, no assistance has been released.

Education Complex in each District

1714. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR
KANODIA:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA
MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825 on February 27, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the issue to set up Educational Complex in every district of each State,

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(c) if not, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have constituted a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education to review the implementation of National Policy on Education (NPE) taking into account the recommendations of the Committee for Review of the National

Policy on Education (NPERC) as well as the various developments that have taken place since NPE. A final decision on the recommendations of the NPERC will be taken after receipt of the views of the Committee.

Setting up of Building Centres

1715. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR
KANODIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government set up building centres in each state to encourage low cost housing programme;

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

(c) the achievements made during the year 1990-91;

(d) whether any deficiency has been noticed by the Union Government while monitoring the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes Sir, The scheme is being operated through Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) in collaboration with state agencies and voluntary organisations.

(b) As per information available till 30-6-91, the number of Building Centres set; State-wise is given below:

State	Centres- Constituted
Andhra Pradesh	21
Assam	1
Bihar	1
Gujarat	5
Haryana	2

<i>State</i>	<i>Centres- Constituted</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Karnataka	19
Kerala	25
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	8
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	2
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	12
Uttar Pradesh	6
Tamil Nadu	20
West Bengal	1
Delhi	7
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1
Pondicherry	2
TOTAL	142

Out of 142 Centres constituted, 62 have become functional.

(c) During 1990-91, 40 Building Centres have been constituted. These centres are involved in disseminating various low cost technologies and the production of fly-ash based building products, ferro-cement building components, hollow concrete blocks for walling and roof, funicular shells (both concrete and bricks) etc. The building centres have so far imparted training in the various fields to more than 4500 artisans.

(d) and (e) There has been some delay in setting up the centres in a few states owing to problem of land allotment and the formation of the society for the building centres. There are also some problems in securing qualified professionals to operate the centres.

Enquiry of Slum Wing in D.D.A.

1716. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has recently been conducted into the working of the Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government against the officials found guilty, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that in April-June 1991 it ordered a special audit on the working of the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority.

(b) and (c) The Audit Report has high-lighted lapses on the part of the Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority. Delhi Administration is examining the report for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Maintenances of Colonies by D.D.A.

1717. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Delhi Development Authority on maintenance of different colonies, colony-wise during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The information regarding the amount spent by the DDA on maintenance of individual colonies during the year 1990-91 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Allocation of funds is made as per standard norms and variable site and work conditions in different colonies like area of roads, length of drains, number of toilet blocks, nature

and number of dust-bins, collection and disposal points of refuse etc. to be maintained in a particular colony.

[*Translation*]

Blood Banks in Delhi

1718. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of blood banks functioning at present in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are conducting any survey from time to time, in regard to their maintenance; and

(c) if so, the number of blood banks against whom complaints have been received by the Government during last one year; and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) At present 26 blood banks are functioning in Delhi.

(b) The Drug Controller Delhi Admn. is undertaking inspection of the blood banks from time to time to find out whether the conditions of Licenses are being complied with or not.

(c) Nil.

Scraping of Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1719. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to scrap Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Awas Yojana; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARU-NACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ambedkar Awas Yojana envisages holding of two types of draws—first for preparation of priority list of successful registrants and the second for allotment of flats. None of these drawn has been held and allotments of flats made so far. This is mainly due to stay orders from the High Court and the time taken to process the applications.

A draw for preparation of priority list of successful registrant is likely to be held by October, 1991.

[*English*]

Appointment of Vice Chancellors of Universities

1720. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to check the practice of appointing same persons as Vice Chancellors of Universities; and

(b) the details of steps taken to promote new talent?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities are appointed by the President of India, in his capacity as Visitor, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Acts/Statutes of the Universities. Under these provisions, the Vice-Chancellor is appointed from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by a Committee constituted for the purpose. In the case of Aligarh Muslim University, the panel is prepared by the Executive Council and finalised by the Court of the University. The panel for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities normally consists of eminent academicians who are known for their integrity and competence. One of the persons in the panel is appointed as Vice-Chancellor for a term of upto five years or completion of 65

years of age, whichever is earlier. Vice-Chancellors of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Visva-Bharati, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the University of Delhi are not eligible for reappointment. There is no bar to the appointment of a person who has served as Vice-Chancellor of a Central University as Vice-Chancellor of another Central University. However only one incumbent Vice-Chancellor has served as Vice-Chancellor of a Central University earlier.

The procedure for appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities provides adequate opportunities for both experienced persons and new

talent. The position in respect of Vice-Chancellors of State Universities is, by and large, similar.

Unemployed MBBS Doctors

1721. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of unemployed MBBS doctors in the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Number of Graduates (including Post Graduates) in medicine on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-89

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Graduates (including Post Graduates) in Medicine on the L. R. on 31-12-89</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	2537
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3. Assam	224
4. Bihar	1314
5. Goa	217
6. Gujarat	635
7. Haryana	874
8. Himachal Pradesh	205
9. Jammu & Kashmir	38
10. Karnataka	826
11. Kerala	2179
12. Madhya Pradesh	658
13. Maharashtra	3794
14. Manipur	130
15. Meghalaya	2
16. Mizoram	11
17. Nagaland	Nil
18. Orissa	1430
19. Punjab	274
20. Rajasthan	1861

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Graduates (including Post Graduates) in Medicine on the L. R. on 31-12-89</i>
21. Sikkim*	
22. Tamil Nadu	3729
23. Tripura	17
24. Uttar Pradesh	1348
25. West Bengal	3443
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
2. Chandigarh	731
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7
4. Delhi	3972
5. Daman & Diu**	
6. Lakshadweep	7
7. Pondicherry	398
TOTAL	30869

NOTE:— 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2.**Data are not maintained.

3. All those who are on the live register of employment exchange are not necessarily unemployed. Further, registration being voluntary, all the unemployed do not register themselves with employment exchanges.

[*Translation*]

Plantation Schemes in Rajasthan

1722. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area under forest in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government have initiated plantation schemes in Thar Desert and Aravali Hills;

(c) if so, the details of work executed; and

(d) the financial assistance provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI

KAMAL NATH): (a) Total forest area of Rajasthan is 31.15 lakh hectares.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total area covered under various Central and State Plan Schemes including the World Bank aided Social Forestry Project in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan is 2.84 lakh hectares. Total expenditure under all these schemes is Rs. 125.79 crores.

(d) Total financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under various Centrally Sponsored afforestation schemes/programmes during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is Rs. 10.49 crores.

Child Welfare Schemes

1723. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Union Government for child welfare;

(b) the expenditure incurred per child on child care in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the child mortality rate in the country?

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) Some of the major schemes being implemented by the Union Government for Child Development & Welfare are: Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Scheme of Creches for Children, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, Baiwadi Nutrition Programme, Early Childhood Education Programme and Centrally sponsored scheme for children in need of care and protection.

(b) A number of schemes for Child Development & Welfare in Central and State Sector are being implemented in the country. In addition, many voluntary organisations are also implementing schemes for Child Development & Welfare in various parts of the country. Hence it would not be possible to workout the per child expenditure on child care in the country.

(c) The Government of India have taken up following programmes to achieve reduction in infant mortality rate:—

1. Immunization against preventable childhood diseases.

2. Prophylaxis against anaemia and blindness due to vitamin A deficiency, and

3. Oral rehydration therapy for control of deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases.

In addition, towards the end of the 7th Plan, two more programmes were launched on a pilot basis, aiming at reduction of maternal and child mortality. These are:

1. Intensification of the Dais' training for improving prenatal and delivery care for domiciliary deliveries; and

2. Initiating an intensified programme for the control of acute respiratory infections among children.

[English]

Irregularities Regarding Appointments in Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education

1724. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities were noticed regarding controversial appointments of lecturers in Physical Education in Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Delhi University has reported that as per the information given by the Principal, Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, no irregularities

in the appointment of lecturers in the Physical Education in the Institute have come to their notice. However, the Vice-Chancellor is examining the matter in the light of objections received.

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

[Translation]

Mine Mishaps

1725. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mishaps that occurred in various mines during 1990 and 1991 till date along with their names;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in those mishaps and the compensation paid to the affected families; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such mishaps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

RE. TAPPING OF TELEPHONES
OF POLITICAL LEADERS

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to you under Rule 193 to raise the issue of tapping of telephones of political leaders by the Karnataka Government. Telephones of 19 Leaders including a Union Minis-

ter associated with the Hon. Prime Minister and two former Chief Ministers have been tapped. The Government of Shri Ram Krishna Hegde had fallen on the same issue. My submission to you is that it is a very serious issue. Therefore, a full fledged discussion should be held on it in the House. This Government and also the previous Government had assured repeatedly that telephones of political leaders would not be tapped. Government of Karnataka have tapped the telephones despite these assurances. I, therefore, would like to request you to allow a full fledged discussion on the issue in the House under Rule 193 and the Government should state the position.

[English]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Sir, This is not the first time that we are discussing this vital and sensitive issue. This issue was widely discussed and agitated in this House even in 1988 and the then Chief Minister had to pay a heavy price and he resigned his Chief Ministership.

It is reported that telephones of several leaders in Karnataka are alleged to have been tapped. I am also one among the victims.

We have certain rights and duties to perform. More than that, we are having some privileges.

You tell us whether the Members of this House can function freely and effectively in such circumstances.

It is a gross violation of the democratic values and morale and ethics in public life.

I demand from both the Home Minister and the Minister for Communications to order a joint inquiry and to come before this House with a statement immediately.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Now Karnataka has again hit the headlines in the newspapers. It is quite an unhappy episode and it is quite unfortunate that Chief Minister after Chief Minister is resorting to this nefarious activity of tapping the telephones of important political leaders. Now, the BJP is not very much concerned with the internal feud in the Congress Party. Of course, we would like to have the fun of it.

SHRI V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: It is not a party matter.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is one of the questions of propriety. It is a question of privilege. I am very much concerned with the prestige of Karnataka. What is happening in Karnataka? We have got burning issues there. The Cauvery Waters dispute has taken a serious turn. Instead of tapping the telephone, the Chief Minister could have been even more concerned in solving the Cauvery Waters dispute.....(Interruptions) It is a question of privilege of the senior Members of this House. My friend Shri Chandrashekar Murthy has just mentioned something.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make a mention of it.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The senior Member Shri Devegowda's telephone is tapped and many of our other senior leaders' telephones are being tapped. In this connection, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government, at least at this stage, is considering making some amendment to the provisions in the Indian Telegraph Act so that hereafter no Chief Minister would venture to resort to such activities.

MR. SPEAKER: When I give you time, you should abide by what I say.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is high time the Central Government thought of amending this Act. In this particular case, I would like to

know whether the Government would institute an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he is saying, will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that in this House when the congress party used to sit on opposition benches and when in Karnataka.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will conclude in two sentences. When the issue of tapping of telephones was raised in Karnataka all the members of Congress party had raised hue and cry over the matter in the House and violated all the rules and norms. I would like to know why all of them are now silent when the telephone of one Minister of the Cabinet, a lady member and also of another Member, who has raised objection to it in the House, have been tapped by the Chief Minister of Karnataka belonging to their own party?... (Interruptions) Should I understand that Shri Bangarappa has been instructed by the Central Government and the Congress party to do so? We would like to know the fact, because your silence leads us to presume that there is some mystery behind it. You cannot play a double game. Today Shri Jaffer Sharief and Shri Kamal Nath are sitting on that side but at that time they used to sit on this side and had raised great hue and cry.

I would like to submit that when they had raised the matter our Government came forward to give clarification. Therefore, we would also

*Not recorded

like the Hon. Prime Minister to kindly reply the point raised in the news item appearing in newspapers that Shrimati Margaret Alva has made a complaint to the Hon. Prime Minister that her telephone is being tapped and sought protection. Therefore, the Prime Minister should kindly be asked to give reply in this regard. Besides, the Government should clearly state the steps being taken against the Government of Karnataka? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue has been raised several times in this House. I remember that in 1977 when I was in the Government, Shri Jagjivan Ram had said before an Enquiry Commission that the Telephones of political leaders were being tapped merely on political grounds. I am glad that the then Prime Minister took immediate action and stopped this practice. As per my knowledge it was only from the year 1977 to 1980 when the practice of tapping telephones of political leaders was discontinued. But this practice was resumed in 1980. The matter was twice brought to the notice of the Government in this House and the Government gave an assurance that it would not be done in future. Telephones of politicians, trade union workers and of the persons active in Social life would not be tapped at least. Telephone tapping was made permissible under the law only to check crime and not for these motives. I repeat my earlier suggestion that this outdated law enacted by the British Government which has always been misused by bureaucrats, even by the lowest police officials, should be removed from the statute book and a new law should be enacted in its place. Safeguard should be provided in the law to see that nobody is able to misuse it. In this particular case, communication being a Central subject, the Government should ask the Chief Minister to explain the reasons for violating the rules and

the assurances given earlier in this regard. Action should be taken against him. Shri Bangarappa should resign, and the Government should take further action against him as the allegation levelled by Congress party and by a Union Minister also, seems to be true.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): You know it, Sir. You were a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha also—though not occupying the Chair.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: To make the record straight, I must say that these allegations and denials have appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You remember that only two constables were enough to topple the Government at that time. At that time itself, we reminded the House and we demanded action. And as a matter of fact, this issue of phone tapping was sent to the Privileges Committee. Who are the people who are authorised to do this ultimately? Have we to learn that even the municipalities and gram panchayat authorities are also indulging in the phone tapping arrangements along with the police officials and the communication authorities? It has been suggested and we know that it is possible to tap the telephones of political people if the phones are in their premises and if they are involved in cases like BCCI. And when phones are tapped of those political people who are involved in criminal activities, we cannot take exception to that. But let us remember that Shri Kumaramangalam's phone was also in that list which said that phones were also being tapped—tapped by no one else, but by the Government of India of his own party at that time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Shri Pranab Mukherjee's phone also.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This was the kind of situation which was revealed at the time of Ninth Lok Sabha. And today, we are hearing about it once again. It is a repeat performance. Today, we should say that the ruling Congress(I) is shameless to the extent that a State Government can tap a telephone of somebody who is a Member of Parliament and a Member of the Council of Ministers. Is this a democracy in such a situation? Or is this a situation which needs to be corrected without any delay. I entirely support the demand made, not because of the Cauvery Water dispute between Shri Bangarappa and Ms. Jayalalitha. We are not siding with that. We demand that.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. R. JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): You should not say that. You withdraw the name. It is not for you to say that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We have never asked for the dismissal of a Chief Minister in any way engineered from the Centre. We have not supported it. But in this case from the ruling party here is it not necessary that instruction should go to the ruling party in Karnataka that under the circumstances the Chief Minister has no other way but to resign for indulging in such kind of activity? It is this that we want. We also demand that a statement about the veracity of the whole matter be presented here from the Communications Ministry and also to indicate to us as to what steps can be taken by the Government to modify the arrangement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a

serious issue. The leader of the House Shri Arjun Singh is present and you are also the guardian and protector of this House. As Shri Advani has stated telephones of members and those working in public life have not been tapped during the period between 1977 and 80 and between 1989-91 when there were non-Congress Governments at the centre. But whenever Congress Government came into power the practice of telephone tapping was started again on one ground or the other. Many Union Ministers, leaders and Members of the House are present here. All the Members are unhappy and agitated over the issue. The matter is not of one particular party only. The matter has been raised by a congress Member. Therefore, I think that the Government should give clarification in this respect. It has been the convention of the House that whenever such a matter has been raised the concerned Minister has always contradicted it and has given assurance to take action. I regret to say that this Government has been silent over the matter. You are the leader of the House, you should make the whole issue clear or contradict it. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

~~ST~~ **THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)** : Hon. Sir, I have seen this in the past few occasions. Paswanji is a little impatient and I don't think impatience is a bad thing when you are really worked up and concerned. My problem is that I cannot intervene when an hon. Member is speaking. I have to listen to everyone and only then I can say something. My patience has a basis and the impatience shown perhaps does not have a basis.

On this specific issue, let me make it very clear that this Government neither condones nor ever would encourage anything of this nature by anyone.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What will you do if it is correct?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Let me say, if you don't want me to complete the sentence, that is another matter.

So far as this specific case is concerned, I would like to assure the House that we will look into the facts, gather them and bring them to the notice of the House. I am saying this because as you were kind enough to remark in between, there is a categorical statement by the Chief Minister denying this. Therefore I think he must get an opportunity to say what he wants to say. But we will get the facts and place them before the House. This much I can assure you. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know whether any letter from Shrimati Alva has been received in this regard or not.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): It is shocking that for the last 38 days Shri Doraiswamy, Executive Director of the Indian Oil Corporation is being kept captive by the J&K militants. It was told that some modalities are being worked out and the Government is eager for the early release of Shri Doraiswamy. For the last 38 days, the people of the country are waiting for the release and are anxiously waiting for the release. It is very unfortunate that in the last 38 days nothing has come out. The Home Minister assured both the Houses that certain steps are going to be taken. I request the Government to take urgent steps for the release of Mr. Doraiswamy. I also request that adequate and extra security must be given to

the Central Government officials who are working in Jammu & Kashmir for their safety.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, I want to raise an important issue regarding the movement of LTTE persons in my Constituency, Coimbatore. In Coimbatore two days ago, the police had found a hand grenade factory which was run by the LTTE and captured that factory. The people of Coimbatore which is my Constituency, are afraid very much because of this LTTE movement. I would like to know as to what action the Central Government has taken in order to curb the LTTE activities in Coimbatore. I want a detailed statement from the Home Minister in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMI NARYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the problem of the hundreds of candidate who appear in the examination for Chartered Accountants. The Institute of Chartered Accountants is under the Ministry of Industry. It was decided in 1984 that all the examinations would be held in English as well as Hindi and text books and question papers would also be made available in both the languages. It is a matter of regret that the Institute has failed to make available such books. Consequently, hundreds of students are facing difficulty due to non-availability of books. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister through you that he may kindly issue necessary instructions so that the students could get books.

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of grave public importance. In Meghalaya the Constitutional Head, the Governor had directed the Speaker to call the

Assembly for a test of strength on the 7th of this month. On the 3rd of this month, the Congressmen met and requested the Governor not to swear in any new ministers, because of the test of strength on the 7th. However at 4.30 p.m. on the 3rd, the Governor had sworn in two more MLAs as ministers. This is going on against the democratic principles of the Constitution and done by the Head of the State, who is supposed to be the custodian of the Constitution. I hope that the Government of the Congress party here, will not be afraid to take action against such persons. Last time also it was the same person who was sent by the Janata Dal Government as Governor to Shillong to remove Mr. R. R. Rahim, two days before Id festival. He sworn in one Congress MLA, out of 20 Congress MLAs, who joined the Chief Minister, Mr. B. B. Lyngdoh group. This MLA Mr. H. B. Dan. Unfortunately, on Friday a wrong information was brought into this House, saying that Shri Progen D Sangma, the Deputy Speaker who is with the Chief Minister all the time was kidnapped by the Congress. I want the Government to take immediate action in this matter.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I want to submit the following, through you, Sir, in the House. In Balasore district of Orissa, due to heavy rains on the 22nd July, river Kansabansa was in spate, submerging paddy lands on both banks. Every day water in Salandi river entered the low-lying areas of Bhadrak Municipality and paddy fields in Bonth Block. Besides this, there was also flood in river Baitarai, Kochila & Genguti, following heavy rains on 23rd and 24th of July. 299 villages of six blocks in Bhadrak Sub-division were affected. In the district, about 1.5 lakh people were affected and 18.6 thousand hectares of cropped area was affected. One case of human casualty by drowning was reported.

Breaches in embankments and one minor irrigation project and damage to

wooden bridges have been reported. Emergent relief has not been distributed properly in the marooned areas of the Bhadrak sub-division.

So, I want to submit through you in this House that the Union Government should take necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): Sir, there are reports in the Press today that there was swindling of crores of rupees by several companies under the guise of getting subsidy for fertilisers. Actually, they were not entitled for such subsidy and they were not given also. But they have managed to get huge amount by way of subsidy at a time when we find that the Government is finding difficult to give even the subsidy which has been given to the farmers. It is a great shame that such swindling is taking place in this country.

I would submit that the Government may please look into this and take very serious action in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, dozens of coal mines have been closed in Hazaribagh after nationalisation. Smugglers and mafia groups are extracting one and a half lakh ton coal daily from these closed mines and thus causing loss of crores of rupees to the Central Government. I request the Government to restart mining work in these closed coal mines, so that Central Government could earn profit and Adivasis, Harijans and poor people could get employment.

[English]

SHRI BRIJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Honourable Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, regarding the alarming situation prevailing in Orissa due to acute shortage of

rice. Orissa is now facing scarcity of rice due to short supply by the Union Government. The open market price of rice has increased tremendously. For the last three months, there is absolutely no supply of rice to the State. Although the Orissa Government has been requesting for release of more quantity of rice, yet their request has not received the due attention.

The minimum requirement of rice of the State is 45 MT per month but it is not being supplied by the Union Government. Hence, I request that the Government should take immediate steps for release of more rice as per requirement of the State.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Central Government has imposed ban on issuing licences for fire-arms in Uttar Pradesh for the last ten years as a result of which number of illegal arms and ammunition is on the increase and every one is feeling insecure. For the last ten years no one, whether he is a politician or a social worker, has been issued licence. Consequently, incidences of dacoities, murders, terrorism etc. are on the increase. Everyone is feeling insecure. Licences are being issued in all the states adjoining Uttar Pradesh such as Bihar, Punjab, Haryana etc., but there is a ban in Uttar Pradesh on licences for fire-arms. Uttar Pradesh Government has withdrawn our body-guards. Even the body-guards provided to the politicians have been withdrawn. We are feeling ourselves insecure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, through you I request the Government to lift this ban and withdraw the notification, under which licences for fire-arms were banned. In this regard Uttar Pradesh Government has already written a letter to the Central Government. I request the Government to lift the ban on issuing licences for fire-arms, which was imposed 10 years ago in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, we have been raising for a long time, both inside and outside the Parliament, about the matter of widespread attacks upon the women in Tripura. The tribal women, the Scheduled Castes women and the poor peasant women are being murdered and raped everyday and they are being deprived of their means of subsistence because they are being forced to leave their villages everywhere in Tripura. Now Sir, we have been coming up with this point time and again and we have reason to believe that the inactivity of the police in this respect is the result of the collusion of the ruling party in Tripura. The ruling party is using such attacks upon women as an instrument of political terror. That is why, the police is remaining inactive. And today, a delegation of women have gone to the office of the MP from Tripura, hon. Sontosh Mohan Dev to demand justice for the women of Tripura. Sir, I would like to point out in this connection that in reply to my question today on whether or not the National Women's Commission is going to be implemented, the Minister has said that no decision has been taken as yet on this matter. Now, if there would have been speedy implementation of the National Women's Commission Act, 1990, which was passed in both the Houses, then we would not have to go to Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. We would have certainly gone to the National Women's Commission to demand justice on what is happening to women in Tripura.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Since the Leader of the House is present here, both these questions should be responded to. Sir, I appeal to you to kindly direct him to respond to both these questions.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, we had given a notice to discuss this subject under Rule 193 but no time was given to this subject. So, this subject should

be discussed and we should get a reply as these incidents are going on for the last so many years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: These are happening in West Bengal also. Why don't you discuss about West Bengal then? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise an important matter regarding the ED employees connected with the Postal Department all over the country. The ED employees, even after completing 20 or more years of meritorious service, are not getting job security and other facilities. So, I urge upon the Government to regularise their service.

Simultaneously, the promised second promotion, after completing 26 years of service in the Postal Department, is also not implemented except in the Engineering Section of the Department. This matter also may be looked into. If the Dearness Allowance exceeds 50 per cent of the basic pay, then that excess may be added to the basic pay of that employee so that he or she may get the opportunity to have a slight increase in the pension after he or she retires.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I want to bring to your notice a very tragic incident which has taken place in Chilakaluripeta in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh. Two farmers were killed when they were in the queue to get the fertilizers. In fact, I went to the village of one the persons who died. A small farmer having a small hut, Mr. Ankamma Choudhury was killed in Kavuru village of Guntur District was killed. Several farmers are critically ill in the hospital and many more have received bullet injuries. The police are shooting the farmers like birds. The hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the Budget discussions, should give a categorical

assurance that the Government would continue the subsidies on fertilizers. This is a peak period when farmers require fertilizers. Otherwise, this is going to bring about a lot of turmoil throughout the country and many more farmers have to lay their lives. I appeal to the Government to make a concrete and categorical assurance that they will continue to give the subsidy and come to the rescue of the farmers.

12.36 hrs.

RE. REINSTATEMENT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Apart from supporting Shri Rao, I wish to raise the question of the Railway Minister's assurance of sympathetic consideration of the cases of the dismissed railway employees whose reinstatement was earlier announced by the previous Government. We wanted the Railway Minister to implement that decision. In the course of his reply to the Railway Budget, he has stated that he would consider it sympathetically. We wanted an answer then and there, but he said that he had to go to the Cabinet first and all those formalities had to be gone through. So far as this Government is concerned, I hope there is a functioning Cabinet. Anyway, we said that we would wait till the first of August. Today is the Fifth of August. I would like to know what the hon. Minister has to say on this. Will that decision be implemented? When will it be implemented? We want a categorical reply today and he must announce it. We agreed to wait because of your kind intervention on that day when you said that some time might be given to them to go through the modalities. Now, about 10 to 12 days have elapsed and I would request the hon. Minister to announce it today. He must tell us the date on which they would be reinstated.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On that day, we sought your permission to sit in the well. You said that he would be responding. His response is as narrated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. If he does not respond, we may have to go into the well! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What has been doing all these days? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We must have a reply in the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am glad that you are here in the House. On that day, you were kind enough to intervene in the matter. It is true that I have said that I would have a sympathetic consideration of the issue. Let me tell you one thing. Just see the amount of pressure that they are trying to bring upon me! (*Interruptions*) When I have heard you patiently, you must also hear me... (*Interruptions*) Sir, the earlier Government has taken the decision. My esteemed friend and distinguished predecessor, Shri George Fernandes is very much here. I have gone through the records. What has he done? I have not found any pressure brought upon him by you people at that time. He had categorically stated that he was not going to take those who had indulged in criminal activities. With regard to the rest of the employees, he had said that he was going to take care of them. This was his assurance.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, as regards his reply, to use the word 'misleading' is an understatement. It is a misnomer to say 'misleading'. The Minister is obviously not aware of what is being discussed in the House. On 8th September 1990, an order was passed by me. It was written in my hand and it had ordered the reinstatement of every employee who had been removed under Section 14(2). It is not just reinstating those

persons. A large number of employees had died in the meanwhile, many had retired and some were due to retire in a year or two. Therefore, in that Order, I said that in respect of all those persons—those who had died, those who had retired and those who were due to retire—they might be given certain options. Those who were about to retire might have the option of either resuming the service or having one of their wards employed. In case of those who have died or retired, we must provide employment to at least one of their wards. In respect of remaining employees, they should have the option of either retiring or having one of their wards employed. This is one thing.

Secondly, I had also ordered that all the employees must be reinstated with retrospective effect from the date of termination of their services. Whatever promotions they were entitled to if their services had not been terminated, those promotions should be made available to them.

I fail to understand how the Minister can now stand up in the House and make a Statement which is totally unrelated to facts as they are. Obviously, the Railway bureaucracy which is, quite clear, capable of misleading Ministers and people who have to stand up and answer questions here, have misled him. I would urge the Minister to go back to his bureaucracy; find out the order which is written in my hand, and also a subsequent order in which every point has again been elaborated because the Railway Bureaucracy in the first instance did not implement the order which I passed, and then come here to make a statement in the House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Or he can modify his statement here and now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All that he has to do is to sign exactly where I had signed, just next to my signature.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Sir, unfortunately he didn't teach me all the other techniques. He can derail and again put it on the track but I cannot do that. I am incapable of doing that. *(Interruptions)* Sir, he has been good enough to interrupt but I was only telling the House what I got through the records. As regards the order which he had written in his own hand-writing, I assure him and other Members of the House that I will certainly go into that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Sir, if I was not present in the House at this moment, the Minister would have gone on misrepresenting the facts. *(Interruptions)* It is not a laughing matter. A Member can be absent from the House. How can the Minister make such a Statement.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Knowing that you are present in the House, I made the Statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Sir, You have to protect my rights. If I were absent at this moment, this would have gone on record. Is it permissible for a Minister to make a statement without knowing the facts?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know what is written in the file and what is not written.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Bo'pur): Sir, probably the Minister could not read his hand writing.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Sir, my friend, Shri George Fernandes knows a lot. He pounces so much as if the other man gets frightened. After all we belong to same stock. Please don't try to do this, at least with me.

Coming back to the subject, as I assured, I have directed the Ministry to prepare the Memorandum and take it to the Cabinet. It is in the process and it will go to the Cabinet. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly remember, Sir, because of your intervention on that day we did not pursue that matter again. I said that at least the Minister should commit here that he will go to the Cabinet with a favourable recommendation. And, Sir, you said that when the Minister said that he will consider it sympathetically, I can take it so.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, legally it is an assurance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is still better for us. Then, I would like to know what is the meaning of this assurance. It is very easy to say that we are preparing papers. I would like to know what papers are to be prepared; and how long will he take to prepare them, so that we can insist on him on the confirmed date given by him. *(Interruptions)* The House cannot be taken for a ride. We cannot be taken for a ride like this. We thought it was a matter of a little time for the purpose of going to the Cabinet. *(Interruptions)* He must make it clear, otherwise I shall make the charge that we were misled and you, Sir, were also misled. You should protect us and protect the dignity of the House. Sir, it is not a laughing matter. He cannot laugh it away like this. It is not a matter to be taken lightly or casually. Hundreds of people are involved and their fate is involved and their families are starving. They were dismissed without even a pretence of an Inquiry. No charge sheet. Nothing.

Sir, draconian laws have been taken recourse to. He must give a reply.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to ask the hon'ble Minister of Railways to give an assurance.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, what were you saying?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is often raised in the House. During the term of previous Lok Sabha also it was raised and at that time the Minister of Railways was...*(Interruptions)*... You kindly direct him*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot issue direction in each and every matter. If I do so, it would mean that I am running the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Because it was said so on that day in the House. Therefore, we need protection from you. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): We want an assurance from him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): We want a categorical assurance in this House, now. In the past, many times, we have raised this and don't we feel for the people who have been dismissed? What is happening to their families and to their children? Don't you have any human concern for the people? Why this much time is being taken? Without any Inquiry, they were dismissed. Are we living in a civilised country or not? What is that? They are not in big number—may be 400 or so. As a House, we can direct the Government. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister is not speaking the truth. He has misled Mr. George. I say, he had made a commitment. Now, please do not mislead the House. Please say in clear words that order was issued by the previous Government. Please look into that file. Please give a cate-

gorical assurance that dismissed railway employees will be reinstated on humanitarian grounds. Government had also given assurance about the employees who died on duty. Please do not mislead the House. Please say in clear words...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I want to raise a point of propriety. One Minister says that they have not put pressure on the previous Minister and the previous Minister gives a categorical statement as to what he has written. This House should have some dignity. So, I feel that apart from the injustice done to the workers the hon. Railway Minister has brought down the dignity of the House. I want your ruling on this. May I know by stating this whether he had brought down the dignity of the House or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not ask for a ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It looks to me as if the human sympathy is the monopoly of one section of the House. *(Interruptions)* Please bear with me. This is very unfair if you go on talking and do not allow others to talk. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The point of propriety is that the House should have some dignity.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, the question is what I had committed during my reply to the debate. It will go to the Cabinet. I said that it is under process. I have directed the Ministry to prepare the Memorandum for taking it to the Cabinet.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: By when, it will be done? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

This is not the way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your ruling on this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Choudhury, you should allow him to complete.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I need protection from you, now.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you the protection. Let him complete. Let him finish what he has to say.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: You should protect us.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say what he wants to say.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee told me that it should be on the 1st of August.

But let me inform you, only on the 2nd of August Shri Basudeb Acharya, came along with the Loco Running Staff Association and gave me a Memorandum. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What memorandum? Let the record be set right. I have been informed that he fixed the appointment the next day, on Saturday. When the Union representatives went there, they were told, "no appointment has been made. The Minister is busy; he cannot meet you today". I have been told this today by the Secretary of the Association. You fix up the time; then you do not record it; then your Office says, "No time has been fixed". This is the way how you are doing it. This memorandum has been given to you by way of a reminder.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have met them. I have got their memorandum.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We would like to know whether the statement made by the hon. Minister has any relevance so far as this House is concerned. What happened to the Speaker's intervention? It is being treated casually. He says, "It will go to the Cabinet. We are preparing a memorandum." Are you satisfied, Sir?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Am I here to be dictated by them? This is not the way the Government is being run.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If the Minister thinks that he is above Parliament, he is not so.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I think a little unnecessary heat is being generated. I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Members on this issue because it concerns a very large number of people, who, unfortunately, are in a situation of great distress. As to why that situation arose is a different matter. But the fact is that they are in distress. What I understand from the hon. Minister's statement is this. His statement here is based on what was done the other day. I was not present then. But his case is that he has to take the matter to the Cabinet. Now taking the matter to the Cabinet may involve a few days' time. Now, no one can pin-point that this is the date on which this matter will go to the Cabinet because there are certain proprieties that get involved in that process. All I can say is that having made that assurance in this House we will try to see that this matter goes to the Cabinet as early as possible and a decision is taken.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It has already taken ten days.

I put a question how long "early" can be?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Early is as early as can be.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have written a letter to you this morning regarding the B.C.C.I. case, asking the Government to place before the House the information, it has. One week has elapsed but clarification is yet to be given by the Government. I was hoping that Shri Manmohan Singh would give some information to the House. I am sorry to say that this case may be more serious than Bofors case. I would like to know through you from the Government whether Government will obtain this information from Washington or not. It is published today and yesterday also in all the newspapers of India that Bombay Branch of B.C.C.I. was the subject of discussion in the Senate Committee of United States. This is thrilling news to the House. It reads like a crime thriller.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter pertains to the year 1986-87. Government of India knows the entire story. It is clear that there was a bungling in the Bombay Branch of B.C.C.I. The bungling was of such a magnitude that Mr. Bhure Lal, an officer of Government of India, had to close that Bank in 1987.

But what happened after the closure of this Bank,

[English]

"We had gathered enough evidence that the head of BCCI, Mr. Agha Hasan Abedi, flew to New Delhi and met officials at the highest level in the administration....."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are quoting from the newspapers!

SHRI RABI RAY: "...and get the arrested people out of jail."

MR. SPEAKER: You are quoting from the newspapers. Can it be done?

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have got this information, let the Government contradict it.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, you had given a direction on that day and it was brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, who will make a statement on this tomorrow in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister will make a statement tomorrow. All right, but please listen to what I want to tell you. What happened in the year 1986. I blame the Reserve Bank of India. In a bank of Government of India 6-7 employees were arrested by the Enforcement Division, but one Murari holding the post of Manager, is still absconding. He has left the country and the Government of India has no information about him, which means that this House is being misled by the Government intentionally. This subject relates to the year 1986 and we have been raising this matter in this House continuously for the last 6-7 days, but the Government has given no answer. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say, through you, that there are two points about B.C.C.I., one, the Government of India should furnish facts, and secondly, money is given to the terrorists of Pakistan who are crossing over to India and creating disturbances in our country. In this connection the then President of Pakistan came to India and tried to help hush up the matter. So whatever has been reported by the newspapers should be made clear by the Finance Minister in the House tomorrow.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I must make the record straight again. I was told by my officers that some statement has been received by them, but I have not read it, I have not seen it. I must say this much.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: What statement?

MR. SPEAKER: And that statement has to be made on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that when the hon. Finance Minister makes a statement tomorrow, he may mention the names of the political leaders who are holding accounts there as we want to know their names. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What the hon. Finance Minister is going to say in his statement will be known tomorrow only.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Tomorrow, when the statement is made, I want you to allow a discussion on that statement. This is a very serious matter, taking the shape of a big international scandal and I think after the deliberations there will be a need to institute a House Committee to go into the matter in detail. This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter and it becomes more important from the national point of view because anti-national activities are involved in it and not only bureaucrats but political leaders are also involved in it. Not only

that, the orders of the Directorate of Enforcement have been violated directly. And the violation is by the Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, there is a difference; do you say that "they are there" or do you say that "it is reported"?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported. We will discuss what is reported. We are not in the Government and it is for the Government to say something about this matter. Whatever we are saying is based on the newspaper reports. Mr. V.P. Singh was here just now, he has left. He was Finance Minister at that time. The entire cancellation was over at that time. Then in 1987 the entire matter was re-shaped and the then Government provided political protection. What I want is that the statement of the Finance Minister should not be a simple statement but a categorical one because we are Members of Parliament and we are in public life and if any Member of Parliament does any wrong, it will bring a bad name to all the Members. So we want to know who is the person and who is the politician who has committed this big scandal and with whose connivance the bureaucrats have done all this. Through you I would like to insist on it that the statement to be made by the hon. Minister tomorrow should be comprehensive and should cover all the aspects and it should set at naught the entire controversy raised by Press reports, be it in Indian Express or in Financial Express or in Navbharat Times. It should be stated categorically as to who are the politicians involved in it. If the names of the involved people are not available with the Government, we can give these names. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

I would like to say only one sentence. The statement should include the substance of all the aspects mentioned by Shri Ram Vilas. It should also include a summary of the discussion that took place in the U.S. Senate which covered the *modus operandi* of the people who, in connivance with the industrialists and politicians of our country, helped in taking the Indian money out of the country. These points should also be clarified thoroughly in the statement by the Minister.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, we want both, the names and the *modus operandi*.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): We are in favour of a statement, but today a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is to be held and we want that there should be a thorough discussion on this point and a little time should be spared for it. When it is reviewed, all the facts will be known to the countrymen because the Finance Minister has got information about this case. Though we have also got some information which we would like to present before the House, is demand a thorough discussion on this point.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.01 hrs.

Annual accounts of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for 1988-89; Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training Madras for 1989-90 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-254/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras, for the year 1989-90;
- (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-255/91]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, 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-256/91]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, 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 Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-257/91]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-258/91]

Detailed demands for grants of the Ministry of food for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-259/91]

Notification under environment (Protection) Act 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(i) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1991.

(ii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1991.

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 145(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1991 delegating powers to Central Pollution Control Board to recognize laboratories and Analysts and recognition of private laboratories and Analysts to continue with the Central Government, specification designation of the recognised laboratories and inclusion of the work done by each laboratory in the

Annual Report of the Central Control Board issued under section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-260/91]

Annual report of and review on the working of the national institute of public cooperation and child development New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

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): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, 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 National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (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-261/91]

Annual report of and review on the working of the pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-

MATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy 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 Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (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-262/91]

Beedi Workers welfare fund Rules, 1991 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATWAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-263/91]

- (2) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd

January, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

- (3) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-264/91]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972:—

(i) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990.

(ii) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-265/91]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Ratification of ILO Conven-

tion No. 136 concerning Protection against hazards of poisoning arising from Benzene—1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-266/91]

13.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Accident of Sonik Station of Lucknow Division on 4-8-1991

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): With profound regret, I apprise the House of an unfortunate accident involving 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail and a Military Special that occurred at Sonik Station on the Kanpur-Lucknow Broad Gauge Single Line Section of Northern Railway at about 8.00 hours on 4-8-1991.

The Military Special from Kanpur was received on the Loop Line at Sonik station at about 07.55 hours and shortly thereafter 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail from the opposite direction came on to the occupied line and collided head-on with the Military Special resulting in the derailment of the train engine and three wagons next to the engine of the Military Special and the first two coaches of 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail. Prima-facie, the collision occurred due to the driver of 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail, overshooting the reception signals. As a result of the accident, 9 persons lost their lives and 28 persons sustained injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, the Divisional Railway Manager, Lucknow, alongwith a medical team and divisional officers rushed to the site by road. Medical vans from Lucknow

and Kanpur with doctors were also rushed to the site. The General Manager, Northern Railway along with heads of departments also proceeded to the site to oversee the rescue and relief arrangements.

My colleague, Shri Mallikarjun proceeded to the site by a Special Air Force plane at 12.30 hours along with senior officers of the Railway Board and Northern Railway. He visited the injured who were admitted in the hospitals at Unnao and Lucknow.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and the injured who have been identified is being arranged. In this case, the amount of ex-gratia has been doubled to Rs. 10,000 for the dead, Rs. 2,000 for grievous injury and Rs. 500 for simple injury. Compensation admissible to the next of kin of the unfortunate victims will be awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal. The amount of compensation payable in the case of death and total disability is Rs. 2,00,000. For other injuries, the amount varies from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 1,80,000. I am, however, painfully aware that no amount of money can compensate for the immense suffering caused.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, who also visited the site of accident will hold a Statutory Inquiry into this accident. It will commence on 7th August, 1991.

I have been deeply disturbed by this sad and tragic accident. The staff responsible for causing it will be severely dealt with. Four Railway staff including the driver of 1144 Chhapra-Gwalior Mail have been placed under suspension. I have also ordered a country-wide drive to monitor critical aspects of working, particularly, the performance of the staff involved in train running and train passing duties.

My colleague, Shri Mallikarjun, all railway workers and I extend our heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the persons who lost their lives in this unfortunate accident and sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

13.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to connect Guntakal and Secunderabad by broad gauge line and to lay a new railway line from Guntakal to Tumkur**

[English]

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Guntakal is one of the major railway junctions in South India and it is midway Madras and Bombay. It has metre-gauge and broad-gauge lines.

Guntakal junction is directly connected to Secunderabad by a metre-gauge line via Dronachalam Kurnool and Mehboob Nagar. There is a broad gauge line from Bangalore to Guntakal. If Guntakal and Secunderabad are connected by a parallel broad gauge line, this will serve the nation greatly.

For laying parallel broad gauge track between Guntakal and Secunderabad, preliminary survey work has already been completed and the report is pending with Railway Board.

I request the hon. Minister for Railways to sanction this project and complete the laying of parallel broad-gauge track between Guntakal and Secunderabad.

A new railway line from Guntakal to Tumkur via Urvakonda, Kalyandurg, Pavagoda and Madakasira

[Sh. Anantha Venkata Reddy]
should also be surveyed as Pavogoda is a pilgrimage centre which connects Karnataka State and Andhra State and is very important and useful to both the States.

(ii) **Need for channelisation of water of rivers Tans, Sarsa and Giri in Himachal Pradesh to check soil erosion and floods**

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTAN-PURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has provided huge amount of money to Himachal Pradesh Government to check soil erosion, but the State Government has not been able to accomplish this task successfully. Soil erosion is continuing in Himachal Pradesh and the State Government has not formulated any scheme to check it, with the result that fertile top soil in the fields of farmers worth crores of rupees, is washed away every year and they are suffering heavy losses. In my constituency, Shimla district the Tans river, the Sarsa river in Solan and the Giri river and Giri Bata in Sirmour district are causing heavy soil erosion. The water of these rivers may be channelised. If the State Government is not sending any scheme to the union Government in this regard, in that case the Government should conduct a survey on its own so that floods in the plains of Haryana and U.P. may be controlled. Afforestation should be done vigorously in hilly areas to generate employment opportunities for the people of this area. Besides, the people who plant fruit-bearing trees such as apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc., should be told to grow trees so that farmers may earn some money and soil erosion may be checked. I request the Central Government to grant aid to farmers for growing fruit bearing trees.

(iii) **Need to connect Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) by Vayudoot services**

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is a major centre of

Uttar Pradesh. In addition to being a metropolitan city, it has been decided to develop Bareilly as a counter magnate city by the Central Government. In addition to three sugar mills, it has got a fertiliser plant of IFFCO at Aonla, synthetic chemicals, camphor, Elite, Wimco Match Box Factory, IWP Catechu (Kattha) factory etc. But it has not so far been connected with Vayudoot service, which hampers commercial activities of this centre, and a number of passengers going to Bombay, Calcutta and southern states are facing great inconvenience.

I had written to the concerned hon. Minister previously also for connecting Bareilly with Vayudoot services. My submission is that the hon. Aviation Minister should issue necessary instructions very soon to connect Bareilly with Vayudoot Services.

(iv) **Need to look into the problems of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers posted in North-Eastern States**

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, I invite the attention of the House towards the grievances of thousands of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya, posted in North-East Region.

It is obligatory on the part of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to give pay, allowances, admissible to civilian employees of the Government of India. However, while the Government of India has provided for 2-3 years' tenure of posting for North-Eastern region, whereafter employees are transferred to a choice place in public interest, the Sangathan has extended this facility only to Post Graduate Teachers and has deprived all other categories which constitute about ninety per cent of such teachers.

Similarly, Kendriya Vidyalayas teachers are not being paid Special Duty Allowance either.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to look into their grievances and do justice to them without further loss of time.

(v) **Need to develop Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar region as tourist centres**

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): Sir, adequate attention has not been paid by the Government for the development of tourism infrastructure in the Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar region. The region is well connected by rail and road. There are several natural attractions like rivers, forests and wildlife. Forts, palaces, *havelies* and other man-made structures of the past, lakes, dams and other water bodies constitute potential resources for the entertainment of the tourists. Colourful fairs and festivals of the region, Kota sarees and handicrafts draw the attention of the domestic as well as foreign tourists.

Despite these positive factors, tourism in this region has not been developed to the expected level. The local population is totally unaware of the economic significance of tourism, particularly in transforming the idle resources available in that region. The region has not received adequate exposure through national and international publicity. Therefore, the Central as well as the State Governments should launch intensive publicity campaign about the region, both within the country and abroad. The Central Government should take immediate steps for proper restoration, renovation and maintenance of several forts, palaces and monuments, landscaping and beautification of tourist spots, deweeding, desilting and maintenance of lakes, introduction of water sports facilities, improvements of roads, provision of drinking water, snacks bar facilities, construction of hotels or middle-class as well as foreign tourists and restaurants in that region.

I urge the Central Government to take immediate steps in the matter.

(vi) **Need to conduct a survey for a railway route between Achencoil and Angamaly in Kerala**

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, Malayora Railway, a rail route, proposal of which had been included for Kerala from Achencoil to Angamaly in the Status Paper of the Indian Railway in 1989-90, is yet awaiting survey. This rail route will be of great importance to Kerala, and India as a whole. It will give an approach to Sabarimala, the pilgrim centre of Lord Ayyappa, which is visited by crores of people. A station at Erumely which is a place renowned for Hindu-Muslim unity and communal harmony will become one of great importance if railway shall pass through agricultural, commercial and foreign exchange earning areas of Kerala. I request the Government to make an immediate survey of this Railway.

13.14 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1991-92—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the General discussion on the Budget. The time allotted for this discussion was fifteen hours; we have consumed fifteen hours and twenty-six minutes. The Congress Party was allotted six hours and six minutes, it has consumed five hours and forty-eight minutes; BJP was allotted three hours ten minutes, it has consumed two hours thirty-five minutes; Janata Dal was allotted one hour thirty-one minutes, it has consumed one hour thirty-seven minutes; CPI(M) was allotted fifty-seven minutes, it has consumed one hour and twelve minutes; CPI was allotted twenty-one minutes, it has consumed one hour two minutes; TDP was allotted twenty-one

minutes, it has consumed thirty-five minutes; and AIADMK was allotted eighteen minutes, it has taken ten minutes. This is the time that has been consumed. I think we will continue and give more time to the Members who want to speak.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): At what time can we expect the Finance Minister to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: We have a long list of Members. In fact the Finance Ministry is wanting to know from us as to when we would like him to come here. But we are trying to give time to the Members to speak. The reply may be at five O'Clock today or tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Madhapore): Shall we take it that the reply may not be given today?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, they want to know as to when the Minister should come here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to accommodate as many Members as is possible. Shri Mumtaz Ansari was on his legs. He had already consumed ten minutes. The hon. Member may conclude now within two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we expected that with the devaluation of our currency by 20 per cent, the quantum of import would come down and export would go up. Our import is static and there is no likelihood of any fluctuation in it. Our import mainly consists of crude oil and petroleum products. When rupees has been devalued, the prices of imported petroleum product will naturally go up and with that burden of price rise on poor people will continue to increase. Hence, devaluation of rupee is not going to serve any purpose.

We are importing petrol from other countries but not making any diversification of the countries from where these imports are made. We are making imports from Gulf countries only. We should also make imports from Indonesia, Venezuela and such other countries. The devaluation that has been made is not in the interest of the poor. It will further increase the burden of living on them and also increase the prices.

Secondly, I would like to point out that loans are being taken from foreign countries. Thus, the debt burden on the country goes on increasing. If further loans are taken, it will be a great injustice to the poor people of the country. That is why framers of our Constitution had made the following provision in Article 292 of the Constitution:

[English]

Article 292: "The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed."

[Translation]

Under the provisions of this article, the Parliament should have enacted a legislation specifying that a limit or a ceiling should be fixed before taking any further loan. The Parliament should also have put the restriction that the Government should not borrow loan from abroad, because it will increase the debt burden on the country. As all the hon. Members have seen and it has also been stated by the hon. Minister of Finance, the debt servicing ratio has gone up to 21 per cent. But the actual figure as per the other sources have reached 33 to 36 per cent. As such even if the Government boosts export and thereby earns more foreign exchange, one third of the same will go out as loan repayment. Under the circumstances,

it is not justified that loan should be taken from foreign countries, thereby increasing the debt burden on the country.

Now I would like to make few other submissions. The Government withdrew the proposed allocation of Rs. 100 crore to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. They did so because it pricked their conscience. Government's behaviour as reflected by this case gives an impression that some other person with a very low profile controls the state of affairs of the Government just as Noorjahan controlled the state of affairs sitting behind Jehangir. If one goes through Indian history he would come across an incident when Empress Noorjahan killed a dhobi with an arrow and Jehangir heard her case and delivered a historic judgement. I may point out here that setting up of a National Foundation of Communal Harmony is totally baseless. A number of promises were made through this institute but none of them was fulfilled. (Interruptions) Similarly, there are a number of other proposals. If the Government proposes to set up a National Foundation of Communal Harmony and its intentions are clear, let it constitute an anti-riot force and set up a minority Finance Corporation. If it does not do so, it cannot remain in office any longer by pursuing the course of deception.

The provision of Rs. 16,500 crore for non-plan expenditure should be curtailed. It is an unproductive work. It will give rise to inflation. There will be galloping inflation and it can in no way benefit the country. We should have good friendly relations with all our neighbouring countries. We should arrive at a consensus by sitting across the table to reduce this type of expenditure. Ours is a poor country. We cannot bear this burden. Friendly relations should be established with all the neighbouring countries, be it Pakistan, Bangladesh or Afghanistan. If we adopt such an attitude we can establish good neigh-

bourly relations with other countries also.

Now I would like to make a submission about gold being smuggled into our country. Gold worth 3.75 billion dollars is being brought in the country in an illegal manner. Similarly Luxury items worth billions of dollars are also being smuggled into the country. It should be checked.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat the points which have already been made. You conclude now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: I would like to request you sir, to convey my views to the Government. The subsidy on fertilisers has been withdrawn and its prices have been increased by 40 per cent. It is quite improper. This proposal should be withdrawn at the earliest. Otherwise, we will stage a demonstration both inside and outside the House and are even prepared to fight with the Government on this count.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Motion of Thanks in this House on 18th July, I had made a few submissions. The Budget had not been presented by then. I had pointed out that illegal drainage of Indian capital to other countries is the main reason of balance of payment crisis. In this connection I had made a reference to smuggling of gold and attributed the cause to under-invoicing and over-invoicing. If we make an estimate of this money, the total drainage during the last 10 years would be about \$ 56 billion. The hon. Finance Minister terms it as capital drainage. Actually, it is not a capital drainage but a theft—a pure theft. Country's money goes out and we are

[Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

not able to check the same. When the economic crisis in the country becomes grave, we invite the NRIs to invest the capital in the country which they have deposited in foreign countries. Their sources of income is not being questioned. In this way they are being given amnesty. Then starts the process of converting black money into white money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, how long this practice will continue?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of my speech I had made certain concrete suggestions, but I am afraid that the Government did not any note of them and did not prepare the Budget in the light of those suggestions. The Government is not prepared to state even today as to what steps are being taken to check illegal drainage of capital to foreign countries. If no effective steps are taken in this regard, capital of the country will continue to flow off and the country will be put in economic crisis. If the Government is keen on taking this point into consideration, it should take the House into confidence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had made a demand to know the basis on which negotiations are being held with the International Monetary Fund. The House as well as the country should be taken into confidence in this regard. I had also made a demand that copies of correspondence that the two previous Finance Ministers and the present Finance Minister have had with the Board of Directors and the Managing Directors of I.M.F. should be laid on the Table. But the Government is keeping mum in this regard also. In the meantime borrowing of loans from the I.M.F. is continuing. We read from newspapers everyday that I.M.F. delegation is coming and holding discussions. There are 30 countries on its Board of Directors. Shri Gopi Arora from our country also knows what are the terms of loans. But the House and its Members do not know about it. Is this a happy situation? Let the Government think over it seriously. At least we should know what under-

standing has been reached with the I.M.F.

Sir, the 'Economic Times' of 26 July, 1991 quotes the hon. Finance Minister as saying:

[English]

"There will be a tremendous revolt on the streets of the country if all the conditionalities are accepted."

[Translation]

If all conditionalities are accepted there will be a revolt on the streets of the country. Agreed that the Government is not going to accept all the conditions but which are those conditions which the I.M.F. wants us to accept. Are those conditions so insulting that they could lead to a revolt on the streets of the country. The hon. Finance Minister has himself stated this. In the light of this statement, it becomes even more imperative to clarify matters, with regard to the conditions we have accepted and the conditions we have rejected. Sir, this is also important because I.M.F. has dealings with other developing countries also. During the 40 years after independence, our country has set up an industrial infrastructure, become self-reliant in foodgrains and also made progress in other spheres. Even if faulty policies have created this economic crisis, we can still hold our own against the I.M.F. to some extent. Will these conditions of the I.M.F. not be applied in case of countries which are in a much worse position than our's. Shouldn't those conditions be discussed openly? If the House is not taken into confidence, the public would be deprived of a true picture of the situation.

Sir, I had even asked the Government to explain the State Bank of India's role in seeking loans from abroad. It is not the responsibility of the State Bank of India to seek loans from abroad. This is the work of the Reserve Bank of India. Why was the State Bank brought into the picture?

It seems the Government is misusing the State Bank. According to recent reports, efforts are on to dislodge the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the State Bank even though his term has not expired. The reason is that the Government wants to throw the blanket over certain issues. The Economic Times further quotes the hon. Finance Minister as saying:

[English]

"I am worried about the banking system which is burdened with many strains."

[Translation]

Which are these strains or pressures? The Finance Minister is not present in the House, nor is Shri Potdukhe. He is Potdukhe and I wouldn't like to give him a headache.

The Annual Report of the State Bank of India for the year 1991 has just been published. According to it, the State Bank took a loan of Rs. 19,000 crores from abroad and between March, 1989 and March, 1991 it recorded an increase of Rs. 8,000 crores. This is a serious matter. The State Bank's role in this matter should be clarified.

Sir, what has the bureaucracy done to avoid the balance of payment crisis. The situation went on deteriorating every month between 1985 and 1991. Did the bureaucracy warn of the impending situation? Is it not their duty to apprise the concerned Minister if they foresee difficulties for the country? Have they fulfilled this duty? It is true that policies are laid down by the Cabinet which consists of politicians. Politicians contest elections. Politicians are answerable to the masses. The masses make them lose in elections. But what were the top bureaucrats responsible for handling financial and economic issues doing? This matter must be given serious thought.

Shri Bimal Jalan said in a seminar:

[English]

"Bureaucrats do not care as to what the consequences of their actions are."

[Translation]

If the report of the seminar which has been published is true, then it will create a sensation. The burden of implementing the new policies will fall on this Government. Will the policies be successfully implemented? Will the bureaucracy also be made answerable?

I would like to say a word about industrialists also. Industrialists demand liberalisation but many of them have become used to a protected market in India. Even those who are scared of facing competition and favour continuance of regulations and control so that they can further their interest in connivance with corrupt politicians and now they will have to face competition. Are they willing to face the challenge? I would like to site an example in this context. This was discussed with the Hon. Prime Minister a short while ago. There is a controversy regarding the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers.

Sir, we are spending foreign exchange to import urea and we propose to set up five gas-based fertilizer plants to meet the shortage. Promoters of three out of the five plants say that construction work has almost come to a standstill as the Government has not given the green signal in regard to certain aspects. A loss of Rs. 4 crores in foreign exchange is being incurred everyday over a trifling matter which is not being cleared by the Government. But who will give that green signal and why should he take the trouble? If this situation persists then we shall not be able to derive full benefits from the economy that we are going to liberalise further.

Sir, now I would like to say something about tax proposals. The Gov-

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Regarding the personal income-tax a limit of Rs. 22,000 will not serve any purpose because there has been inflation in the last 18 months. There could be a further rise in prices. We feel that ideally the limit should be Rs. 40,000. In this year's Budget, the limit should at least be fixed at Rs. 30,000.

Sir, one question that I have repeatedly asked myself is whether any gentleman who is a tax evader in this country has been punished. I use the term gentleman because no punishment has been given. So, I cannot call that man a bad person. Cases have been filed but I cannot recall anything else. If Shri Indrajit Gupta or any other hon. Member can help.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): What sort of help is needed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has any tax evader in this country ever been punished? Can you recall any such instance?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is no evidence that tax evasion actually took place.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This means that they indulge in such activities and then challenge the administration. Evasion was committed so cleverly that they could not be apprehended. But I know the case

of England's Sir Lacestar Yeigor. He was the Queen's horse driver.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR (Gopalganj): He was a nice jockey.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Ghafoor Saheb possesses good knowledge of horses. I am simply talking about the lower breed than that of horse. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sir Laustar Yeigor was imprisoned for two and a half years and a heavy fine also was imposed on him. It is necessary that the people must pay taxes honestly but at the same time it should be kept in mind that they should not be burdened with so much taxes that tax evasion becomes more profitable than paying fine. Quoting Prof. Kaldor, the hon. Minister of Finance has said in his speech that maximum marginal rate of Income-tax should not be more than 45 per cent. But he has not adopted that criterion this time and has advised to wait for five years. No one knows where shall we and the Finance Minister be after five years. I request him not to ask us to wait for such a long period. In my opinion rate of income-tax should not exceed 40 per cent of the income. Thereafter, collect the taxes honestly and strictly, without giving any relaxation. If you want to check tax evasion, it must be within the capacity of the people.

There is a proposal in the Budget to reduce depreciation allowance from 33 per cent to 25 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is being reduced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am saying the same. In the Budget Depreciation Allowance has been reduced from 33 per cent to 25 per cent. This reduction is too much. So I would like to suggest that it must be fixed at 25 per cent. In the light of new industrial policy there should be an effort to provide some stability to the industrial establishments.

The Finance Minister has said that he is one of the most worried Finance

Ministers. I have full sympathy with him. Therefore, I am not only talking of reliefs in taxes but also want to suggest him some new sources of income. He has announced extension of MODVAT Scheme to cover man-made fibres and yarns. His intention is good but its result is not good. The Government is going to lose an income of Rs. 230 crores. The hon'ble Minister of Finance in his Budget speech has hoped that the consumers would be benefited from it. But in fact, it is not so. The fibre and yarn manufacturers have increased the prices. They have not only availed of the relief given on yarns but have increased the prices of yarn by Rs. 11 thousands per tonne. The purpose of the Finance Minister will be defeated if the consumers are not benefited. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this context I would like to mention that the same situation was faced in 1988. In the 156th report of P.A.C. such concessions, from which neither the consumers were benefited nor the Government got any revenue, were bitterly criticised. That Report caused a great uproar in the House also. I think it should be made clear to the manufacturers of fibres and yarns that they should pass on benefit of the relief to the consumers failing which this concession will be withdrawn. If it is not done, it will not serve any purpose.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance has accepted the fact that the taxes are evaded at large scale in the country. He has said in his speech that he wants to give a last opportunity to the tax-evaders so as to unearth black-money. According to an estimate the black-money of Rs. 80 thousands crores is created every year in the country. He has presented three schemes in order to make that money white.

Under the first scheme, any person would be allowed to make a deposit with the National Housing Bank on or before 30th November. He would not be prosecuted. Thereupon, forty per cent of such deposit would be deducted and set apart as a special levy. The second scheme is to improve the

balance of payment position. Under this scheme the remittances in foreign exchange can be made to any person in India. Even if the remittance is received as a gift by the donee, it would not be subjected to gift tax. The source of funds out of which the remittances are made would not be subject to scrutiny. Under the third scheme, the State Bank of India would issue India Development Bonds to be denominated in US dollars. These bonds will be available for purchase by non-resident Indians. I wonder as to why the hon. Minister of Finance did not consider all the three schemes together. To bring the black money out, he has said that any person would be allowed to make a deposit. Thereupon, forty per cent of such deposit would be deducted and set apart as a special levy. He would not be asked to disclose the source of such money. He would not be penalised. But it appears that the second and third schemes have defeated the very purpose. Because any person with unaccounted money would like to get dollars by remitting money outside the country through 'Havala'. They would not like to deposit it in the Housing Bank. Rates of 'Havala' premium have increased. The Finance Ministry should have seen these schemes in totality. And such practice is going on. The rate of 'Havala' Premium has increased to 30 per cent whereas the Government wants to keep 40 per cent of the total deposit. Crores of rupees are being remitted outside the country through 'Havala' transactions daily. Now the hon'ble Finance Minister has paved the way for bringing that money back in the form of dollars. This is a serious matter, it should be considered deeply. Why will these people like to suffer loss even after paying double taxes?

Excuse me please, those who have despatched their money outside the country, are very clever. Howsoever we may try to create the feeling of patriotism among them, they are thoroughly greedy. They have overlooked the interest of the country. If we want to exhort them to bring their money back in the country, we shall

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have to close all the loop-holes and to give handsome incentive. Only then it may be possible. The question is as to whether the Government wants to stop the out flow of capital from the country or wants to encourage this practice? I would like to suggest the Government to reconsider these three schemes. New schemes must be adopted to attract Indian capital remitted outside the country. The Government itself is ready to give Equity shares in some of the Public Sector Companies. Hon. Finance Minister has talked of 20 per cent. But some foreign companies are proposed to be allowed 51 per cent or even 100 per cent equity participation. I suggest that Government should get the net worth of some of the good public sector companies assessed and put their share holdings in National Renewal Fund and fix their prices in accordance with their assessment. Prices should be converted into bearer share and the price of each share i.e. the face value of each share should be allotted to the persons employed in these companies and they should not be asked to reveal their source of money. On the one hand, it will fetch money and on the other the country will be saved of the harmful effects of other schemes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to refer to smuggling of gold. About one lakh six thousand tonnes of gold have so far been mined throughout the world. There is about 10 thousand tonnes of gold in our country, out of which Five thousand tonnes of gold is hoarded and 5000 tonnes have been brought into the country through smuggling. If we succeed to manage to get two thousand tonnes of gold from the public, I am not talking of 5000 tonnes of gold but only 2000 tonnes of gold. It is essential that this gold should not be in the form of jewellery but in the form of gold. If we succeed in getting two thousand tonnes of gold for the nation by issuing gold bonds with maturity after ten years at 2½% interest, it would be a new solution to the present crisis. I am reminded of the call to donate gold given at the time of Chinese aggression when Pan-

dit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive. We received gold in a large quantity in response to that call. We returned that gold along with interest thereon. The economic crisis being faced by us presently is no way less than that one. Gold is there in abundance, it is hidden under the earth. It should be brought out. We should find a way to solve the present crisis through it. But hon. Finance Minister is totally silent on this issue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): What is the difficulty if we trade in rupee or silver? What is the need of gold? For Dowry? Do not take gold as dowry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: We have passed the age of dowry!

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): You are under-estimating yourself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: I will take your expert advice in this matter.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we succeed in getting two thousand tonnes of gold, it would be worth 36 billion American Dollar. Gold is now losing its attraction throughout the world. The prices of gold did not increase much even during the gulf war. Now people want to invest their money in other way. People should be motivated to pledge their gold with the sound assurance that their gold would remain fully secured and in lieu of it they would get securities which they would be able to use with ease whenever they are in difficulty. I have many more suggestions to make, but again the same thing, hon. Finance Minister is not present in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Minister of State is present in the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Yes, Minister of State is present.

If we sell gold worth 25 billion dollar to clear our debts and invest rest of the gold in such a way that would fetch us 10 per cent profit then it would help us in overcoming the present financial crisis. We can promise to give after 10 years a good plot of land in big cities to the persons who are prepared to give their gold. Land is gaining attraction along with gold. People are prepared to invest any amount of money in land. Government will have to take the responsibility. There is a large area of land lying unutilised with Government. Shri Jaswant Singh is present here. He was the Chairman and found that Army Cantonments possess lakhs of acres of land. The land belonging to army, of course, should remain with the army and future expansion should also be kept in view. But if Government promises to give a plot of land to the people after ten years in big cities along with the interest thereon then people would be ready to give their gold. It should be given a serious thought.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which Government would be there after ten years, nobody knows.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: But country will be there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: People are purchasing Development Bonds, some will purchase after 5 years and some after 10 years, it is a matter of trust and faith, Comrade, it will not do without trust and faith. One must have some trust and faith.

I have another suggestion to make. Government should allow NRIs to bring gold in to the country. But that gold must be in the form of biscuits and not in any other form. Duty can be imposed at flat rates on that gold and should be charged in dollars or in the form of gold. This will help

in checking smuggling and meeting the requirement of gold in the country. It will also help in checking 'Havala' business.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, other measures are also required to be taken to bring back the country's capital. We are going to invite private capital, foreign capital for participation in public sector. Government can formulate a scheme after giving a serious thought to it. But Government has not yet made up its mind. Though everyone is well aware of the magnitude of crisis but it has become difficult to find out the solution because of political pressure. I would like to request the treasury benches to first make up its mind and then initiate dialogue with opposition. No initiative has yet been taken to enter into any kind of dialogue. Policies have been chalked out and have been placed before the House. We have been left with option to accept them or outrightly reject them. This is not a happy position.

I would like to repeat my earlier submission and conclude. We are passing through a very serious economic crisis and if we do not make far-reaching changes in our policies, we will be facing similar crisis after some time. Suppose, we grant general amnesty for black money, we had granted such amnesty earlier also, and black turns white as a result thereof, the persons involved in the generation of black money will again start their business of generating black money and we will be faced with the same problem of black money after 10 years.

14.00 Hrs.

Therefore, there is a need to stop black money generation and for that purpose if economy is freed from rules and regulations and clutches of Bureaucracy, it would be a welcome step.

It is quite necessary for the Government to take care of neglected

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sections of society and neglected areas. Our Government now-a-days cannot merely be a machinery to maintain law and order. It will have to devote itself to the welfare of society also. Government will have to undertake many schemes and while doing so it will have to ensure that our limited resources are not misused.

I hope that Hon. Finance Minister while replying to the debate would deal with these basic problems and take the House into confidence.

[English]

SHRI IMCHALEMBA (Nagaland): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

14.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE
in the Chair]

I would like to say that since the commencement of this Session of Lok Sabha, we have been witnessing a heated debate on the failing economy of the country. We have also been witnessing the major political parties which had been in the Government in the past, throwing blame on each other. But, what I feel important to every Indian public today is that to what extent we are prepared to face the crisis; secondly, what is the period of time this crisis is likely to continue; and thirdly, what are the objective reforms which we have in our mind to overcome the crisis. These are the most important questions which faces the country today. Whether we like it or not, I think we have to admit that the present economic crisis could have been averted or minimised to a great extent if we had not ignored the symptoms and warnings which were visible at the earlier stages. We find that very often, it is only when the matters take a serious turn that we give recognition and acknowledge it. I would like to say that over 60 per cent of the political and economic problems which are facing our country today are our own creation and it is the result of our own neglect. I

would like to appeal to the leaders in the Government that they should not repeat the same mistake again; that they should be more sincere and devote their time to serve the cause of the nation; and that they should not waste time indulging themselves in political games, as has happened in the past.

I have seen that the present situation which we are facing today, is similar to the situation faced by the Soviet Union. For instance both countries opted for foreign assistance; with promise for radical reforms in the economy. Secondly both the countries have sold gold to revive their failing economy. Thirdly, both the countries over the years have built up an economy based on socialism. Both the countries are now trying to get out of it.

In India, the manner in which the gold was sold and the manner in which the emergency borrowing was made have driven the country into a state of a near-panic, though for a short time.

We find that we have not fully recovered till today. That is why I feel that this is the time to stabilise ourselves. Secondly, we have to keep in our mind that borrowing is not the ultimate solution to this crisis. We have to keep in our mind that unless we gear up our economic structure sufficiently to face the problem, we will not be able to succeed.

The concept of free economy, which the Government has been talking about, will bring in a new problem for the indigenous industries. What about the industries that are ill-equipped and ill-managed? Will they be able to face competition with the outside market? I think, that is the most important thing we have to keep in mind.

What about the existing labour force that we have in the country? We have not spelt out what role they will

play in the new economic programme. I think, we should not take them for granted. It is necessary, first of all, to create a sense of awareness. We have to give importance to our labour force in the country. We have to make them aware of the important role which they have to play in the economy under the changed situation. I think, that is more important.

What I want to say is that in view of the difficult situation which we are facing today, the Government of India has to seriously consider postponement of investment in those areas which are not crucial to our economy. At the same time, a clear-cut policy has to be worked out about the future of the public sector undertakings. I want to say that the workers and the employees in the public sector undertakings lack the dedication of the earlier days. They are not interested in the well-being of the very sector which employees them. They are more interested in their own well-being. That is what is happening today. As far as I can see, it will be difficult to change this attitude. The indifferent attitude which they are maintaining, will not help to overcome the difficulties which are facing today in the public sector undertakings. We should also not be led away because some of the public sector undertakings are making profit. It is possible that if it goes to the private sector, the profit may be more. We have to study that.

I also want to say that the economic measures do not necessarily mean needless cut in the areas which are vital to our economy. For instance, removal of fertilisers subsidy, about which we have discussed so much, has considerably demoralised the farmers in our country. What I want to say is that the farmers are not like us. They are practical people. They know the hardships which they are going to face. By simply raising the procurement price will not help them. Also procurement price will not affect majority of the small farmers who are living from hand to mouth. That

is why keeping all these things in our mind, I think, we have to be serious, we have to be more pragmatic in our approach. Then only I think, to some extent, we shall be able to succeed in our endeavour.

[Translation]

*SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely glad to participate in this discussion on the General Budget for the year 1991-92.

We are very happy that the Budget proposals have come as a ray of hope in this gloomy economic situation. The Budget attempts to make it a reality the dreams and aspirations of the millions of our people in building a strong and self-reliant economy. The Budget is also an attempt to correct the mistakes of the past and to usher India in a new era. It is an inspiring Budget.

I not only welcome but also gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the Finance Minister to give continuity to the marvellous and glorious deeds of our late lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi aimed at restructuring our economy. Thus he has commenced his speech with glowing tributes to the slain leader who gave his body, soul and mind for building a modern India.

The Budget proposals rightly reflect the promises made to the people in the Congress manifesto. The Budget is the blueprint of all socio-economic programmes assured to the people on the basis of which we have been returned to power.

India is a vast country but the majority of them are poor. The majority are deeply interested in growth. Therefore, the majority of the people of India welcome this budget which is growth-oriented. However, for political reasons, certain of them in the

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. K.V. Thangkabalu]

opposite benches choose to criticise the proposals on flimsy grounds. They do not seek to appreciate the imperative need of these proposals in the given economic scenario purely for political reasons. We must stand above these parochial considerations and welcome this budget in the larger economic interests.

Sir, all programmes aimed at the upliftment of the masses depend on the soundness of the economy. A weak and mismanaged economy cannot sustain these welfare programmes. If we do not have proper and efficient planning, notwithstanding the enormity of our resources, we are bound to fail. Therefore, it is indispensably essential to relieve the economy from the present ailments and reform it to serve the needs of the times. Today, the Congress is burdened with that responsibility. The principles and programmes relentlessly pursued by Mahatmaji, Nehruji, Indiraji and Rajivji are being continued by the present leadership of the Congress. We will continue to walk on the road to progress.

Sir, inflation is at its height now. Today, India is in a serious economic crisis. To bring back the economy on rails, the people of India have reposed their trust in the Congress and have returned it to power. We would strive hard to fulfil the task.

Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee, who spoke just before me, referred to a point. I welcome his stand on black money. We, with concern, watch the evil growth of black money. The extent of growth of black money far exceeds the total outlay in the budget. This is the gravity of the situation. A parallel economy is being run by this black money holders. We must admit that we have miserably failed to curb the influence and growth of black money. But I find to my dismay that no specific step has been proposed to wipe out this monster. On the other hand, the budget speaks

about encouraging multi-nationals. Unless all sections of this House and those outside make concerted and co-operative effort, black money cannot be checked.

Hon. Finance Minister has expressed serious concern over price-rise. Successive Governments of Shri V. P. Singh and Shri Chandrasekhar have tremendously failed in their duty of taking steps to contain this price rise. The ever increasing prices have broken the ribs of the poor, the labourers, the farmers and the downtrodden. We, therefore, wish that all the budget proposals in their totality would aim at reducing those prices and thereby redeem the poor from the oppression of price rise.

I congratulate the Hon. Minister for exempting diesel and kerosene from further increase in prices. But the cost of LPG cylinders have gone up by 20%. The poor and the middle class families commonly consume LPG for fuel. This would badly affect them and I request the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this increase.

Another new area that is agitating not only the opposition but even the members of the Congress party is the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. The farmers community is the only community in India which is born in poverty, which breeds in poverty and which dies in poverty. This withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers will seriously affect the farmers. That would further aggravate their already pitiable living conditions. The 40% reduction in the subsidy provided on fertilizers would increase the cost of production and thereby shoot up the prices of agricultural commodities. The Government on the other hand consoles that they would increase the procurement prices. But let me categorically state that you cannot increase the procurement prices to the same extent of 40% of subsidy reduction. Even if you increase the procurement prices that would only further increase the prices of agricultural commodities

and thereby affect the consumers very badly. Can the poor farmers and the consumers cope with this kind of situation? The Government is therefore bound by its duty of protecting the farmers who constitute 60% of the population. I earnestly appeal to the Government to reconsider the whole matter and restore the subsidy on fertilizers. I myself belong to agricultural family and therefore I know the plight of farmers. I hope the Government would respond to my request.

Sir, the coming to my State, I must state with regret that Tamil Nadu has been relegated to background of development for various reasons. The Centre has given only stepmotherly treatment to the State. I can cite it with reasons. The V. P. Singh Government and the Chandrasekhar Government, I must strongly confess, have not provided the State its due financial assistance.

The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Jayalalitha has put forward certain demands. The Hon. Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu have also put forward certain demands. These are genuine and deserve to be agreed to.

Sir, the Central Government must provide Rs. 289 crores to Tamil Nadu for the agricultural and rural debt relief operations. The State is already in receipt of Rs. 191 crores through NABARD and the remaining 98 crores must be disbursed to the State without any further delay.

Sir, Only in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu total prohibition is there. In this land of Mahatma, can't these States be adequately compensated? The Central Government has taken a decision to compensate by 50% of the financial loss suffered by the States enforcing prohibition. On that basis, Rs. 390 crores are due to Tamil Nadu for enforcing prohibition during the current year and Rs. 500 crores is already outstanding for enforcing

prohibition during 1977-78 and upto 1980 which must also be provided to the State immediately.

When the late lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he chalked out a technological mission of providing drinking water to all villages. It was a noble mission of providing potable water to all villages. We welcome this mission. The Tamil Nadu Government has asked for Rs. 40 crores for this year for this project. I request the Hon. Minister to provide the same to Tamil Nadu without any delay.

The Okanakal integrated water scheme is hanging fire for a long time. Seven years back it was sent to the Central Government for clearance. 132 crores has to be provided by the Central Govt. I request the Hon. Minister of Finance to accord permission for the project and also allocate Rs. 120 crores for the State Government for carrying out this project.

The Krishna water project is to bring drinking water to Madras city by 1993. The project is the joint efforts of the Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It was inaugurated in the presence of the late lamented leader Madam Indira Gandhi. The project requires 600 crores and the World Bank has been approached for this. I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to get this Project completed by its due date.

Sir, even the financial assistance under the Gangil formula has not been provided to the State of Tamil Nadu. The assistance thereof should be increased from Rs. 450 crores to 600 crores.

Sir, the Rs. 100 crore contribution to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation is receiving unnecessary criticism. Hon. Chairman of the Foundation has in a written communication to the Government turned down the contribution. The crores and crores of Con-

[Sh. K.V. Thangakabalu]

gressmen in this country would donate for the Foundation and there is no need for Government funds. Now that the Chairman of the Foundation and the Government itself has withdrawn the contribution, the opposition parties must gracefully abstain from politicising the issue. They should not bring our leader's name into disrepute. All controversies must end here.

Sir, nearly 60% of the people in the country are backward classes. I, therefore, welcome the proposal to constitute a backward classes commission. This proves that the Congress is the only party which is committed to the welfare of the backward classes.

Sir, today there is a meaningful apprehension that Tamil Nadu may well turn into a Punjab or Kashmir. The Central Government must awaken to the situation. Terrorism and militancy is on the increase in the State. The Tamil Nadu Government is making all out efforts to wipe out terrorism in the State. The people of Tamil Nadu are also equally determined to end terrorism in the State and to safeguard the unity and integrity of the nation. The Tamil Nadu Government has asked for Rs. 40 crores for modernising its police force. This should be provided immediately.

I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I welcome the budget proposals.

[English]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during Indira Gandhi's last year the Government returned the last instalment of the massive IMF loan she had contracted earlier in 1981. This means at the end of 1984, the situation regarding balance of payment in our country was not as bad as it is

today. What happened since then to take the country into the present mess right upto the threshold of a debt trap?

In March 1985, India's external debt was Rs. 35,000 crores. By the end of 1989, it shot upto Rs. 1,02,000 crores. The foreign currency assets in 1985-86 were worth Rs. 7,384 crores. It came down to Rs. 5,787 crores by 1989-90 and now it stand at Rs. 2,500 crores only. Thereafter, Government resorted to continuous commercial short term loans without any policy plan.

Thus besides the political instability of the last 18 months or so and the Gulf war, the crisis has several dimensions. What is wanted today is that there must be no repetition of reckless spending once the expected big IMF loan is received.

Our budgetary deficit continues to grow alarmingly and, on the other hand we are facing a balance of payments crisis of unprecedented magnitude. Government must take some bold and unpleasant policy steps so that we can overcome the current economic crisis and prepare our country to become a major player in the world economic arena.

Luckily, today, we are self-sufficient in our requirement of food, clothings, wide range of consumer durables and medicines. We are also self-sufficient in our requirement of transport and engineering goods, heavy and fine chemicals, petrochemicals etc.

Our current policies are designed to restrict the activities of large houses like the Tatas, the Birlas and Bajaj etc. What we really need to do is to create conditions where our country generates a hundred Tatas and Birlas and their like.

I would also like to draw your kind attention towards public sector undertakings. Out of 1150 enterprises, 248

are in the Centre and about 900 are in the States. Only ten out of these 1150 are yielding real profits. Thirty others give very low profits. The rest of the central enterprises are in loss. Most of the enterprises which are in the States are a serious burden on the exchequer. Losses have mounted to over Rs. 10,000 crores in the public enterprises which are controlled by the Central Government. Over employment is one of the main reasons which is to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs in the central enterprises and about Rs. 10 lakhs in the enterprises run by the States. It is suggested that the ownership of the public sector undertakings should be gradually changed from the President of India to the people of India.

To improve economy we can do a lot in the following fields:

Oil and natural gas—presently, the exploration is limited to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. I would suggest to the Ministry to open out an international field and allow all the people to compete in the open tender.

Regarding coal, exploration should be taken up in all areas and not to restrict it to Coal India and Sigareni Collieries only.

As far as electricity is concerned, because of local political interference such as over employment, poor plant maintenance, lack of financial control and accountability, the State Electricity Boards have performed very miserably with one or two exceptions. Plant load factor must be improved.

As far as agriculture is concerned, much is required to be done by our Agricultural Universities.

India has the potential to generate exports of agricultural as well processed food and horticulture products worth about Rs. 20,000 crores in the near future.

One another field is there and that is Tourism, which is one of the areas which are completely neglected. Last year we have earned about Rs. 2,500 crores out of Tourism, but unfortunately, no attention is being paid to improve upon the area where more potential is available.

As regards taxation, the tax structure should be simplified. Tax evasion should be severely dealt with. All barriers for entry of goods from one State to another should be completely removed so as to save a lot on the fuel which amounts to about Rs. 9,000 crores.

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I request that the following suggestion may be taken care of by the Hon. Minister who is present here:

1. A cut of at least Rs. 5,000 crores annually is necessary in Government expenditure.
2. Administrative expenditure should be reduced as far as possible.
3. Personal tax rates and corporate tax rates should be lowered to 35 per cent.
4. Exemption limit of income-tax to be increased from Rs. 22,000 to 50,000.
5. Diverting the existing black money into productive channels of investment and preventing further generation of black money.
6. A separate agency to be created to look into the problems of sick small scale units.

Privatisation in India is coming. During the process of privatisation people have to ensure that politicians as well as bureaucrats do not take this opportunity for self-serving ends, corruption and mis-utilisation of resources.

[Sh. Moreshwar Save]

The future of India looks more threatened than for many years. In recent months, the Government has been all but paralysed by political squabbles. The country is divided by violence over caste, religion and demands for regional autonomy. Economic growth is slowing and poverty is on a scale that defies the imagination and seems beyond all remedies.

At the end, I request that the Government should take a realistic, positive and practical approach towards the problems and avoid playing political games.

Before I conclude, I congratulate the Minister for withdrawing the proposal to contribute to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and also for the indications to reconsider the fertilizer subsidy as was proposed.

Taxes on cigarettes and liquors may be increased further for earning more revenues as against fertilizers and avoid increasing the price of LPG and petrol.

**SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE (Jorhat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said in the course of the debate about our alleged dilution of the concept of public sector as envisaged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There are some Hon. Members who even rejoice at the thought that the Nehruvian concept is gone, lock, stock and barrel.

There are some hon. Members again, on the other hand who deplored playing up the Nehruvian approach from the economic scenario of the country. I am afraid, both are wrong and they labour under an illusion. Nehru's ideas are very much relevant now. Nehru's views on the public sector *vis-a-vis* the development of the private sector. To brush up what Nehru said on public control over industry, I quote:

"What is important is not that there should be an attempt to nationalise

every thing but we should aid at ultimate result, which is higher production and employment."

I quote again:

"Certain basic industries, the key industries, should be under state control, partly because, it is dangerous for those key and basic industries to be controlled by private interests ... and for the other industries they can be under private control."

Sir, it is clear now that Nehru is always for certain selective industries to be brought under public sector. What the Finance Minister has spelt out in his Budget in the context of the New Industrial Policy is only a change of strategy. After all, a strategy is chalked out in a historic moment by the people to channelise changes emerging in a given period of history. You know yourself, Sir, half the world over the mind set which till a couple of years ago was an impregnable fortress of a command doctrine is fast undergoing the process of transformation.

Sir, this is not the collapse of the socialist system as some over enthusiastic critics are inclining to interpret. This is a pragmatic re-adjustment to the emerging social values, the essence of which the human individual.

So, as I said, the public sector is still the leader of the Indian industry in a selective area with commanding heights but we have to bear in mind, viability, and viability alone, is the touchstone.

Secondly, I have some apprehension about the fate of the laudable scheme, slum clearance and low cost housing. It is a laudable scheme, no doubt. But it is linked to the proposed NRI funding, I am afraid, this will dilute the seriousness of political will as similar appeals for coming clean on unaccounted money fizzled out in the past. I urge upon,

the Finance Minister to keep this scheme of slum clearance separate without bringing in the NRI or the antics of black money. As a matter of fact, all such measures for turning to black money into white as proposed in the Budget are too soft. Probably, we are offering too much of carrot forgetting the stick.

Another point I want to emphasize is the removal of regional imbalance, to which my party and for that matter, the Government is committed. The Budget, however, conveniently keeps mum on it.

We have devastating floods in Assam. Yet, there are no permanent flood control measures. The States are asked to mobilise their own resources. But how much resources can a State, massively ravaged annually by recurring floods, raise? On the other hand, all our demands for converting loans against Brahmaputra flood control into grants, since this is acknowledged as one of the national problem, have not yet been met. The oil refinery as part of Assam Accord and the proposed gas cracker project to tap millions of cubic metres of natural gas are still non-starter and lie choked under the weight of files and papers. Such a situation gives rise to massive popular resentment and ultimately to alienation. I am not advocating regionalism or chauvinism. Far from it. I for one believe that India needs a strong centre. India needs a centre in the sense of a core culture that leads the nation and seeks to give the nation a sense of direction. Yet within that broad framework of the core culture of the nation, Government needs to make certain re-adjustments in thinking and attitudes. For we should bear in mind that the economic health of the nation can be preserved only in a state of sound political health of all the States of the country.

While agreeing with the Finance Minister that direct foreign investment will provide access to capital technology and market, care must be

taken in giving blanket admittance to all multi-nationals, some of which have had notorious records according to the UNO Report, so that they along with the NRI, cannot destabilise Indian commerce and industry and cannot involve themselves in clandestine political activities.

We know the circumstances and the strains under which the Finance Minister had to make the Budget. Rather it is creditable on the part of the Finance Minister that he could chart the way out no doubt battered and mauled, yet he continues to be committed to the social objective. It is the conscious discrimination in favour of the poor and the disadvantaged which holds key to social transformation through peaceful transition in any society or country. Thus we have seen the Budget soaks the rich through severe imposts on corporate income-tax, interest payments and luxury goods. On the other hand, care has been taken for affording protection to the most vulnerably by reducing the price of kerosene oil and introducing food subsidies. And contrary to the predictions of the "prophets of doom" that India is simply obeying the dictates of IMF suggesting the certainty of Government's abolishing of non-tariff barriers and cutting customs duty to 30 per cent, the Budget maintains stringent import curbs. Again far from cutting food subsidy and slashing plan spending at the supposed behest of the IMF, the Finance Minister has raised both. It is again the human "face" that dictates and not the big money.

I once again support the Budget. I am confident that while translating into reality this Budget will soften the hard time the nation is passing through. It is a compulsion propelled budget. With a deepening crisis lightening its strangle hold on the economy it will be too unrealistic to search for ideological moorings to hang one's pet theories on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Shivhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of things have been said about this Budget, but I am very much disappointed to see this Budget. I have great regard for the hon'ble Finance Minister. He is a well known economist and financial administrator, but if one is asked to comment on this Budget in one sentence, it can be said that self-reliance has been abandoned in this budget, it has been prepared under the pressure of I.M.F. and it will accentuate the problem of price-rise and unemployment.

X Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Industrial policy of 1956 was propounded not by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru alone, it was the result of national movement and was formulated with a view to achieve self-reliance. Later on some reforms were made in it and efforts were made to balance it according to the needs of the time. But the Industrial Policy which has been placed forward before the House just before the Budget shows that the Finance Minister is not aware of the fact that self-reliance was made the base for economic and industrial development. But in the Industrial Policy which has now been presented, not only the vision of national movement for achieving self-reliance has been abandoned, but it appears that all sorts of restrictions have been lifted. International Monetary Fund and World Bank will now dictate their terms and only economists will have their say. What do you mean by this liberal policy? What kind of liberal policy is going to be adopted by the Government? Policies of the Government must be clear. Pepsi Cola has been issued a licence. Would a licence be issued to Coca Cola also under the liberal policy of the Government, which was withdrawn during Janata Party regime. We want a firm assurance from the Government that licences will not be issued for establishing industries for non-essential items. These could be issued for essential items only. M.R.T.P.

Commission was set up to achieve this end. M.R.T.P. was the result of perception and consideration for quite a long time. It has been suggested today that Private sector industries in which Rs. 1,000 crore have been invested, may be kept out side the jurisdiction of M.R.T.P. I want to know the economic philosophy behind it. Is there no need for any control over industries in the private sector? Does our Government think that our industrialists have become so honest that there is no need for any control over them? They have been given fully liberty to establish any kind of industry. Now the Government has no concern for public interest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that many insurance companies and banks of U.S.A. have been putting pressure on the Government to open their branches here though Government may deny any such pressure. Many Branches of American banks are operating here. Even though we may have complaints about the functioning of our Banks yet I would like to know the policy of the Government in this regard. Will the Government succumb to any kind of pressure to get the next instalment of I.M.F. loan? I request the Government not to allow American Insurance Companies and banks to open their branches here, because our banking industry and insurance industry have been showing good results despite some shortcomings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about the labour policy of the Government also. In the Budget speech it has been said that this budget would generate more employment. But I am very doubtful about it, as we are not going to make any new investment in the public sector. Prices are increasing. When prices of articles go up, there will be recession. Therefore, when there is no new investment in the public sector, naturally the problem of unemployment, would aggravate. Therefore, I want that labour policy

of the National Front Government be adopted and the Bill in this regard introduced in the Rajya Sabha by the previous Government should be passed by both the Houses. I want an assurance from the Government in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been repeatedly assured and in reply to a question also the Finance Minister had asserted that rupee has not been devalued under pressure of the I.M.F. and World Bank. His statement may be correct. We are ready to accept his plea. But it is not clear as to why rupee was devalued thrice within a very short period? The Finance Minister said that the Government wanted to know the reaction. Whose reaction did they want to know? Did they want to know the reaction of 'Hawala' traders or that of the I.M.F.? What were the reasons for it? Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is being said that our administrators and economists had advised for only the first devaluation. Second devaluation was made under the pressure of I.M.F. I want clarification from the hon'ble Finance Minister in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the policy of seeking foreign loans. Government takes loan from public sector and private sector but unfortunately the ratio between these loans has gradually changed. The loans which Government seeks from the public sector has comparatively less rate of interest than that on the loan taken from the private sector. I would like to make it clear that foreign loan obtained in 1970-72 from the Government sources bearing lower rate of interest, was 95.8% whereas the proportion of loan taken from private sector was 4.2%. The percentage of loan received through official sources in 1980-82 was 83.9% whereas the percentage of loan taken from private sector rose to 16.1%. In 1989 percentage of loan sought through official source came down to 59.3% and the percentage of private

sector loan again rose to more than 40%. Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently our currency is under pressure, and we are under increased burden of loan and therefore, we would like to know as to why such an arrangement has been made? What was the need to change this ratio? I would also like to know the items on which this money was spent? This House wants to know as to why this ratio of loans received from public sector and private sector was changed? By taking the loan from foreign sources, we have become the biggest beggars in the world.

15.00 hrs.

In the end, I would like to say most humbly that I have differences with the Government about the soft options of strengthening the economy of the country. We have examples that no country could make progress by taking loans. It is not possible to build a country by taking loans only. The countries which have fallen in the clutches of I.M.F. and World Bank one getting weaker and weaker whether it is Mexico or Argentina or any other country.

I would like to suggest to the hon'ble Finance Minister that he must take harsh measures for improving the economic condition of the country. He should increase taxes on cosmetics and other such non-essential items. If necessary, he must take steps to close down the manufacturing units of these items. He should take the people of this country into confidence and march further for the development of the country. I.M.F. and World Bank will make us beggar and our condition will go from bad to worse. I want to warn the Government through you.

15.02 hrs.

[English]

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Budget because it has protected the common man in gene-

[Dr. R. Mallu]

ral and weaker sections in particular from the clutches of the financial crisis. Also, allocation for rural development is enhanced from Rs. 3,115 crores to Rs. 3,508 crores. It has also provided Rs. 750 crores exclusively for rural development and that is for the rural water supply.

I also appreciate this Budget because it has provided Rs. 25 crores exclusively for the welfare of scavengers who are the lowliest of the society, and I am also happy to note that this Budget has provided for a National Housing Bank in which the unaccounted money can be kept and it can be used for the clearance of the slums and also for low cost housing for the poorer sections of the villages.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*].

Madam, while supporting the Budget, I have certain things to be presented to the hon. Finance Minister for his kind re-consideration. The sudden hike in the prices of fertilisers has created panic among the farmers and as you know, in the recent past, the farmers are trying to solve their problem by themselves rather than leaving it to the Members of Parliament to solve it in Parliament. In the process, the farmers are coming on the roads and they are indulging in bandhs and all such things. They are going to the stockists and getting the stock distributed by themselves. If this continues, I think, the democracy will be in danger. In this regard, I honestly request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, to see that the sudden hike in fertiliser price is brought down so that the farmers would get the benefits. In the process, not only the farmers, but common man and others are also going to be benefited.

I am happy to note that the hon. Finance Minister has exempted the essential household utensils from taxation, but in the process he has

forgotten to include the cooking gas which is being used by the common man. Now-a-days, as you know, the cooking gas is more cheaper than firewood and a large number of people in towns and villages are using the cooking gas. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the hike in the price of cooking gas. Now, sugar has become an important thing for the rural people also. In these days, the people in cities and towns have realised the side effects of tea and coffee. But the people in rural areas have now started taking more tea and coffee than the people in cities and towns. It is evident from the fact that we are giving sugar through the public distribution system and it has become an essential commodity. Hence, I request the Finance Minister to reconsider this point also.

I appreciate the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for setting up the Backward Classes Commission. In this regard, not only the Backward Classes but all other people also appreciate the stand of the Government. I request the Government to provide more funds to this Commission and see that the Backward Classes are taken care of. So, as a whole, I appreciate the Budget and wholeheartedly support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Madam Chairman, we do appreciate that because of the mismanagement of the economy and misgovernance in the past 15 months and adjustment for balance of payment position, certain stringent measures had to be taken. With that came the rise in prices of petroleum products, curtailment of fertiliser subsidy and increase of taxes on certain commodities like refrigerators, air-conditioners etc. But, this time we were expecting that the income tax slab would be increased. It is overdue and also because of the devaluation of rupee, the increase of the slab by Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 10,000 would have been appreciated.

I would like to add further that the time has come to link taxation or some disincentives with the increasing population in order to curb the increase. If some incentives are given to those persons who have the family of one child, say higher income-tax exemption limit and lower rate of taxation, they will try to see that they do continue to keep on with one child without adding a second child for a longer time. The time has come to think very seriously about population control. Otherwise, most stringent budgets will have to be brought and it will be very difficult to manage the economy without those measures.

Regarding curtailment of fertilizer subsidy, almost all sections of the society and also all sections of this august House have not appreciated the cut subsidy. We hope that something will be done to reduce the cut. We will be glad if the subsidy is maintained *in toto* because there will be increase in prices if there is increase in the cost of inputs to the farmers. The agricultural produce is used not only as raw materials for industry but also as food for our people and also some surplus is exported. That is why, some serious thinking should be given and before the Budget is finally passed, we hope the Finance Minister will do something about it. Instead of only thinking of giving some incentives to small and marginal farmers, maintaining the subsidy to fertilizers will be more welcome.

About two years ago, I had suggested in this House, on the aspect of subsidy and added that subsidy should be given to farmers not only on artificial or chemical fertilizers but even on organic fertilizers, just like when the farmers add nitrogen content to cow dung by putting it through bogar gas plant. One or two per cent nitrogen is added to cow dung. If such gas plant is started by the farmers, there also subsidy can be given. The farmers should be encouraged in that way to

produce foodgrains which are the raw materials for agro-based industries. Then only, it will be available at lower price and at the price which is affordable to the agro-based industry and the consumers.

Regarding expenditure, we can compare the expenditure incurred on the offices of the Ministry and that of the Corporations under them. We see super-star or six-star culture in the Corporations managed by the various Ministries. If you go to the office of the Energy Minister, you will find electrical wirings will be open and visible on the walls. If you go to NTPC office, in the Chairman's office who is controlling the projects worth Rs. 1,000 crores—may be Farakka project, or some other project—even bath rooms and toilets are centrally air-conditioned. If that expenditure continues whatever amount of taxation you may levy, whatever type of economy you may exercise, that is not going to help. The time has come when the banks and the public sector undertakings which are indulging in such kind of expenditure should be controlled by the Government. What type of control, you can exercise depends on you, depends on the Government as to how you ride the horse. It depends on the Minister in-charge of each Department. This is a challenge to the Government. I would not like to name the Corporation. Two years ago, it issued invitation cards costing Rs. 5 each. The invitation cards cost Rs. 5 each. This is a luxury which they are exercising at the cost of common exchequer.

There is MTNL in Bombay and Delhi. MTNL Officers are demanding more salaries, on the one hand, in Bombay involving extra expenditure and, on the other, people in the rural and remote areas are craving for new telephones and those telephones which are already available to the people are not working because of paucity of funds. In some other places the small Telephone Exchanges are not working because some instruments are not available

[Sh. Vijay Naval Patil]

to them for repairing them and also there is shortage of funds. But the MTNL Officers are enjoying 5-Star luxury and they are provided with good conditions in the office which are not actually required to be provided as it puts more strain on the economy.

If permitted, I want to refer to some instances in Delhi in regard to payment of taxes. We are taxing people who are genuinely paying taxes but there are people who avoid taxes, those who could pay taxes but who try to evade taxation. In every colony, you will find hundreds of property dealers and benami transactions are there. If you impose taxes on these property dealers by issuing licence, you will get some income. According to my expectation, you may get Rs. 15 to 20 crores in Delhi alone.

In other cities, the transfer of houses, flats and bungalows is allowed by taking certain levies, certain tax on transfer. Here an attempt has been made by DDA and Government to allow such transfers during the last six months. But still a lot can be done, and there will be good earning.

Other people feel that more concessions are being given to Delhites. By 2,000 AD, the population of Delhi will be one crore. One individual out of every 100 will be staying in Delhi. But you are giving very large concessions to Delhites. For example, you are giving concession in transport and you are incurring losses in crores of rupees. Delhi Transport Corporation is incurring loss of about Rs. 40 crore every year. If you increase fuel prices for all people all over India, that again increases fare charges for Delhi people and loss can be reduced.

The time has come to review the staffing pattern in various Departments and to introduce economy and to curtail expenditure. With the development of industry, with the

introduction of computer and electronics in certain areas, the staff can be reduced and this staff can be gainfully employed in other areas. But, at present, the same number of employees are continuing there irrespective of the introduction of modern technology. This has to be considered very seriously. If this exercise is undertaken by every Ministry, it can get the same work done with the same number of staff members and there will be some economy.

The present expectation is that with the development of technology and with the modern methods of administration, the expenditure on administration should be 19 to 20 per cent while that on development should be 80 per cent of the amount earmarked in the Budget. But what is happening today is that about 45 per cent to 50 per cent of the amount earmarked is utilised for payments of salaries and administrative expenses, and less than 50 per cent is utilised for development in any given project or scheme. This is also a serious matter which has to be gone into.

With these words, I thank the Chairman for giving me the time and I support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, the House heard the hon. Finance Minister's speech in the House and here is the rejoinder— I quote from the Charvaak theory—

“Yavatjeevet sukham jeevet, rinam kritva ghritam peevet, Bhasmi bhutasya dehasya punragamanam kutaha.”

This means that as long as one lives, he should live in comfort even if one has to borrow money, after all the dead men do not come back (to life) to repay the debts.

The Government has acted in the same manner:

“Jab tak jiyo sarkar mein jiyo, karz lekar ghee piyo,

Sarkar se hate to khun aata hai,
Sarkar chukane ko.

“Sau din mein mehngai kam karne ke vaade se Sarkar banae,

Aate hi sarkar ne rupaye ki keemat ghatate, bechari mehngai sharmae,

Rupaye ki hote dekh khichae.”

“Aur sona, sone ka kya hona,

parha-parha yahan kya karega, desh par uski suraksha ka bhaar badhega, Isliye kuch becha aur kuch videsh ko aise he bheja girvi sone ki chiriya ka desh, chiriya sona le uri videsh, desh ka kya hone wala?

Dukh is baat ka nahin ki chiriya uri videsh, burhiya ki maut to ek din honi hi thi.

Gam is baat ka hai ki maut ne ghar ka darwaza dekh liya.

“Aapne hi kaha — hum samajvaad layenge,

garibi hataenge, desh ki ekta banenge.

Samajvaad aaya nahin, vaad-vivad ho gaya,

garibi hati nahin, garib garib ho gaya.

Ekta bani nahin, aisa kaise ho gaya?”

Vaade kewal vaade the, pukhta nahin iraade the,

bhool to hai kahin, smridh desh bana nahin.

Gandhi se Gandhi tak, chaar dashak beet gaye,

swadeshi ki sthapna ke, swapn sabhi reet gaye.”

“Swatantra desh ho gaya, swatantra hum hue nahin,

maansik daasta se hum abhi ubre nahin,

ab videshi companiyan, Vyapar ko swatantra hain, yeh videshi tantra hai?

Hum kahan swatantra hain? Ab kahan swatantra hain.

“Aamdani se mehngai ki, hai dugni raftaar, price index barh gaya, life index bekaar.

life index bekaar, gujara kaise hoga, ab ghora gaadi ke peeche jutega.”

“Are, koi inko samzhaao, mehngai par rok lagao,

jitne tax lagaye, unse chauguna ghatate,

petrol to petrol, rasoi gas ko maara chaanta,

ausat Aayvarg hua hai aahat, vyaktigat aaykar mein mili nahin hai rahat,

imported saamaan hua hai sasta, swadeshi maal ki halat khasta.

Shakkar

“Ek aas baaki thi, cheeni ke mithas ki,

sau din mein mehngai kam karne vaalon ne,

kam kar di mithas bhi, kam kar di mithas bhi,

shakkar ke bhav barhenge, kahte the,

mehngai hum cum karenge.

“Kisan ke ehsaan ko, khet aur khalihan ko,

athak shram muskaan ko, bhula diya kisan ko.

beej thik milta nahin, khaad mehngai kar diya,

diya usne desh ko, humne use kya diya?

mehngai hogi khaad, laagat bhi jyada hogi,

tab phasal kis bhav bikegi, kisan ko laabh na hoga.”

“Kahte hain—Samarthan mulya barha denge,

mehngai ke anupat mein, mehngai krishi utpadan hoga,

aise mein garib ka kya hoga?”

“Yaad karo, sau din ke vaade ka kya hoga?

Ghoshna patra mein chhapa kya kewal bharmane ko,

hathi ke daant khane ke hote hain alag,

alag hote hain daant dikhane ko.”

“Jis kaagaz par chhapta tha, mehngai ka samachar,

us kaagaz par bhi parhi mehngai ki maar,

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

kagaz sasta karo ji, mehngai ki sasti khabar chhapegi.”

“Shramam bina na kimupi sadhanam.”

“Shram ke bina asambhav sab kuch,

shram desh ki shakti hai, shram aradhana bhakti hai,

shram ke bina nirarthak jaan, shram hai udyogon ke pran.

kaun banaata Hindustan? Bharat ka mazdoor kisan.”

“Udyog mein shram aur poonji ka barabar ka hissa hai,

ek poonji lagata hai aur doosra pasina bahata hai.”

Isliye—

“Shram aur poonji ko, barabar ka mahatva milna chahiye aur udyog mein shram aur poonji ki barabar ki bhagedaari honi chahiye, udyog shram aadharit hona chahiye.”

“Shiksha

Shiksha—Shiksha bhinn hai

“Aa” Amir ka

“Aa” Asahay ka

Garib ki Shiksha

bhiksha hai?

aur samparnn ki

smridh hai!

Gaon

Ek aur gaon hai

abhav he—

abhav hai. Paani, bijli, shiksha ka

swasthya aur chikitsa ka

dhyan dega arre Koi?

jahan abhav hi abhav hai!

Aarakshan

Aarakshan ke naam par macha bahut kuhram.

Sanrakshan unko nahin mila

Anusuchit jaati-janjaati mein jinke naam!

kaam abhi bahut kuch karna hai

sab samaj ko liye saath mein aage badhna hai!

Berozgaari

Aaram hai haram,

baat ko anjaam do!

Bekaar naujawan ko

Har haath ko kaam do

kiya hai jab vaada

kaam to dena hoga!

Naujawan kab tak

dhare haath par haath

chup baithega?

Har haath ko kaam do

Naujawan ko swabhimaan do!

Rajiv Foundation

Foundation ke naam se virodh nahin tha hamara!

Par foundation kiski desh ki ya aur kisi ki yeh desh ne jaana!

Ab tak jitne naam se kiye gaye hain kaam

un sab kaamon ke kya hua anjaam?

Arre! kaam naam se nahin hota hai,

hota hai achha kaam jab karne wala achha hota hai!

Achha hua yeh banaane se pehle.

gira diya foundation ka dhan-cha!

Saanch ko nahin aanch, yeh samaj ne jaancha!

I shall conclude my speech by describing the Kumbh Mela being held in my constituency—

“Desh mein

Haridwar Prayag

aur Nasik mein

Kumbh Mela aayojit hota hai!

Ujjain mein.

Singhastha kumbh parva hota hai!

Ujjain

Sahitya—Sanskriti

Krishna Sudama ki maitri
Kalidas Vikramaditya
"Mahakaal" ki nagri hai !"

In the context of the Singhashta Kumbh festival, I would request that—

"Kendra Sarkar
Ujjain main aayojit
Is rashtriya ekatmta ke
Sanskritik samaroh ko
safal banaane hetu
poori sahayta kare !
Jisse
desh videsh se aane waale
lakhon logon ko
koi asuvidha na ho !
Aur aayojan poorn safal ho !"

One thing I want to bring to the notice of the Government—

"Jhuk — Jhuk Karein Pranam
Baat Baat mein
Wah! Wah!! Kahiye
Karein Karari Ghat
Sambhal Kar Unse Rahiye !
Kahein Satya Kavirai
Karte jo Baat Khari
Mitra Use Apna Jano
Karta Chikani chupri Baat
Ghat Ushki Pahchano !"

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a stint to interrupt poetry.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I am heading towards completion:

"Budget mein
Vidyaman Pravdhan
Jisase

Prabhavit Hota
Desh ka

Gaou—Gareeb—Jan Samanya

Aur Kishan !
Unko vapas lo !
Swadeshi ko karo Protsahan
Swatantrata ko Sarthakta Do !
Janhit virodhi
Yah Budget Hai
Mera Virodh Darj Karo."

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Madam Chairperson, the Budget presented by the Finance Minister, an expert economist, is an exercise of an expert. But to quote Dr. Robertson I shall deliver my lecture from the view-point of an idiot to his fellow idiots. And it is only expected that some non-idiots shall look at it with indulgence. By an 'idiot', I mean, those who are frightened by the simple but prolonged stretches of arithmetics.

The Finance Minister is expected to steer the economy to get rid of the ills of the country. But the tragedy is the steering is not in the hands of the Finance Minister—it is in the hands of the actual high command, the possessor of blackmoney, it is in the hands of the monopoly and the big landlords, the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and above all, it is in the hands of IMF and World Bank. That is why, they are all in praise for the Budget. Mr. Michel Cambdesus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund told the Asian News International at Washington the IMF believes "that the India's Budget and economic reforms undertaken by the Government will make India a leading economic player on the global stage within a period of two years". So says the Congress-I people and they are satisfied.

Given the nature of the Budget, the Finance Minister has confessed that "the life of the Finance Minister is

[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty] notoriously short". I do not know whether Dr. Singh will survive or not but the host of promises made in the Congress-I manifesto have been given a descent burial and I am sure about that. I am sure the promises regarding bringing down prices, giving employment to millions of unemployed youths which are there in the manifesto will not be fulfilled. The Finance Minister, however, was very keen to implement the promise to withdraw the subsidy on salt—the promise made by the Congress-I, in their manifesto. He observes, Alas! "I went back and checked to find that there was already no excise duty on salt". This is the way, the promises are made by the Congress-I people, to the people of our country.

The Budget seeks to reduce fiscal imbalance, create conditions for restoring vitality of the balance of payments, contain inflation, stake a balance between adjustment and growth and that too with a human face. The Finance Minister with these aims in view, has reduced the fiscal deficit from 8.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent, revenue deficit from 3.4 per cent to 2.5 per cent and the Budget deficit from Rs. 10,772 crores to Rs. 7,719 crores. And these, he has sought to down through cuts in expenditure and subsidies here and there and by way of tax reforms. These are backed by the devaluation, industrial policy—new trade policy, and a regime of non-regulated market—determined interest rates, opening the ways for mutual fund in the private sector.

The Budget seeks to contain inflation and it is believed to be for the poor people. But an analysis of the Budget ensures that, as it has come, in the wake of devaluation of the rupee and an increase in the interest rates, these steps will have an inflationary impact.

Secondly, the hike in the prices of petroleum products, the reduction in the fertiliser subsidy, the increase in additional excise duty, in the prices of sugar, escalation in the cost of on-

going projects and the continuing liquidity, I think, all these will make the situation more worse.

Third, the Budget proposals to flush out the blackmoney, I think, will be a very miserable flop. The Government proposes to whitewash the blackmoney of the tax evaders asking them to deposit 40 per cent of the blackmoney with the National Housing Board, whereas under the amnesty scheme, he can do the same at 20 per cent or he can buy dollars from the unofficial *hawala* market and send it abroad to an NRI who can remit the same amount back to India. The scheme, thus, will create more black-money.

Side by side you just think of the capital flight. It is a big amount. A recent IMF study says that the capital flight from India by way of over-invoicing and under-invoicing amounts to 28.1 billion dollars from 1980 end to December 1989-90. Don't you think that it also creates a pressure on the balance of payment position and the Government has some duty to control it? But the budget is silent about it.

The budget tries to create an impression that the taxation measures that they have taken is progressive. But what I have seen is that it is a regressive budget, 85% of the taxes are indirect taxes, only 15% of the revenue is coming from direct taxes. Of course there has been an increase in the tax on corporate sector—an increase of 40 to 45%. The revenue earned will be to the tune of Rs. 1304 crores. But compared to the previous year, the extra resources mobilised will be to the tune of Rs. 350 crores only. So the attempt of the Government to impress upon the people that they have relied more on direct taxes and the tax mobilisation from the source is very high, has not come true.

There is tax on interest. When the tax on interest is raised, the tax on credit is also raised. That means the burden will be on the people. The

basic direct taxes like the tax on wealth or income remain completely unchanged.

There has been an increase in the Excise duty and reduction in Customs duty. The reduction in Customs duty may make the foreign goods more cheaper and we will have to leave our market to the foreign people. By allowing the mutual fund to be invested in the private sector, control over cost of credit is going to be given up. If you give up the control over credit, what shall be the end use of the credit, the Government should think. If it is left to the market forces, then the interest is likely to rise more and the cost will be borne by the common people.

The entire budget is thus inflationary. It is anti-people and all these have been done at the dictates of the IMF.

It is a fact that there is an economic crisis. Our foreign debt is very high. We are almost amidst a debt trap. India's external debt at the end of July 1989 stood at 62509 million dollars. Today the figure is about 70000 million dollars. In rupee terms, after devaluation this amounts to Rs. 1,81,000 crores. Repayment of interest on principal in 1990-91 will be around, in pre-devaluation terms, Rs. 15,300 crores. At the current rate of exchange it will be about Rs. 18,900 crores. Still we have just accepted the path that has been dictated by the IMF or the World Bank. The tragedy is, we are not independent either economically or intellectually. We take for granted the prescriptions given by those people who in their country practice trade barriers, practice levy of quotas and in the third world countries advocate liberalisation, devaluation and all these things. You believe that these people believe in free trade. We believe that these people will open the market to you; and taking their recommendations, the Finance Minister had taken the course of devaluation, the course of industrial and trade

policy. Now, the industrial policy, as suggested, I believe, will dilute the self-reliance by opening the country to multi-nationals; it will worsen the balance of payment through liberal imports; it will make industry more capital intensive and further reduce employment. It will lead to industrial sickness and the small scale units will die their natural death. They will not be able to face this competition. What do the votaries of free trade practice in their country? The EEC protects its agriculture, dairy farming by a subsidy of 300 billion dollars, which is over Rs. 7,00,000 crores. U.S. spends an equal amount in protecting its agriculture so that the prices of wheat, rice and agricultural products are kept low artificially in the international market.

Are there any free market in the world? Some efforts from our furnace steel producers from India to export stainless steel bright bars to Canada brought about anti-dumping suits. The world has been shaped by the affluent much to their thinking. In 1990, the US under the threat of Super 301, forced open the market for US Cigarette in Thailand.

Speaking before the US House of Representatives, the Thailand's Representative asked:

"How can a product which is the cause of 4,00,000 premature deaths each year in the U.S., a product the U.S. Government is trying hard to help its citizens to quit, suddenly becomes different on other borders? Does health become irrelevant when the same product is exported to other countries?"

So, I will request the Finance Minister to reconsider this. We have been warning; the Leftist Party has been warning the Government since 1961. The famous economist Cheryl Payer has a Book 'Debt Trap', in which Book, there is a Chapter on Indian Economy, on India's Development, where he warned us against this danger.

[Prof. Susanta Chakraborty]

The Nobel Laurate and Economist Tin Bergen, in a recent Article in the *New York Times*, observed:

“Since 1985, there has been little net-flow of resources towards developing countries. And those countries as a group have more than repaid whatever they owed at that point of time. Yet they still owe an equivalent amount. Effectively, currency depreciation and adverse movements in interest rates have placed developing countries in a treadmill of external debt—having to run faster to remain in the same place”.

So, we are taking foreign debts; we are taking loan from IMF, only to be satisfied that we will remain the same place and not that we shall proceed further. Our tragedy is that still we are traversing that path. Now, the question arises: Should we not change the path. That depends on whether the Government is ready to change their approach towards progress.

I have already spoken about the alternative given by the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government have placed before the Finance Minister an alternative and requested him to consider that. They have asked the Indian Government as to what will be their approach and whether they like to take for granted the existing inequalities in distribution in income; whether they like to take for granted the inequalities that exists in land, in agriculture and capital industry or based on the demand of five, to ten per cent of the affluent section of our people, a demand-led industrial policy they will adopt? These questions have been asked and an alternative was prepared. It is a tragedy that this alternative had been rejected. We did not depend upon the domestic market; we did not depend upon the purchasing power of the people. On the other hand, we thought that the economy can be saved if we just traverse on the export-led-growth path.

Now, I am not speaking of the Leftists. I will only remind them of a speech of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru which he delivered in this very Parliament on December 11, 1963 when he spoke on planning. He said:

“I am entirely an admirer of the modern machine and I want the best machinery and the best technique, but taking things as they are in India, however rapidly we advance in the modern age, the fact remains that a large number of our people will not be touched for a considerable time. Some other method has to be evolved so that they become partners in production even though the production apparatus may not be efficient as compared to modern techniques.”

So, if you do not rely on our people, if you do not involve them in the planning process that you have undertaken, I am sorry to say that the economy of our country will never be independent and we are not going to overcome the difficulties. But we may overcome only if we rely on our people, only if we try to increase the domestic market to increase the employment opportunities and if we try to alleviate poverty and take such programmes about which the budget is totally silent. Only by treading that path, we may overcome the problem. We can tell the people that ultimately they will overcome against all these odds. Madam Chairperson, I oppose this budget.

One word more and then I will finish. The Government has already withdrawn the grant that they have given to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. But we do not agree with the casual manner in which they have done it.

So far as the fertilisers subsidy is concerned, already my friend has told about that. We request the Government to cut or to withdraw the fertilisers subsidy because in the background of the high procurement prices of food it will have an adverse

effect on the people. Therefore, I oppose this Budget.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Madam Chairperson, I congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing in a very practical budgetary analysis. We find that in India there are a number of variables which need to be tackled simultaneously if we want to achieve growth, development and progress. It is true that in this great country of ours, many factors are involved to bring growth and progress. But the most important factor is the human factor. If we look into the present budget, true, we cannot give immediate credit because we must remember about the political instability or the fiscal instability which has just come in India. Right from 1989, we found that both the fiscal policy and the monetary policy were of political nature to bring in praises from the masses of India. As such, such popular measures brought the country into a deep political and economic crisis. When the present Government took over, it was only fair to expect such a deep economic crisis. The present Finance Minister being a practical man himself, having been in different positions and knowing the actual situation that exists in India, I say that, he had really come up with a very very fine approach to the problem. However, I pity him that he too will find it very difficult to tackle the economic problem of India because we have the black money economy also running parallel to the controlled economy in this great country. The Government cannot find means to tackle the black money economy. It is true that the Finance Minister has requested the black money hoarders to come out with it and invest in housing project which the Government has started. But I doubt that only 5 per cent of them would come out like that. I have my fear and doubt in this regard. Therefore, all of us must change ourselves for the better. We must realise that each one of us have a role to play and change for the better. Otherwise, it will not be possible to tackle the black money economy.

I appeal to the Government that the subsidy on fertilisers should be extended for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers. The subsidy cannot be withdrawn at this point of time. Subsidy is a must specially to the farmers, who are poor and marginal, living in the North-Eastern region. The topographical situation there is such that they need the subsidy. The farmers there cultivate in slopes. They find it difficult to cultivate in slopes because the sub-soil there gets washed away due to incessant rain which falls continuously for six to seven months, mainly in the monsoon season. These farmers need special help in respect of fertilisers. Taking away the subsidy will be a disheartening measure against them. So, I request the Government to be really more kind to the farmers of the North-Eastern region.

I would also request the Finance Minister to direct the Agriculture Department to pay attention to the arecanut trees. We find that the arecanut trees, which extend to miles and miles in the Bangladesh border of Meghalaya, suffer from a peculiar disease. By this disease, the trees just die; they lose their nuts and fruits. Last year, the former Agriculture Minister, Shri Devi Lal visited Shillong. At that time, I had explained to him about this peculiar disease. Though he had called the officers of the Government of India and the Director of the ICAR, no steps have been taken till today.

On the other hand, till today, no one has tried to verify the causes for the disease. No one has gone to Meghalaya to see us to what is happening to these trees. I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture to kindly send experts to find out the reasons for the disease which is attacking the arecanut trees in our State.

SHRIMATI GEETHA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Madam, without repeating what is already said by some of the hon. members including

[Smt. Geetha Mukherjee]

the leader of the CPI Group, I wish to ask the hon. Minister in charge, a few questions. The Finance Minister is not here and I hope he will take notes.

Firstly, the balance of payments crisis is so severe that the Government is desperately running for more and more IMF loans, without even divulging to the House the conditionalities of such loans. Why cannot the Government try to make the necessary savings on account of imports? I will quote just a few examples.

First of all, I would like to mention about the saving of aviation fuel. Five IAC flights are already existing from Delhi to Bombay, in addition to two AI flights in the same route. Now, another private company has been given licence for opening yet another route. Also, a new flight has been introduced to Gwalior from Delhi. Will the heavens fall down if some of these flights are withdrawn? May I also know what big achievements are shown to the country with all the air-dashings of the Ministers, MPs, bureaucrats, executives of companies and such others? I am not envious of Gwalior or any other place. But I sincerely believe that a number of domestic flights can surely be withdrawn for some time, excepting the flights to Agartala, Imphal, Shillong, Andamans, Lakshadweep, Leh, etc. May I know, how much foreign exchange can be saved thereby?

Now I come to saving on petrol. Take the case of Maruti cars. Except the seat covers and a few nuts and bolts, each and every part of this car has to be imported from Japan, spending precious foreign yen. A few less of those cars in our country, will perhaps not make our country an orphan! Saving on petrol spent on these and many other varieties of cars can also lead to a saving in our foreign exchange. Such measures can surely meet our BoP gap of 500 million dollars a year. Why not try these first?

Let me mention another small but quite important item of import. Import duty was exempted on synthetic caffeine during the tenure of the previous Congress (I) regime. The notorious Pepsi Cola Company was the beneficiary of this exemption. We produce tea in our country and natural caffeine can be produced from tea. While synthetic caffeine is injurious to health, natural caffeine has got anti-carcinogenic qualities. Why cannot the import of this synthetic caffeine be stopped and why cannot the natural caffeine be produced in our country?

Madam, much is expected from the NRIs. There are various kinds of NRIs. A group among them is the Indian businessmen who thrive in American and European market and also in some tax free havens in some islands and else where. The funds that they display mostly, are in fact, Indian black money laundered through Swiss Banks. These are acquired by very nefarious means, not excluding the export of narcotics and inward smuggling in India of gold, weapons and Silicon chips etc. If you remember the great scandal about the Silicon chips...*(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH
in the Chair]

There are many more. In this category there are some of the most notorious NRIs. Many of you know their names. I don't want to embarrass a section of the House by quoting those names. But, may I know what is expected of these NRIs? Is there any precaution suggested that this kind of laundered money will be prevented and only such kind of NRIs will be invited who will not resort to these practices? I am not against the invitation of NRIs as such but I am against inviting this particular kind of NRIs and I feel strongly that nothing has been done to see that these notorious kind of

NRIs are not brought into the country back.

Many references were made to Mr. Gorbachev. I am not here to hold the brief for him but I believe I have the right to ask as to why there was no desire for supporting Fidel Castro's demands for re-scheduling of foreign loans which are supported even by noble laureate, Mr. J. N. Tinberger, which would have done good to most of the third world countries. I shall like to ask whether the friends here are aware of the fact that in Polland today the inflation has gone to three digit figure. Therefore, please think over. Our country will not be Polland, I am sure. Please don't make it so.

Regarding some reduction in excise duty, the hon. Minister has kindly proposed reduction of excise duty on Aluminium doors and window frames thereby adding to the already existing revenue deficit. May I know whether it is true that such frames do not fit well with mud walls in the vast areas of the country where real India lives? And, after all, how many middle class people can afford Aluminium windows and frames? I would like to know what was the necessity of lifting the excise duty on that.

Now, a few remarks about the question of Public Distribution System and food subsidy. The analysis of Budget paper reveals an interesting picture. In 1989-90, procurement of wheat and rice were 2,03,14,000 tonnes and in 1990-91 it was 2,42,90,000 tonnes. But supply through the Public Distribution System was 28 tonnes less in 1989 and 82,64,000 less in 1990-91. In this period the wheat price had gone up by 49 per cent and cereal price had gone up by 22 per cent. I would like to know what was the necessity of withholding these amounts of food-grains in these years. Now, when the market prices are rising in astronomical speed, with only—I am say-

ing only compared to the millions of people—Rs. 2600 crores of food subsidy it is possible to supply, even at least year's rate of subsidy, 24 million tonnes through Public Distribution System. May I know why are you not going to release these stocks in the Public Distribution System to really increase its extent? What is preventing you from that? I am not going in details about the Industrial Policy about which another debate will take place. Many of us here have declared our Opposition to the Industrial Policy proposed by the Government and I stand by it.

One small question to the hon. Minister. Why does he think that the big industrialists—both foreign and Indian—will suddenly change their hearts and behave like saints? What is our experience? What is your machinery of guaranteeing this aspect? I have seen none. Kindly clarify it, if you have any.

We from West Bengal have been hearing about modernisation and expansion of IISCO for about a decade. I and many others here in this House have raised this question several times but nothing has happened despite, at least, half a dozen Ministerial assurances on the floor of the House.

What about small industries. The ceiling of investment for such industries has been pushed up to Rs. 80 lakhs. They were thus swallowed up by big industries. This ceiling must again be brought down to Rs. 35 lakhs which was the last year's level, if we want to expand these labour intensive industries. What is the hon. Minister's response to this? For sick industries, if you want to punish the people, you punish the dishonest people, the managers and the bureaucrats. Why are you punishing the workers?

I am the President of the Bengal Potteries' Union. Here, we all work together.

[Smt. Geetha Mukherjee]

For the last 12 years, we have been given three assurances on the floor of the House, by which we have been able to keep the workers alive, through payment of wages. But no working capital is there. Can you imagine such a situation? The Tata Consultancy has given a Report about the Bengal Potteries, viability. It said: "If that it can be viable of unit is revived, we can earn huge foreign exchange. Even with a few pieces, last year, we did earn an international price of repute. But this has not been done."

It is very cute that the Department of Expenditure—the Minister is not here. anyway, you take note of it—in its revised estimate had made in allocation of Rs. 165 crores for plan expenditure and for non-plan expenditure, the allocation has been Rs. 260.54 crores. This year, the allocation to this Department has been Rs. 517.49 crores, out of which, the plan proportion has increased quite a lot. But may I know what is the real function of this Department of Expenditure where Rs. 517.49 crores has to be sanctioned. Please clarify the points which I have raised and also many other friends who have raised. I am unable to support the Budget and I oppose it.

[Translation]

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the faulty policies adopted during the last few years, our Government on hand is having huge deficit in our budget and on the other it is experiencing difficulties in balance of payments. Our Finance Minister is compelled to levy fresh taxes to solve this problem. It is not good for any Government to burden the public with taxes but Government has no other alternative left.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when our country got freedom there were not enough foodgrains for even the population of 35 crores but with the passing of the time development took place

in the field of agriculture and we were able to cross the target for 1968 which was fixed at 100 million tonnes and we are producing 180 million tonnes of foodgrains in our country. We have the capacity of producing 350 million tonnes of foodgrains. It means we can produce much more than our present level of production. But simultaneously, the population is also growing very rapidly and we have to feed our people. Hence, we will have to increase the production of foodgrains. If we increase our production of foodgrains, we can export agricultural products and in this way we can earn foreign exchange. If we increase our agricultural and Horticulture production and set up processing units, we can earn foreign exchange upto Rs. 20 thousand crores. Government has increased the prices of basic inputs like fertilisers and would get revenue of Rupees 4 thousand crores therefrom but there is an apprehension that this increase in prices of basic inputs may lead to decrease in agricultural production. This increase in the prices of fertilisers may not prove to be harmful than beneficial.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently I was in Andhra Pradesh and I had an opportunity to meet the farmers there. I came to know that they are thinking to launch an agitation to oppose the hike in the prices of fertilisers. I don't know about other states. Though, I have tried my best to tell the people there that our Finance Minister has promised that the farmers will be suitably compensated by increasing the procurement prices. Other units based on agricultural produce will be set up from which benefits will also accrue to them. But he said that—"Kaun jeeta hai tere julph ke sar hone tak"—I would like to submit in this regard that it is being said here that agricultural processing units will be set up and such units have already been set up in the country, but I would like to submit that these units might have been set up in other parts of the country, no such unit has been set up in Andhra Pradesh and due to which, a problem arises in the horti-

culture season. There are several items, which are perishable and cannot be stored for much longer. Therefore, they had to be sold immediately. In the market, minimum prices of only two-three items have been fixed. There are a lot of items, about which, no minimum prices have yet been fixed. As a result, if any item comes in the market in large quantity, its prices go down to a great extent. For example, take tomato or potato. In the villages of Andhra Pradesh, tomato is sold for Rs. 2 per kilo, but in the cities, it is sold for Rs. 20 a kilo. The loss, which is incurred in between and the benefit which is going to the middlemen and the commission agents, can be reduced and consumer saved from the burden of sky-rocketing prices. It is true that our Government will earn revenue by withdrawing the subsidy on fertilizers. But there are other ways too through which we can stabilise our economy, bridge a gap of deficit Budget and earn foreign exchange. No attention is being paid to such measures.

The Indian Chambers of Commerce has brought out a magazine. Some suggestions have been made in it to improve the economic condition of the country. The issue of this magazine was issued on the 5th July and today it is 5th August. They have suggested that in order to improve the economic condition of the country, subsidy on fertilizers should be withdrawn. Do they work as guidelines for us or are we ready to work as per their dictates? It is true that a report was also submitted by the intellectuals, in which, the same thing was said. In this magazine, nothing has been said about the industries. There are big industrialists in the cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta who own trusts equivalent to the property owned by people of an entire district. No mention has been made in this magazine about such people. It has been suggested in order to make the agriculture a target. I would like to suggest that besides taking suggestions from the so-called intellectuals, jurists and economists, suggestions should

also be taken from the politicians and the representatives of the farmers. A committee comprising these people should be formed and the Government's revenue should be increased through their suggestions. This is the only way to add assets to agriculture which the agriculturists can give. Farmer's margin of profit can be increased only by way of agriculture. The prices of agricultural produce should also be increased. With an increase in prices, the cultivation certainly increases but for want of certain facilities in the margin of profit does not increase. Even today, the situation in the country is that the worst and unremunerative job is agriculture. In several districts of Andhra Pradesh people cultivate Eucalyptus instead of doing farming. Due to this, there is decrease in revenue. The need of the hour is to provide them such incentives as processing, grading units and marketing facilities for their produce. If only subsidy is provided, there will be no increase in the margin of profit, instead, there will be less margin of profit. To store foodgrains is the biggest problem of the farmers. In the entire Andhra Pradesh, there is no cold-storage either in public sector or in private sector or in any other sector. There should be processing and preservation units. Unless, all these things are done, agriculture will continue to remain an unremunerative job.

It has been stated that the Government spends 80 per cent on rural development but only 20 per cent of that spending reaches to people. This expenditure should be reduced. Heavy loss is being incurred in the public sector.

I would like to cite an example of a public sector undertaking in Andhra Pradesh. There is Nizam Sugar Factory in Andhra Pradesh and adjacent to it is 16 thousand acres of agricultural land. In 4 to 6 thousand acres of land, farmers grow sugarcane. Every year, they are incurring a loss of Rupees one crore seven lakh. If the Government cultivates in 10 thousand acres of land and it suffers a loss of Rs. one crore 60 lakh, it can

[Sh. M. Baga Reddy]

be well imagined that the farmers all over the country might have been suffering loss in crores of rupees. Therefore, the expenditure by public sector undertakings can be reduced and the way of spending by them streamlined.

I think that instead of withdrawing the subsidy on fertilizers, it can be continued and other steps like increasing the production can be taken. Export also goes up with the increase in the agricultural production. As I have said earlier we can earn foreign exchange by exporting agricultural and horticultural products worth 20 thousand crores of rupees. For this the most important thing is that processing, preservation, marketing, trading and export facilities should be provided.

With these few words, I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

*SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the Budget, 1991-92 presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in this august House. About 80% of the population of our country are farmers and they are completely dependent upon agriculture. Hence it is very essential to give top priority to agriculture in the Budget. The centre should come forward to encourage the farmers in their endeavour. Each and every farmer is hoping that the subsidy on fertilizers and other essential commodities would continue. Many people from Kolar took part in the freedom struggle. Several persons from this district have sacrificed their lives to liberate our nation from the clutches of Britishers. The first Chief Minister of Karnataka State hailed from my Constituency. Late Shri K. V. Krishnappa was the State Minister for Agriculture in the Centre. It is he who was responsible for white revolution in Kolar district.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannad.

Kolar district is the most unfortunate district in the country. Neither a dam nor a river exist there. As far as industry is considered it is the most backward district in the whole of Karnataka. The percentage of harijan living in this district is also very high.

Farmers of the entire district depend upon rain God. There are no transport facilities. Tamarind, Mango are grown abundantly but there are no transportation facilities. The Centre has to take appropriate steps in this regard. Raw materials are available but there are no industries related to these raw materials. It is high time for the Govt. of India to set up industries in the district. Food processing units have to be set up. Cold storage facilities have to be provided to the farmers.

There are about 50 thousand unemployed educated youths and many of them are graduates. I, therefore, urge upon Hon'ble Minister to set up Agro-based industries in the entire district. Toys and agricultural equipments' industries have to be set up in Bangarpet and Mulabagal towns. By doing this the unemployment problem of the district would be solved to a great extent.

I am not happy about the working of Navodaya Schools. They are not at all encouraging Children belonging to Harijans, and other backward communities. Children coming from financially backward families cannot get admission in these Navodaya Schools. It appears that these Schools are meant for the affluent sections of the society. I request the Hon'ble Minister to set up Residential Schools and Hostels at Taluk and district level for the students belonging to Harijan and Girijan communities. About 18% of the Budget allocation is for the welfare of these down-trodden people. Major portion of this amount should be utilised for construction of houses to these depressed people. Community

irrigation should also get a good percentage of this amount. Similarly large amount should be utilised for construction of Residential Schools, and hostels at Taluk and district level Harijan students are facing lot of problems in pursuing their high education. They should get all the facilities for their higher education.

It is in the year 1911 a railway line was laid in Kolar district. This old narrow gauge line has not been converted into metre gauge even after 44 years of independence. This conversion should be taken up immediately.

Potato is grown abundantly in my constituency. Vegetables and fruits are also grown in large quantity. Through you Sir, my humble submission to the Hon'ble Minister is to set up food processing units in Kolar district. Silk reeling and twisting industries have to be set up at Kolar, Shidlaghatta and Sreenivasapura. Food processing units have to be set up at Chintamani, Kolar, and Doddaballapura. Chikkaballapura, Malur, and Kolar should get the facility of cold storage.

The Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Field are being closed. More than 11 thousand are working in these gold mines and more than 2.5 persons are depending upon these mines for their livelihood. If these mines are closed 2.5 lakh persons would be on the streets. The Hon'ble Minister of Mines recently visited this place. I was there with him and I have explained him the various problems of gold mine workers. He too saw the pitiable condition of the workers in his own eyes. The centre should send an expert team to Kolar Gold Field to find out the reality. Some experts are of the opinion that a good percentage of gold is being extracted at present. These mines should not be closed at any cost. Until and unless the expert team inspects the mines and submit its report to the Govt. The retired

mines workers should not be asked to vacate their houses. The mine workers should not be transferred to other mines.

There may be taxes on industrial and luxurious goods. There should not be burden of tax on Kerosene, gas and other very essential items of the common man.

I hope that the Hon'ble Minister would consider these points and try his best to help the farmers and other down trodden people to the maximum extent.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. The Budget has been drafted very cleverly by the Finance Minister. He has done this work like a magician who tries to make the lie appear as truth. But at last the magician says that he has enacted all that drama to earn his livelihood. Similarly, our Finance Minister has drafted this Budget like that magician. He has said that this Budget would provide relief to the farmers and the poor of this country. But in fact this Budget will impose a great burden on the farmers, labourers and other people of the poor sections. Actually, it gives relief to the black marketeers and profiteers. Our Finance Minister talks of the welfare of the farmers. I request him to do it in actual practice. There should not be any difference between profession and practice. There is saying in rural areas that "Maar Gosainya Tori Asha". Budget should be drafted after due consideration but it has not been done in the present case.

In this regard, I would like to say that the period of the Budget must be changed. At present, Budget

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

is passed for the period from 1st April to 31st March which does not conform to the climatic cycle of our country. Because there is rainy season for three months and during that season no construction work is done. Thus, Budget for this period goes waste. During summer season our officials do the work hurriedly in order to spend the balance amount by preparing fictitious bills. I suggest that the period of the Budget should be from 1st June to 31st July and Budget session of the Parliaments should be from 1st June up to the end of the rainy season. Moreover, I would like to say that this Budget has been prepared under the pressure of the IMF and capitalists. It is not favourable to this country. It is said that this Budget has been prepared according to the wishes of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. During his regime this type of Budget was never presented. I was surprised to see this Budget. It gives incentives to the capitalists. The prices of the fertilizers have been increased and it will create a serious situation in the country. If the prices of these items are raised, the farmers will use less quantity of fertilizers with the result that we will have low production of foodgrains. If this situation arises, we will have to import foodgrains, which will have far reaching consequences.

Therefore, I would like to request the Finance Minister that keeping the interest of the country in mind, the increase in the prices of the fertilizers may kindly be withdrawn with immediate effect, otherwise we will have to face the music. We will be compelled to import wheat from America and other countries. I do not know whether you are in connivance with America. It will create a serious situation in the country. Therefore, I am requesting you in advance. Moreover, income tax limit has not been raised. Income tax limit of rupees twenty two thousands has been kept unchanged. The prices are sky rocketing, on the

other hand currency has been devalued. I would like to request you to raise this limit so that people could get some relief.

I would like to say one thing more. Existing rates of import duty are 150 per cent to 300 per cent. Now it has been reduced to a maximum of 150 per cent. It will give a fillip to black marketing and profiteering and result in smuggling of contraband goods into the country which will obstruct the sale of indigenous products. Consequently, the industrial policy will be a failure. Therefore, it needs to be reviewed so that black marketing could be checked. It will have an ill effect on our industries. If our industries become sick, we will have to suffer heavy losses. Our country will become weak. I would like to say that Mahatma Gandhi as well as other national parties had stressed the need to enforce prohibition. The national parties had said that they would not give tickets to the drunkards. Mahatma Gandhi had said that if we wanted progress of the country we would have to impose prohibition. But it has not found any place in the Budget.

I would like to say that the intellectuals of this country take liquor in big hotels and are thus ruining this country. On the other hand the poor people take liquor and are ruining themselves and their families. Therefore, there must be complete prohibition in the country as Mahatma Gandhi advocated. I would like to say that Government should implement the provision of prohibition throughout the country without caring for the loss of revenue on that account. The Tamil Nadu Government has imposed prohibition and it is a praiseworthy step. Mahatma Gandhi had laid stress on promotion of rural and cottage industries for the development of the country and for making the country strong. The Government allocates funds for the promotion of rural and cottage industries, but these do not reach the villages. Moreover, the top officers

swindle this amount as there is nobody to ensure proper utilisation. Therefore, the Government should pay attention in this regard.

I would like to draw your attention towards Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh the word "Madhusala" has been written on liquor shops. It is wrong to write this word on liquor shops and it should not be written there. It creates confusion in the minds of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been tried in the Budget to convert corruption into decency. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards two or three points.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has said that the gift tax is being dispensed with. The gift tax is dispensed with whether the money is earned through dubious means like theft, dishonesty, corruption etc. It is not good. It may kindly be reconsidered.

Similarly, the Government has decided to issue Bharat Vikas Bonds in which foreign exchange can be invested without telling the Government about its source. Attention needs to be paid to the consequences of such a step.

It has been decided to set up a National Housing Bank. Out of the money, deposited in this bank by 30th November, 1991, 40 per cent would be set aside and 60 per cent would be returned. (*Interruptions*). I think this money would have been earned through dubious means like dishonesty, corruption, theft and dacoities. It should not be encouraged. It is the duty of the Government to apprehend those people who possess such money and take stern action against them. In villages a person is sent to jail only for a meagre amount of rupees 100-50. But who earn millions and billions of rupees through dubious means are not touched and efforts are made to make that money white. It must be

checked. Money can be deposited in this bank by 30th November, 1991. It is an unfortunate situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the shareholding of multi-nationals has been increased. It may lead to their complete hold on the business of the country like East India Company which later on took over the reigns of our country. Similar situation is likely to arise. Attention may kindly be paid towards it.

Before concluding I would like to submit one more point. Election reforms should be implemented. A person elected by spending 20-50 lakhs of rupees cannot do his work honestly because he would have collected this money through dubious means. I give some suggestions which should be implemented so that only honest, dynamic people of sound character are elected as the representatives of the people.

My first suggestion is that the period between the date of nomination and date of election must not be more than 15-20 days.

Similarly, a ban should be imposed on banners. Poor people have no clothes but during election campaign too much cloth is wasted on banners. Therefore, there must be ban on banners, so that this cloth can be utilised by the poor people.

Similarly, paper is wasted for making posters. Therefore, a ban on posters and loud speakers must be imposed. Loud speakers cause noise pollution and they make it difficult for the people to attend to their work. So, I am of the opinion that these should be allowed only for public meetings and in general, there should be a check on them so that they could not make noise.

On the polling day, nobody should be allowed to carry a banner of any party on any vehicle. It is very essential for fair elections.

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

As far as possible, the elections should be held only on one day in the entire State to ensure fair elections.

Identity cards should be issued to the voters to check bogus voting.

I think that we should take these steps for the welfare of the poor farmers.

In the end, I would point out one thing and conclude my speech. If you want to bring about equality in the country, the uniform education is a must. Whatever conclusion may be drawn from it, but it is essential to adopt a policy of uniform education to strengthen the country.

I hope we would make every effort for the advancement of the country by overcoming whatever shortcomings are there in the Budget. The hon. Minister should keep in mind that the country can never progress with investment of foreign capital in the projects of the country. The way the East India Company made India slave in the name of trade, now it appears that the country is going to follow the same way.

With these words, thanking you again, I would like to submit that the way the Budget has been prepared is not proper and the Hon. Minister may kindly reconsider it and work for the interest of the poor.

[English]

SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA (Nowgong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to make my observations on the general Budget. All the efforts of our hon. Finance Minister have been directed towards the reduction of the fiscal deficit. He has taken some steps to increase the Government revenue and reduce the expenditure wherever possible. But at whose cost? Is it not at the cost of the common people? Is it not at

the cost of the poorer sections of the society? Due to the system of both direct and indirect taxation, only the common people are suffering more. This will cause hardships not to the higher income groups, but to the lower income groups and the common people.

Sir, the Finance Minister has increased the price of sugar. He has also increased the prices of petrol and petroleum products. This will lead to further increase in prices. There is no monitoring in the market and because of that the people are suffering. Our Finance Minister has presented the Budget with a deficit of Rs. 7,790 crores and he is making a boast that he has reduced the deficit. But, is there any assurance from the side of the Finance Minister that this deficit would remain within this limit? What we have seen in the past decade is, it has been increasing in a phenomenal way from year to year since 1980-81. That was the beginning and there is no end to it even today. It has been increasing in alarming proportions. As a result of this, there is more inflation and because of this, there is rise in prices.

Sir, he has withdrawn the subsidy for fertilisers which are used by ordinary peasants and marginal cultivators. Would they not be affected by the withdrawal of subsidy for fertilisers? Then, I would like to say that the deficit budget may be good for the country provided the additional resources mobilised and the additional money created and the loan taken are properly utilised to increase the wealth of the country. All we have seen is that such mobilised resources and the additional money created are not utilised to increase the wealth of the country. That is why we are facing this crisis today.

Then, the Finance Minister has placed a dismal picture of our economy of unprecedented nature. Therefore, he has taken some dras-

tic steps in order to reduce the budgetary deficit and place our country in a position of strength in the sphere of foreign trade. There is the problem of payment of interests against foreign loans; there is dearth of foreign currency in the market and there is the problem of payment of import oil bill. In order to meet those problems, perhaps the Finance Minister has devalued the currency not only once but twice in a single month. It has been done at the pressure of the external forces who have compelled our Finance Minister to take this step, namely devaluation of currency twice. He has taken these drastic steps to reduce the balance of payment and to reduce fiscal deficit.

By taking such steps, he has anticipated that there would be more inflow of foreign capital, inflow of capital goods from abroad and inflow of machineries, tools and accessories into the country which would increase the volume of production with high degree of efficiency and improvement in the standard of our products. But what we have seen all these years? There is a danger in it because it is not so easy for our product to find a market abroad as there are tariff restrictions being practised by certain developed countries. We have learnt from the past experience that Western or foreign investors prefer modern type of machines in place of labour intensive machines. In the last two decades, we have the burning problem of unemployment. Therefore, I think, application of modern machines in the industry would further increase the problem of unemployment and it would add fuel to the fire.

Again what will happen to lakhs and lakhs of persons who are self-employed in the small industry and cottage industry? There are lakhs and lakhs of youth, men and women working in such industry which provides employment and there is opportunity to earn ample revenue out of such employment. After inflow of foreign capital, foreign investment,

those self-employed people throughout the country will suffer. Would it not be difficult for the small people who are in the small industry and cottage industry to face competition from the products produced by the modernised machinery? Would they survive in such case? What would be the future of those people who are in the small industry, village industry and cottage industry? Would it not turn such industries into sick units and as a result thereof, lakhs and lakhs of people who are involved in such industries would be thrown out of employment.

What we have found is, since independence, the people of India have been cherishing the goal of self-reliance. This provision of inflow of foreign capital and investment has been made in the Budget to meet the balance of payment problem, to meet the fiscal deficit. Would it not compel the Government to shift that path of self-reliance to the path of dependence on others? What we have seen in the past? There is a proverb—Flag follows the trade. In India, East India Company came for trade. But it was followed by flag as there was too much dependence on the Britishers. So, there is a danger that our entire economy might slip into the hands of foreigners, foreign investors if we are more dependent on foreign investors. Therefore, the present Finance Minister should be very very careful and cautious in this matter.

Again in the Budget, there is no provision to remove the regional imbalances. Regional imbalance is the most important contributing factor for the prevailing chaos, disaster, terrorism and violence from one end of the country to the other end. I come from the most backward State of Assam. The people of Assam in both the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak Valley have been suffering from devastating floods from those two mighty rivers causing immense

[Sh. Muhi Ram Saikia]

damage to the roads, bridges, forests, fisheries and rendering people homeless. This year the devastating floods of those two rivers rendered 30 lakhs of people homeless and they are taking shelter under the open sky and under the Sun from storms, wind and rains.

People have been demanding construction of some projects in the Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers. The Government of India recognised Brahmaputra as a national water way. They constituted a Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and they have sanctioned money only for the maintenance of the Board. The Board submitted two plans as known as Subansiri Project and Dhing Project but the Government of India took the plea of paucity of funds for implementing those two Projects. May I ask the Government of India how many Projects are there for the Jamuna river? In the case of the Projects on Jamuna river, the Government of India will not take the plea of paucity of funds. It always makes funds available to those Projects.

I appeal to the Government of India to control floods for the benefit of the people of Assam and not to let loose the fury of those rivers to cause immense suffering to the people of Assam.

Millions and millions of cubic meters of gas have been flared up in Assam. Gas is a national asset. Is it not a wastage of national resource? We have been insisting and demanding the establishment of a gas cracker unit in Assam Oil field. The Government of India approved it but no step has been taken for the establishment of that Project.

Moreover, as per the accord, the Government of India promised to establish a third oil refinery in Assam. But nothing has been done so far.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India not to let the peo-

ple of Assam sit on a volcano which may erupt at any moment.

I urge upon the Government of India to take steps for the all-round development of the backward State of Assam so that regional imbalance may be removed and the discontentment from the minds of the people of Assam will be removed.

17.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, I would like to say a few words in support of the Budget for the year 1991-92.

I whole-heartedly welcome the measures announced for wiping out black money. All efforts must be made to bring out the black money. In the same way, I urge upon the Govt. to constitute a special task force for apprehending hoarders and black marketers.

Everybody in this House has expressed his anguish over the cut in the subsidy on fertilizers. As a person belonging to the agricultural family, I also feel that this cut would prove a great burden on farmers. Our economy is basically agrarian and we cannot afford this huge cut in the subsidy provided to our fertilizers. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to restore the subsidy.

I also request the Hon. Minister to reconsider his decision of hiking by 20% the price of LPG cylinders. LPG is in common use of poor and middle class families. This hike may even lead to illegal felling of trees.

Sugar is commonly used in tea and coffee shops. Its price has been hiked. This would affect the poor-folk. Its price should also be reduced.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

I am here in the august House since 1984. 13 Textile Mills are under closure and I had been raising it from time to time. The Govt. has not been responsive. 15,000 persons have been thrown out of employment. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to provide special assistance to the State Govt. for reopening the mills and thereby to help the poor families of 15,000 employees.

starting
The North Coimbatore Railway overbridge for which allocation was made in 1985 Railway Budget is yet to be completed. Yearly allocation are either nil or poor and I request the Hon. Minister to provide necessary funds for early completion of the project.

Sir, Tirupur is a town in Coimbatore. That town is earning a huge order of foreign exchange of Rs. 680 crores through banian industry. Banian industry used to be cottage industry. Today it is a fully grown industry. The export trade is on the verge of earning Rs. 1,000 crores by 1993. But there is great laxity of civic amenities in the town. The Central Govt. must provide special funds for constructing roads, houses and for providing drinking water in Tirupur. We have promised in our Election Manifesto that within 100 days we would provide employment to 10 lakh employees. For a long time, recruitment in Railways, banks and telecommunication departments has been stopped. In these organisations, you must give priority to handicapped persons.

Why educated youth turn into naaxalites? The reason is that they do not have employment. They are dejected and frustrated. Late lamented leaders Madam Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi have promoted self-employment schemes. Under these schemes, unemployed persons used to get Rs. 75,000 from banks as loans for starting self-employment schemes. The V. P. Singh Govt. and the Chandrashekhar Govt. have given a go by to these schemes. These schemes must

be resumed. Bank loans must be provided without too many conditions to educated unemployed.

Sir, I must also say something about the autonomous institutions. Many Engineering and Medical Colleges receive grants from Central and State Governments. They charge exorbitant capitation fees which deter poor students from joining these institutions. Only the rich can afford to study in these institutions.

Rapid industrialization requires quick investment. For raising their capital, industrialists have to turn to banks. Banks must, therefore, provide loans to all industrialists without unnecessary conditions. Intermediaries benefit in the process of arranging these loans. This system should be stopped and banks must directly assist the industrialists.

Lastly, I request that Tirupur has become a export town and many from foreign countries visit this town for trade. For their comfortable stay, I request the Hon. Minister to construct a Five Star Hotel in Tirupur.

17.05 hrs. [SHRI P. M. SAYEED
in the Chair]

For providing employment to women in the villages, one must promote the Khadi Industry. However, several malpractices have been reported in the functioning of the Khadi Board. The Central assistance to the Board is not percolating to the women in the villages. An inquiry Committee must be constituted to go into this.

I also request the Central Govt. to provide financial assistance to young ladies between the age of 18 to 25 who are poor for marriage expenses.

Sir, the 100 crore contribution to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has now been withdrawn. We have said we will not take this amount. We

[Sh. C. K. Kuppuswamy]

will not need Govt. money. There are crores and crores of Congress workers. Even if one rupee is paid by every Congress worker, we will be able to collect not 100 crores but 200 crores. We will not receive a single penny from the Govt. Long live great leader Rajiv Gandhi, who sacrificed his life for the advancement of the nation.

SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, this Budget has been presented at a crucial juncture when our economy is in a shambles, there is foreign exchange crisis and in order to repay the foreign debt the Govt. has devalued the rupee. In these circumstances, the hon. Finance Minister has presented the Budget that has been prepared quite wisely and meticulously. I would also like to express my views on this Budget.

First of all I would like to say that there is a provision for withdrawal of 40% subsidy on fertilizers, I do not think it a wise step in the interest of the farmers because the economy of India is based on agriculture. India is an agricultural country and our economy depends on farmers. If we weaken farmers, it would certainly affect our economy. So, the reduction in subsidy being given to the farmers is not in their interest. I, therefore, would like to submit that the subsidy on fertilizers, proposed to be withdrawn, may be restored so that we may have a sound economy. I hope the hon. Minister will announce the restoration of subsidy on fertilizers. Today, this proposal is being opposed everywhere be it a village or a city. People say that the 40% withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers would have adverse effect on foodgrains. The price-rise has adversely affected the farmers, and the people are opposing it.

The Finance Minister has dedicated this Budget to the inspiring memory of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. My submission is when he has dedicated this Budget to the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, this Budget should have been based on his policies. This Budget does not reflect policies and declarations Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made. He had made a declaration that we would bring down the prices of all the commodities up to the price level of July 1990 within 100 days. My submission is that though it is not possible to bring down the prices of all the commodities yet the efforts can atleast be made to bring down the prices of essential commodities of daily use i.e. salt, kerosene oil, edible oils, cooking gas, sugar, foodgrains etc. to the level of July 1990. It may cause some loss of revenue on this account but it can be covered by increasing the prices of luxury items, like Motor Cars, Refrigerators, T.Vs. or other such things, and the Finance Minister can do it conveniently. But it cannot be justified to increase the prices of essential commodities to be used by the common man. It is not only my opinion but it is the opinion of every person in every village that we have had high hopes from this Govt. and that we would get some relief in the form of reduced prices of essential commodities in this Budget. There is no such thing in this Budget as per Rajivji's manifesto. This has created some sort of disappointment among the people which is quite natural. In this connection we may take the specific example of Bidi Tobacco. It is true that tobacco causes a lot of diseases but the majority of the people of 56 lakh villages in the country use it in one form or the other. Even today if villagers require tobacco worth ten paise, they go to market 20 km away from their home on foot and buy it. It can be imagined well that how important it is for them. In view of their requirements of it and dependence on it, my submission is that it would be better if no tax is imposed on tobacco. When no tax had been imposed on Bidi for the last 3-4 years, what necessitated them to do so this year. It should

have been tax free. I have put some of these specific points before you which relate to agricultural labourers of villages. I have conveyed their feelings to the House and urge upon the Finance Minister not to reduce the subsidy on fertilizers nor raise the prices of essential commodities in view of the feelings of the poor and farmers of the villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are number of things to be mentioned, but the time is short. So, in the end, I would like to give one or two suggestions that the increase in prices of petrol and partial increase in the prices of diesel should invariably be reduced to some extent, because this increase in the prices of petrol and diesel leads to increase in fare and freight charges which ultimately results in increase in prices of eatables etc. When shopkeepers purchase essential commodities at higher rates, they would naturally sell it at higher rates. Secondly, we import diesel worth Rs. 11-12 thousands crore per year, it should be reduced and we should depend on our indigenous production which is 60% of our total oil consumption. To achieve this end, it would be better if we close the sale of petrol and diesel for two days in a week for all the vehicles except essential services. It may solve the problem to some extent.

Our imports should be curtailed. Similarly, the expenditure incurred on surplus staff, maintenance and decoration in our Embassies/High Commissions should be reduced. There are some measures to curtail expenditure and raise income. With these words, I would like to submit again that constant attention should be paid to the welfare of the farmers and the poor and the tax imposed on the article being used by them reduced so that the poor may have a sigh of relief. This is the need of the hour. Thank you.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of discussion has taken

place on the Budget. I would like to highlight one point only. What would be the effect of increase in prices of fertilizers on small farmers. Govt. has, however, declared that the farmers would get relief at the time of procurement, but how can the small farmers have this relief? What would the vegetable growers get, because no Govt. procures vegetables? Since there is 40% increase in the prices of fertilizers, the small farmers who are already hard pressed with the debt burden, would have either to sell their land or to lease it to the big farmers.

Sir, we talk about terrorist activities in Punjab. Tremendous work in agriculture has certainly been done in Punjab but the increase in cost of production, has compelled the small farmers to hypothecate or sell their land to big farmers. Small farmers all over the country would lose their small holdings to big farmers. As a result of the hike in fertilizer prices the existing unemployment problem would worsen further and the poor farmer will have to run from pillar to post to keep his body and soul together.

At the dag end of his Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance mentioned that he too belonged to a poor family. It is indeed regrettable that a person having such a background, did not pay any attention towards the poor people. The provisions in this Budget would enable the big farmers to capture the lands of the poor farmers. I would like to say only this much that this is a conspiracy to snatch the lands belonging to the small farmers....(Interruptions) It is said that there are no big farmers in this country. I would like to remind you that about seven or eight days back, the Prime Minister had intervened during the course of a debate in this very House. There, he said that land reforms have been successfully implemented to a great extent and that the big farmers are disposing off their land. In this regard, I would like to say that land reforms does not

[**Sh. Syed Masudal Hossain**]

mean the sale of surplus land by the big farmers. Land reforms, in the real sense of the term means acquisition of surplus land above the ceiling and its distribution among the landless people. When the country's Prime Minister has such a conception about land reforms, it is but natural for you to have similar views on the issue. I request the hon. Minister of Finance to stall this conspiracy of snatching the land of small farmers by restoring the Fertilizer Subsidy and it is done before the Budget is passed.

[*English*]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): Sir, I support the Budget mainly for the reason that it increases the efficiency of all the sectors.

Now, what India needs the most is not money and is not any type of help from other countries or from other sides. But what India needs the most is to increase the efficiency of each individual; to increase the efficiency of each group; and as a whole, to increase the efficiency of all our sectors. That has exactly been aimed at in this Budget. So, I think that if efficiency is increased, we can reduce corruption; we can bring about better results in public sectors as well as in private sectors.

I would cite the example of Japan. Japan is a country where they have shood up like anything in all sectors and they have shown the best results. That has been done by bringing out competition between groups—by healthy competition between marketable goods which are produced there.

This Budget is not for privatisation and it is not against public sector. What is there against public sector in this Budget? It is true that privatisation would go along with the encouragement of public sector. If that is done, better competition would ensue and better results are prone to come out. This Budget is giving effect to industrialisation, generation

of employment, reduction of inflation in the sense that this Budget has been able to aim at or to bring down the deficit from 8.4 per cent of GNP to 6.5 per cent of GNP. Then, it is to increase export and production of all the goods which have been produced in India. If we are able to improve our exports, especially in the case of goods for which imports are not necessary, I think, that will give a very good boost to our exports. I may cit one or two examples like shoes. Now shoes are produced in India or their parts are produced in India. If we can give a boost to the production and export of shoes, I think, this will be of great help to our earning of foreign exchange.

I would also bring to your attention and to the attention of the Government the need for bringing out more results in the export of items produced in the agriculture sector. For example, rubber is something which is being produced in India. I think, 90 per cent of rubber is produced in Kerala. So, I think, I have a duty to speak on this subject at this stage. Now rubber is something which is used for all goods. It is indispensable for industries also. If we give proper incentive to the production of rubber and things like that, I think, we can go to the extent of exporting natural rubber from India.

Now there is a wrong formula for keeping the stock of rubber in India. We have to bring in some changes in the manner in which the stock is kept. Now three months' stock is kept as buffer stock. Suppose we are able to bring down the period of buffer stock from three months to one month, I think, it will produce results in the way of bringing some available natural rubber for export.

I was only citing an example. Now there are other goods which are being exported. I think, in the export of spices, pepper is at number one position. It is earning more than Rs. 150 crore per year. If some kind of boost can be given to its cultivation, we can expect better results

from the export of this agricultural commodity.

I think, the criticism levelled against the budget was mainly politically motivated. Now there is a thinking that if private companies come or if privatisation comes to a certain extent, then that is against socialism. Now I would think that it is absolutely wrong because socialism does not say as such. For the type of socialism which we are aiming at, we do not expect that privatisation should be taken off completely.

We should encourage private agencies also to come to compete in the open market with regard to the production of all items, including items which could be produced from the agricultural sector.

I am limiting my speech. I would like to stress on two or three needs of my place, Kerala. One of them is the need to allocate more funds for floods. Kerala is not a place where floods ensue every year. But this year it is reported that a loss worth Rs. 300 crore has been caused by the heavy monsoon which ensued for many months. About 6,000 houses have been washed away. About six lakh hectares of crops have been completely damaged. About 30,000 houses have been damaged completely. The difficulty which the State now facing is that they cannot come to the Centre and ask for a team to be sent there to assess the damage and get redressal as such. The report of the Ninth Finance Commission is supposed to be against that. But I think even in that report, there is a possibility for severe loss, which ensues to State or the place, which is totally unexpected. There is a line in the report of the Ninth Finance Commission also which enables, in special cases, the Central Government to allocate funds in this respect. So, I pray that the Government should pay some attention in this respect.

I would also draw the attention of the Government to the fertiliser pro-

blem which is faced by all the States as well as the farmers. I think, subsidies, as such are not very much commendable. But, as I said, we are trying to make our public sector undertakings more efficient. Now, unless we have really achieved this end, we may have to give subsidies to some items which are produced, such as fertilisers. Since we have been giving subsidies and if a total stop is made to this practice, then I think, the farming community will have to face great hardships. Therefore, I pray with the Finance Minister to kindly make some amendments to the fertiliser subsidy.

I may humbly bring to the attention of the Government regarding the need of having a better airport in Cochin. This is something which had been taken up by the Government of India and the Government of India had reported that there is not enough space at Cochin for the expansion of the airport. But other places are being looked after. It has been found that there are about 300 hectares of land available for this purpose from Edakkattu Vayal in Ernakulam district, which is not very far away from Cochin. There is also another place called Veettoor which is also a few kilometres from Cochin airport. So, I pray that these aspects may be taken note of by the Government.

There is another problem as far as Kerala is concerned. When we speak of environment, we always speak that trees are to be protected and forests should not be deforested. Kerala is a place where the Government have, in fact, encouraged the farmers to go into the forests and cultivate the lands and produce more food when there was gross starvation in Kerala at one point of time. So, at that time, many people had gone to the hilly areas and had turned these forests into places of real towns and agricultural property. Much of the foreign exchange which Kerala earns from agricultural produce like pepper comes from places which are not registered lands. Now, these non-registered lands may come

[Sh. P. C. Thomas]

within the definition of forests but they are not forests actually. They have nothing to do with forests. They are totally unconnected with actual forests. I would, therefore, request the Government to take proper steps to issue registration *pattas* to such lands and give the farmers the facility to get loans to bring about their produce without fear of their lands being taken away by the Government at one point of time.

I once again commend the Finance Minister and this Government for bringing out a Budget which is prone to bring about some changes when we are totally in a mess, so far as the economic situation is concerned. Somebody has to bell the cat. We are in a total mess. There is no doubt about it and there is absolutely no disagreement about it. We have to escape from this mess. And if that is to happen, then we have to think of some changes. I am sure that this Budget aims of those changes which are actually to bring about better results in our economic situation.

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister for the year 1991-92. As many speakers have already referred to and covered many vital points, I will try to be brief and to the point.

While presenting the Budget, our Finance Minister referred to the tight corner in which our country is placed due to various factors. He attempted to give some solutions to overcome this difficulty under the given circumstances. As a solution, he immediately referred to the IMF and the World Bank aid. After listening to the speeches of many members from many parties, I think there is a broad consensus, with a few exceptions, that this time there is no other alternative except to seek the aid of the IMF or the World Bank. But it should be approached with caution because the conditionalities have not been made

public. Even this House has not been told about the conditionalities. So, the suspense remains which creates suspicion and fear. I would earnestly appeal to the Finance Minister to take this bold step of approaching the IMF and also the World Bank to overcome this difficulty. But he should also keep in mind that if we go too near to the IMF, it may burn us to death and if we keep off, we may be chilled to death. So, an optimum distance has to be maintained. We know the history of the IMF and the World Bank and we have to draw proper lessons from Jamaica and Brazil. Of course, India is a big country and it cannot be compared to Jamaica. Also, we are endowed with natural resources and eighty crores of people. Yet, we have to be very careful in accepting the conditionalities of the IMF and the World Bank. It should not be at the cost of our economic independence and our first accepted economic policies. So, keeping all these things in mind, the IMF can be approached. But it is not going to be a permanent cure. It is a stop gap arrangement. We are applying it as an alleviating measure. It cannot be the cure for the disease. The cure lies somewhere else. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Pandian. That hon. member wants to say something.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. I completely agree with the hon. Member. There are 10-12 countries in this world, where the per capital income is about Five Lakh Rupees per annum, but in our country, the Per capital Income is only 400 Rupees. My friend has slightly observed that we have mortgaged this Budget in the lands of the United States of America. Such a condition is not inconceivable. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Finance should reply to the point.

[English]

SHRI D. PANDIAN: I am sorry, I cannot respond to the hon. member because I do not follow Hindi. I hope, he will excuse me.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to think of taking the producers in India into confidence. That alone will be the permanent cure. When I say 'producers', I mean the producers both in the industrial as well as agricultural sectors. There is need to raise the resources. As revealed in a section of the press this morning, fertilizer subsidy has been misused in the past. It is reported that the subsidy given to the fertilizer sector is going to the industry and not to the farmer. Hence, certain factories have manipulated it in such a way that without even producing any fertilizer, they have succeeded in cornering the subsidy. This should be stopped. If this is the way in which subsidy is being used, it should be put an end to. But Sir, the prices of the fertilizers should be kept at the pre-Budget level. Just in one week, the prices of fertilizers have gone up like anything. Not only that. Fertilizers have vanished from the market at a time when there is good rain in the South and when there is normal rain in the North as well. When our agriculturists started the cultivation work, they were unfortunately given the wrong signal and the message has come that the prices of fertilizers have gone up. This is not an incentive to the agriculturist. If we do not encourage him, we should, at least, not discourage him at this juncture. We should know that no country can consume more than what it produces. Our agricultural sector was expected to produce more and we are proud of our past records. From a country which was importing food-grains a few decades back, we have now become a country which produces 180 million tonnes annually. The Green Revolution could not have taken place without these policies. Of

course, the benefit should not be given to the manipulating manufacturers; it should go directly to peasant. It should benefit the peasant. We should devise some way to ensure this.

I read in some section of the Press that our Finance Minister is contemplating about giving some controlled supporting price to the marginal farmers. In a country like India—we have our own experience—this system will not work. It will only give a handle to the *Tehseeldars* and other petty officials to cheat the poor peasants. Once again in the name of small peasants, once again in the name of poor people the rich people will utilise it and it will not reach the poor people. The only alternative that we have today is to drop the cut in the subsidy coolly so that the peasants can be given the incentive. To say that it can be compensated by raising the procurement price does not hold good because you are going to get the procurement price only after the harvest. When he has not even sown the seed and put the manure, you are expecting a marketable surplus. So, there is no use of making a promise which cannot be realised. The marketable surplus will come only from the rich land lords and those who have their own vast acreage of land. So, when the poor peasant does not have the marketable surplus he is not able to enjoy the profit which you sought to give. Hence we should ensure that the fertilisers will be supplied to him at the prices of pre-Budget level. There should not be any dilution of that demand. The Finance Minister should not stand on prestige and say that the Opposition Members are threatening him and there is pressure from the Supporting Members. It is not a question of threat or pressure. It is a just demand cutting across all the parties and touching the lives of 60 crores of people. Hence it must be considered seriously. I hope our Finance Minister will consider it in all seriousness and come with an announcement that no change is made by withdrawing the fertiliser subsidy.

[Sh. D. Pandian]

As a student and as a citizen I have been reading in the Papers from 1952 onwards about the black money. Every Finance Minister used to start with the declaration of holy crusade against the black money and will end up with an unconditional pardon to all the black money hoarders. That has been our history. Now, there is a change. Our Finance Minister reconciling to the reality started with an unconditional pardon at the outset itself. There was no threat and no attempt to harness the black money. When he speaks of a tight corner, fiscal difficulty, foreign exchange deficit, a deficit budget, rise in prices, unemployment and so on and so forth and is not able to touch the ill-gotten wealth and at the same time thinks of imposing some taxes here or there then I think he is not attempting to cure the disease. There must be an honest attempt to mop up the black money. Giving a free licence to them means that we are weak-kneed and we are not able to put fear into their hearts. At a time when the nation is in peril they must be told that the ill-gotten wealth cannot be kept in this country. It is a timely demand and we hope that the Finance Minister will take some steps in this regard.

The Finance Minister to ease the tension of the budgetary proposals referred to the domestic peace and said hence he is sparing the taxation on utensils. It is a welcome proposal. But I would like to say that utensils are purchased once in a life time or in few years and not every month. The recurring expenditure is on LPG which is used at every home. And this should be promoted. If we want to stop de-forestation, denuding of the forests and if this fuel is to be promoted and encouraged, then we should think of harnessing that gas which is being flared into the air and bring it to the domestic use and not think of hiking LPG price at one stroke, by Rs. 12/- per cylinder. It is too much to be told to any wife and that there shall be peace at home. So, I think, our Finance Minister will be

requested to reconsider that issue also.

After the rise in petroleum prices, we cannot expect other prices to come down. If we cannot curb the prices at least let us not do anything that will help to escalate the price. Because already the people are groaning under heavy burden and the prices are already rising and it will affect the plan allocation also, in effect the Government's expectations also. The Finance Minister hopefully concluded by saying that the health of this economy will improve in the coming six months. He should hopefully stick to that and in the six months, he should encourage the producers and not to rub them on the wrong side and then after six months let him come before the House with a renewed proposal when the health is restored and when the nation is prepared to take any shock with some more strength.

At this time, I request that these three main demands, that is, withdrawal of subsidy, LPG and petrol may be reconsidered by the Finance Minister and he should come forward with an acceptable proposition.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I rise to oppose this Budget.

I would like to highlight this fact that this Budget is anti-poor and anti-farmer. It has completely crashed the economic condition of the middle-class and the weaker sections of the society and moreover, this is an inflationary Budget. Inflation would reach new heights. Today, the situation is that life has become hell for the common man. The hike in passenger fares and freight charges this year has hit the common man. This Budget has snatched away 'Beedi' from the mouth of our poor farmers and labourers, it has snatched away the morning tea from the mouth of their children. Not only this, Mr. Chairman, Sir, even the prices of sugar and cooking gas has also been increa-

sed. Despite all this increase in prices, the hon. Minister of Finance has shown a deficit of 7719 crore Rupees in the Budget. On the other hand, he has shown a Revenue deficit of 13854 crore rupees and a fiscal deficit of 37727 crore Rupees.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have failed to comprehend the objectives the hon. Finance Minister wants to achieve through this Budget. It is very clear that all the hon. Members in this House are unhappy over the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers and the 40 per cent hike in fertilizer prices. All the Members who have spoken so far have demanded that the Government should rescind its decisions regarding withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers and increase in fertilizer prices. I too would like to make a humble submission that this hike in prices should be withdrawn. It seems to me that the Government has made it a prestige issue, but I would like to tell this Government if it doesn't withdraw its decision to increase fertilizer prices, then this Government will have to go, this Government won't remain in power. Therefore, the Government should give a serious thought to this issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has assured the farmers to make up their loss by increasing the support price, but I would like to say that the small and marginal farmers in our country are not able to produce so much that they can provide two square meals a day to their families. Then, how is it possible to compensate the loss of these poor farmers. Today, the poor farmers of our country lead a very miserable life and they are very much concerned over the recent proposals of this Government.

The difficulties being faced by the farmers can be understood by only those people, who live in their midst. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Agriculture is India's mainstay. Even now, 72 per cent of our population live in the rural areas. The farmers are the sons

of the soil and produce food for us. They provide food to this countrymen by toiling in the fields day and night, facing the ravages of weather, but still their condition is deplorable. Despite this, it is indeed regrettable that the hon. Finance Minister has chosen to increase the fertilizer prices by 40 per cent.

The hon. Minister of Finance says that there has been no increase in the prices of fertilizers since 1981. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the House that, when the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, a bag of urea was available for Rs. 85 during 1981-82 and when the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was at the helm of affairs, it was available for Rs. 117 and later on, after Shri V. P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar assumed office, a bag of urea was priced of Rupees 125. Now, the hon. Finance Minister is saying that the price of urea has remained constant since 1981. This is in a way, misleading the House. Thus, the prices were increased earlier also, but the present increase has broken the backbone of the farmers. Today, urea is available for Rs. 175/- The 40 per cent increase in prices has made them as dejected lot.

I would like to mention one more thing here. The hike in fertilizer prices would not only break the backbone of our farmers, but it would also prove to be a setback to the Green Revolution and would have an adverse impact on agricultural production. Consequently, the whole country will have to pay for it.

Lastly, I would like to make a humble submission that the Government should rescind its decisions to withdraw the subsidy on fertilizers and to increase fertilizer prices by 40 per cent. The increase in the prices of sugar and gas too should be withdrawn. Strangely, the hon. Finance Minister has exempted liquor. If the hon. Minister wants to cover the deficit, he can do so by imposing additional tax on liquor. Although Shri

[Sh. Phool Chand Verma]

Atal Bihari Vajpayee has also spoken on this issue in his speech. I would like to emphasise that income upto Rs. 48,000 per annum, should be exempted from income tax as the present income tax limit affects a large number of people, especially middle-class people and Government employees.

With these words, I once again request the hon. Finance Minister to respect the sentiments of the House and the 72 per cent of the country's population residing in the rural areas, by withdrawing the increase in fertilizer prices and by restoring Fertilizer Subsidy. If it is not done, then the country would be forced to go for another mid-term poll and I feel that the Government should seriously ponder over it.

[English]

SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Union Budget for 1991-92. The Finance Minister has done a commendable job. In the face of a grave economic crisis, when our economic independence is at stake he has taken bold steps to correct the fiscal aberrations.

The seriousness and urgency of the balance of payments problem leave us no choice or immediate option but to borrow from the IMF. The IMF loan is necessary if we have to avoid a default on our debt-service obligations. It is necessary to continue import of essential commodities like fertilizers and petroleum products, to keep the wheels of industry and transport moving and to continue the growth in agriculture. The IMF loan will give us a some breather to effect macro-economic adjustments; it will give us time to reduce revenue and budgetary deficits.

Sir, the issue of fertilizer prices has been agitating the whole country. The deep resentment voiced in the House cuts across party lines. I fully share the views expressed here. I have al-

ready expressed my concern in the party forum. There is an urgent need to roll back the prices. I urge this august House not to politicise this issue. We are all concerned. The Finance Minister has tried to reduce the fiscal deficit and we have to suggest some alternatives if he has to meet the 6.5 per cent limit on the fiscal deficit. I suggest that we take a serious look at the loan waiver scheme for which Rs. 1500 crores has been allotted. I suggest that it should be scrapped. It is a unhealthy practice and the amount thus saved should be used to lower the fertilizer price.

Sir, now I come to a very serious problem of financing of irrigation projects in the Krishna basin of South Maharashtra. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has awarded 585 TMC of water to Maharashtra. We will have to use this water by the year 2000, when this Award will be reviewed. All the unutilised water will be re-distributed and we will lose it forever if we do not utilise this water by 2000 AD.

Considering that only 14 per cent of all the cultivable land is irrigated, in my State of Maharashtra, irrigation is our top priority. The on-going projects in Krishna basin alone need Rs. 1,850 crores and future projects will need another Rs. 600 crores at the current prices. The State Government simply does not have this kind of money. They have only been able to allocate Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores for the irrigation projects in the State of Maharashtra in the Seventh Plan, as against a requirement of something like Rs. 5,000 crores. There is no hope that the projects in the Krishna basin would be completed in time unless the Central Government concedes the long standing demand of the State of Maharashtra to allow it to raise money through Project Specific Bonds. The Maharashtra Government has already written to the Planning Commission to give it permission to raise bonds for Rs. 750 crores. The request has been pending for a long time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If the Hon. Members have no objection, we can extend the sitting of the House by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the sense of the House?

AN HON. MEMBER: No; we will sit for one hour.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): There are many speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we extend by half an hour?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If they want one hour, I have no objection.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: One hour. That extra half an hour should be given to the Opposition Members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: How many speakers do you have, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many Members who want to speak. If the Members co-operate, then only will be able to complete the list.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Then please extend by one hour. Let all those speakers get a choice. (Interruptions) But there may not be many listeners. Do not worry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will sit late till Seven O' Clock.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, we are talking of privatisation. Let people of Maharashtra raise their own funds for projects which will directly help them. Sir, the Western

Maharashtra region is a hilly area and there is no possibility of industrialisation. Irrigation and agro-industries are our only hope. It is well known that every crore invested in irrigation projects generate employment of 1 lakh mar. days. It is very essential that the request of Maharashtra to raise project specific bonds should be conceded.

Sir, I now come to the issue of an unprecedented hike in the interest rate on the working capital. This has shocked the entire industry. Some banks have increased the rate of interest from 17 per cent to 30 to 35 per cent, which is almost one hundred per cent increase overnight. Sir, this is particularly harsh on the SSI sector. It will simply destroy it. The small scale sector is the most vibrant and a dynamic segment of the economy. Nearly two million units employ over 13 million people, as against just 7 million people in the organised private sector. Its export performance is much better than the organised private sector ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): You are calling the members but there is no quorum in The House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Prithviraj Chavan may continue.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, I was on the point of rise in the interest rate. I fear the Government is trying to dismantle the SSI sector. Even the Industrial Policy is silent about SSI sector and now the interest rates are raised.

Sir, out of the total bank lending, 40 per cent goes to the priority sector, of this 15 per cent goes to small scale sector and about 10 per cent is in the form of short term working

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

capital loan. There is an urgent need to exclude the small scale industries from the hike in the interest rate, which is nothing short of usurious.

Sir, we are afraid that because of the inefficiency of the banking sector, the small scale industries and the industrial sector are being made to pay for it.

I strongly urge, through you, Sir, the Finance Minister to reconsider the interest rate increase on the working capital for small scale sector.

Now, I come to a very important area. Both the President's Address and the Budget has singled out software export as a thrust area. The large pool of trained manpower will certainly contribute significantly to our export effort. I congratulate the Finance Minister for conceding the long-standing demand for giving income tax exemption under Section 80 HHC for profits derived through software exports.

The world is in the midst of the Information Revolution. The Information Technology industry in India has come of age. With a production of Rs. 2000 crores worth last year, it has become a major industry in its own right. It has grown over ten-fold in ten years. There is a need to give it a special place in India. There is a small anomaly. The REP entitlement for software export has been shown as 10 per cent. This must surely be an oversight. It must be 30 per cent. This should be rectified immediately.

The second point about hardware export is, the information technology industry throughout the world is highly import intensive. The Department of Electronics in consultation with the Information Technology industry associations has recommended a special electronic REP scheme. The industry has to be given this facility at the earliest.

Regarding various schemes to unearth black money, the honest citizen

of the country is very unhappy about such schemes. Every Finance Minister gives one more last chance. It has become a joke. I am sure the Finance Minister has his compulsions and has some expectations about the size of disclosures. But in order to judge the success or failure of the scheme we must know what the expectations are so that at the end of the scheme we know whether the scheme has succeeded or failed.

In conclusion, Sir, to get out of this serious situation some unpopular decisions are necessary. We have come to this state of affairs only because each successive government, particularly the two previous governments, have failed to meet the problem head-on, have postponed unpopular decisions, have chased populist schemes, which resulted in gross fiscal indiscipline.

I again compliment the Finance Minister. It was indeed a tight rope walk. He had to follow the Congress manifesto about price rise, please the IMF and effect structural macro-economic changes, cut the deficit and also keep in view the political reality of a hung Parliament. He has done a commendable job. I support the Budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman Sir, Some Hon'ble Members from Treasury Bench are gossiping. Perhaps they are discussing something. I do not know if they are discussing something for the welfare of this country. Sir, budgets are presented every year. The five year plans are drafted under which funds are allocated for different States and Union Territories for implementing different schemes. The success of the schemes depend mostly on how best the administrations influence the executive authorities in implementing those schemes. I have seen four Finance Ministers in this House i.e. one between 1977 and 1979 the second and the third Finance Ministers bet-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

ween 1989 and 1991 and the fourth Finance Minister now. Among those four Finance Ministers, I feel that the present Finance Minister, who has presented the Budget for the year 1991-92 is the most simple of all. But it is actually not a fact. He is a very shrewed and clever person. Perhaps he has taken the advice of the Prime Minister or his party leaders and accordingly he has presented the budget.

Sir, this budget will not be able to protect the interests of the poor people in this country. It will widen the gap between the rich and poor. The rich people will become richer and the poor people will become poorer. This will be the immediate impact of the budget presented by the Finance Minister. Sir, if I remember correctly, one former Prime Minister had raised the slogan of 'Garib Hato'. She declared on the Floor of the House that the poverty would be alleviated. Another former Prime Minister promised in this House that employment would be generated for the millions of unemployed people of this country. What happened to those promises? Poor people are getting poorer. Schemes are introduced, projects are executed and programmes are launched. Crores of rupees are earmarked under those schemes. Funds are allocated and spent. But the benefit could not reach to the people for whom the schemes are introduced. Money is spent in the name of the poor people, in the name of the development of the villages and in the name of the upliftment of the poor scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But, has anybody come to find out if the money is properly utilised, the fund is actually spent and not misappropriated.

Now, the farmers are the main target of the Govt. Forget about the development of the farmers. This Govt. wants to withdraw the subsidies on fertilisers. This will have very adverse effect on the farm sector. You removed poor people, not poverty, you could not provide employment to the millions of youths who are sitting at home. You could not give justice to the Scheduled Castes and Schedul-

ed Tribes. Now you are hitting below the belt of the farmers. Who is going to be benefitted by this budget? You are only taking care of the white elephants who are those white elephants? They are the high grade public servants, the officers of the Central Govt. and Corporations. You want to take care of the public servants only. There also you are adopting partisan attitude. The Railway budget was presented in the House. The Minister took the credit that he has presented a very good budget. But there also the Minister was not impartial. He enhanced the pension of Retired Railway employees. But nobody thought of the poor State Govt. employees. We have got a number of poor States. The employees like the Drivers and Conductors of the State Transport Departments have a number of problems. The salary or the pension of those poor State Govt. employees have not been enhanced. Why such double standard? Our's is a democratic country. Everybody should be given equal opportunity in this country. Every citizen must get his due share in democracy. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India had expressed concern for the increase in the flow of black money in the country. He told the administration to crush the black marketeers. He said that they should be hanged on the street. When Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister she cautioned the traders who are indulging in black marketing. She said that she will put the black marketeers behind the bars if they will not stop black marketing. But it did not happen exactly. Prime Minister after Prime Minister went away from the political scenes of India. Promises were made by them which have not been fulfilled. Poverty remained, unemployment mounted, black marketing continued and prices increased sky high. Hoarders and profiteers have their field days. The Budget presented by the Finance Minister is a partial Budget. It will not help the poor people of this country. It is an anti-farmers budget. It is not at all a totalitarian Budget. It will not provide equal opportunity to every class of citizen in this country. As I stated

[Sh. Govinda Chandra Munda]

earlier there is nobody to control the rise of prices. The prices of every essential commodity has been increasing. The prevalent price of rice in the market is between Rs. 8 and Rs. 20. Mustard Oil costs Rs. 38 per KG. and sugar Rs. 10.30 paise per KG. During the time of Janata Party Govt. between 1977-79, every item was available in the market at reasonable prices. The Janata Saree or Dhoti were available for the poor people in plenty. Now most of the commodities are not available in the market. Forget about quality, even the essential commodities are disappearing from the market. Then how can the poor people, the Harijans and Adivasis survive? For whom have you presented this Budget? What is the use of drawing plan and programmes if poor and down trodden people do not derive any benefit out of them. Sir, I am really very sorry to say that this budget is going against the common man. The rising prices of the essential commodities are posing serious problems for them. They are not able to buy anything.

Sir, the Congress Party has always been saying that they are the saviours of poor people. They are the champions of poor and down trodden. But what they are preaching are not being practised by them. There is a great difference between what they say and what actually they do. This I am saying, because crores of rupees allocated for different centrally sponsored schemes are not being utilised under those schemes. The funds allocated for the poor people were diverted to some other work or being misappropriated by the middle men, contractors or the corrupt officials. The Adivasis are simple and innocent. They are still reeling under dire poverty. They are not able to earn their livelihood. They are not able to stand on their own feet. They could not become self-reliance. They are being exploited by the Govt. officials and the middle men. It is regrettable that the Govt. has not been able to provide adequate road communication facilities in the tribal areas. They do not have rail communication.

The tribals who are living in the far flung inaccessible areas do not have roads, rails, safe drinking water and medical facilities. They do not get the basic amenities which the people of the civilised and developed areas get. I have always been demanding for the construction of the Jakhapura-Banspani Railway line and the establishment of second steel plants in Orissa. Both these demands are genuine. These two projects will change the economic scenario of the entire Orissa. The unemployment problem which is mounting in the state will be tackled to a large extent if these projects are implemented. These projects should be implemented in the national interest, but it is really very unfortunate that nobody paid any attention to it. My people are agitating over this issue. The continuous negligence of some particular regions or State is causing serious discontentment among the people who are living there. That is why the questions of autonomy has arisen. I have an appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Please give us autonomy. We will identify our problems and implement them on priority if we get autonomous state. If every state is given autonomy they can utilise the fund independently and in a proper way. They can tilt and topple the Central Govt. if injustice is done to them. Therefore, I demand financial autonomy for every state.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say anything about my constituency. I come from Keonjhar district of Orissa. It is a poor and backward district. The people are facing problems in every sphere. I have already emphasised the urgent need of Jakhapura-Banspani line. Mine is a tribal district. Adequate road communication has not been provided in my district. There are a number of inaccessible forest areas and remote villages which are not linked by roads. Public distribution system is not at all working there. Majority of the population in that district are below the poverty line. Comfortable life is a dream for them. They do not get even two square meals a day. Salt is the most essential item for them which is

not always available in some areas. The salt per KG is Rs. 2. The poor people is not able to buy salt. See the fate of the people in Keonjhar which is abundant in mines. There is a great scope of setting up of a large number of industrial units, mineral and forest based industries. But the Govt. is not paying proper attention towards the establishment and expansion of Industrial units in Keonjhar. Any further negligence will cause very serious discontentment in the minds of the people of my district. So the urgent development of the area in all these sectors as I have emphasised in my speech is the need of the hour. Keeping in view the actual necessity of the people, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider those projects on priority and with these words I oppose the budget and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI GANGADHARA SANI-PALLI (Hindupur): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. The Budget is a need-based and it will have its impacts will be felt in solving the economic crisis of the country in long run. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the following few points.

The proposed withdrawal of subsidy on the fertilisers should be restored with a view to protect the small and marginal farmers. I would further like to mention that there is a much-felt need to constitute Boards with expertise and with autonomous character to assess and monitor the erratic natural calamities like floods, droughts etc. I request that proper allocation of funds should also be made to these Boards.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh in general and Anantapur district of Rayalaseema area in particular is the worst drought-affected area, with an annual rainfall of 544 mm., which is the lowest in Andhra Pradesh and second lowest in the country, after Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. Eminent scholars and ex-

perts from World Bank warned that Anantapur district will become a desert if proper steps are not taken in time. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to constitute special drought-prone Board with autonomous character and with provision of adequate funds in order to take up the schemes such as de-siltation of existing tanks, construction of new railway lines including conversion of meter gauge into broad gauge, modernisation of railway stations, construction of percolation tanks, check dams, and soil conservation programmes to counter soil erosion, social forestry along with the minor and medium irrigation schemes should also be given importance.

The major irrigation projects which are pending in the Centre for a very long time should be cleared immediately. National highway linkage also should be taken up in this backward area.

I once again humbly request the hon. Finance Minister and emphasise the need and urgency of constitution of the drought-prone board in order to take up the integrated development and to save the district from becoming a desert. With these few words I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE (Jalana): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Our country is passing through a severe economic crisis. I do not want to go into the details as to who is responsible or instrumental for bringing about such a situation. The hon. Finance Minister has presented the Budget...*(Interruptions)* I can say at least this much that the Congress Party cannot be blamed for this crisis. Those who were in power till recently are to be blamed for this. The Budget which has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister to deal with this situation.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Were the achievements of 41 years undone just only in 11 months. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: The hon. Finance Minister has tried to present the best possible Budget under the circumstances. I congratulate him for it.

The Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for and earmarking 50 per cent of the Budget allocations for the farmers which include reforms in the rural economy. Keeping in view that India is an agricultural country. Besides, the Budget has tried to accommodate the common masses and the poor and make available daily necessities to them at cheap rates in spite of rising prices. The Finance Minister has not levied any tax on Bicycle, kerosene oil, edible oil, match sticks, two wheelers, pesticides, Diesel. He deserves to be congratulated for that also.

Besides, Tiffin boxes and Aluminium, window panes and doors have been exempted from excise duty, I thank him for that. Taxes were imposed on some items as it was essential to mobilise resources. There is no need to regret about it. It was essential to impose taxes on Petrol, Cars, Refrigerators, T.V., Air-conditioners, Audio and Video Cassetts and Pan Masala etc. It was indeed good. I congratulate and thank the hon. Finance Minister and would submit to him that there is no reason to regret.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whereas on the one hand the hon. Finance Minister has done good things in the Budget, he has also in advertantly committed some mistakes which are adversely affecting the people. I would like to refer particularly to the prices of fertilizers which have been increased. I think there has been some lapses somewhere and that too by mistake because the Finance Minister has taken pains to ensure that the prices of pesticides and Diesel are not in-

creased. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would rectify this mistake as it would badly affect farmers who constitute 80 per cent of our population.

Secondly, about beedi I would like to say that the imposition of tax on beedi was not the right thing as common men smoke it. Just now an hon. Member from the other side aptly pointed out that taxes were not imposed on whisky but on items like beedi which is used by common masses. I would urge the hon. Minister to pay his attention in this regard and not to impose the tax on beedi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to emphasize a point here in the interest of the farmers of the country. The subsidy on fertilizers which has been withdrawn is not a right step. It is because of our farmers that we are self sufficient in foodgrains today. Earlier, we used to import foodgrains but today we are exporting it. This has become possible only because of the hardwork of the farmers and the facilities granted to them. Had we not granted them these facilities we could not have been in a position to export foodgrains. I would urge that the 40 per cent fertiliser subsidy which has been withdrawn should be restored immediately. According to some sources the farmers may get 10 or 20 per cent subsidy on fertiliser. I would like that forty per cent subsidy should be given.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, somebody mentioned here that small farmers would be ruined and their land would be grabbed by big farmers. I know about Maharashtra. There are no small or big farmers. It is because the land ceiling Act has been strictly been implemented there. There are two categories. One is of those having 18 Acres of irrigated land and the other is of those having 54 Acres of dry land. So the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers would equally affect all the farmers in the State and there is no question of small or big farmers. The farmers may decide to abandon farming. I have been told that the fertiliser subsidy would be restored to 5

to 20 per cent for those farmers only who have 5 to 10 acres of land holdings. But that should not be done. If it is done the people would be forced to further divide their land holdings. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the prices of fertilisers without discriminating between small and big farmers. If discrimination would be done, the farmers would be forced to divide their land into small holdings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the relief in the form of procurement price would in no way solve the problem. Therefore, without repeating this appeal I would like to submit that the 40 per cent subsidy on fertilisers should be restored and pre budget status be maintained.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit a point about industries also. Except 18 industries including sugar industry, the rest have been exempted from taxes. About sugar industry I would like to mention that in Maharashtra many sugar mills are in the co-operative sector. The way sugar industry is progressing there is a thing to be proud of the total production of sugar has been 120 lakh tonnes. Maharashtra alone produced 42 lakh tonnes of sugar and India occupies top position in the world so far as sugar production is concerned. Maharashtra has produced 35 per cent of the total production of sugar and the creditable thing is that 100 per cent of sugar mills are in the co-operative sector. Not even a single sugar mill is private. I would therefore request the hon. Minister that priority should be given to co-operative factories, so far as adopting policy on industrial licences is concerned. 38 factories in Maharashtra having a production capacity of 2500 tonnes have been given licences. Their cost has been increased to Rs. 34 crores and it will go up further after the Budget.

The IFCI and IDBI and other financial institutions are not ready to give them loans. Keeping this in view it would be better if factories with

1500 tonne capacity are set up because at the initial stage 2500 tonne units are not feasible. Meanwhile during the previous Government's tenure the Industries department has sought direct applications for issue of licences. These applications were first of all screened by the Food Department and then the Industrial Department used to issue licences. I would like to submit that the earlier policy was the best and it should be followed even now.

The last point is about molasses. The sugar mill used to get Rs. 120 whereas the Government used to get Rs. 120 as tax. Now the tax has been raised to Rs. 150 whereas the sugar mills get only Rs. 120 even today. There is an ambiguity in it and therefore the share of mills should also be raised to Rs. 150.

Once again I support the Budget and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SHOBANADREESHWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I will take only four or five minutes. I take this opportunity to stress only one issue which is causing heartburning to all the peasants in this country without any exception. I will not repeat in detail about this withdrawal of the subsidy and 40 per cent hike in the prices of fertilisers. The other day, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Balram Jhakar was saying that this increase in prices of fertilisers would be compensated by way of higher procurement prices. What I want to bring to the notice of this Government is, among 90 million land-holdings in this country, 75 per cent are possessed by small and marginal farmers and they have no surplus to sell in the market. So, this is clearly an anti-peasant step that has been taken by this Government. I appeal to the Government not to take it as a false prestige and request the Finance Minister to reconsider it, because in the President's Address, in the Budget and in the Indus-

[Sh. Shobanadreeshwara Rao Vadde] trial Policy, this Government has expressed its hope that much more export can be achieved through export of agricultural products to bridge our balance of payment difference and trade deficit. But your step is not going to help in your efforts. The cost of production is going to increase and because of that, the overall production of the agricultural commodities will come down. For example, in respect of paddy while in China, they are producing 4.5 m.t. per hectare, we are producing at present, 1.5 m.t. per hectare.

Similarly, the price of fertilizer in India, compared to neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh is higher. I would like to bring to your notice that in 1989, the Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) was Rs. 3600 per tonne in our country whereas in Pakistan, it was Rs. 3211 and in Bangladesh, it was only Rs. 2700. In respect of SSP, in 1989 it was Rs. 950 in our country whereas in Pakistan it was Rs. 791 per tonne. Even with the existing subsidy available to the fertilizers, the prices in our country are quite high as compared to neighbouring countries. With the cut in subsidy and 40 per cent increase, the cost of fertilizer is going higher and the cost of production is going to increase and our agricultural products will not be in a position to compete in the world market. From that angle, how are you reviewing the entire situation and scenario?

Today I have mentioned about it during the Zero Hour and so I will not repeat it again. But I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the entire farmers are worried and agitated and it is causing a lot of concern to all the Members, on both sides of the House. Almost all the hon. Members who have spoken in the General Discussion on the Budget have expressed their concern about this. In Andhra Pradesh, in the entire State, there is a *bandh* today and *rasto roko* call which was given by different farmers association.

My submission to the Government is, you kindly examine the G.V.K. Rao committee Report which has examined this aspect. The report was submitted in 1987. It says that whenever there is increase in consumption of fertilizers by about 30 per cent in three successive years, the price of fertilizers may be increased by five to seven per cent. Now you have increased the price of fertilizer by forty per cent. How can the farmers bear the burden? As a citizen of India, he may be prepared to bear to some extent like any other section of the society, but he should not be singled out for this purpose. The limit of monopoly houses has been raised from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores. You have removed the restrictions imposed by the MRTTP Act. You have opened the gates for them to expand like anything but you are going to penalise the farmers only.

I appeal to the Government in larger interests of the nation—not that I happen to be a farmer, I am not pleading merely for farmers but in the overall national interest to certainly review their decision and restore the subsidy that was being given on the fertilizers prior to introduction of this Budget.

I want to bring to the notice of the Government that even as on today—leave alone Japan and South Korea—even compared with Asian countries, compared with our neighbours, our per hectare consumption of fertilizers is lowest. While we consume only 55 kgs. of plant nutrients per hectare, Pakistan is consuming 80 kgs. and China is consuming 190 kgs. per hectare. You should understand the gravity of the situation.

One news-item has appeared in the Press that the Government is considering an idea to reduce fertilizer price to some extent in respect of small farmers. I may tell the Government that after introduction of the Land Ceiling legislation, where is the question of small farmers and big farmers? At the most, some farmers are middle

farmers. My submission to the Government is not to discriminate among the farmers.

It is practically not possible to give supplies of fertilisers at some cost to some farmers and at some other rate to other farmers. That aspect was fully and thoroughly examined by G. V. K. Rao Committee. That Committee advised that it is not practically feasible. So, you give fertiliser at the same rate to all the farmers.

I would like to bring this to the notice of the Government—You also may be aware of it—that even in your area when a father of a girl wants to perform the marriage of his daughter, he is preferring even a peon in an office rather than the son of a farmer unfortunately, because the farmer is not sure whether he will get income this year or not. It all depends on rainfall and many a time it so happens that though the entire crop of the farmer is washed away due to some natural calamities, you are not going to help him. It is a wonder.

It appeared in the press today that 65 per cent of subsidy is going to the manufacturers and only 35 per cent is going to the farmers. 65 per cent of the subsidy to the manufacturers is being borne because of the inefficient running of the fertiliser units. The retention price-cum-subsidy scheme for nitrogenous fertilisers has been taken up in tune with the decision of the high-power committee headed by Shri S. S. Marathe. Under the scheme, the retention price for each individual processing unit is fixed in such a way that the unit is able to earn a return of 12 per cent post-tax on net worth based on the 'normative capacity' utilisation and combination of norms and actuals for various cost inputs.

While the Government has taken so much care for the well-being of these factory people, and it has showered so much affection for these people who have escalated the cost of those

units and who have got so much profit into their pockets, why do you think of penalising the farmers?

I appeal to the Government to kindly reconsider and kindly to restore the price level to the pre-Budget introduction prices.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur): I am happy I am given a chance to speak. I myself being an agriculturist, I know the difficulties of an agriculturist. In Karnataka, the Land Reforms Act has been implemented totally. So, the question of big farmer and small farmer does not arise at all.

The increase in fertiliser prices has a tremendous and direct effect on the production of foodgrains. If you are inclined to import foodgrains from foreign countries virtually none of us has got any objection. But if you want that the Government of India should be self-sufficient in foodgrains, you should give concessions to the agriculturist. Now the cost of production is also very high. You have introduced minimum wages and restricted the timings of agricultural labour. But, how much work one can expect from a agricultural labour? How many hours the farmer works on the land? Only an agriculturist knows the difficulties. Therefore, to make the agriculturist self-sufficient and to enable him to work in the field. Full subsidy should be given. The rates of fertilisers should be reduced to the earlier level, if you are very keen in self-sufficient in foodgrains.

You show lot of concessions for industrialists, but what better facilities are you giving to the agriculturist? Are you sure of providing him water? For water, he has to depend on monsoon. Are you sure that his crop is not attacked by pests? It is also not definite. Virtually, the agriculturists are also engaged in the game of gambling. Therefore, there is no use beating these agriculturists. They are like the hen giving you a golden

[Sh. S. Mallikarjunaiah]

egg and because of the golden egg, don't kill the hen itself. Please allow it to lay eggs everyday.

The agriculturists in our country are virtually damn fed-up with agriculture. They are prepared to send their children to the factory work and they allow their children to run *pan* and *beeda* shops rather than keeping them in agriculture. If at all agriculture is to be a remunerative one, if it is feasible for the agriculturists to carry on well, definitely they would not allow their sons to go on doing some small jobs let alone sending them for engineering course, medical course or good jobs. Even, for the small jobs, they are prepared to send their sons for earning daily wages in some of the factories. Therefore, it goes to show that economically the position of the agriculturists is tremendously very bad.

Secondly, in our place in Tumkur District, in my constituency, coconut is attacked by the pest. Virtually all gardens are being ruined. Let me know what the Central Coconut Research Institute is doing and what the State Research Institute is doing and how they are coming to the rescue of the agriculturists. The fact is that the agriculturists are left for themselves. If they have got the capacity, they can survive or they will have to perish.

So far as rates are concerned, they are varying so fast. A quintal of Copra is sold at Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2000. Sometimes, in the market it will be sold at Rs. 2000 and immediately after one week, it goes down by Rs. 200-300 per quintal. Therefore, my submission is that a Copra Board shall have to be constituted on the lines of the Coffee Board.

My next point is that the income rate fixed for income-tax payees, concession shall have to be increased up to Rs. 35,000. The small wage-earners feel it very difficult to pay the tax.

Lastly, our friends were telling about *beedi*. *Beedi*-smoking cannot be prohibited. It is a cheap form of luxury for a worker. If you put some tax on *beedi* and try to earn some money, he asks: As Legislators, are you cutting down your day-to-day expenses? Are the officers cutting down their expenses? Has the facility of flying from various places to Delhi been controlled? Has the consumption of petrol by the vehicles been controlled? If you cut down the overhead charges in various Departments, then I think you can definitely help the agriculturists. Please look at the Managing Directors' offices in various places. They look like palaces. Many times I told our agriculturists that if they go to any place of any officer, they may get into the chamber and see how luxuriously his chamber is being decorated. Who pays the money for that? It is these poor fellows who pay for that. These poor fellows who are living in the villages have no school facilities and even if there are schools, the teacher is not regularly coming, hospital is not there, road facility is not there and there are so many such difficulties. They cannot go to the regular market at all seasons to come. During rainy days they cannot go. When this is the state of affairs, what moral right have you got in taxing them. When you are keeping our own people in such pathetic conditions, are we entitled to live on their blood? Therefore, my earnest request is: kindly reduce the rate of fertilizers. I request you kindly to revive the subsidy that you are giving and try to help the agriculturists. Allow them to live. We are living at the cost of the agriculturists. How are we leading our life as legislators, as Ministers, as Government officers? When we compare their state of affairs and their livelihood with ours, certainly we are doing great injustice to them. Therefore, my humble request is: Let the Government not stand on formalities. I request you to let the agriculturists grow well. Let them produce more, let the commodities come to the market so that the consumers can purchase the commodities at a lesser rate. If you were to divide

the big farmer and the small farmers, the small farmers would grow to the extent their family need. And where do you get produce in the market? Suppose, there are some big agriculturists. They go in for commercial crops as growing foodgrains is not workable. Therefore, it hits very hard the agriculturists. For Heaven's sake, do not beat the agriculturists. Allow them to live happily. Even though we are not able to provide them the basic needs of life, at least, let them have a peaceful living.

I am sure, most of the people here are agriculturists. Everybody, with open heart, has insisted on the extension of concessions to the maximum extent. I hope, the Government will definitely look into this matter. Have you seen the price of tomato or brinjal or any other vegetable in the market? If you bring these vegetables to the market in the normal season, even the cost of transport will not be met out. This is the state of affairs. Therefore, my humble request is that the agriculturists should be encouraged.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1991-92. Frankly speaking, nobody expected a soft Budget. No reasonable man in India and even outside India had expected a soft Budget. It was the common knowledge that this time the Budget would be a harsh one. Everyone knows about the economic background. It is a difficult situation. The country is passing through a severe economic crisis. And that way, there was no room for populism. This time, there was absolutely no scope for the Finance Minister to come before the Parliament with a popular Budget. The country is going through a period of severe economic crisis involving growing revenue deficit, perilous deficit in the balance of payments position, a mounting debt burden and a double-digit inflation. So, this new Budget has incorporated plans for restructuring the economy and ensuring strict fiscal and monetary discipline.

There was no way out for the Finance Minister to find out ways and means of minimising the Government spending and increasing the Government revenue. In this background, I must say that the Finance Minister has done a commendable job in a very very difficult situation by presenting a Budget like this.

We know he has brought down the estimated budgetary deficit for the Centre for the year 1991-92 to Rs. 7,719 crores as compared to the Revised Estimate for 1991 of Rs. 10,772 crores. The fiscal deficit which measures the difference between the revenue receipt and the total expenditure has gone down to 6.6 per cent of the GDP as compared to 8.4 per cent last year. The fiscal deficit is sought to be controlled at Rs. 37,727 crores in this Budget as against the final deficit of Rs. 43,331 crores and budgetary provision of Rs. 36,790 crores in 1990-91.

According to the Finance Minister, this figure would have touched Rs. 52,000 crores unless some remedial measures were taken. This would have gone so high this fantastic figure of all the alarming figure of Rs. 52,000 crores. Now, I come to some other aspect of the Budget. The question is how to manage our economy in this situation. Naturally, the Government has to go for International Monetary Fund loans etc., for which there is a lot of criticism from the other side. I wonder, when there is a sea change all over the world and rapid changes are taking place. Inasmuch as, you know, the other day, Mr. Bush, the U.S. President, on U.S.S.R. made an appeal to all the Republics of the U.S.S.R., to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gorbachev. Let us see the difference. Mr. Gorbachev is now knocking at the door of the IMF. World Bank for Membership, not only for loan but also for Membership. Instead, he had been assured only of an associated Membership to start with. Mr. Gorbachev had gone for 100 per cent foreign investment in U.S.S.R. But our friends, sitting on the other side

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

belonging to Left Parties are criticising the present Government for going for an IMF loan. What sin has this Government committed?

AN HON. MEMBER: They are in opposition and that is why they are criticising.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is unfortunate that since they are in Opposition and just for the sake of Opposition they are coming out with such criticism.

Sir, about the Budget deficit, I would like to say one thing. A lot has got to be done. There is absolutely no room for any self-complacency. There is a lot of risk involved in getting the IMF loan. It has got to be very very productive—productive in our expenditure. All sorts of wasteful expenditure has to be curtailed mercilessly. I agree with what the earlier speaker was referring to from the other side. An atmosphere of economic emergency has got to be created in the country and I emphatically state this. Where is that atmosphere now?

When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, there was an aggression from the other side of the border—from Pakistan—and the situation was such that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri himself went on a weekly fast. He was skipping the Monday evening meal I mean the dinner. It had created a tremendous impact among the people and many people followed him. They had also skipped their dinner, one day. This sort of a message goes a long way to create an atmosphere of that sort of emergency. Those who are behaving like Kings now in the Public Sector i.e. the Managers etc, and the IAS officers sitting in air-conditioned chambers, leading luxurious life, spending as if it is not their money, what sort of an impression will be created? Therefore, in right earnest I request that an assessment be made as to how many conveyance vehicles are really needed and the rest

of the vehicles should be kept in a pool and they should be used in a meaningful manner.

We have to ensure participation of the labour in the management. We have to fix up the accountability of the officers and the Public Sector should be made to attain a commanding height in our economy. In the changed situation, we cannot afford and we cannot allow Public Sector importance to be minimised.

Let us make a fair attempt, an attempt appraised to see that all problems that are there in the functioning of the Public Sector are plugged and they function properly and thus its healthy functioning restored.

I will not take much of your time but certainly, I would like to mention about the subsidy on fertilizers.

About the fertiliser subsidy, I would say that agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. The backbone of our economy or the backbone of our country is the farmer. We should not do anything that will adversely affect the interest of farmers. In fact barring a very few I would say that the farmers community is in a hopeless condition. I agree that there is justification economically for the Finance Minister to withdraw subsidy because according to him the country cannot or the exchequer cannot afford an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores by way of subsidy, judging the seriousness of the situation. But judging the pitiable and miserable condition of the farmers, it is high time that we withdrew whatever has been done in the Budget and we allow this sort of subsidy to be enjoyed by the farmers.

Since 1981 there has been no revision of the fertiliser price; that is true. But in one stretch, at one go if you withdraw the subsidy so as to make the price go up by 40% in a difficult year like this when the behaviour of monsoon is very very erratic, it will

adversely affect the interest of farmers and also the agriculture itself of the nation in general.

Further, there is a proposal to compensate the loss the farmers will suffer on this count by raising the procurement prices. That is what we understand. But both these things cannot be equated. Whatever increase is there all around, that calls for an upward revision of the procurement price. As rightly observed or indicated by many of our learned friends who spoke earlier to me, that 75% of the farmers do not have marketable surplus. But they also depend on the fertiliser; they use fertiliser to grow their produce. Naturally this way there is discrimination only in favour of the richer sections, I agree. Therefore my plea is that they should not do anything that will adversely affect agriculturists.

There is no respectability in the farmers' community now. What sort of financial benefit or what sort of farming we want the farmers of this country to have? Let us compare them with the industrial workers or the Class IV employees in respect of their income and economic condition. A Class IV employee of this country is now getting about Rs. 1500 per month. Rs. 18,000 will be his net income from salary annually. With what sort of land, with what amount of land an agriculturist in this country can have a net income from agriculture to the extent of Rs. 18,000 per year? Our Finance Minister is an expert on economics; let him work out this figure. Should we not place our agriculturists at least at the level of Class IV employees of this country from the income point of view. Can we do that with this sort of a pricing policy?

Everybody knows that since the British days the Indian Budget is a gamble on monsoon. With a good monsoon only we can expect good crop otherwise not. Congress manifesto amply speaks about these aspects—about irrigation facilities to be

improved, creation of job opportunities, PDS system to be streamlined, etc.

19.00 hrs.

The growing regional imbalance is another factor which is either threatening or will threaten our national integrity. Therefore equitable and balanced regional development should be ensured; there should be District Planning.

19.00 hrs.

This is the annual Budget of the Union. I would say that there should be a thinking at the Government of India level for planning. There should be planning at the District level so that proper regional development takes place.

May I finish my speech by saying only one thing about energy sector? There is a Plan holiday now and the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated. As you know, power or energy holds the key to progress and prosperity. So, priority should be given for this, while formulating the Eighth Plan. Some power complex or energy complex should be set up in Orissa. To start with, there should be one coal company with headquarters at Sambalpur. A proposal for this is already there.

I support this Budget with the request to the Finance Minister to consider the observations and points which I made about fertilizer subsidy.

With the ten per cent rise in freight and hike in petroleum prices, the Finance Minister has done his best to see that it does not become inflationary in nature, by exempting some essential goods from any type of increase in tax.

At the same time, when we view this Budget from these angles, some corrective measures need to be taken by the Finance Minister. Otherwise, it is a very good Budget looking at the present situation. The hon. Finance Minister has also taken care to see that our growth rate was not affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have extended the time for this discussion by one hour earlier. That time is also over now. Now, I have a list of speakers in which there are nearly six Members from Congress party and three Members from the Opposition to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Kindly extend the time of this discussion by half-an-hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you one thing. We have extended the time for this discussion by one hour earlier. In the beginning itself, I requested that every Member should cooperate with the Chair so that we will be in a position to finish this discussion as otherwise we cannot. I am also one among you and you will have to cooperate with me. If the sense of the House is to sit for another half-an-hour, we will

finish the debate today itself so that tomorrow the hon. Finance Minister will give his reply. Moreover, tomorrow, I think, there would not be any time for further discussion on this. If the House decides to sit for half-an-hour more today, we can do so and finish it, subject to the cooperation of all the hon. Members. Each Member can take five minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Sir, there is no quorum in the House. How can you extend the time of the House when there is no quorum?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung. Since there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 AM.

19.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 6, 1991/Sravana 15, 1913 (Saka).