

Tenth Series, Vol. VII, No. 14

Tuesday, December 10, 1991
Agrahayana 19, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 10, 1991/ Agrahayana 19, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in CGHS

+

264. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI KARIA MUNDA:

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

(a) whether the Government's directives regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Groups C & D posts including the Pharmaceutical staff of Indian and Modern Systems of Medicine under the CGHS both with regard to recruitment and promotions are being followed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of promotions made during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for backlog if any and the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the prescribed reserved quota?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the period 1/1/1990 to 31/10/1991, the number of Group 'C' & 'D' employees recruited and promoted is as under:

	<i>Recruited</i>	<i>Promoted</i>
1. Number of Group C & D Employees	236	76
2. Number belonging to Scheduled Castes	94	29
3. Percentage of Scheduled Castes	40	38
4. Number belonging to Scheduled Tribes	24	11
5. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	10	24

The main reason for the backlog in respect of some of the para-medical Group 'C' posts is the non-availability of qualified candidates.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that 236 persons have been recruited in Groups C&D posts this year and 76 persons have been promoted. I would like to know whether these 236 pharmacists have been recruited for imparting training or they have directly been recruited as pharmacists; how many out of the total of 76 pharmacists promoted have been appointed to the post of Chief Pharmacist? The hon. Minister's reply does not indicate as to how many vacancies are there at present. I would also like to know the number of carry forward and present vacancies, the number of persons recruited and the number of posts lying vacant. Does the concerned Ministry propose to launch a special drive to fill the SC/ST quota?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the supplementary question, the hon. Member has sought information about recruitment made this year. In this original question, he sought to know about posts filled during the last two years. The figures we have provided relate to last two years and not this year. It has been stated therein that 236 persons were recruited and I would like to say that these persons were recruited not for being imparted training but they were appointed directly against the vacancies.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is not clear.

SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR: Today's proceedings are not being telecast, Please restrain yourself at least for today. I will give you a satisfactory reply.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, when proceedings are telecast we do not get an opportunity to speak.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do so.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: I will give reply to his question and satisfy him fully. The policy adopted by our Government for the welfare of Harijans - Adivasis.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words 'Harijan' and 'Adivasis' are unparliamentary. The correct words are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes posts which are going to be filled up will be strictly in accordance with the constitutional requirements and we will not fail in our duty to fill-up these posts.

You are already aware that in 1989, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had desired that we must fill-up all these posts. He said, if the post is vacant, it should remain vacant till you have a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe candidate available for the purpose. Here in this case, out of 236 posts, the percentage of Scheduled Castes is only 15 per cent. We have filled up 40 per cent. The Constitution says that 15 per cent is the minimum. But, that does not restrain the Government to increase the number. We have increased the number to forty per cent. I think the performance of the Health Department in fulfilling this requirement is, I should say, is admirable or in the larger interest of the socio-economically weaker sections of the people.

The second thing that the hon. Member has asked is about carry forward. I will tell the hon. Member that what Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had decided in 1989, we stand by that commitment and we will stand by that commitment in future also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the main reason for the

backlog is the non-availability of qualified candidates. I would like to know from him as to what is the required qualification of a pharmacist. Earlier, candidates who were High School with Biology were being selected for pharmacist training. In certain states the qualifications were Intermediate with Biology. Therefore, I would like to know whether SC/ST candidates with these qualifications were not available? Secondly, I would like to know the reservation position in various pharmaceutical companies like Bengal Chemicals, UPDPL and IDPL, Hindustan Antibiotics which are Government undertakings, Apart from this, the hon. Minister may kindly clarify the position of reservation in Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Health Centres working under Central Government Health Scheme and the percentage of quota filled in these centres so far, the number of vacant posts at present and the measures proposed to be taken in this regard.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that so far as the question of pharmacists is concerned, the posts are vacant. In Delhi, there are five posts of pharmacists vacant which are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. I am not getting any Scheduled Tribe candidates in Delhi who could be appointed against these posts. So, we have kept these posts vacant. I am requesting the hon. Members through you, Sir, and through the hon. House that they should help us in getting us suitable candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that the vacant posts can be filled up. It is not for the hon. Members only to cry, they must help us in educating the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to fill up these vacancies. The Government is ready to appoint them against these posts. So, if they have any Scheduled Tribe candidates, we are ready even to relax the age limit for them. Suppose they have a Scheduled Tribe or a Scheduled Caste candidate and suppose the minimum qualification required is F.A. or B.A., we will relax it only up to matric, but he must be a science student. So, they

should give us the candidates and we will fill up those posts.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply the Minister has said that the backlog is due to non-availability of qualified persons. When the qualified persons are not available, naturally the posts will remain vacant. So, I want to know that since qualified persons from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories are not available, has the Government got any special scheme to qualify them and see that the backlog is over?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, the Government have got one special scheme that we have the colleges opened for them and we have fifteen per cent quota reserved for them. The Members representing them should come forward, bring them and we will get them admitted and give them good education so that these posts can be filled up. I would request the hon. Members that the scheme is open for them. We have reservations, so, they must come forward and help us. They should not only cry but they must help these socio-economically poor sections of the society to come up to some standard so that they can get some job in the Government service.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying one thing again and again that there is no dearth of leaders, and correct policies in the country. There is only lack of will. You want us to bring qualified candidates. How were we able to fill 40 percent quota from 1.1.90 to 1.10.91? These figures pertain to the period from January to October 1991. When 40 percent candidates could be available from January 1 to October, 1991, how is it that 15 percent candidates were not available during a long period of 40 years? It means that we made sincere efforts as a result of which we succeeded in filling 40 percent quota..... (Interruptions) It is a fact. You have been requested to

provide the figures of two years but you provided figures of ten months only and that too pertaining to the period when National Front Government was in power from January 1 1990, to October 31, 1991.....(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, you have to come to the question please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: So far as I know, the special recruitment drive we initiated, has been withdrawn by the present Government. That is why the figures of later period have not been provided. Shri Sitaram Kesri who looks after the Ministry of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had stated in his reply two days ago.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He said that the backlog will be cleared by 31st March.

[*English*]

He is on record.

[*Translation*]

We wanted to know whether there was any magic wand by which it could be cleared. He said that there was a magic wand. I would like to know how the entire backlog will be cleared by the Health Ministry by 31st March, 1992. It is not the responsibility of the opposition to clear this backlog. Rather the Government should fill all the vacancies with

suitable candidates by the year end 1992. How will they manage to do this?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The hon. Member has been a Minister. I am glad of this. But he has said that there is a difference between the leaders and policies..... (*Interruptions*)..... Don't worry, I will give complete reply to your question. You have stated that though there are a number of leaders but there is lack of will. It was not our will ** any leader ** Our will is very clear. We want to serve the poor..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: There are certain facts. We do not need sermons..... (*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: I think a speech is replied by a speech.

.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Yadavji, I am not sermonising him. I am replying to him..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: He made a reference to will. Our will is there before you. ** The only difference is that our will is visible from the service we render to people.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have an objection.

[*Translation*]

It is not a matter of joke to display the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall.

[*English*]

It should not be taken non-seriously.

[Translation]

With the display of Dr. Ambedkar's portrait in the Parliament House, the country's prestige has risen and not that of Dr. Ambedkar. Shri Sharad Pawar is present here. Dr. Ambedkar cannot be disgraced..... (Interruptions).....

[English]

Do not make joke of Dr. Ambedkar. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He should withdraw that. It is very objectionable. I also take very strong objection to it. He is trying to insult Dr. Ambedkar by making this remark. (Interruptions) This is what he said. This is certainly humiliating Dr. Ambedkar. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Just listen to me. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am replying him. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Why should he bring Dr. Ambedkar's name? The Minister must reply. He should not go on like this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What is he going to reply?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: This is ridiculing Dr. Ambedkar and insulting him. This is not the correct way. We take very strong objection. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I will reply to him. Do not worry. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I will reply you and fully satisfy you. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sankarji, please sit

down. Please sit down first .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not shout. Please take your seat there.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: It is the question of the sentiments of the House.....

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not correct.

I am trying to help you because you have many question to ask. Now if you go on speechifying, you won't have the time to ask the question and get the answer. Please come to the question proper and get a reply properly on the point. Now, let us not think that we should play these things between ourselves. Dr. Ambedkar's photo is there and probably the Minister respects him and he does not mean any disrespect. He will say so very clearly in his reply, but let us not take it beyond a certain limit, please.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way the Minister brought Dr. Ambedkar's echo in the Question Hour is very ridiculous. He is trying to ridicule Dr. Ambedkar in this way. The hon. Minister must withdraw it, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you want to go to the other questions?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The way he is insulting Dr. Ambedkar..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say something.
Allow him to say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I must say, and I say emphatically that some people mentioned the name of—I will never say 'Dr. Ambedkar', I will say 'Babasaheb Ambedkar'. Some people mentioned his name.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Nobody mentioned his name. Who mentioned the name? Who mentioned it? *(Interruptions)*. No, I will not sit down. The Minister will have to withdraw it. He is not replying to the question properly. He should withdraw it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will have to protect us.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: They disgraced Babasaheb Ambedkar for 45 years. Now they say so when we have displayed this portrait. He will have to withdraw his words. We shall not make any compromise on the disgrace of Dr. Ambedkar. We shall not allow to make it ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He will have to withdraw his words. He must withdraw his words. He cannot humiliate Babasaheb Ambedkar like this *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: This is Parliament. He is trying to humiliate Dr. Ambedkar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not helping the Minister, you are not helping me also. You belong to the Ruling Party, you should behave more properly and allow him to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We displayed Dr. Ambedkar's portrait and he is feeling uneasy. The hon. Minister should apologize. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please for God's sake you keep quiet there. Now there is a group of M.Ps. who are sitting and just trying to interrupt. Please allow me to control the House. Why are you doing like that? You are neither helping him nor helping me. You are adding to the noise in the House. Please keep quite.

Mr. Paswan, I will go through the record. I don't think if there is anything derogatory, it can be allowed. If it is there, I will remove it. But as far as my understanding goes, there is nothing derogatory on the record. I will go through it and come to the conclusion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Mr. Minister. You will reply only to the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are not at all interested in listening to the Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are the Chairman of the Central Committee.....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me go through the record carefully. If there is anything derogatory, I will remove it from the record. Please sit down first.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let him say whose photo he has referred. Let the Minister say whose photo he has referred. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are not interested to listen to the Minister unless he withdraws his remarks(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Let him say whose photograph he has referred. (*Interruptions*)

11.21 hrs.

At this state, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the Table

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything derogatory I will remove it from the record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. Your should go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, this cannot go on. Please ask them to go back to their seats. This is what they are doing (*Interruptions*)
Let the House be adjourned.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I adjourn the House to meet again at 12 O'clock.

11.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Central Institutes for Vocational Studies

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Central Institutes for Vocational Studies for the propagation of job-oriented courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including their locations and grant likely to be sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to

set up Central Institutes for Vocational Studies. However, in order to provide technical and academic resource support to States/UTs for starting vocational courses, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Department of Vocationalisation of Education in NCERT with the objective of setting up a Central Institute of Vocational Education (CIVE).

[*Translation*]

Closure of Nanda Devi National Parks

*265. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Nanda Devi National Park has been closed for tourists and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-open the park in view of the increasing demand of the tourists and also to save the fauna of the region from extinction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). The management and control of national parks and sanctuaries vest with the concerned State Government. The Nanda Devi National Park is reported to have been closed to tourists since 1983, on the instructions of Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The measure has been taken mainly to protect and conserve the fragile eco-system of the park.

The Nanda Devi National Park, which is also the 'core' of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, is an unique ecosystem in the

Garhwal Himalaya by virtue of its location, topography, climate and vegetation cover. In the past mountain expeditions entering the park used wood for burning, and camping sites were used to be cleared and littered with non-biodegradable material. Pack animals accompanying the expeditions used to graze in the ecologically fragile areas. In view of this past experience and the fact that the above activities are unavoidable if tourists are allowed to enter the Park, there is no proposal to reopen the Nanda Devi National Park to tourists.

[*English*]

Requirement of Medical Facilities

*266. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered medical practitioners (graduates and licentiates, separately) practising Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of medicine in 1989 and 1990;

(b) the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries during the corresponding period;

(c) the total number of beds available and the availability of beds per lakh of population during the same period;

(d) the percentage of doctors, hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in urban and rural areas; and

(e) the requirements of doctors, hospitals, dispensaries and beds by 2000 A.D.?

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

STATEMENT

	<i>Position as on 1.1.1989</i>	<i>Position as on 1.1.1990</i>
a) Number of registered medical practitioners		
i) Allopathy		
— Graduates	3,33,758	3,46,714
— Licentitates	37,000	37,000
ii) Ayurveda		
— Institutionally qualified	1,94,589	2,16,256*
— Non-institutionally qualified	1,00,652	1,00,926*
iii) Homoeopathy		
— Institutionally qualified	67,485	68,103*
— Non-institutionally qualified	81,381	79,976
		* figures are provisional.
b) Number of Government hospitals and dispensaries		
i) Hospitals	4,504	4,526
ii) Dispensaries	13,531	12,639+
	+(Information is not complete as some State Govts. have not furnished updated figures.)	
c) Total number of beds available and availability of beds per lakh population		
i) Total number of beds available (both for Govt. and private hospitals)	5,98,059	6,02,490

	<i>Position as on 1.1.1989</i>	<i>Position as on 1.1.1990</i>
--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

ii) Number of beds per lakh of population

74

74.5

(Note: Information not up-to-date for want of data from certain States)

d) Percentage of doctors, hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in urban and rural areas

i)

Doctors As on 31.3.91, 21,428 doctors were in position in the primary health centres in addition to 2,416 specialists working in community health centres. No specific data is available as to the break-up of doctors, including private practitioners, serving in rural and urban areas.

*Urban areas
as on 1.1.89*

*Rural areas
as on 1.1.90*

	<i>Urban areas as on 1.1.89</i>		<i>Rural areas as on 1.1.90</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
ii) Hospitals (both Government and private)	7,005	68.86	3,167	31.13
iii) Dispensaries	15,557	55.00	12,747	45.00
iv) Hospital beds	5,06,768	84.11	95,722	15.89
v) Dispensary beds	9,286	40.50	13,642	59.50

e) The requirements for doctors, hospitals, dispensaries and beds by 2000 A.D.

Malpractices in CBSE Examinations

It is not possible to specifically determine such requirements by 2000 A.D. as the same would depend upon several factors like socio-economic and cultural conditions, prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases; size of population and its composition, etc.

*267. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education had cancelled the examinations in many centres in Delhi on account of mass copying in 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has adopted certain short terms and long terms measures to check such malpractices in the ensuing examinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information given by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), during the examinations conducted by the Board in March, 1991, Secondary School Examination (Class X) at 18 Delhi Centres and Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII) at 2 Delhi Centres were cancelled.

(c) and (d). Among the short terms measures, the most important is the use of multiple sets of question papers based on the same blue print. The multiple sets of question papers are being introduced in Delhi w.e.f. 1992 Examinations. As part of the long term measures, the Board is going ahead with the trial of an alternative Model of Examination in which the power to rank order the students will be given to the schools while power to scale the marks of the students will be retained by the Board.

Education among Women

*268. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps under the new education policy to promote education amongst women in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the level of education of women in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to spread education amongst women espe-

cially in the rural areas of backward States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The National Policy on Education (1986) lays special emphasis on removal of disparity in access to educational opportunities for women through empowerment of women, enrolment and retention in elementary education, and non-formal and adult education programmes.

(b) A statement indicating state-wise the female literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above, according to 1991 census, is attached.

(c) Several strategies have been initiated recently to promote women's education throughout the country with emphasis on women in rural areas. Some of these are as under:-

(i) MAHILA SAMAKHYA: The basic thrust of this programme is to create mechanisms whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planning at the village level and providing educational inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and production of educational materials. This project has been launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) SCHOOL EDUCATION: In the school education, measures taken for promoting education of girls include recruitment of more women teachers in schools, appointment of at least one women teacher in primary schools covered under 'Opera-

tion Blackboard', incentive schemes like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto Class VIII in all government, local body and aided schools, and upto class X in most of the State/Union Territories.

(iii) **NON-FORMAL EDUCATION:** Ninety per cent assistance is released by the Central Government for running of Non-formal Education Centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward states, the remaining 10% being met by the State Government concerned.

(iv) **ADULT EDUCATION:** Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:

- Special environment building efforts for mobilising women volunteers and learners for literacy;

Integrating messages like 'women's equality and empowerment' in the curriculum and course content

of teaching/learning materials, training, etc.

- Appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries;
- Provision of continuing education to women Instructors and Preraks for upgradation of their educational standards;
- Involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies in literacy work especially those working for women;
- Provision of opportunities through continuing education for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions; and
- Production of films on female literacy and empowerment, and their telecast through Doordarshan for both motivational as well as instructional purposes.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating female literacy rate for population aged 7 years and above

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>Female literacy rate</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.37
3.	Assam	43.70
4.	Bihar	23.10
5.	Goa	68.20
6.	Gujarat	48.50

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Female literacy rate</i>
7.	Haryana	40.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.15*
10.	Karnataka	44.34
11.	Kerala	86.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.39
13.	Maharashtra	50.51
14.	Manipur	48.64
15.	Meghalaya	44.78
16.	Mizoram	78.09
17.	Nagaland	55.72
18.	Orissa	34.40
19.	Punjab	49.72
20.	Rajasthan	20.84
21.	Sikkim	47.23
22.	Tamil Nadu	52.29
23.	Tripura	50.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	26.02
25.	West Bengal	47.15
UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	A & N Islands	66.22
2.	Chandigarh	73.61
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.10
4.	Daman & Diu	61.38

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Female literacy rate</i>
5.	Delhi	68.01
6.	Lakshadweep	70.88
7.	Pondichery	65.79
	INDIA	39.42

*Estimation arrived at by extrapolation.

Effect of Pollution on Taj Mahal

*269. SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Birla Institute of Scientific Research in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency has conducted a study on effects of pollution on Taj Mahal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the study included the following:

- (1) Sulphur dioxide is the major pollutant while oxidex of nitrogen can also cause damage to the Taj Mahal.
- (2) The surface of the Taj Mahal has lost its lusture and has become rough and slightly coloured due to the effect of pollution over the years.
- (3) The monument is not affected

uniformly. The degree of pollution differs from place to place. The effect of sulphur dioxide at higher levels, such as at the home, is much less than that at lower levels, i.e. at the base.

- (4) The extent of damage due to sulphur dioxide is more on the outside than on the inside portions of the Taj Mahal.

The steps taken by the Government to protect Taj Mahal from pollution include the following

- (i) A trapezium surrounding the Taj Mahal has been constituted. No new polluting industry is allowed to be set up in this area.
- (ii) There is a ban on the use of furnace oil and diesel generators in industries in Agra. The foundries are not permitted to operate during winter nights.
- (iii) A continuous sulphur dioxide monitoring station has been maintained at the Taj Mahal from January, 1981, to obtain the trend of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen concentrations in the ambient air.
- (iv) The Mathura Refinery is continu-

ously monitor in the ambient air quality at Mathura and its adjacent places since the inception of the refinery.

- (v) A network of ambient air quality monitorir stations has been set up and operated in Agra by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- (vi) Emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (vii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (viii) Industries have been asked to comply with the consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the emissions within the stipulated limits.
- (ix) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (x) Gross and mass emission stan-

dards for all vehicles have been notified under Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

- (xi) Public awareness campaigns have been launched.

[Translation]

Electrification of Railway Lines

*270. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of the Government to electrify railway lines in the near future, State-wise; and

(b) the allocations made therefor in 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Rs. 235 Crores.

STATEMENT

(a) : 1.1 Details of works at present in progress and targetted for completion by 1995-96 are given below:

Sl. No.	Section	Total Route Kms.	Route Kms. envisaged	Balance Route Kms.	States Concerned	Route Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Itarsi-Bhusaval	301	209	92	Madhya Pradesh	92
2.	Durg-Nagpur	265	225	40	Maharashtra	40
3.	Bhopal-Nagda	239	159	80	Madhya Pradesh	80
4.	Jolarpettai Bangalore	143	34	109	Karnataka Andhra Pradesh	92 17
5.	Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Mettur Dam	221	153	68	Tamil Nadu	68
6.	Diva-Panvel	24	—	24	Maharashtra	24
7.	Bina-Katni	263	—	263	Madhya Pradesh	263
8.	Katni-Bilaspur, Anuppur-Bishrampur/Chirimiri.	502	—	502	Madhya Pradesh	502
9.	Kazipet-Sanatnagar	167	—	167	Andhra Pradesh	167

Sl. No.	Section	Total Route Kms.	Route Kms. energised	Balance Route Kms.	States Concerned	Route Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Sitarampur-Jhajha	154	—	154	West Bengal Bihar	116 138
11.	Sonnagar-Patratu	291	—	291	Bihar	291
12.	Gumia-Patratu	72	—	72	Bihar	72
13.	Sabarmati-Gandhinagar	28	—	28	Gujarat	28
14.	Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana	314	—	314	Punjab Haryana Delhi (U. T.)	108 178 28
15.	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bondamunda-Barsuan and Bimlagarh-Kiriburu.	398	—	398	Bihar Orissa West Bengal	224 138 36
				Total:	2602	2602

1.2 Summary of State-wise electrification works in progress

<i>State</i>	<i>Route Kms.</i>
Madhya Pradesh	937
Maharashtra	64
Bihar	725
Orissa	138
West Bengal	52
Andhra Pradesh	184
Tamil Nadu	68
Karnataka	92
Haryana	178
Punjab	108
Gujarat	28
Delhi (Union Territory)	28
Total	2602

[English]

Ancillary Units to Educated Unemployed

*271. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases Registered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954</i>	<i>No. of persons found guilty and punished</i>
1988	9599	2576
1989	8126	1824
1990	2385	753

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction greater number of ancillary units to educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, the incentives proposed to be offered to; young entrepreneurs willing to take up such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Adulteration Cases

*272. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

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

(a) the number of cases registered under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons found guilty and punished;

(c) whether the number of samples tested in 1989 was less in comparison to the previous three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The available information is furnished below:

The information for the year 1989 is incomplete for want of clarifications/information from 5 States/Union Territories, namely, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry and Jammu & Kashmir (Kashmir Division).

The figures for 1990 do not include information in respect of 13 States/Union Territories, namely, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (Kashmir Division), Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry.

(c) and (d). The information relating to number of samples tested from 1986 to 1989 is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples tested</i>
1986	1,21,969
1987	1,31,391
1988	1,30,390
1989	1,21,906

As the figures for 1989 are incomplete for want of clarifications/information in respect of 5 States Union territories, as noted in reply to parts (a) and (b). above, any comparison of the figures of 1989 with the previous years may not be appropriate.

New Education Policy

*273. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether national integration has been given prime importance while evolving the new education policy for development of youth;

(b) whether the Government have taken

any steps to ensure correct interpretation of Indian history and culture while formulating the new education policy;

(c) whether the prescribed text books are being revised to inculcate the spirit of integration amongst the students both at school and college levels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). After the adoption of National Policy on Education, 1986, the National Council of Educational Research and Training revised the curricula and syllabus in various subjects, including history. New text books have been introduced by the NCERT in most of the subject in which syllabi were revised.

[Translation]

Increase in Air India Fares

*274. SHRIVILASRAONAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) when the fares on international flights of the Air India were raised during the last two years and the reasons for such increase; and

(b) the percentage increase and the additional revenue earned by the Air India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). During the last two years, international passenger fares ex-India have increased between 25% to 50% on different sectors. The increases in international fares

are recommended by the International Air Transport Association every year on the basis of route characteristics, currency exchange factors and operational costs. It is difficult to quantify the exact amount of additional revenue earned as a result of the fare increases.

Cobalt Plants for Cancer Patients

*275. SHRIRAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cobalt-plants set up for the treatment of cancer patients during the last five years and the amount allocated

for this purpose, state-wise;

(b) whether this facility is inadequate in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up new cobalt-plants in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the the time by which these are likely to be set up ?

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

(a) The number of Cobalt plants set up during the last five years with state-wise break-up, as reported by Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay is as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of Cobalt Plants</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1
10.	Maharashtra	5
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Meghalaya	1
13.	Orissa	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5
16.	West Bengal	1
Total		41

This Ministry has a scheme for provision of financial assistance @ Rs. 12.00 lakhs per unit to various medical institutions subject to availability of funds for setting up of Cobalt Units. This amount has since been

increased to Rs. 20.00 lakhs per unit during 1990-91. Under the above scheme, financial assistance provided to various institutions state-wise during the last five years is as follows:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112
2.	Assam	24
3.	Goa	12
4.	Haryana	12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	24
7.	Karnataka	24
8.	Kerala	36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	32
10.	Manipur	12
11.	Maharashtra	72
12.	Orissa	20
13.	Punjab	32
14.	Rajasthan	24
15.	Tamil Nadu	48
16.	Tripura	20
17.	Uttar Pradesh	70
18.	West Bengal	12
19.	Delhi	34
20.	Chandigarh	24
Total		Rs. 656 lakhs

(b) to (d). The available Cobalt Therapy facilities in Rajasthan are not considered as adequate. This Ministry has already released financial assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs to MBS Hospital, Kota, for setting up of a Cobalt Unit. Separately a proposal for development of Oncology Wings in Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer and Rabindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur is under consideration.

[English]

Shortage of Malaria Drug

*276. SHRI SHRIAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government ignores shortage of Malaria drug" appearing in the Times of India, (Bombay edition) dated October 7, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether any probe has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the period November 1990 to July 1991, there was a shortage of Primaquine tablets which is one of the Anti-Malarial drugs used in the Malaria Control Programme. The shortage was on account of the failure of the suppliers to effect deliveries in accordance with the orders placed on them. In order to overcome the shortage, Government organised the import of primaquine tablets through the World Health Organisation and adequate quantity has now been procured.

In order to conserve the stock of primaquine tablets, the Directorate of NMEP had issued instructions to the State Health authorities on 6/5/1991 for restricting the use of primaquine to serious and resistant cases of malaria. These instructions were subsequently withdrawn on 11/9/1991.

[Translation]

Names of Freedom Fighters in School Text Books

*277. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether names of eminent freedom fighters have been removed from the prescribed school text books; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information received from the NCERT and the CBSE no such name has been removed.

[English]

Control of AIDS

*278. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Latex has submitted any project report for the prevention of AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hindustan Latex Limited had sent a proposal to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 9.9.1991 for improving

the quality of condoms and promotional activities. The proposal is for an outlay of Rs. 2241 lakhs as per details below:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Purchase of equipment for improving quality assurance system	806
2. Research Studies	35
3. IEC	525
4. Installation of 10,000 Vending Machines	875
	2241

(c) A comprehensive project proposal for prevention and control of AIDS is under consideration with the World Bank. The project *inter alia*, includes measures for upgradation of the quality of condoms which would cover some of the activities mentioned HLL in their proposal mentioned above.

programme for India Tourism Year, 1991, eighteen new circuits were identified in consultation with State Governments and industry to strengthen infrastructural facilities. These are extensions of established circuits. Four places in Kerala are covered in these circuits.

New Tourism Routes

*279. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have declared some routes as tourism routes for developing them in connection with the Visit India Year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the routes from Kerala;

(c) whether Kovalam has been included in these routes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As part of the

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Kovalam is already on an established travel circuit.

National Conference on Panchayati Raj and Women

*280. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) when and where the last "National Conference on Panchayati Raj and Women" was held;

(b) the main features of the decisions taken therein;

(c) the details of follow-up action taken

on proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) the efforts made to prescribed a certain number of quota for women in Panchayats, Planning Boards etc?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The National Conference on Panchayati Raj and Women was held on 3-4 May, 1989 in New Delhi.

(b) to (d). The general consensus was towards reservation for women in various for a like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Zila Parishads Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats. The Ministry of Rural Development has already introduced the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 in the Lok Sabha on 16.9.91 on reservation in Panchayats including reservation for women.

[*Translation*]

Railway Protection Force

*281. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to moot any plan to make the Railway Protection Force more effective to enhance security on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Various measures are being taken from time to time to modernise the Force and to make it more efficient by equipping it with modern equipments, vehicles, arms and ammunition and training aids.

[*English*]

Drive Against Quack Doctors

*282. SHRI N. DENNIS:
DR. (SMT.) PADMA:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to check quack doctors, State-wise;

(b) whether the All India Medical Council has been consulted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Penal Provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970; and in the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practise medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or both.

The Government of India have advised the State Governments/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions to check practice by unqualified practitioners.

Medical Council of India is strongly opposed to the extension of any recognition to unqualified practitioners on the ground that it would encourage quackery.

Alleged Malpractice in ITDC Duty Free Shops

*283. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received about malpractices and revenue leakage in ITDC duty free shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There have been some complaints about malpractices in ITDC Duty Free Shops. However, there are no complaints regarding revenue leakage.

(b) Five complaints regarding sale of imported liquor and other imported items to unauthorised persons, corruption, nepotism, etc. in Duty free shops at Delhi and Bombay Airports have been received in ITDC. Out of these five complaints, action has been taken/ is being taken by CBI in three cases, by Customs Authorities in one case, and by ITDC Management in one case.

(c) Strict controls are being enforced including surprise inspections and transfer of staff. Besides, billing and inventory systems are being computerised.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Tickets at Dullahpur Station

2967. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount realised from the sale of railway tickets at Dullahpur station on Varanasi Bhatni rail line during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether there has been decline in the sale of railway tickets at this station during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to

check this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Total amount realised from sale of tickets at Dullahpur station during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 34.45 lakhs and Rs. 40.81 lakhs, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fall in earnings in 1990-91 was due to disruption in regular train services on account of gauge conversion work and public agitation for long periods. Some cases of ticketless travelling were also noticed. Ticket checking is being intensified to check these losses.

[*English*]

Imposition of Pollution Fee

2968. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose pollution fee/cess on all sources of effluent discharge in proportion to the estimated damage caused to the environment; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1991 has been passed by the Lok Sabha. This provides for increased cess rates on industries consuming water and which discharge untreated effluent, whereas industries with treated effluent are given rebate on cess. This is to encourage industry to install water pollution abatement facilities, as well as to conserve a scarce and valuable natural resource, namely fresh water.

Number of Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine

2969. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of government as well as private Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Colleges in the country, with their annual intake as on April, 1, 1991, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have any scheme for upgrading the standard of instruction and training in such colleges;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a national institute on the pattern of the Medical Council of India to recognise such colleges; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the colleges under the category of recognised, recognition refused and recognition under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Funds to Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Bihar

2970. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the health centres and the family planning centres in Bihar during 1989-90 and 1990-91, and its percentage utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procurement of Wheels and Axles

2971. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of expenditure incurred in procurement of Axles and Wheels for the Railways from abroad during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of total railway requirements placed with the Public Sector units during the period;

(c) whether the Government have taken a decision to offer some Private Sector industries to manufacture axles and wheels for the Railways;

(d) if so, the percentage of total quantum fixed in this regard;

(e) whether the existing capacities in Public Sector are not being fully utilised for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the facts in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (A) A Statement is attached.

(b) 1988-89	:	58.92
1989-90	:	48.14
1990-91	:	45.03

(c) and (d). Items are delicensed in the New Industrial Policy and no decision on the part of Government is required. The Indian Railways are procuring wheels for Narrow Gauge rolling stock and axles and tyres for all gauges, from the Private Sector also. Efforts are being made to interest the Private Sector to undertake the manufacture and supply of wheel discs.

(e) No, Sir. Imports are planned only after fully loading indigenous units in Public and Private Sectors.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement showing country-wise value of imports of wheels and axles during 1988-89 to 1990-91

(Rupees in Crores)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
AUSTRALIA	0.29	-	-
POLAND	8.44	17.83	11.82
JAPAN	4.22	8.38	27.32
HUNGARY	2.11	-	1.02
SOUTH KOREA	8.44	-	14.98
U.K.	-	4.74	0.88
FRANCE	0.43	10.39	-
ITALY	6.03	8.45	16.23
ROMANIA	-	9.41	-
BRAZIL	19.30	24.72	0.48
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	0.99
YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	0.50
ARGENTINA	1.39	-	4.36
TOTAL	50.65	63.92	78.58

**Expansion of Themmala and Aryam
Karn Stations**

2972. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have taken
any steps for the modification and expansion
of old railway stations Themmala and Aryan
Karn in Quilon-Shenkotta meter gauge line;
and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge at Progalasthan

2973. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sent any proposal to the Union Government regarding the construction of fly over-bridge at Porgalasthan near Bongaigaon railway crossing on North Frontier Railway; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARNJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for the work is in planning stage. The State Government has not yet indicated their final decision in respect of location of the bridge.

Clearance of Oral Polio and Encephalities Vaccines

2974. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oral polio vaccine and a Japanese encephalities vaccine developed indigenously by the Central Research Institute, Kasauli has been awaiting central clearance;

(b) if so, when was it submitted; and

(c) the time by which these vaccines are likely to be cleared for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). No oral polio vaccine has been developed indigenously by Central research Institute, Kasauli. Japanese Encephalities vaccine is however, being regularly produced in Central Research Institute, Kasauli since 1987-88.

[*Translation*]

Units Manufacturing Blood Products

2975. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 12, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2709 regarding units manufacturing blood products and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; 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) Yes.

(b) Units which are manufacturing blood products have effective screening facilities against AIDS infection. Government has already issued detailed guidelines which are required to be followed by the manufacturers to ensure that the blood products are free from AIDS infection.

[*English*]

Medical Facilities in Karnataka

2976. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have requested for assistance to modernise existing Government hospitals in the State and also for setting up of new specialised ones in Humnabad, Bidar and Hubar in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI

SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A project report for improvement of secondary level hospitals in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs. 172.00 crores was received by the Government in October, 1991, for posing for World Bank assistance. The project envisages providing 13475 additional beds in the existing hospitals at district level and sub-divisional level hospitals and institutions. In addition, it has also been proposed to set up two new Maternity Hospitals, which includes one Hospital at Humnabad in Bidar district.

[*Translation*]

Reservation Quota At Kodarma In Calcutta and Delhi Bound Trains

2977. SHRIBHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MENTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to double the present reservation quota for Calcutta and Delhi on Kalka, Neelanchal Expresses from Kodarma Station in view of the inconvenience caused to general public; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to increase the reservation quota at Kodarma for Delhi by 2311 Kalka Mail and 8475 Neelanchal Express as the existing quotas

are adequate to meet the present level of demand. No quota has been provided at this station for Howrah by 2312 Kalka Mail as it is highly patronised by long distance passengers and passes through this station at odd hours.

(b) Does not e.

Grants for Youths, Women and Sports Activities

2978. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State wise amount spent on youth welfare, women upliftment and the expansion of education and sports during each of the last three years;

(b) the funds proposed to be allocated under the Eighth Five Year Plan for such activities;

(c) whether any priority is given to the backward states for the developmental programmes of these activities; 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 OF DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARIMAMATA BANERJEE):

STATEMENT

Question	Answer												
Youth Affairs	Education Women & Child Dev.												
1	2												
(a) The information is given in attached statement available.	The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.												
(a)	Statewise details are not The expenditure during the last three years has been as under :-												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="414 294 435 369">Year</th> <th data-bbox="414 369 435 470">Plan</th> <th data-bbox="414 470 435 554">Non-Plan (Rs. in lakhs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="497 294 518 369">1988-89</td> <td data-bbox="497 369 518 470">4795</td> <td data-bbox="497 470 518 554">1613</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="549 294 569 369">1989-90</td> <td data-bbox="549 369 569 470">5257</td> <td data-bbox="549 470 569 554">1515</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 294 621 369">1990-91</td> <td data-bbox="600 369 621 470">3442</td> <td data-bbox="600 470 621 554">1464</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Plan	Non-Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	1988-89	4795	1613	1989-90	5257	1515	1990-91	3442	1464
Year	Plan	Non-Plan (Rs. in lakhs)											
1988-89	4795	1613											
1989-90	5257	1515											
1990-91	3442	1464											
(b) An allocation of Rs. 51,277 lakhs has been proposed.	(b) An allocation of Rs. 727,00 lakhs has been proposed.												
(c) and (d): Priority is given to the backward states while examining the proposals. A new scheme for promoting youth activities among the youth of backward tribes has also been launched since 1990-91.	(c) and (d): There is no system of priority on the basis of backwardness but assistance is given to hill areas at a higher rate.												

STATEMENT

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,63,98,714	1,32,04,661	1,22,34,116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,27,262	5,30,010	12,79,010
3.	Assam	46,80,303	45,82,240	57,56,906
4.	Bihar	45,79,339	1,32,17,536	1,04,71,162
5.	Orissa	75,74,776	78,65,660	58,45,615
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,65,09,433	1,28,17,405	1,00,83,987
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2,95,86,823	2,65,04,085	2,11,11,075
8.	Maharashtra	1,13,81,846	89,95,841	1,01,64,082
9.	Kerala	92,62,001	59,24,551	70,68,078
10.	Karnataka	1,28,40,828	76,56,558	1,05,76,261
11.	Tamil Nadu	1,65,06,590	1,98,22,915	1,54,66,378

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Rajasthan	1,05,16,552	74,04,530	92,63,840
13.	Punjab	86,72,104	80,44,278	79,48,464
14.	Haryana	61,25,580	45,56,413	57,86,216
15.	West Bengal	86,67,285	77,75,062	1,09,40,344
16.	Tripura	11,32,833	17,09,940	6,81,878
17.	Meghalaya	12,62,996	21,86,375	10,09,148
18.	Mizoram	7,57,958	4,19,705	46,07,886
19.	Nagaland	18,21,216	16,49,750	7,44,809
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,27,767	12,23,983	8,54,651
21.	Himachal Pradesh	63,96,243	54,62,078	29,20,432
22.	Gujarat	91,39,300	71,36,076	77,35,784
23.	Sikkim	22,56,150	2,90,810	7,13,564

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Goa	16,03,761	5,67,355	6,23,903
25.	Manipur	24,70,008	16,50,580	11,83,546

[*English*]

Train from Guwahati to Rourkela via Ranchi

2979. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a train from Guwahati to Rourkela via Ranchi in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

Circular Railway Service in Delhi

2980. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the frequency of the Circular trains in Delhi and to make these services more effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Bombay Airport

2981. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landing of flights at the Bombay airport was closed for traffic for a number of days in October, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that such disruption of traffic does not re-occur?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Bombay airport was closed for aircraft movement on 28.10.1991 only between 1855 hrs. to 2125 hrs. due to accident to an aircraft belonging to M/s. Continental Aviation Private Limited.

(c) In case of such accidents, some disruption of traffic is unavoidable. However, procedures are already laid down for removal of disabled aircraft from the runway and these instructions have been reiterated.

[*Translation*]

Overbridge at Janakpur Road

2982. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway overbridge at Janakpur Road station in Sitamarhi district of Bihar in view of the difficulty being faced by the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Railway has not so far received from the State Government/Local Authority any firm proposal for the facility, duly consenting to bear the cost, as per rules.

[English]

Purchase of Boeing 747

2983. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Boeing 747 in operation and the number of non-operational ones;

(b) whether the Government propose to purchase more Boeing 747 and if so, the number thereof; and

(c) when the new aircraft are likely to be received.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are 11 Boeing 747 in the fleet of Air India and all are in operation.

(b) and (c) Air India has signed a purchase agreement for acquisition of four Boeing 747-400 aircraft which will be delivered in 1993 and 1994.

Part time Ticket Collectors in Bombay

2984. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether part time ticket collectors have been appointed by the Railways in Bombay;

(b) the percentage of commission being paid to them;

(c) the total amount collected under this

scheme during this year, till date;

(d) whether the Government are implementing this scheme in all zones of the Railways;

(e) if so, the Zone-wise number of such employees at present and the amount collected as fine during 1991; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Some Railway employees volunteering to undertake ticket checking work beyond normal duty hours have been so detailed in Bombay area.

(b) They are paid honorarium varying from 20 to 35% for different slabs of their earnings from excess charge and unbooked luggage cases.

(c) A sum of Rs. 42.80 lakhs was collected during the period from April to October, 1991.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The scheme did not elicit a favourable response on other Railways.

Branch of UGC at Hyderabad

2985. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a branch of the University Grants Commission at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). UGC has taken a decision, in principle, to set up regional offices in different parts of the country. No decision on the location of these offices has been taken.

Expansion of AIIMS

2986. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the estimated cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are proposals for expansion of AIIMS by setting up a Screening OPD additional Private Ward, Surgical Block, Mortuary, an Animal House etc; at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores approximately during the 8th Plan period. The said expansion is proposed to be taken up in a phased manner and is likely to be completed before the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Increase in Rail Fares

2987. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail fare charges of narrow gauge rail line between Pathankot-Joginder Nagar on Northern Railway have been increased as compared to other narrow

gauge lines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Passenger fares on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section are charged on inflated distance which is 1/12 times of the actual distance.

The decision of inflate the distance was taken as it was found that the line would not be remunerative if fares and freight were charged on actual distance. Even with inflation in the distance for charge, Railways are incurring losses on this section. Such a method of inflating the actual distance is in vogue on some other unremunerative lines also irrespective of gauge.

Number of Practitioners in different systems of Medicine

2988. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specialists who are presently working in different Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in CGHS dispensaries, dispensary wise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of specialists particularly in Homoeopathic system of medicine;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to appoint more senior homeopathic physicians in Delhi, New Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Yes, Sir. there is no proposal to appoint more Senior Homoeopathic Physicians in Delhi, New Delhi
- (c) and (d) Due to financial constraints, at present.

STATEMENT

Statement giving Information for Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 2988 for 10.12.1991

A Specialist is attached to many dispensaries, who visits them on rotation.

The number of Specialists working in different systems in CGHS institutions is indicated below as it is not possible to give dispensary wise information:—

Allopathic Specialists:

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>No. of Specialists</i>
CGHS, Delhi	73
CGHS, Bombay	13
CGHS, Calcutta	4
CGHS, Madras	4
CGHS, Hyderabad	6
CGHS, Bangalore	4
CGHS, Pune,	2
CGHS, Ahmedabad	2
CGHS, Nagpur	7
CGHS, Patna	2
CGHS, Kanpur	3
CGHS, Lucknow	2
CGHS, Allahabad	5
CGHS, Meerut	1
CGHS, Jaipur	6

There is no Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic or Unani Specialist working in CGHS dispen-

saries outside Delhi. The data for CGHS Delhi is as under:-

Senior Homoeopathic Physician	—	1
Senior Ayurvedic Physician	—	4
Senior Unani Physician	—	Nil.

Women Polytechnics with World Bank Assistance

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

2989. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAURS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). 38 new Women's polytechnics including separate wings for women in existing polytechnics as per Statewise list given in the attached Statement are proposed to be established with World Bank credit/loan assistance under a project on strengthening technician education in the country during 1990-98. For this purpose the world Bank assistance is estimated to be Rs. 93 crores.

(a) the number of Women Polytechnics proposed to be opened with the World Bank aid in the country with State wise list of these polytechnics;

(b) the amount of assistance to be given by the World Bank in this regard;

(c) whether these polytechnics will start functioning from the academic year 1992-93; and

(c) and (d) As per project proposals, 22 new women's polytechnics including separate wings for women in existing polytechnics will become functional by 1992-93.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of new Women's Polytechnics/separate Wings for women in existing polytechnics to be established with World Bank assistance.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of New Women's Polytechnics/Wings to be established</i>
<i>Phase I</i>		
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of New Women's Polytechnics/Wings to be established</i>
6.	Orissa	2
7.	Rajasthan	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4
Total		22

Phase II

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—
5.	Maharashtra	7
6.	Punjab	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	—
8.	West Bengal	2
9.	U.T. of Delhi	—
Total		10

Grand total (Phase I & Phase II) = 38

[Translation]

Scale wise number of Railway Officials

2990. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the department-wise, pay

scale-wise number of railway employees/officers working in zonal railways, Railway Standards Institute, Railway Board and other production/manufacturing institutions as on 31 March, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): A statement prepared on the basis of latest available information (i.e. as on 31.03.1990) is attached.

STATEMENT

Department-wise and scale-wise break-up of numbr of Officers and Staff in each Zonal Railway, production Unit, Research Designs and Standards Organisation (R.D.S.O.) and Railway Board (As on 31.03.1990)

Group 'A'

(Scales of Pay ranging between Rs. 8000/- (fixed) and Rs. 2200-4000/-)

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Administration	45	70	68	44	51	60	41	81	77
2.	Accounts	27	28	35	19	12	26	46	41	38
3.	Engineering	76	100	113	45	76	91	70	97	150
4.	Signal and Telecom.	42	49	30	23	30	40	26	64	58
5.	Transportation	24	30	48	25	19	30	21	42	42
6.	Commercial	26	35	49	17	11	36	18	27	32
7.	Mechanical Engineering	57	82	53	45	32	50	34	57	86

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Stores	27	37	24	19	18	24	18	26	34
9.	Electrical	60	51	55	17	11	48	20	64	65
10.	Medical	306	322	357	120	122	184	193	278	271
11.	Railway Protection Force	9	32	21	10	5	9	5	9	24
12.	Railway Board/*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R.D.S.O.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	699	836	853	384	387	598	492	786	877

*Not structured department-wise.

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Component Works (DCW)	Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW)	Integral-coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Standards Organisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Administration	9	3	7	8	3	11	—	—	578
2.	Accounts	8	4	16	7	3	9	—	—	319
3.	Engineering	6	4	2	3	1	18	—	—	852
4.	Signal and Telecom.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	364
5.	Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281
6.	Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
7.	Mechanical Engineering	46	13	25	18	9	41	—	—	648
8.	Stores	23	5	11	9	2	15	—	—	292
9.	Electrical	36	3	7	10	3	15	—	—	465
10.	Medical	23	7	11	12	4	8	—	—	2218

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Compo- nent Works (DCW)	Diesel Loco- motive Works (DLW)	Integral- ral coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Stan- dards Org- [*] anisation	Railway Board [*]	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Railway Protection Force	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	127
12.	Railway Board/ [*] R.D.S.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	295	459
	Total	152	40	79	67	25	120	164	295	6854

^{*} Not structured department-wise.

Group - 'B'

(Scales of Pay ranging between (Rs. 2375-3500 and Rs. 2000-3500/-)

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Administration	97	66	101	49	46	75	81	104	73
2.	Accounts	73	78	80	50	43	67	34	87	37
3.	Engineering	210	142	256	89	101	157	142	197	161
4.	Signal and Telecom.	61	56	120	31	22	49	43	53	48
5.	Transportation	61	48	61	24	19	28	41	64	45
6.	Commercial	56	49	53	35	28	32	36	39	39
7.	Mechanical Engineering	109	109	127	42	32	42	61	100	74
8.	Stores	61	32	44	16	18	27	33	30	31
9.	Electrical	90	71	62	16	20	36	36	89	41

Sl. No.	Departments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
10.	Medical			—	15	1	15	2	37	1	24	17
11.	Railway Protection Force			17	—	11	12	11	13	14	21	—
12.	Railway Board/*			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R.D.S.O.*			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total			835	666	916	379	342	563	522	816	566

*Not structured department-wise.

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)*	Diesel Component Works (DCW)	Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW)	Integral-coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Standards Organisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Railway Protection Force	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	105
12.	Railway Board/* R.D.S.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	218	423
	Total	94	43	80	96	48	34	205	218	6,423

* Not structured department-wise.

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Compo- nent Works (DCW)	Diesel Loco- motive Works (DLW)	Integral- ral coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Stan- dards Org.* anisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Administration	8	3	10	10	8	4	—	—	735
2.	Accounts	21	7	15	15	6	2	—	—	615
3.	Engineering	8	10	6	6	2	5	—	—	1,490
4.	Signal and Telecom.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	484
5.	Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
6.	Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
7.	Mechanical Engineering	32	13	23	39	16	13	—	—	832
8.	Stores	8	7	12	9	8	4	—	—	348
9.	Electrical	16	3	13	15	6	4	—	—	518
10.	Medical	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	115

Group 'C'

(Scale of pay ranging between Rs. 2375-3500/- and Rs. 825-1200/-)

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Administration	5248	4267	7098	2488	2209	3391	4365	5391	5229
2.	Accounts	2899	3443	4035	2112	1770	2680	2135	3975	3298
3.	Engineering	10082	7556	9926	5095	5172	9582	6522	10777	9752
4.	Signal and Telecom.	4982	4978	5685	3512	1968	4930	3772	4188	5721
5.	Transportation	16272	18090	19125	8699	6741	11207	10524	16180	16633
6.	Commercial	11293	11833	11585	5149	4025	8180	6043	7399	9819
7.	Mechanical Engineering	39693	48711	50091	20153	11024	29217	24708	37847	38176
8.	Stores	2631	3230	2446	1495	1444	1997	1564	2047	1907
9.	Electrical	14351	17690	9802	4002	3070	8883	4854	14372	11822

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Medical	1327	1370	1247	694	1012	1179	794	1316	1333
11.	Railway Protection Force	930	8820	8550	3953	3966	892	513	3923	6873
12.	Railway Board/*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R.D.S.O.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	109708	129988	129590	57352	42401	82138	65794	107415	110566

*Not structured department-wise.

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Component Works (DCW)	Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW)	Integral-coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Standards Organisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Administration	477	62	456	361	58	66	—	—	41,166
2.	Accounts	537	90	315	364	67	95	—	—	27,815
3.	Engineering	439	94	223	300	78	226	—	—	75,824
4.	Signal and Telecom.	38	—	—	—	15	39	—	—	39,824
5.	Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123,471
6.	Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,326
7.	Mechanical Engineering	8395	1659	3587	9192	632	2503	—	—	325,591
8.	Stores	714	119	490	359	90	135	—	—	20,668
9.	Electrical	1862	114	743	1419	186	338	—	—	93,508
10.	Medical	156	25	42	32	32	39	—	—	10,598

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Compo- nent Works (DCW)	Diesel Loco- motive Works (DLW)	Integral- ral coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Stan- dards Org.* anisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Railway Protection Force	240	24	23	50	106	121	—	—	38,984
12.	Railway Board/ R.D.S.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2199	1809	4,008
	Total	12858	2187	5879	12077	1264	3562	2199	1809	876,787

* Not structured department-wise.

Group 'D'

(Scales of pay running between Rs. 800-1150/- and Rs. 750-940/-)

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (SER)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Administration.	682	1198	1436	786	515	655	7411	1056	1162
2.	Accounts	377	366	650	367	246	248	211	516	412
3.	Engineering	41995	38972	47751	23240	14694	26786	26489	41395	39083
4.	Signal and Telecom.	4467	5448	6075	2480	1403	1803	3059	4339	4637
5.	Transportation	11392	10908	10140	4020	4566	6102	5727	9600	10325
6.	Commercial	7587	2655	6589	3862	3275	3301	3054	4412	6912
7.	Mechanical Engineering	21039	19644	20536	11007	8250	10271	12903	18459	18779
8.	Stores	2503	2967	2696	1346	1302	2019	1167	2256	2537
9.	Electrical	9959	8145	5913	2171	3542	3929	2781	7841	6286

Sl. No.	Departments	Central Railway (C.R.)	Eastern Railway (E.R.)	Northern Railway (N.R.)	North Eastern Railway (NER)	North east Frontier Railway (NFR)	Southern Railway (S.R.)	South Central Railway (SCR)	South Eastern Railway (S.E.R)	Western Railway (W.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Medical	4840	6216	7357	2373	4328	3587	3069	6299	4755
11.	Railway Protection Force	6338	338	3	24	204	4570	3395	4626	68
12.	Railway Board/*									
	R.D.S.O.*									
	Total	111,179	96,855	109,126	51,676	42,325	63,271	62,596	100,799	95,656

*Not structured department-wise.

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Compo-nent Works (DCW)	Diesel Loco-motive Works (DLW)	Integr-al coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Stan-dards Org.-anisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Administration	199	9	271	134	24	32	—	—	8,820
2.	Accounts	49	22	75	35	15	15	—	—	5,604
3.	Engineering	753	116	365	483	118	388	—	—	302,625
4.	Signal and Telecom.	11	—	—	—	7	21	—	—	33,750
5.	Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,780
6.	Commercial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,645
7.	Mechanical Engineering	1452	212	710	1747	142	316	—	—	145,467
8.	Stores	395	22	273	480	34	92	—	—	20,089
9.	Electrical	555	24	204	191	21	67	—	—	52,309
10.	Medical	541	34	62	25	44	132	—	—	43,642

Sl. No.	Departments	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW)	Diesel Component Works (DCW)	Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW)	Integral-coach Factory (ICF)	Wheel and Axle plant (WAP)	Rail Coach Factory (RCF)	Research Designs and Standards Organisation	Railway Board*	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Railway Protection Force	309	10	253	417	—	1	—	—	20,556
12.	Railway Board/ R.D.S.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,095	554	1,649
	Total	4,164	449	2,213	3,512	405	1,064	1,095	554	746,939

* Not structured department-wise.

[English]

Vacancies in AIIMS

2991. DR. LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some temporary posts of Professor/Additional Professor/Associate Professor were advertised by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences recently;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies advertised for each of the above posts separately together with the number reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the number of posts in reserved categories is in accordance with the reservation norms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of vacancies advertised for each category of posts and reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the AIIMS is as under:

S.No.	Category of Posts	No. of posts advertised	Reservation SC	Made for ST
1.	Professors	27	Nil	Nil
2.	Additional Professor	14	Nil	Nil
3.	Associate Professor	17	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d) It has been reported by AIIMS that reservation for faculty posts is at present being made at the entry level i.e. the level of Assistant Professor only.

to provide medicines and other facilities for treatment free of cost to the above mentioned patients; and

Cancer Patients

2992. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cancer patients is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large percentage of the cancer patients belong to the weaker sections of the society;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken

(e) 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). Reliable data regarding number of Cancer patients in the country is not available. However, it is estimated that there are about 1.5 to 2 million cancer patients in India and about half a million new cases occur annually.

(c) to (e) There is no statistical evidence to show that a large percentage of cancer patients belong to the weaker sections of the society. However, in Government hospitals, treatment is provided to cancer patients ei-

ther free or at a subsidised cost depending on the financial status of the patients.

Social Forestry Scheme in Kerala

2994. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set under the Social Forestry Scheme for Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan had been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the districts covered under the scheme during the Seventh Plan period;

(d) the targets set in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the State; and

(e) the details of the assistance sanctioned by the Union Government to Kerala for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). In the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), the target and achievement of afforestation/tree planting activities, including Social Forestry, in Kerala under the 20 Point Programme are as given below:—

<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>(Area in hectares)</i>	
287500.00	310827.50

(c) The afforestation /tree planting activities under the 20 Point Programme were carried out during the Seventh Plan period in all the districts of Kerala.

(d) and (e) The afforestation /tree plant-

ing activities are proposed to be substantially expanded during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation.

Tourism Development in West Bengal

2995. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Government of West Bengal for the development of tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and the time-frame for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal for construction of tourist complex at Chalsa and Bankura, waysid facility at Burdwan, Beach Resort at Shankarpur have been received from the Govt. of West Bengal and are under consideration.

(c) For the year 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 162.45 lakhs has been earmarked as Central assistance for the Govt. of West Bengal. Normally, there is no fixed time frame for completion of the tourism projects. However, the Central Deptt. of Tourism encourages the State Govts. to complete the tourism projects at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

Fixing of UGC Calendar Year

2996. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer given on

May 7, 1990 to Unstarred Question No.7677 and state:

(a) the names of universities in Bihar which have implemented the academic calendar fixed by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure teaching for minimum 180 days in a year, teaching upto minimum 4 hrs. on each academic day, ban on private tuition, time-bound academic session and exam results?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) According to the information furnished by UGC, while Magadh University has agreed to adopt the model academic calendar circulated by the Commission, other Universities in Bihar have not furnished any information in this regard.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Bihar, the State Government has issued instructions to all Universities in Bihar that the UGC stipulation of 180 teaching days in an academic year should be strictly adhered to. The State Government is also considering a proposal to declare one or two academic years as non vacation years to clear the backlog of examinations. The UGC is pursuing the matter with the Universities to implement the Academic Calendar.

UGC has formulated a code of professional ethics which has been circulated to all the universities and colleges. The code provides that teachers should refrain from undertaking any other employment and commitment including private tuitions and coaching classes which are likely to interfere with their professional responsibilities. UGC has also circulated guidelines to the Universities and Colleges prescribing minimum workload for teachers. It is for the Universities and Colleges and teachers themselves

to ensure that the code of professional ethics and UGC guidelines on minimum workload are followed.

[English]

**Nav Nalanda Research Institute,
Bihar**

2997. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to take over the Nav Nalanda Research Institute in Bihar or to extend financial assistance for revamping it; and

(b) if not, by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sr. Modalities are being worked out to take over the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara in consultation with Bihar Government.

(b) Does not arise.

National Conservation Strategy

2998. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

the follow up action on the report of the Core Committee set up by the Government to recommend the framework for formulating a National Conservation Strategy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): The report of the Core Committee to recommend the framework for formulating the National Conservation Strategy was widely circulated among the Central and State Government

Departments, Universities, Academic Institutions and non-governmental organisations. Based on the Suggestions received from various sources, a draft National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development is being prepared.

Brain Drain

2999. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
SHRI RAMASWAMY PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to ascertain the percentage of graduates from IITs gone abroad for higher education or seeking employment each of the last three years;

(b) the percentage of these students who have opted to settle there on permanent basis;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to discourage the brain drain from the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) These details are not available. However, as per the report of the Review Committee of IITs, submitted in 1987, average percentage of IIT graduates going abroad for higher education and employment is approximately 20%.

(c) to (e) A number of measures have been taken to attract Indian Scientists and technologists settled abroad to come back to the country. These include temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool, creation of supernumerary posts, facilities to import equipment by scientists and technologists returning from abroad, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions, the Scheme of transfer of know how through Expatriate Nationals etc.

Development in Visakhapatnam Division

3000. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the projects being undertaken for the development of railways in Visakhapatnam division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Projects in progress on the Waltair Division are listed in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Sl. No:	Works on Waitair Division	Anticipated cost	Outlay expected to end of 1990-91	Outlay proposed for 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
	New Lines			
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 kms)	353.28	308.01	36
	Doubling			
2.	Gumada-Babbili	30.07	7.69	10
3.	Bobilli-Gajapatnagaram	25.24	1.50	6
4.	Simhachalam North-Kottapalem-Bye Pass line	4.15	.50	3
	Traffic Facility Works			
5.	Visakhapatnam-Rail facilities for dealing the steel plant traffic (Phase-I)	56.64	43.98	3.26
6.	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Peripheral yard for 1.2 MT state (Phase-I)	41.38	38.15	3.22

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Works on Waltair Division</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>	<i>Outlay expected to end of 1990-91</i>	<i>Outlay proposed for 1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
7.	Raipur-Tit-Ragarh-Tokenless block working	1.80	.75	.12
8.	Optimisation of line capacity works on Koraput-Kirandul section of K.K line (Phase-I)	18.45	12.01	6.43
9.	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard for 3.4 MT (Phase-II)	20.77	10.46	3.94
10.	Raipur-Tilagarh-Tokenless block working in seven block sections (Phase-II)	.85	.15	.01
11.	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard (3.4 MT) (Phase-II)	8.49	—	0.08
12.	External rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (Phase-II)	23.73	—	.48
Electrification				
13.	Simhachalam North-Waltair-Electrification cost	.89	—	.10
14.	Waltair-Kirandul Single point supply from MPEB by running Railways' own transmission lines and strengthening of power supply arrangement (Phase-I)	6.61	.10	.10

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Works on Waltair Division	Anticipated cost	Outlay expected to end of 1990-91	Outlay proposed for 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Waltair-Kirandul-Switch capacitor bank at 9 sub-stations	2.70	.24	.80
16.	Optimisation of line capacity works on K.K. line (Phase-II)	5.20	—	.10

Reservation Quota of Berths at Tundla

3001. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota of berths at Tundla junction in Allahabad bound trains in view of large number of passenger boarding from there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reservation quotas available at Tundla in trains towards Allahabad are generally adequate to meet the present level at demand.

National Committee on Women

3002. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) when the National Committee on women had been last constituted,

(b) its composition and activities assigned/undertaken by it so far; and

(c) whether it is proposed to be reconstituted in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DE-
PARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE): (a) The National Committee
on Women was last constituted on 11 Febru-
ary, 1988 for a period of two years from the
date of its constitution.

(b) A Statement is annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Composition of the National Committee on Women constituted on 11th February, 1988:

i)	Prime Minister	Chairman
ii)	Minister of Human Resource Development	Vice-Chairman
iii)	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of welfare, Government of India.	Member
iv)	Minister of State in the Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.	Member
v)	Ms. Swarup Bakshi, Harijan & Social Welfare Minister Uttar Pradesh Sectt. Lucknow-226 001	Member
vi)	Ms. Lalhimpuii, Minister of State for Social Welfare & Employment, Government of Mizoram, Aizwal.	Member
vii)	Smt. Sumati Oraon, M.P. Lok Sabha, 3, Dr. Harish Chandra Mathur Lane, New Delhi.	Member
viii)	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, M.P. Lok Sabha, 519, V.P. House, New Delhi.	Member
ix)	Smt. Chandresh Kumari, M.P. Lok Sabha, C-1/16, Pandara Park, New Delhi.	Member
x)	Smt. Nirmala Shaktawat, M.P. Lok Sabha, 164, South Avenue, New Delhi.	Member

xi)	Smt. Jayanti Natarajan, M.P. Rajya Sabha, AB-8, Pandara park, New Delhi.	Member
xii)	Smt. Nejma Heptullah, M.P. Rajya Sabha, 4 Akbar Road, New Delhi.	Member
xiii)	Smt. Amarjit Kaur, M.P. Rajya Sabha 23, Indira Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	Member
xiv)	Smt. Bia R. Bhatt, M.P. Rajya Sabha, 90, North Avenue, New Delhi.	Member
xv)	Smt. Sheila Kaul, M.P. Lok Sabha, 5, Ashok Road, New Delhi.	Member
xvi)	Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Patriot, Link House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, Delhi-110 002.	Member
xvii)	Smt. Sarojini Varadappan, 48, Women Road, Mylopore, Madras.	Member
xviii)	Dr. Archana Sharma, 35, Ballyganj Circular Road, Calcutta.	Member
xix)	Smt. Jaya Arunachalam, 55, Bhim Sena Garden Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.	Member
xx)	Ms. Aparna Sen, Editor 'Sananda', Ananda Bazar Patrika, 6, Prajulla Sarkar Street, Calcutta.	Member
xxi)	Smt. Alok Mitra, 10-A, Allipur Avenue, Calcutta-29.	Member
xxii)	Ms. Nandita Haksar, 56, Muirka Enclave, New Delhi-67.	Member
xxiii)	Smt. Sasmeeta Srivastava, Chariman, Central Social Welfare Board, Jeevan Deep Building, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.	Member

xxiv)	Ms. Mrinal pande, B-249, Asian Games Village, New Delhi.	Member
xxv)	Dr. Nirmala Deshpande, 2, South Avenue, New Delhi.	Member
xxvi)	Smt. C. Sivasankari, 7, First Link Street, Karpagam Garden, Madras-20.	Member
xxvii)	Prof. Philomena Reddy, Home Science Department, Srivenkateswara University, Tirupati.	Member
xxviii)	Ms. Sheila Barse, No. 30A, Ratna Deep, 29, Juhu Tara Road, Bombay.	Member
xxix)	Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development.	Member

The terms of reference of the Committee:-

(a) to advise the Central and State Governments from time to time on the policy, legislative and administrative measures necessary for removing economic and social inequalities affecting Indian women and to suggest ways and means to enable women to achieve their inherent potential and utilise their capacity to contribute to the development process; and

(b) to review the progress of implementation of policies and programmes designed in pursuance thereof.

Software as a Literary Work

3003. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether software is recognised as a literary work under the Copyright Act;

(b) whether the Government propose to amend the Copyright Act to check software piracy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken to combat software piracy effectively?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). Computer programmes are protected as literary works under the Copyright Act, 1957. Government are considering amendments to improve the provisions relating to computer programmes and also to strengthen enforcement of the Act both generally and also specifically with reference to computer programmes.

Recently a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council has been established on which the computer software industry is also represented. The Council will advise the Government on measures to improve enforcement of the Copyright Act.

[Translation]

International Civil Aviation Organisation held at Montreal

3004. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 28th Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was held in Montreal in 1990;

(b) if so, the number of countries whose representatives participated in it; and

(c) the details of the main issues raised by the Indian representatives in it?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 28th Session (Extraordinary) of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation was held in Montreal from 22.10.1990 to 26.10.1990. It was attended by delegations of 114 member countries apart from 14 Observer delegations.

(c) The Indian Delegation spoke on the following issues:—

(i) Raising the membership of the Council of ICAO from 33 to 36.

(ii) Policy regarding integrated approach to the Problem of aircraft noise.

(iii) Increase in the budget of ICAO for the triennium 1990, 1991 and 1992 resulting from economic factors such as inflation, and actual increases in costs, exchange rate variations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with respect to salaries and pensions.

[English]

Link Trains between Samalkot and Kakinada

3005. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce link trains from Samalkot to Kakinada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representations have been received for the stoppage of passenger trains at Samalkot station; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). To link main line trains a pair of additional passenger train has been introduced w.e.f. 9.10.1991.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Provision of stoppage of additional trains at Samalkot station has not been found justified.

Setting up of Research Centres

3006. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 26, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4349 regarding availability of Medicinal Plants in Madhya Pradesh and State the details of the criteria followed or proposed to be followed in according priorities for opening of research centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : The general criteria followed in according priorities to the proposal for opening of research Centres are National priorities, diseases on which Ayurveda can provide better treatment, quality control of drugs and availability of funds subject to approval of Scientific Advisory Committee, Finance Committee and Governing Body.

[Translation]

Heart Patients Cases

3007. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of heart patients is on the rise; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to the heart diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). Though there is no authenticated data available in this regard, a larger number of cases of heart disease are reported to be seen by the clinicians.

The Government has launched a Cardiovascular diseases programme for prevention and control of Rheumatic Fever/Rheumatic Heart Diseases.

Extensive health education campaign is also being mad to create public awareness about the heart ailments.

Pharmacy Colleges in Haryana

3008. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised pharmacy colleges in Haryana and the mode of admission in these colleges;

(b) whether there are hostel facilities in these colleges and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether seats are reserved for scheduled castes students in these Pharmacy colleges and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Six recognised institutions in Haryana conduct Diploma courses in Pharmacy where admissions are made on the basis of merit and reservation for Scheduled Castes

students is available. Hostel facilities are available in all the institutions except in Hindu College of Pharmacy, Sonepat.

[English]

Rail Fare Concession to Handcapped Persons

3009. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rail fare concession given to the handicapped persons has been with drawn if they travel without escorts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government extend this concession irrespective of escorts; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Concession is admissible to the orthopaedically handi-capped persons who cannot travel without the assistance of an escorts. No change has been made in the conditions applicable to this concession in the recent past.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The concession is intended to help those orthopaedically handicapped persons who cannot travel without the assistance of an escort. The escort is also entitled to the same concession.

Madras Rapid Transport System

3010. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minis-ter of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for construction of the Madras Rapid Transport System has yet

to be handed over by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken for its acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Land from Km 7.15 to Km 7.5 and from Km 8.0 to Km 8.85 of the project alignment is yet to be handed over by the State Government. The issue has been taken up with the State Government at the highest level.

Direct Flight between Jammu and Leh

3011. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minis-ter of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has intro-duced a direct flight between Jammu and Leh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to connect other similar remote areas through its flights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-DIA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has intro-duced a thrice weekly B-737 service be-tween Jammu and Leh w.e.f. 1.11.91.

(c) and (d) Indian Airlines is already operating to remote areas in the country where adequate infrastructural facilities and traffic potential exist. There is no proposal at present to introduce its service to other new stations.

Reservation of Herbal Plants

3012. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
DR. R. MALLU:

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

(a) whether a large number of herbal plants are seriously threatened and are on the verge of extinction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for their preservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agency for effective health services

3013. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring under control of one agency hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres, maternity homes, sub-centres, poly clinics and sub clinics and registered private nursing homes in Delhi for effective control and better functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) to (c). NO, Sir. The

Government does not consider it feasible to bring hospitals dispensaries, nursing homes etc. under a single agency.

Liquor Tragedy

3014. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

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

(a) whether the Ayurvedic Experts had warned this Ministry long back to ban Kar-poor Asava; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not heeding the warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). A recommendation was made by Ayurvedic Experts for urgent steps to effectively control production of spurious drugs, on the basis of data obtained from the analysis of certain samples of Ayurvedic drugs, having alcoholic content, from the market. The Directors of Indian Medicine Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar and Drug controller, Delhi were advised by a letter dated 15.3.1990 to take help of Excise Department to check misuse of Alcoholic to take help of Excise Department to check misuse of Alcoholic contents in the name of Ayurvedic medicine.

[Translation]

Tourism Development of Sea Beaches

3015. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any scheme for the development of sea beaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of development of sea beaches in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAOSCINDIA): (a) and (b). Development of tourism at various places including sea beaches is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific proposals received from them, based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(c) The particulars of schemes for which assistance has been provided by the Central Department of Tourism in respect of beaches in the State of Orissa during the 7th Five Year Plan are as under:—

From pre page:-

1. Yatri Niwas at Konark
2. Open Air Theatre and Drinking Water facilities at Konark.
3. Tents for Konark.
4. I.T.D.C. Joint venture hotel at Puri.
5. Youth hostel and Tourist Bungalow at Puri.

For the year 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked for provision of tents at Konark Beach and establishment of water sports facilities at Gopalpur on sea.

[English]

Upgradation of Colleges in Lakshadweep

3016. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the colleges in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) There are two junior colleges in Lakshadweep having classes upto Senior Secondary level. There is no proposal at present to upgrade them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the intake of students for the Degree Classes is very low and results at the Senior Secondary stage are not encouraging enough, there is no proposal at present to upgrade them.

[Translation]

Tourists Spot in East Delhi

3017. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any place of tourist interest has been developed in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The development of tourism in Delhi is primarily the responsibility of the Delhi Administration. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends some financial assistance to the State Govts. And U.Ts. on the basis of specific proposals received from them. No proposal, for Central assistance, has been received from Delhi Administration.

Delhi Tourism has built a Coffee Home in Laxmi Nagar District Centre, organised cultural programmes in the lawns of Coffee home and are developing Bhaleswa lake in North East Delhi as a water sports centre.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Settlement of Pension Cases

3018. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of retired railway employees, groupwise, pending for final settlement of their claims for more than one year, two years and three years as on March 31, 1991;

(b) whether the Government have evolved any scheme for expeditious settlement/payment of retirement dues;

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it is to be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Remuneraton to Anganwadi Workers

3019. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the working hours of the Anganwadi workers;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase their honoraria/source of income;

(c) if so, the details thereon; and

(d) the details of the promotion avenues for Senior School Certificate passed Anganwadi workers?

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 Anganwadi Workers work for four hours at the Centre on each day and spend 1/2 hour for home visits. They are voluntary part time workers drawn from the local community.

(b) and (c). The matter regarding an increase in the rate of honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers is under active consideration of the Government. The details have not yet been finalised.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations that they may consider suitable recruitment rules wherein qualified Anganwadi Workers can be considered for appointment as Supervisors.

[*Translation*]

Performance of Autonomous Colleges

3020. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the autonomous colleges has been evaluated by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). UGC had appointed an Expert Committee 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 conferral of autonomous status on colleges.

— The State Governments should not transfer the teachers from Government autonomous colleges and should also sort out the prob-

lems 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 Principles 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 Committee 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.

[*English*]

Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu

3021. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Tamil Nadu on international tourism map; and

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to develop these spots?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Tamil Nadu has a number of tourist spots which are on the international tourism

circuit such as Madras, Mamallapuram, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Chidambaram, etc.

(b) The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 437.67 lakhs to Tamil Nadu for development of Tourism infrastructure in the State during the 7th Plan period. Similarly, Rs. 134.47 lakhs were sanctioned during 1990-91. For 1991-92, Rs. 142 lakhs has been earmarked for such schemes.

Deletion of Jhudpi Jungle from Forest (Conservation) Act

3022. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Maharashtra to delete the "Jhudpi Jungle" located in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra from the ambit of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total area covered under the Jhudpi Jungle;

(c) the details of the irrigation and road projects held up on the Jhudpi Jungle; and

(d) the present position regarding clearance for delinking the Jhudpi Jungle from the ambit of the Act?

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

(b) The total area covered under the Jhudpi Jungle in Maharashtra is 9,23,913.10 hectares. The State Government has proposed that Jhudpi Jungle classified as C class, D class, E class and unclassified be treated as non forest area.

(c) As on 30.11.1991 no irrigation or

road project is pending with the Central Government involving diversion of Jhudpi Jungle.

(d) On receiving proposals from Maharashtra Government they were advised to look into the matter in depth. The State Government appointed an inter-disciplinary team to look into entire issue of Jhudpi Jungle. The Committee has submitted its report to the State Government of Maharashtra. The issue was discussed in detail by Minister of State for Environment and Forests with State Government officials and public representatives at Bombay and Nagpur during November, 1991. It was decided that the Committee's report would be examined by the State Government alongwith their recommendations, after receipt of which, decision would be taken by the Central Government expeditiously. Discussions are being actively held with State Government in this matter.

Computer Facilities in Colleges

3023. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plans for development of computer facilities in colleges/schools/Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details there and estimated total cost of implementing the first phase thereof; and

(c) the universities which are proposed to be assisted for setting up computer centres?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project being implemented since 1984-85, 2598 secondary/higher secondary schools including 325 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been selected upto 1989-90. No new school has been selected under the project since 1990-91. Each school selected under the project is given five BBC Micro Computers with the object of providing 'hands on' experience to secondary school students and familiarising them with computer technology. An expenditure of Rs. 3834.25 lakhs has been incurred on the project upto 1990-91.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has introduced Computer Literacy Programmes in 73 vidyalayas in the first phase with an estimated cost of Rs. 123 lakhs per annum.

Central assistance under the Scheme of 'Thrust Areas of Technical Education' has been provided to Engineering Colleges/ Technical Institutions for development of computer facilities and computer related activities such as computer scheme/technology, Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture (CAD/CAM), Robotics and Artificial Intelligence and Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM). During the VIth Plan, 194 projects to the tune of Rs. 25.40 crores were sanctioned by the Government. During 1990-91, 38 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.72 crores. Also, a sum of Rs. 7.95 crores was released to 255 Polytechnics for purchase of 'O' level computers during the VIth Plan.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided financial assistance of Rs. 6.83 crores to 790 colleges for development of computer facilities during the VIth Plan. Depending on availability of resources, the Commission proposes to provide financial assistance to 1000 more colleges during the VIIth Plan. The UGC provides assis-

tance to Universities for acquisition of computers as and when such proposals are received and subjects to availability of funds. It is, therefore, not possible to name the Universities which may avail of assistance during the VIIth Plan.

Reclamation of Degraded Forest Land

3024. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new policy to involve village communities and voluntary agencies for reclamation of degraded forest land; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and the steps being taken for the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have issued guidelines to all State Governments that village communities and voluntary agencies should be involved in regeneration of degraded forest lands on sharing of usufruct and final harvest. Based on these guidelines, the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, and Rajasthan have formulated specific scheme for active involvement of people in afforestation programme. Other State Governments have been urged to take similar action.

Afforestation Programme

3025. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:

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

(a) whether the Government have

worked out a plan to double the afforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas earmarked for this purpose;

(c) whether the National Wastelands Development Board has released funds for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the total area coverage in all States and Union Territories through afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme was about 8.8 million hectares. This programme is proposed to be substantially expanded during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is under finalisation.

Effects of Sariska Mining on Environment

3026. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-
DIQUE:

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

(a) whether the mining work in Sariska, Rajasthan has adverse effects on environment; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to protect wild life in Sariska?

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

(b) The matter pertaining to stoppage of mining activities in Sariska is the subject matter of a writ petition in the Supreme Court of India. Intensive patrolling is being done by the staff to provide protection to wild life under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Electrification of Mughal Sarai-Patna-Asansol Line

3027. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify Mughal Sarai-Patna-Asansol railway line;

(b) if so, the estimated cost, funds allotted and the time by which work on the project is likely to be started; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Electrification of Asansol-Sitarampur section has already been completed. Electrification of Mughal-sarai-Patna-Sitarampur section is an approved work. Electrification of Sitarampur-Jhajha Section, a portion of Mughalsarai-Sitarampur section, will be taken up as first phase, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 55.2. crores.

Further extension beyond Jhajha to Mughalsarai will depend upon availability of resources and relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

New Flights to Far East Countries by Air India.

3028. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the flights of the Air India to different Far East Counties;

(b) if so, the details of the routes on which new flights have been introduced;

(c) whether all these new routes are remunerative; and

(d) if not, the reasons for introducing new flights on those routes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAOSCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India have increased their flights from 7 per week to 10 per week on the India-Singapore route and from 4 per week to 6 per week on India-Japan route.

(c) The increase was made effective only 6 weeks ago (i.e. from 27.10.1991) which is too short a period to assess the profitability.

(d) Does not arise.

Mausoleum of Khawaja Nizamuddin Aulla

3029. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sandalwood pillars of the mausoleum of the sufi-saint Khawaja Nizamuddin Aulia have been removed;

(b) whether some individuals/organisa-

tions were involved in the removal of these precious pillars and replaced them by white marble columns; and

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

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

(c) The matter was taken up with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South District, Delhi. The original wooden pillars of the Mausoleum of the Sufi Saint Khawaja Nizamuddin Aulia replaced by marble columns are in Toshkhana of the Dargah.

Railway Projects Pending For Execution

3030. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise number of approved projects pending for execution and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the early execution of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 4 approved proposals are pending due to constraint of resources. The zone-wise break up is as under:-

N.E.	Railway	2
N.F.	Railway	1
S.E.	Railway	1

(b) The works will be progressed as soon as resource position improves and some of the major projects on hand are completed

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Rural Health Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

3031. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Health Schemes and Maternal and Child Health services programmes implemented in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh including those meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during each of the three years;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated in the Eighth Five Year Plan and the targets fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA: (a) and (b). Health Care delivery at the district level is the responsibility of the State Government. However, all the National Health Programmes to control/eradicate diseases like Malaria, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Blindness and Cancer are being implemented upto the grass root level throughout the country through the State Health infrastructure for the benefit of all segments of our population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme and Prophylaxis schemes are the programmes being implemented as 100% Centrally sponsored schemes under Maternal and Child Health Programme. All these schemes are meant for the entire eligible population of infants, pregnant and lactating mother and children below the age of 5 years.

District wise targets are fixed by the State Governments. Similarly, the expenditure incurred in each district is also monitored by the State Governments only.

(c) The 8th five year Plan has not been finalised so far.

Protection Monuments in Orissa

3032. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of the protected monuments in Orissa;

(b) the amount spent thereon during the last three years;

(c) whether some monuments are in dilapidated condition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A list of centrally protected monuments in the state of Orissa is enclosed in attached Statement.

(b) The amount spent on these monuments during the last three years is an under:-

1988-89	Rs. 18, 60, 359.00
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1989-90	Rs. 23,00,320.00
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1990-91	Rs. 25, 06,032.00
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(c) No, Sir.

(d) However, the with a view to preserving the monuments for posterity, conservation measures are taken up on the basis of their actual needs and priorities.

Annexure 'A' to Lok Sabha Unstarred Parliament question No. 3032 on "Protection of Monuments in Orissa" by Shri Mrutyunjaya Nayak, Member of Parliament.

Orissa State

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
		Bolangir District
1.	Jharial	Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines
		Cuttack District
2.	Agrahat, Bandals, Chaudar, Chhatisa, Govind Jew, Patna, Jaj, Bhairab,	Ruined fortress

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
3.	Kapaleswar, Kedaraswar, Mundmal	Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images
4.	Bandaeswar Bhabanipur (Balua Taluk)	Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple
5.	Chandia	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions, etc., of Buddhist age. On the top, there is a Math and a small temple of Mahakal
6.	Cuttack	Ancient monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateways, etc, save the mosque
7.	Dadhapatna	Churangarh Fort locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government
8.	Jaipur	Four colossal images in the compound of the subdivisional Officers Quarters, namely:- 1. Chamunda

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
9.	Jajpur	Three Budohist images
10.	Nalitigiri * (Lalitigiri)	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images
11.	Ratangir	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, and images
12.	Siriapur	Maharatta bridge locally known as the Atharmulla (eighteen arches bridge) and also as Tentulimal bridge
13.	—do—	Monolith called Chandeswar pillar
14.	Simhanatha Pitha, Mauza Gopinathpur	Simhanatha Mahadeva temple
15.	Magura Dhanmandal	Pancha Pandava temple
16.	Rameswar	Durga temple
17.	Padamal Pattana	Ancient site at Baneswaranasi

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
Dhenkanal District		
18.	Bajratol	Bhingesvara Mahadeva temple
19.	Rasol	Rock-cut Vishnu
Ganjam District		
20.	Kottakolla	Gangadharaswami temple
21.	—do—	Jagdiswaraswami temple
22.	Mahendragiri	Bhima temple
23.	—do—	Kunti temple
24.	—do—	Yudhisira temple
25.	Pandya	Asoka rock inscription at Jaugada
Mayurbhanj District		
26.	Baldyapur	Prehistoric sites
27.	Haripur	Ruins of ancient fort

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
28.	Kuchai	Prehistoric sites
29.	Kullian	—do—
* Present name of locality.		
30.	Sitabhinji	Paintings on the rock locally know as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains
Kalahandi District		
31.	Asurgarh	Ancient site of Asurgarh Fort
Phulbani District		
32.	Gandharadhi	Temple of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara
33.	Baudh Town	Paschima Somanatha, Bhubaneswara and Kapilesvara temples
Puri District		
34.	Baragarh	Bhaskarewsar temple

		<i>Name of Monument/Site</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>locality</i>	1	2
			3
35.	—do—	Brahmeswar temple with its minor shrines in the compound	
36.	—do—	Nabakeswar Temples	
37.	—do—	Remeswar Temples	
38.	Besuaghai	Magheswar Temple with its minor shrine	
39.	Bhubaneswarr	Ananta Basudeva Temple	
40.	—do—	Bakeswar Temple	
41.	—do—	Boital Temple	
42.	—do—	Chitrakarni Temple	
43.	—do—	Jameswar Temple with its minor shrine	
44.	—do—	Lord Lingraj temple with all the minor temples in the compound namely:	
		1.	Amania well
		2.	Astmurti
		3.	Chandeswar Deb

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
4.		Gopaluni Temple
5.		Ladukeswar Temple
6.		Parbati Temple
7.		Sabitri Devi Temple
8.		Sakreswar Temple
9.		Sathidosi Temple
45.	—do—	Maitreswar Temple with all the minor temples in the compound
46.	Bhubaneswar	Makareswar Temple with its minor shrines
47.	—do—	Markandeswar Temple
48.	—do—	Mukteswar Temple with its minor shrines but excluding the Murich Kunda
49.	—do—	Paramguru Temples
50.	—do—	Jagnasini Tank
51.	—do—	Parsurameswar Temple

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
52.	—do—	Raja Rani Temple
53.	—do—	Sahasralinga Tank
54.	—do—	Sari Temple No. 1
55.	—do—	Sidheswar Temple
56.	—do—	Sisiresvara Temple
57.	Chourasi	Varahl temple
58.	Churanga Bhalunka Krishnanagar	Churangarh Fort, excluding the area acquired by the State Government
59.	Dhauri	Rock inscription of the edicts of Asoka and the sculpture of elephant
60.	—do—	Small rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara
61.	Hirapur	Chausath Yogini Temple Known as Mahamaya Temple
62.	Jagmara	All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains on the Udaygiri and the Khandagiri hills except the temple of

Sl. No.	locality	Name of Monument/Site
1	2	3
63.	Konarak	Parasnath on the top of the Khandagiri hill and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and the Trisula caves
64.	Puri	Ancient monuments of the Block Pagoda and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, images, structures, Basements, pillars, carvings, walls, gateways, etc.
65.	Puri	Bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream known as Athara Nala Bridge
66.	Raghunathpur	Shri Jagannath Temple and subsidiary shrines
67.	Sisupalgarh	Daksha Prajapati Temple
		Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart
		Sambalpur District
68.	Vikramkhol	Vikramkhol rock inscriptions

[English]

National Policy on Youth Tourism

3033. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to formulate a National Policy on youth tourism;

(b) if so, its objectives and the steps the Government propose to achieve them;

(c) whether the Government have worked out the figures of domestic youth tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the countries participated in the International Conference on Youth Tourism held at New Delhi recently?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. At present there is no plan to formulate definitive National Policy on youth tourism. In a recently concluded International Conference on Youth Tourism held in New Delhi a number of recommendations for the development and promotion of youth tourism were made which would be examined by the Ministry for formulation of such a policy.

(c) and (d). The figures for domestic youth tourism is 38.1% of a total of 14 million domestic tourists in 1981. No statistics are available for the period 1981 to 1991. The age group taken into consideration with regard to youth tourism is 13 to 29 year of age.

(e). The following countries participated

in the International Conference on Youth Tourism held in New Delhi recently:

- 1) Angola
- 2) Afganistan
- 3) Argentina
- 4) Austria
- 5) Bangladesh
- 6) Bahrain
- 7) Belgium
- 8) Benin
- 9) Bulgaria
- 10) Burkina Faso
- 11) Canada
- 12) Chile
- 13) China
- 14) Colombia
- 15) Congo
- 16) Cuba
- 17) Czechoslovakia
- 18) DPR Korea
- 19) Egypt
- 20) Ethiopia
- 21) Finland
- 22) France
- 23) Germany

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 24) Ghana | 48) Spain |
| 25) Greece | 49) Sri Lanka |
| 26) Hungary | 50) Switzerland |
| 27) India | 51) Turkey |
| 28) Indonesia | 52) Uganda |
| 29) Iran | 53) USSR |
| 30) Italy | 54) Tanzania |
| 31) Kenya | 55) Viet Nam |
| 32) Lebanon | 56) Yemen |
| 33) Malawi | 57) Yugoslavia |
| 34) Malaysia | 58) Zambia |
| 35) Malta | 59) Holy See |

Setting Up of Base and Referral Hospitals

3035. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONTHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up base hospitals for every one lakh population and referral Hospital for every five la to ten lakh population;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce insurance linked health check up schemes in the Government Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges/Central Institution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDARTHA): (a) No, Sir. However, Com-

- 45) Romania
 46) San Marino
 47) Senegal

munity Health Centres to serve a population of 80,000-1,20,000 are being set up.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Research In Unani System of Medicine

3036. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

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

(a) whether any research programme has been launched by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, in rural and far flung areas which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to identify their ailments;

(b) whether the possibilities of coming across cases of common as well as chronic diseases are high in such areas;

(c) whether they have made surveys to register research cases of different ailments and to provide free medical treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the areas of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cover under this programme respectively?

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

(d) Information is given in the attached Statement

STATEMENT

The Research Programme launched by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine interalia include Clinical Research work in rural and far flung areas predoninently inhabited by SC/ST segment of the society. Although there is no exclusive research scheme meant for SC/ST population, yet the main criteria for selection of spots for the mobile clinical research work is (a) the areas where there are no medical facilities available and (b) the areas which are predominantly inhabited by SC/ST population.

It has been noticed that out of this mobile Clinical Research Programme, the Council gets fairly a good number of cases of common and chronic ailments. Research cases of specific problems under Clinical Research are also registered and studied. Details of villages covered under this programme are given as under:

List if areas covered under Mobile Clinical Research Programme

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Dommudugu
Kotwalguda
Patelguda
Kashiapuram
Texilla
Ullenada Kenda. |
| 2. | Tamil Nadu | Taiyur
Kunrathus
Tiruneer Malai. |

3.	Orissa	Panikeili Palia Bindha
4.	Bihar	Panapur Sadullahpur
5.	Maharashtra	Madanpura (Urban Slums)
6.	Lucknow	Kasmandi Khurd
7.	West Bengal	Tiljala Shibpur Bustee Ratabari
8.	Assam	Bazaricherra
9.	Kerala	Ermamkara Kaangiramattam
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Haripur

Hunting of Antelope in Haryana

3037. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL
Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the hunting of antelope (Neel
Gaai) has been allowed in Haryana due to
increase in their number;

(b) whether the Government propose
to transfer them to some other parts of the
country where their number is fairly low to
save them from killing; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(b) and (c). Neel Gaai is included in
Schedule III of Wild life (Protection) Act,

1972. Under Section 12 of the Act, State
Government have full powers to permit
capture and translocation of wild animals,
other than those included in Schedule I of the
Act, to an alternative suitable habitat. Inter-
state transfer can be effected by mutual
consultation amongst the states.

**Assistance to District Hindi Permit
Mandal**

3038. SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received
requests for providing central assistance to
district Hindi Premi Mandal, Bellary during
1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The request of District Hindi Premi Mandal Bellary for financial assistance promotion of Hindi during 1990-91 could not be sanctioned for want of recommendations from the State level Committee. However, a grant of Rs. 36,450/- has been sanctioned to this voluntary organisation for the year 1991-92.

Social Forestry Programme

3039. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the success achieved in the implementation of the social Forestry Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise progress made in the implementation of Social Forestry Programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The progress of the afforestation/tree planting activities, including social forestry, is monitored by the State Governments who have their own mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. The State Governments have been advised recently to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of these activities to ensure improved results.

Studies on social forestry activities indicate that these activities have contributed to increase in biomass production, enhancement in rural employment and income generation, encouragement of farm-forestry/agro-forestry, involvement of women and voluntary agencies in the activities gains in strengthening the technical and managerial expertise of the Forest Departments and private individuals in undertaking tree-planting activities, etc.

The State-wise achievement of afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme, including social forestry, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise Achievements For Afforestation/Tree Planting Activities Under The 20 -Point Programme During The Seventh Five Year Plan

(Area in Hectares)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T.'s</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	727579.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31276.50
3.	Assam	115107.00
4.	Bihar	666970.50

(Area in Hectares)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T.'s</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
5.	Goa	16879.00
6.	Gujarat	740605.50
7.	Haryana	159346.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	164760.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	113306.00
10.	Karnataka	666984.50
11.	Kerala	310827.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	992115.00
13.	Maharashtra	858193.00
14.	Manipur	44162.50
15.	Meghalaya	57067.00
16.	Mizoram	102777.50
17.	Nagaland	82675.00
18.	Orissa	552234.50
19.	Punjab	132301.00
20.	Rajasthan	284945.00
21.	Sikkim	30045.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	429243.50
23.	Tripura	63356.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1189689.00
25.	West Bengal	303404.00

(Area in Hectares)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.T.'s</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1	2	3
26.	A&N Islands	26585.50
27.	Chandigarh	727.50
28.	D & N Haveli	8349.50
29.	Daman & Diu	202.00
30.	Delhi	10749.50
31.	Lakshadweep	296.50
32.	Pondicherry	2777.00
Total		8885539.50

Leasing of Railway Properties

3040. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to increase the lease/rent rates for the shopping complexes which are located on the Railway lands in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the area of surplus railway land being utilised for departmental purpose and for shopping complexes run by private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The licence fee for the land licensed for shops is revised every 3 years in the case of land in metropolitan cities, State Capitals and large commercial

towns and every 5 years in the case of other places.

(c) Railways do not have any surplus land as the vacant land as well as land under lease/licence is required for Railways' future developmental works.

Encroachments on CGHS Building Sites in Delhi

3041. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the C.G.H.S. building sites in Delhi where encroachments have been made; and

(b) since when these are under encroachments and the action taken to get them cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Late Arrival of Shramjivi Express At Delhi

3042. DR. PARSHU RAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any directives to ensure timely arrival of Shramjivi (Patna-Delhi) Express at Delhi on time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Instructions already exist to ensure punctual running of trains. Time to time, however, punctuality drives are launched and one such drive was undertaken for 7 days from 16-11-91.

[*English*]

New Line on Mughal Sarai-Son Nagar Route

3043. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay a third line between Mughal Sarai and Son Nagar in view of density of traffic on this route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was included in the Railway Budget for 90-91 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 165 crores and the work has been taken up.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases of Food Poisoning in Chandigarh, Delhi and Gujarat

3044. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether food poisoning cases took place in Delhi, Chandigarh and Gujarat recently;

(b) whether these cases have been investigated and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether samples of the food consumed were sent to the forensic department for chemical analysis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). The information furnished by Delhi Administration, Chandigarh Administration and Gujarat Government is as Under: *Chandigarh Administration*

A total of 445 students were affected as

a result of consumption of biscuits. The case was investigated and the Chemical and bacteriological analysis of the samples showed contamination of biscuits with Chloroform bacteria. *Delhi Administration*

A case of alleged food poisoning was reported in the Press in the month of November, 1991. The Press Report stated that 14 persons were admitted to the hospital after consuming 'Balushahi.' The investigation revealed that it was not a case of food poisoning but a case of cheating by adding over-dose of sedatives in the sweet.

Food and Drug Administration, Gujarat

One incidence occurred in Baroda on 15.9.91 affecting 6 persons. No sample was taken as probable cause was consumption of 'doodhpaks' after 24 hours from the time of preparation

Vayudoot Service for Himachal Pradesh

3045. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding continuation and intensification of the Vayudoot services in the State to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the step taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vayudoot is at present operating to Shimla, Kulu and Dharamshala in the state of Himachal Pradesh. For commercial and

operational reasons, it is not possible to augment Vayudoot services to Himachal Pradesh, at the present juncture.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cost of Homoeopathic Raw Material

3046. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tax on the raw material used in the production of homoeopathic drugs has been increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the details of the steps taken/proposed to check its price-rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There has been general increase in the price of raw materials. In addition, in the 1991-92 budget, Special Excise Duty was increased from 5% to 10% ad-valorem. This increase would apply to all raw materials used in the manufacture of homoeopathic medicines which are chargeable to Central Excise.

Under the Drugs Price Control Order 1987, Homoeopathic Drugs are not controlled for prices.

Extension of Trains Between Kasganj and Kashipur upto Mathura

3047. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the passenger train Nos. 103 and 104 running

between Kasganj and Kashipur and back upto Mathura;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

Scheme to Educate Girls

3048. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched several schemes for imparting education to girls between the age group of 11 to 18 years of poor families; and

(b) if so, the details thereon with financial assistance provided to each State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No. Sir, there are no Specific schemes only for girls of poor families in the age group 11 to 18 years. However, several measures have been taken for promoting education of girls which include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentives schemes, like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto class VIII in all Government, local body and aided schools, and upto class X in most of the States/UTs. In addition, 9% assistance is given by the Central Government for running Non-formal education NEF centres for girls in the ten educationally backward states, the remaining 10% being met by the State Government concerned.

(b) The financial assistance released to the States during 1991-92 for NFE Centres for girls is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Andhra Pradesh	21.86
Assam	8.41
Bihar	52.25
Madhya Pradesh	70.17
Orissa	8.13
Rajasthan	29.34
Uttar Pradesh	92.07
Manipur	1.62
Mizoram	0.05

[English]

Tourism Development in Himalayas

3049. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himalaya Tourism Advisory Board has suggested for development of tourist spots in the Himalayas including Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The Himalayan Tourism Advisory Board has discussed issues relating to the infrastructure development, communication, transportation and environmental problems as well as strategy for promotion of adventure tourism in Himalayan States. Action on various recommendations/decision of Fourth HIMTAD is to be taken by the concerned State Governments and Central agencies.

Ancient Monument in South Delhi

3050. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological survey of India and residents of Malviya Nagar, South Delhi are locked in a tussle over a controversial land belonging to some monuments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Some individuals have

claimed ownership of a portion of land attached to a protected monument, namely, the tomb of Sheikh Kabirud-Din also known as Rakabwala Gumbad, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi. They have filed a suit in the court of law and the matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Facility of Running Staff to TTIs

3051. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide facility of assisting staff to the Travelling Ticket inspectors in the trains in cases of Guards and Drivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Assistance is given by various categories of staff, including Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police personnel, to the Travelling Ticket Examiners in discharge of their duties. Exclusive assisting staff for them is not considered justified.

[English]

Air Linking of Bhillwara, Rajasthan

3052. SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Bhillwara in Rajasthan by air service;

(b) whether the air Strip, terminal build-

ing and the control tower have been constructed according to the specifications of the airlines; and

(c) if so, when the air service is likely to start from there?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAOSCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government had constructed an aerodrome at Bhilwara in 1980-90 which is suitable for Dornier type of aircraft operations. Some changes/modifications were required in Terminal Building and operational area.

(c) It is not possible to air link Bhilwara at the present juncture due to commercial and operational reasons.

[*Translation*]

Bridges in Bihar

3053. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY:
 SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway bridges in Bihar that are more than 150 years old;

(b) the number of such bridges required to be renovated; and

(c) whether a high level committee has been set up for this purpose and if so, the details of its composition

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, 41 of the old bridges have been identified for rehabilitation on condition basis.

(c) For in-depth study of old bridges, a committee consisting of Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle; Director Standards (Bridges), Research, Designs & Standards Organisation and Chief Bridge Engineers of Northern and South Eastern Railways had been appointed in 1986, and its report was accepted for implementation.

Expan sion of Phaphaman Station

3054. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a number of representations have been received for the expansion of Phaphaman Junction and providing stoppage of Ganga Gomati Express there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expansion of a Railway Station is considered based on the volume of traffic dealt with and subject to availability of funds. The station building at Phaphamau Junction is in a good condition and is provided with two waiting halls, adequate number of benches, sufficient number of drinking water taps, electric lights and fans, platform shelters and lavatories for ladies and gents. The amenities so available at the station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Stoppage of Ganga Gomati Express at Phaphamau is not justified.

[English]

Incentives to Village Health Guides in Western Maharashtra

3055. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYASADUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to enhance financial aid and other incentives in future to Village Health Guide in Western Maharashtra especially of Solapur district; and

(b) the number of village Health Guides functioning in the region and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of Health Guides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Government of India is considering various steps to revamp the Village Health Guide Scheme in the entire country including Maharashtra.

The Total number of Village Health Guides reported to be working in Maharashtra as on 31.3.91 is 42,512, out of which 18,297 are reported to be working in the Western region.

[Translation]

Development of Stations of Champaran Districts, Bihar

3056. SHRI MAHENDRA BHAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the expenditure on platforms of various stations of East and West Champaran districts of Bihar during last three years and the amount proposed to be incurred during the current year; and

(b) the details of the proposals of the Government to develop and modernise these stations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railways do not maintain Civil Districtwise figures of expenditure. It is Railways' endeavour to provide facilities at stations, including those in Champaran District as per prescribed norms, based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Development/modernisation of these stations is also undertaken on need based programme depending on the growth in traffic and subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Illegitimate Births

3057. DR. SHRIMATI PADMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have investigated into the incidence of the birth of illegitimate children in the country;

(b) whether the State Governments have been asked to undertake such enquiries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken to undertake such an investigation;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to include this topic in school syllabus for teaching the social aspects of such incidence in schools and also through counselling; and

(f) if so, the details thereon?

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). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal to undertake such an investigation.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

3058. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise locations of Nehru Yuvak Kendras to be opened during 1991-92;

(b) the allocations made therefor; and

(c) the criteria fixed for allocation of grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

(a) The decision to open new Kendras have not yet been finalised by the SanGathan. However, the aim is to have a Kendra in each District.

(b) Since no final decision has been taken regarding opening of new Kendras, specific funds for this purpose have not been earmarked during 1991-92.

(c) Grants are allocated on the basis of the Action Plan drawn up by the Sannathan

subject to availability of funds. Approximately Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum is required for meeting establishment cost as well as programme expenditure for each Kendra. Out of this, roughly Rs. 1.25 lakhs is spent on programmes.

River Water Pollution

3059. SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:
SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:

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

(a) whether seventy per cent of the river waters in the country is polluted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the polluted rivers, State-wise and the extent of pollution;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check water pollution in the rivers; and

(e) the amount allotted to each state and Union Territory for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No precise determination has been made available of the percentage of the total river water of the country that is polluted.

(b) River stretches downstream of urban sewage outfalls and industrial discharges are generally polluted. Most of the urban sewage is discharged untreated or partially treated. A part of the industrial effluent is also not treated to the desired level, thereby affecting the river water quality in addition, agricultural run off containing pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers, dhobighats and bathing by human beings and livestock also contribute to the pollution of river water.

(c) Based on the river water quality data, the Central Pollution Control Board has identified some highly polluted stretches of rivers.

State-wise list of these polluted stretches and critical parameters are given below:-

<i>River</i>	<i>State</i>		<i>Polluted stretch</i>	<i>Critical parameters</i>
1	2		3	4
Sabarmati	Gujarat	i)	Immediate u/s of Ahmedabad city upto Sabarmati Ashram	DO, BOD Coliforms
		ii)	Sabarmati Ashram to Vautha	-DO-
Subarnarekha	Bihar		Hatia Dam to Bharagora	-Do-
Godavari	Maharashtra	i)	D/S of Nasik to Nanded	BOD
		ii)	City limit of Nasik and Nanded	-DO-
Krishna	Maharashtra		Karad to Sanei	BOD
Sutlej	Punjab	i)	D/S of Ludhiana to Harike	DO, BOD
		ii)	D/S of Nangal to Anandpur	Ammonia
Yamuna	U.P	a)	Delhi to Confluence with Chamfar	DO BOD coliforms
	Delhi U.P	b)	In the city limits of Delhi Mathura & Agra	-DO-
Hindon	U.P.		Saharanpur to confluence with Yamuna	DO BOD Toxicity
Chambal	Rajasthan		D/S of Nagda & D/S Kota (approx. 15 Kms. at both the places)	BOD, DO

<i>River</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Polluted stretch</i>	<i>Critical parameters</i>
1	2	3	4
Damodar	Bihar & West Bengal	D/S of Dhanbad of Haldia	BOD Toxicity
Gomti	U.P.	Lucknow to confluence with Ganga	DO, BOD coliforms
Kali	U.P.	D/s Modinagar to Confluence	BOD, Coliforms

(d) steps taken by Government to check river water pollution include:-

- i) Effluent standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- ii) A network of 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 effluent and emissions within the stipulated limits;
- v) Prosecutions have been launched against some of the industries causing river pollution;
- vi) Fiscal incentives are provided and

loan facilities made available for installation of pollution control equipments;

- vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants;
- viii) A time bound action plan for control of pollution in highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with State Governments and a notification has been issued under which polluting units of these categories are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991;
- ix) A special project was taken up to bring about improvement in the water quality of the Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan.

(e) Amounts allocated to each State under the Ganga Action Plan are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>U.P.</i>	<i>BIHAR</i>	<i>W.BENGAL</i>
1.	1985-86	4.61	0.45	1.0
2.	1986-87	15.99	2.48	5.92
3.	1987-88	19.09	6.31	16.43
4.	1988-89	16.54	12.44	15.79
5.	1989-90	22.62	8.80	26.24
6.	1990-91	19.85	0.12	24.39

Conversion of Yeshwantapur-Bangarpet Line

3060. SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long pending demand for converting the old narrow-gauge between Yeshwantpur and Bangarpet into broadgauge; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS(SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey for Yelahanka Bangarapat NG line to BG was carried out in 1985. As the survey had revealed inadequate traffic prospects and due to resource constraints there is no proposal to take up the Project for the present.

Irregular Flights in Bombay Cochin Sector

3061. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complaint that flights of the Indian Airlines, particularly on Bombay-Cochin sector are irregular for the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of flights cancelled/delayed during this period, particularly in this sector and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make this service regular?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period August to October, 1991, out of a total of 21826 flights of Indian airlines network, 4067 were delayed and 653 cancelled. During this period, out of 183 flights between Bombay and Cochin, 30 were delayed and 5 cancelled. The delays/cancellations were on account of engineering; bad weather, inadequate airport facilities, consequential and miscellaneous reasons.

(c) steps taken to achieve and sustain higher on-time performance include:-

- Close monitoring of On-time performance.
- more time for maintenance of aircraft.
- rationalisation of the schedule effective 1.11.1991 incorporating revised block times and increased ground time as cushion between flights.
- review of action taken for rectification of snags at Regions as well as at Headquarters.

have been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed for the last three years and the extent to which these targets have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes Sir, all the ICDS Projects in Cuttack Districts have been operationalised in time.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The position with regard to the targets fixed for the last three years and the extent to which these targets were achieved in terms of operationalization of ICDS projects in Cuttack District of Orissa is given below:

Integrated Child Development Schemes in Cuttack

3062. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets fixed for the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Schemes in Cuttack districts of Orissa

Name of the District	Year of operationalisation		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91

STATE: ORISSA

CUTTACK

TARGET	1	0	1
ACHIEVEMENT	1	0	1

[Translation]

Historical Canons in Bharatpur

3063. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to maintain the historical canons in Bharatpur, Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). One canon at Fateh Burj in Bharatpur Fort is already under Archeological Survey of India which is being looked after and maintained by it. The other canons at Bharatpur are in the custody of the State Government.

Operation Blackboard in Rajasthan

3064. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

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

(b) the details thereof and action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) 2322 primary schools in 25 blocks of Rajasthan were proposed to be covered under phase IV, requiring the appointment of 1295 additional teachers in the single teacher schools and construction of classroom in 295 one room and 2 buildingless schools. The proposal has since been sanctioned.

[English]

Hotels on National Highways

3065. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments for financial assistance to con-

struct Guest house and Rest houses for the tired drivers and passengers on the national highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Central Government has a scheme for construction of passenger printed wayside amenities on national highways under which projects have been sanctioned at Palamner in Andhra Pradesh, Vapi in Gujarat, Khalghata in Madhya Pradesh, Manor in Maharashtra, Rameshwar in Orissa and Sattur in Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Nursing Home in Ailms, New Delhi

3066. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of a nursing home under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been laid on November 19, 1991; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to name it as Baba Sahib Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Nursing Home?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) Yes, Sir. The foundation stone for construction of a 100 bedded "Pay Wards and Hospital Utility Services Block" at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has been laid on 19th November, 1991.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

**Allowances to Kendriya Vidyalaya
Sangathan Employees**

3067. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in North-East region are de-prived of the special benefits which are admissible to civilian employees of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Generally speaking, the special allowances and benefits accorded to Central Government Employees [posted in the North East Region have also been provided to employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. However, while adapting the facilities to its requirements the kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provided a uniform minimum tenure of three year for Post Graduate Teachers and above as against tenures of 2 or 3 years depending on length of service for all Central Government Employees working in North East Region. Further, the facility of Special (duty) Allowance was also not extended to the teachers recruited

specifically for the North East Region. the teachers below the rank of Post Graduate Teachers are recruited on regional basis, therefore the facility of tenure posting has also not been extended to them.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Sub-Centres and Primary
Health centres in Madhya Pradesh**

3068. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE be please to state:

(a) the number and location of sub-health centres and primary health centres set up in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up sub-health centres and primary health centres in Madhya Pradesh in 1992;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K THARADEVI SIDDHARATHA): (a) As per informing available, the number of sub-centres and Primary Health Centres established in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sub-Centres</i>	<i>Primary Health Centres</i>
1988-89	1000	200
1989-90	2085	202
1990-91	26	70

(b) There is proposal to establish 15 Primary Health Centres in State during the 1991-92. No allotment for establishment of sub-centre could be given for financial constraints.

(c) and (d). Location wise details of the Primary Health Centre is being finalised by the State Government.

Modernisation of Bhopal Airport

3069. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate new schemes for modernisation expansion and renovation of the Bhopal airport;

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the total funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority has already undertaken the extension of existing runway to 6,700 feet at a cost of Rs.5.00 crores. They have also drawn up a plan to modify the existing terminal building. This work will however be taken up on availability of funds.

[*English*]

Promotional Prospects of Graduate Engineers

3070. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotional avenues of the Graduate Engineers working as Class III

employees in the Railways are very restricted;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to libertain promotional avenues and to provide channel for redressal of their other grievances;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. The Limited Departmental Competitive Examination enables graduate Engineers working in Group 'C' (Class III) with 5 years' of regular service in a grade, the minimum of which is Rs 1400/- per month, to secure early promotion to Group 'B' (Gazeted) posts even before they become due for such promotion according to their seniority.

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

Enrolment of Professionals in Air India In-Flight Catering

3071. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of professional working in the in-flight catering services of the Air India;

(b) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to enrol the professionals for improving the in-flight catering in the Air India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Air India have 26 professionals working in their Inflight Catering Service Department.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Commercial Manuals Regarding Facilities of Passengers at Stations

3072. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities for passengers at stations as provided in Railway commercial manuals are being followed;

(b) if so, the positions in that regard to the stations in Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken to ensure compliance of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The passenger amenities to be provided at stations are listed in the Commercial Code and are provided as per norms laid down subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations. Basic amenities have been provided at all stations including in the state of Maharashtra. Augmentation/upgradation of the amenities is a continuous process.

Result of CBSE

3073. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of the vocational course in General Insurance introduced by CBSE at 10+2 level has since been declared;

(b) if so, whether the successful candidates now required to undergo apprenticeship training for one year;

(c) if so, the time by which their apprenticeship training is likely to start and the centres (their locations) where such training

will be imported; and

(d) the amount of stipend proposed to be given to them?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Selection process of the Apprentice Assistants is already completed. The training is scheduled to have started in November, 1991. Training will be given in the Regional/Divisional/Branch offices of the subsidiary companies at Delhi, Chandigarh, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

(d) Rs. 1,000/- per month.

[*Translation*]

No-Smoking Zone

3074. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare certain areas as no smoking zone; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Administrative instructions have already been issued to prohibit smoking, to start with, in a few selected public places namely hospitals, dispensaries and other health care establishments, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic air flights, air conditional charrcars and air conditional sleeper coaches

in trains, sub-urban trains and air conditioned buses.

New Train for Delhi-Kanpur

3075. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of express/superfast trains running from Delhi via Kanpur at present;

(b) the number of trains which run only between Delhi-Kanpur;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce any new train on the route;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 21, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) No proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Operational constraints and lack of resources.

Losses in Vayudoot and its air links in Gujarat

[*English*]

3076. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link various airports of Gujarat with the Vayudoot Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Vayudoot is running in loss at present;

(d) if so, the details of losses during each month from January 1, 1990 to October 31, 1991; and

(e) the reasons for the losses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The accumulated losses of Vayudoot upto 31st March, 1991 are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 128.00 crores. At present, Vayudoot is incurring losses @ Rs. 2.70 crores per month approximately. The main reasons for the losses are Short-haul nature of the operations, obsolete and uneconomic fleet and unremunerative fare structure.

Restoration of Train Between Mughalsarai and Patna

3077. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passenger trains have been cancelled between Mughalsarai and Patna;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names of such trains;

(d) whether the Government propose to restart these trains;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In order to improve the reliability of services 319/320 Howrah-Mughalsarai passenger was bifurcated to run as separate train between Howrah and Mokama and another between Mokama and Buxar w.e.f. 22.12.87. Also, 400DN Mughalsarai-Patna passenger was bifurcated as separate train to run between Mughalsarai and Didarnagar and another between Didarnagar and Patna w.e.f. 1.11.88.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In the interest of present users.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

3078. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts of Madhya Pradesh as on October 31, 1991 where Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in the remaining districts by March 31, 1992 there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning in 29 districts as on 31.10.1991.

(b) and (c). The opening of Navodaya

Vidyalayas has to be done in a phased manner, depending upon the suitability of proposals, availability of physical facilities and financial resources. Therefore it may not be possible to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in all the remaining districts of Madhya Pradesh by 31.3.1992.

Preservation of Ancient and Historical Shrines

3079. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the historical and ancient monuments and shrines of South India are in a dilapidated condition and getting ruined due to the vagaries of nature; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals before the Union Government to preserve these shrines and monuments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Centrally protected monuments of South India are not in a dilapidated condition. However, monuments affected due to climatic and other natural conditions are continuously attended to for conservation and preservation.

[*Translation*]

Over bridge on Crossing Near Badaun

3080. SHRI CHINMAYA NANDSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the construction of an overbridge on railway crossing near Badaun junction is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No proposal in this regard has so far been sponsored by the State Government, duly consenting to bear the cost, as per rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in H.P.

3081. SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Himachal Pradesh Government to the Union Government to open primary health centres and sub-centres in the State; and

(b) if so, the funds provided by the Union Government to the State Government for this purpose during the last one and a half year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the request of the Himachal Pradesh Government and their discussion with the Planning Commission 25 Primary Health Centres in 1990-91 and 5 in 1991-92 were approved .

No target for sub-centre establishment, however, could be allotted to the State due to financial constraints.

(b) The fund for establishment of Primary Health Centre is released by the Planning Commission to the States directly under State Sector Maximum Needs Programme (MNP). Funds allotted to Himachal Pradesh under Health Sector of MNP were Rs. 541.00 lakhs during 1990-91 and Rs. 775.00 lakhs during 1991-92. No funds have

been released to any State for opening sub-centre due to financial constraints.

Disappearance of Sura Victims

3082. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sura victims are alleged to have disappeared mysteriously from the Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to trace them out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that 11 victims of sura poisoning absconded from Hindu Rao Hospital. Details of which are as under:-

1. Ramsewak, s/o Vijay, r/o Jahangirpuri
2. Unknown
3. Bhagwati Prasad s/o Durga Prasad r/o Jahangirpuri
4. Paramjeet s/o Surinder r/o Jahangirpuri
5. Narinder s/o Nathu Singh r/o Adarsh Nagar
6. Suraj s/o Mayur r/o Adarsh Nagar
7. Hari Prasad s/o Veerbal, r/o Balsawa
8. Chander Shekhar, s/o Amir Chand r/o Haidepur
9. Unknown

10. Suresh Kumar s/o Bansi Ram r/o Mukhimpuri
11. Unknown

rural higher education. These include Deemed to be Universities also.

[English]

Police post located in the Hospital causality to deal with Medico-legal cases, was promptly informed about these patients for further necessary action.

Setting up of Gram Vidyapeeths

3083. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a scheme for setting up of Gram Vidyapeeths in rural areas for the development of heighr education;

(b) the number of Gram Vidyapeeths functioning at present in the country;and

(c) the extent grants the Union Government propose to provide to new Gram Vidyapeeths during this year and next year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages establishment of Rural Institutes/Universities on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of education. In pursuance of this, a Central Council of Rural Institutes is proposed to be set up for implementation of well co-ordinate programme of development of Rural Institutes. The proposed Council would identify rural institutes and other agencies engaged in Gandhian Basic Education and help them in their development and would also encourage development of new institutions through financial and other assistance.

According to information available in the Department, there are 55 Institutions in

Foot Overbidge at Chalakudy

3084. PROF. (SMT.) SAVITHRI LAKSHMAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an proposal to constrict foot overbridge in place of the level crossing gate (closed) at Chalakudy, Trichur district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The UN Decade for Cultural Development Programme

3085. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The UN Decade for Cultural Development" programme of UNESCO (United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation) is being observed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific body/commission has been set up to organise the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the non-governmental organisation have been requested to co-operate in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details regarding mobilization of resources for the cause made in this direction at National and International level?

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

(b) Activities such as celebration of World Heritage Week and World Heritage Day and organisation seminars and exhibitions as a part of the Silk Route Programme have been taken up as Decadal Activities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A National Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Culture has been set-up.

(e) and (f): Yes, Sir. The India National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) actively collaborated with the Government.

(g) Resources for carrying out decadal activities are being located within the framework of the available budget.

Migration of Doctors

3086. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign Government are recruiting India doctors and other paramedical personnel through private agencies in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such personnel appointed by the foreign countries during each of the last three years, countries-wise;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements have been signed with foreign Government

in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of countries with whom such agreements have been made alongwith the number of doctors as well as the facilities being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vocational Training Institute

3087. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether there has been increase in the demand for vocational training institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to open such institutions in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to institutionalise All India Educational Surveys; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Setting up of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics is under the purview of the States/UTs. There is a steady growth of such institutions throughout the country. There are over 500 recognised Polytechnics and 2240 ITIs in the country. In

addition there is a National Vocational Training Institute for Women at Delhi with nine regional institutes. Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education a variety of vocational courses have been started at the +2 stage. So far 10628 vocational sections have been sanctioned in 3891 schools spread over 27 States/UTs. Besides this, short duration non-formal vocational training programmes are being run by Shramik Vidyapeeths, Jana Shikshan Nilayams, ITIs, Polytechnics, voluntary organisations and various Ministries/Departments.

(c) and (d). The NCERT has already conducted five All India Educational Surveys. The sixth is proposed to be taken up in 1992-93.

Charging of Fees by Public Schools in Delhi

3088. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government are aware that the public schools in Delhi are charging high fees from students and collecting donations in the name of building Fund and other charges and exploiting teachers by paying them much less salary;

(b) whether the Government have devised any mechanism to check such all round exploitations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Such complaints are some times received against private recognised schools in Delhi.

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration exercises control over private recognised schools in Delhi under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Rules made thereunder. The Act provides inter-alia for the following safeguards:-

- (i) The scale of pay, allowances etc. and other prescribed benefits of the employees of recognised schools shall not be less than those of the Government schools employees. (Section 10 (1))
- (ii) No employee can be dismissed or removed from service without the prior approval of the Director of Education. (Section 8 (2))
- (iii) Fees cannot be enhanced during mid-session without the prior approval of the Director of Education. (Section 17 (3))
- (iv) Management of the school can (subject to some safeguards) be taken over if it neglects to perform any of the duties imposed on it by or under the Act. (Section 20)
- (v) Inspection of recognised schools. (Section 24) Delhi Administration have issued instructions on 10-12-1990 and 29-4-91 to all recognised private schools against charging high fee, donations and building funds etc.

[*Translation*]

Pilferage of Goods at Hazaribagh Station.

3089. SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods worth lakhs of rupees

have been stolen from hazari-bagh station every month by breaking the wagons; and

(b) if so, the action taken to stop the pilferage and the steps proposed to be taken against the erring officials involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Air Services

3090. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand the air services in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Shortage of aircraft capacity and other resources do not permit

expansion of air services in the near future.

Profit/less in AIA/Vayudoot

3091. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income earned by the Air India, Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of profit earned and loss incurred by each airlines during the period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to close down the airlines incurring losses; and

(d) if not, the details of the steps being taken to improve the performance of those airlines which are running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The details of revenue earned and profit/loss of Air-India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

		<i>Air India</i>	<i>Indian Airlines</i>	<i>Vayudoot Limited</i>
1988-89	Revenue	1205.11	966.74	*25.52
	Profit/loss	43.31	36.08	*(26.57)
1989-90	Revenue	1428.38	1125.15	*26.96
	Profit/loss	70.89	(15.04)	*(35.82)
1990-91	Revenue	1747.36	1168.63	**29.35
	Profit/loss	81.23	(64.39)	** (36.50)

*Provisional/Unaudited

** Revised Estimates

The main reasons for the losses of Indian Airlines are the grounding of A-320 fleet, high depreciation costs for his fleet, currency rate of exchange adjustment and increased Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices. For Vayudoot the main reasons are, old and fuel inefficient aircraft and operation to short haul sectors and inaccessible areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the performance are as under:

Indian Airlines

- (i) Scheduling of aircraft matching with traffic demand and improvement in passenger/overall load factor;
- (ii) Reintroduction of A-320 aircraft, and
- (iii) Neutralisation of costs due to increase in A.T.F. prices and currency rate of exchange adjustment.

Vayudoot Limited:

Various options for restructuring Vayudoot are being considered.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>Amount of central assistance sanctioned</i>
1988-89	71	Rs. 337.00 lakhs
1889-90	80	Rs. 97.75 lakhs
1990-91	23	Rs. 12.20 lakhs

The amount of assistance released includes the release of 2nd and subsequent instalments of the projects approved in the preceding years.

[English]

Sports Facilities in Maharashtra

.3092. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal for development of sports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the grant given in this regard by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received and grants released to Government of Maharashtra under the scheme of sports infrastructure are as under:-

Construction of Belapur Station

3093. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Belapur Station on the Mankhurd-Belpur Railway line in New Bombay is very slow; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). As per City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), who are constructing the station building at Belpur, the delay is due to the failure of their contractors. Based on the revised target given by CIDCO for completing their portion of the work, the station at Belapur is likely to be commissioned by August '92.

[*Translation*]

Train from Muzaffarpur to New Delhi

3094. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a new super fast train from Muzaffarpur junction in Bihar to New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Operational and resource constraints.

[*English*]

Shramik Vidyapeeth and ITIs

3095. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to give preference to the girls passing out of Shramik Vidyapeeth to get admission in the ITIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more Shramik Vidyapeeths and ITIs in Delhi and elsewhere in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise sir.

(c) The girls will have to compete with others for admission which is on merit.

(d) At present there is no proposal to open Shramik Vidyapeeth in Delhi and elsewhere in the country.

The setting up of ITI is a State subject. However, under the Centrally Sponsored scheme implemented with World Bank assistance 100 new women's ITIs are being set up in States.

(e) Details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of ITIs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	3
3.	Gujarat	4

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of ITIs</i>
4.	Haryana	5
5.	Kerala	5
6.	M.P.	10
7.	U.P.	9
8.	West Bengal	4
9.	Maharashtra	9
10.	Bihar	8
11.	Karnataka	10
12.	T.N.	5
13.	Rajasthan	4
14.	Orissa	6
15.	Punjab	5
Total:		100

Investigation over Misuse of Funds

3096. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/University
Grants Commission have completed their
investigation over the misuse of funds pro-
vided to colleges affiliated with the Univer-
sity of Kanpur and Agra;

(b) whether serious funds defalcations
have been detected;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the
funds allocated to such colleges under these

universities during each of the last three
years;

(d) the action taken by the Government
in this regard;

(e) whether certain management groups
have been neglecting the advices of UGC;
and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) to (d). According to information
furnished by UGC, a Committee constituted
by the Commission enquired into the com-

plaint regarding misuse of funds and visited D.S. College, Aligarh and S.V. College, Aligarh affiliated to Agra University in this connection. On the basis of reports submitted by the Committee that the accounts of UGC grants are not properly maintained by these Colleges, the Commission has imposed a ban in June 1991 on further payment of UGC grants to them.

So far as Dau Dayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ferozabad affiliated to Agra University is concerned, according to information furnished by UGC, a temporary ban has been imposed in March 1991 on further payment of UGC development grant and the matter referred to Vice-Chancellor, Agra University. The case of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Hardoi affiliated to Kanpur University has also been referred to the Vice-Chancellor of the University for seeking the facts.

The Commission provides financial assistance to all the eligible Universities and Colleges for their general development on a Plan to Plan basis. The grants sanctioned by the Commission to the D.S. College and S.V. College, Aligarh during the 7th Plan are as follows:

1. D.S. College, Aligarh Rs. 16,14,481
2. S.V. College, Aligarh Rs. 12,15,347

Information regarding grants sanctioned to Dau Dayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ferozabad and Agra Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Hardoi is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). According to information furnished by UGC, no such instances have come to the notice of the Commission.

Misuse of Funds

3097. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations in regard to misuse of funds released by the World Bank and other institutional finance which is meant for checking pollution, etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Institutional finance to check environmental pollution is being provided under the World Bank aided Industries Pollution Control Project. A major component of this Project includes provision of loans to industries of the setting up and upgradation of pollution treatment systems through, financial institutions, namely the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI). the Project has come into effect from November 6, 1991. No representation has been received so are in this Ministry with regard to misuse of funds under the Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Stray Wagons

3098. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "stray wagons a pre-puja bounty" appearing in the Statesman on September 20, 1991;

(b) if so, the fact thereof and the number of such incidents taken placed in 1991 (till date);

(c) whether any steps have been taken to compensate the concerned party and action taken against the erring officials; and

(d) the measures taken to check such occurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 16.9.91 in South Tisra colliery siding of Dhanbad Division, a loaded covered wagon containing cylinder oil, kerosene oil drums, some grease, brooms and phenol was found open and some contents stolen by the labourers. Goods worth Rs. 2800 were stolen before police took charge of the wagon. No other similar case has come to notice during 1991 so far.

(c) Since it was departmental material, question of compensation does not arise. Disciplinary action against erring staff has been initiated by Dhanbad Division.

(d) Check of rakes has been tightened before they are moved from yards.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development Project in Gujarat

3099. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts identified under the integrated Wasteland Development Project in Gujarat;

(b) the targets fixed during each of the last three years; and

(c) the names of the districts proposed to be included in the Project next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Projects under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Wastelands Development Projects have been sanctioned for Bhavnagar, Panchmahal, Junagarh, Jamnagar and Surendranagar district of Gujarat in 1990-91 and 1991-92. The project-wise targets are given below:-

1.	Project for Bhavnagar District	1990-91	725 hectares
2.	Project for districts of Panchmahal, Junagarah, Jamnagar and Surendranagar.	1990-91	1700 hectares
3.	Project for Surendranagar district	1991-92	100 hectares

(c) In 1992-93 the projects already sanctioned in these districts are proposed to be expanded.

[*English*]

Marine National Park in Sindudurg, Maharashtra

3100. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there has been a proposal for setting up of Marine National Park at Malwan in Sindudurg district, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in executing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State

Government are responsible for setting up and management of National Park and Sanctuaries. There is a Marine Wildlife Sanctuary at Malwan in the Sindudurg district, Maharashtra. Government of India have not received any proposal for upgrading the Sanctuary as a Mirce National Park, from the State Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Retrieval of Looted Gems and Jewellers from Iran

3101. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether gems, jewellery and valuable items were looted by an Iranian invader during 18th century; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to retrieve them back to India.

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

(b) No steps have been taken as the retrieval of these looted items is not possible.

[*English*]

Implementation of Right of Inheritance to Women

3102. SHRISHARVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Survey conducted on women's rights by the Indian Council for Social Science and Research

and Institute of Advanced Research, Shimla;

(b) if so, the details of the study report;

(c) whether the Government are considering any proposal to ensure implementation of the right of inheritance to women in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Authority to Relax Demurrage Charges

3103. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the competent authority to relax or waive the payment of demurrage and the extent of power delegated to each authority to recalculate/waive the amount of demurrage;

(b) the details of complaints received regarding misuse of such authority during the last two year in the Northern Railway and action taken thereon; and

(c) the remedial steps taken for proper execution of powers by the Railway administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The competent authority to waive/refund demurrage charges and the extent of power of each of these authorities are as under:-

<i>Authority to competent to waive/ refund demurrage charges</i>	<i>Maximum powers for waival/refund per wagon</i>
General Manager	Full powers.
Chief Commercial Superintendent/ Chief Operating Superintendent/ Chief Marketing Superintendent/ Chief Claims Officer/ Divisional Railway Manager.	
Addl. Divisional Railway Manger and Jr. Administrative Grade Officer.	Rs. 6,000/-
Sr. Scale Officer	Rs. 3,000/-
Assistant Officer	Rs.1,500/-

(b) No such complaint has been received during the last two years in Northern Railway.

(c) Guidelines have been laid down for proper exercise of powers by the Railway Officers in this regard.

Retiring Room facility to Employees availing LTC

3104. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHAS-
TRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide railway retiring rooms at concessional rates to the Government servant availing Leave Travel Concession facility;

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

(c) the prevalent rates for the retiring rooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The retiring
room charges are kept very reasonable and
minimal leaving no scope for allowing any
concession.

(c) The retiring room charges vary from
station to station depending upon the place,
the type of the retiring room and the facilities
provided therein.

[*Translation*]

Reservation Quota for Lucknow from Kotdwar and Dehradun

3105. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY
be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation quota fixed for Kotdwar and Dehradun in various trains including 10 Dn for Lucknow;

(b) whether the reservation quota from both these stations has been reduced considerable;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to restore the previous reservation

quota for these stations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The following reservation quotas are available at Kotdwar and Dehradun for Lucknow:

	<i>Train</i>	<i>1st Class</i>	<i>A.C. 2-tier</i>	<i>II Class berths</i>
KOTWAR:	3010 Doon Express	—	2	40
DEHRADUN:	3010 Doon Express	13	35	60
	4266 Varanasi Express	12	—	122

(b) The quota allotted to Kotdwar for Lucknow in 3010 Dn only was reduced in II class from 64 to 40 berths and in IIAC from 4 to 2 from 1.7.1991. Simultaneously, the quota at Dehradun was increased from 28 to 35 in IIAC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Adjustment have been made on the basis of utilisation of the reservation quota.

[English]

Implementation of National Forest Policy in Garhwal

3106. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in which Garhwal hill districts so far covered under the National Forest Policy, 1989; and

(b) the details of the forestry programmes undertaken in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) National Forest Policy, 1988 is applicable to the entire country including the districts of Garhwal.

(b) As per information available from Government of Uttar Pradesh, following forestry programmes are under implementation in the districts of Garhwal region:-

1. Industrial and pulpwood plantation
2. Fuel and fodder plantation
3. Fodder development and afforestation
4. Energy plantation
5. Afforestation through van panchayats
6. River valley project in the valley of Ram Ganga
7. Flood prone River scheme in the Indo-Gangetic Basin
8. Integrated wasteland development project

9. Afforestation of the closed mines of Mussorie Hills of U.P. proposal has been received from the State Government for re-consideration.
10. Tehri Dam Afforestation Project (b) yes, Sir.
11. Development of Civil and Soyam forests in Kumaon and Garhwal Region. (c) Kerala Forest Research Institute has conducted studies on the long term environmental and ecological impact of Pooyankutty Hydel Dam Project.

Pooyankutty Hydel Dam Project

3107. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for reconsideration of their earlier decision of not approving the Pooyankutty Hydro-electric Project in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government was aware of the protest lodged by environmentalists and some scientists against sanctioning of this Project;

(c) whether the Government have made a study of the ecological imbalances resulting from the implementation of the project and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that project will create barriers in the Western Ghat system, destroy thousands of acres of evergreen monsoon forests and affect flora and fauna of the region; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to advise the Government of Kerala to rectify these imbalances and their response there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No formal

(d) The forest land required for the Project is 3001. 8 hectares out of which 2,800 hectare is required for sumergence;

(e) Does not arise as the proposal has been rejected.

Expenditure on Education

3108. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on education by the Union Government in 1988-89; 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the break-up of the amount spent on high school, college/university education and professional education out of these outlays and its percentage, year-wise; and

(c) the amount spent on adult education in the corresponding years by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information relating to the Department of Education is furnished in the attached Statement.

Information relating to other Departments is being collected.

STATEMENT

*(Rs. in crores)**Expenditure on Education*

Sector	1988-89 (Actual)	Percentage to total	1989-90 (Actuals)	Percentage to total	1990-91 (R.E.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Secondary/Sr. Secondary Education	312.36	13.30	313.36	20.72	387.13	23.49
2. University & Higher Education	562.62	35.62	486.23	32.15	464.88	28.21
3. Technical Education	282.08	17.67	278.76	18.43	312.69	18.97
4. Adult Education	86.81	5.44	90.01	5.95	136.58	8.28
Total Expenditure of Education Deptt. at the Centre	1595.50		1512.06		1647.77	

Education Ratio in the Country

3109. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest (1991) estimates of the number (in lakhs) and percentage of population, males and females separately, who have studied upto Primary, Middle School, Matriculation or Higher Secondary levels;

(b) the number (in lakhs) and percentage of population, males and females separately, who passes Non-technical diplomas or certificates not equal to a degree; and above who are literate;

(c) the number (in lakhs) and percentage of population, males and females separately, who passes graduate and post graduate degrees and doctorates; and

(d) the number (in lakhs) and percentage of population, males and females separately but have had no formal education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The relevant 1991 Census Data is not yet available. However, information based on 1981 Census is mentioned below:-

(Figures in lakhs)

	Persons	Males	Females
Primary	728.47 (10.95)	467.70 (13.59)	260.77 (8.11)
Middle	422.00 (6.34)	288.60 (8.39)	133.40 (4.15)
Matriculation & Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University.	377.17 (5.67)	278.11 (8.08)	99.06 (3.08)
Non-Technical Diplomas or Certificates not equal to a degree and above.	1.76 (0.03)	1.09 (0.03)	0.67 (0.02)
Graduate and Post Graduate Degree & doctorates	93.55 (1.40)	70.37 (2.04)	23.18 (0.72)
Population who had no formal education	4242.56 (63.77)	1826.45 (53.11)	2416.11 (75.18)

Note: The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding percentage of population.

Per Capital Nutritive Intake in the Country

3110. SHRIK.P. UNNIKRISHANAN:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO
VADDE:

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

(a) the average daily requirement of nutrition of an Indian adult (Male and Females separately) and child (1 to 10 year) and their levels of consumption as per latest available figures of 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1990-91;

(b) the per capita protein intake (including animal protein) State-wise as per latest

available figures, as compared to the consumption/nutrition levels and protein intake in the advanced countries;

(c) whether malnutrition cases have increased and consequently consumption levels have gone down during the last five years; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the average intake and consumption of key nutritive items to solve the problem of malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The average daily requirement of nutrition (Protein and Calories) of Indian adults and children (1.10 yrs) are given below:

	Children (age in year)			Adult (Males)	Adult (Females)
	1-3	4-6	7-9		
Consumption Calories (Kcal)	904	1258	1525	2478	2145
Protein	23.8	33.9	40.4	65.2	57.3
Requirement Calories (Kcal)	1240	1690	1950	2900	2200
Protein	21	29	40	60	50

The consumption figures are based on the results of the repeat surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in seven states during 1988-90. The states surveyed are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat

and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The per capital protein intake (including animal protein) at the state level where National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau has conducted repeat surveys during 1988-90 are as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Protein intake Per CU</i>	<i>(G/Day) Per C.Put</i>
Kerala	52.9	45.5
Tamilnadu	45.6	39.2
Karnataka	65.4	56.2
Andhra Pradesh	55.7	47.9
Maharashtra	61.7	53.1
Gujarat	69.3	59.6
Madhya Pradesh	82.5	71.0
Pooled	61.8	53.1
Recommended dietary intake	60.0	51.6

The figures are expressed in terms of per consumption unit as well as per caput basis (Per CAPUT=per CU-x 0.86) These figures are much less than those reported from affluent countries of the west.

(c) According to repeat surveys, malnutrition in terms of clinical status well as anthropometric (weight for age) status of pre-school children have decreased over years.

(d) To improve the average consumption of nutrients in the vulnerable groups, Government of India have initiated a number of programmes.

(i) **Supplementary feeding programme**

under the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), is implemented to fill the critical calorie gap in pre-school children and women during pregnancy and lactation.

(ii) Vitamin A distribution programme to prevent Vitamin A deficiency in pre-school children (1-5 yrs).

(iii) Distribution of Iron and Folic Acid Tablets programme (Anemia Prophylaxis programme):- distribution of Iron and Folic Acid Tablets to pregnant and lactating women and

children upto 10 years and to family planning acceptors.

- (iv) Supply of Iodised Salt to prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders.
- (v) Supply of foodgrains on subsidised rates to the poor through public distribution system.

Viral Fever

3111. KUMARI VIMLA
VERMA:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN
SETHI:

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

(a) whether cases of viral fever are increasing in the country.

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sought information from the State Government in this regard;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) I.C.M.R. study shows that there are indications that the viral fevers are increasing in the country. The studies carried out by National Institute of Virology, Pune have indicated that during the last few years epidemics of Japanese Encephalitis have been reported from areas where it was not existent earlier. Studies carried out by NIV, Pune, CMC, Vellore and S.T.M., Calcutta have indicated that epidemics of dengue haemorrhagic fever and dengue shock

syndrome have been reported in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Cases were also reported from rural areas of western and Southern region indicating the spread of dengue to rural areas also.

(b) to (d). State authority provides the deformation when there is any epidemic of viral fevers. Viral fever is neither a notifiable disease nor it has been included in the National List for tabulation of morbidity and mortality based on IXth Revision of the International classification of diseases, 1979 adopted by Govt. of India. As such no reliable information is available regarding incidence of viral fever. However, state-wise Number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis for the last 3 years is given in the attached statement.

Technically there is no effective mechanism for Chemoprophylaxis and no curative drug (Anti-Viral) is available at present. Further the vaccination has got its own limitations. Since the indigenous vaccine is still under trial the control measures are directed towards vector control against J.E.

Directorate of NMEP is undertaking.

1. Besides routine monthly monitoring of JE, daily monitoring is being done during epidemics.
2. Based on epidemiological trends, advance warnings are given to the States.

Technically guidance and assistance are providing to states through correspondence and periodic visits of NMEP Officers.

Insecticides and spray equipments/fogging machines supplied under NMEP are utilised by the states for containment of outbreak.

N.I.V., Pune, N.I.C.D., Delhi S.T.M.

Calcutta and A.I.I.H.P.H., Calcutta have been involved for epidemiological investigations and viral confirmations.

An Action Plan for taking up JE control

activities in an organised manner has been prepared by the Date. of NMEP based on the recommendations of the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services, D.G., I.C.M.R. (Expert committee on J.E.).

STATEMENT

Statement showing the cases and deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U. Ts.	1988		1989		1990 (Prov.)		1991 (Prov.)		Reported Upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	102	56	1310*	453*	281	116	98	20	October, 1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	135	50	3	2	667	293	18	13	August
3.	Bihar	201	53	212	76	220	72	82	20	August
4.	Goa	18	2	7	-	16	2	45	6	October, 15
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	294	205	1	-	September
6.	Karnataka	81	27	49	18	130	43	84	23	October, 12
7.	Manipur	8	-	13	3	33	8	5	-	August, 3
8.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	1	-	-	54	4	August, 11
9.	Orissa	-	-	254	102	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	247	122	321	194	243	170	43	22	August

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U. Ts.	1988		1989		1990 (Prov.)		1991 (Prov.)		Reported Upto
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4485	1413	1574	548	173**	73**	1713**	571**	November, 3
12.	West Bengal	1590	681	2745	1025	849	309	10	2	February
13.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6867	2404	6489	2422	2916	1291	2153	681	

Note:— (1) Includes 7 cases & 4 deaths for 1989 of Arunachal Pradesh admitted in Assam Hospitals (2) **—Includes 7 cases & 2 deaths and 2 cases & Nil deaths for 1990 and 46 cases & 13 deaths for 1991 of Bihar and Nepal admitted in Uttar Pradesh Hospitals (3)— Nil (4) Blank—Till date nil.

[*Translation*]**Vasectomy Operations**

3112. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vasectomy operations carried out during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of unsuccessful operations out of them;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding forcible vasectomy op-

erations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union territory-wise and the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) As per the latest available information from the State/Union Territory Governments, the number of vasectomy operations performed and the number of failure cases reported during the last three years viz., 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows:-

Year	Vasectomy operations performed.	Failure cases (Provisional)
1988-89	617,331	65
1989-90	341,256 (Provisional)	20
1990-91	249,017 (do-)	26

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Double of Kiul-Burddhaman Line

3113. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) when the programme to double the railway line between Kiul junction and Burddhaman on Eastern Railway has been approved and the work thereon has commenced;

(b) if so, the progress made the expenditure incurred so far;

(c) reasons for delay in its complication; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Doubling of existing single line sections is taken up to improve the carrying capacity, freight-intensive sections being given priority. On Kiul-Burddhaman section, only patch-doubling was found necessary on Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur stretches. This work was approved in 1980-81 and commenced in 1981-82.

(b) Physical progress upto Sept., 91 is 90%. An amount of Rs. 30.48 crores has been spent on the project upto 31.3.91 and outlay for 91-92 is Rs. 1 crore.

(c) The work is progressing as per schedule.

(d) 1991-92.

[English]

Aids Patients

3114. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Over 1 lakh have AIDS in India" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 9, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the number of cases reported from different part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Governments seen the news item captioned "Over 1 lakh have AIDS in India" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 9, 1991.

As on the 31st October, 1991, out of a total of 11,36,489 persons practising high risk behaviour who were screened, 6,106 have been confirmed to have HIV infection. A Statement giving state-wise, the number of persons screened, number of ELISA positive cases and number of confirmed cases of HIV infection bases on Western Blot test, is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT*Sero Serveillance for HIV Infection in the Country**(Period upto: 31.10.91) Provisional*

<i>State Screened</i>	<i>Cases Positive</i>	<i>Elisa Blot Positive Cases</i>	<i>Western Cases</i>
Andhra Pradesh Subtotal:	25555	125	87
Assam Subtotal	4036	3	3
Bihar Subtotal	4931	0	0
Chandigarh Subtotal	35885	113	103
Delhi Subtotal	152971	585	464

(Period upto: 31.10.91) Provisional

<i>State</i>	<i>Cases Screened</i>	<i>Elisa Positive Cases</i>	<i>Western Blot Positive Cases</i>
Goa			
Subtotal	32540	161	71
Gujarat			
Subtotal	55768	57	39
Haryana			
Subtotal	43946	26	18
Himachal Pradesh			
Subtotal	4813	3	3
Jammu & Kashmir			
Subtotal	0	0	2
Karnataka			
Subtotal	49320	135	63
Kerala			
Subtotal	14550	24	19
Madhya Pradesh			
Subtotal	23750	69	34
Maharashtra			
Subtotal	220026	4278	2043
Manipur			
Subtotal	7201	1485	1347
Mizoram			
Subtotal	820	14	12
Nagaland			
Subtotal	302	33	33
Orissa			
Subtotal	6109	6	0
Pondicherry			
Subtotal	19927	325	194

(Period upto: 31.10.91) Provisional

<i>State</i>	<i>Cases Screened</i>	<i>Elisa Positive Cases</i>	<i>Western Blot Positive Cases</i>
Rajasthan Subtotal	1222	4	0
Tamil Nadu Subtotal	374930	2355	1429
Uttar Pradesh Subtotal	18263	228	122
West Bengal Subtotal	39624	39	20
Total	1136489	10068	6106

Heart Ailments Among Women

3115. SHRI V. SREENIVASH PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Women more prone to heart ailments" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated November 11, 1991; and

(b) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for the prevention of heart ailments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b).. Yes, Sir.

However, no statistical evidence is

available to suggest that women are more prone to heart ailments and that cases of heart disease are increasing among women.

Education to Children

3116. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the year ending December 31, 1990 for providing education to children below fourteen years, State-wise;

(b) whether the actual achievement has been much below the targets;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the targets in this regard are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The target fixed by the National

Policy on Education 1986 stated that "It shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years of schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal stream. Likewise by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age."

(b) and (c). Figures regarding completion of five years of schooling in December, 1990 by children of about 11 years of age were collected by NIEPA through a sample study. The figures collected are given in the attached statement.

The main reasons why universalisation has not been reached are: socio economic conditions which cause children to drop out of schools, cultural constraints, which force girls to stay at home; environmental demands which keep children occupied in duties such as fuel, fodder and water collection etc. There are also school related factors such as poor physical facilities in school, poor teaching, lack of schools within easy walking distance etc.

(d) The target fixed for universalisation of free and compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age is 1995.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/UT	Percentage of children of age group
		11 (31-12-90) completing education up to class V.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	@
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.74
3.	Assam	61.45
4.	Bihar	@
5.	Goa	83.84
6.	Gujarat	74.5
7.	Haryana	65.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	71.77
10.	Karnataka	67.64
11.	Kerala	112.79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	@
13.	Maharashtra	64.98

<i>Percentage of children of age group 11 (31-12-90) completing education up to class V.</i>		
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
14.	Manipur	54.82
15.	Meghalaya	34.88
16.	Mizoram	88.68
17.	Nagaland	
18.	Orissa	63.01
19.	Punjab	62.13
20.	Rajasthan	42.52
21.	Sikkim	28.97
22.	Tamil Nadu	94.74
23.	Tripura	29.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	@
25.	West Bengal	@
26.	A & N Islands	70.11
27.	Chandigarh	55.63
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.55
29.	Demam & Diu	97.54
30.	Delhi	58.34
31.	Lakshadweep	80.39
32.	Pondicherry	96.12

@ The figures were not supplied NIEPA

Taking Over of Homoeopathic College by Chandigarh Administration

3117. SHRI PAWN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for taking over of the Homoeopathic College at Chandigarh by the Chandigarh Administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The information
is being collected and shall be placed on the
table of the House.

Involvement of Students In National Literacy Mission

3118. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has implemented a scheme for granting additional marks to those school children who take up literacy programme of the National Literacy Mission in villages and labour colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the infrastructural assistance provided to schools taking up this programme?

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

(b) The Board has launched a Special Adult Literacy Drive through classes IX & XI

from the current academic session 1991-92 which will be extended to cover students from class IX to XII w.e.f the academic session 1992-93. This programme aims at mobilising a large number of students studying at the secondary and senior secondary stages in removing illiteracy. In order to encourage their participation in the drive, the programme has an inbuilt scheme of positive incentives in the form of marks. Incentive marks shall be awarded by the schools for classes IX and XI and by the Board for classes X and XII to the students as follows:-

- (i) 5 marks for one adult made literate in a year
- (ii) 8 marks for two adults made literate in a year
- (iii) 10 marks for three or more adults made literate in a year.

(c) The administrative organisation controlling the schools such as the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in case of Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in case of Navodaya Vidyalayas, Directorate of Education of UTs in case of Government schools, etc. shall provide assistance to the schools for taking up this programme. In case of independent schools, the concerned schools will make necessary arrangements on their own.

The kits needed by the student volunteers for teaching the illiterates will be provided by the State Resource Centres of Adult Education set up in different parts of the country. The schools are expected to devise necessary procedures in implementing the programme.

The Board is issuing the detailed guidelines in this regard and will take steps to monitor the programme.

[Translation]

Railway Projects in Gujarat-

3119. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway Projects taken up in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan together with their costs and date of completion of each project;

(b) the particulars of projects yet to be completed and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be completed and allocations made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Major Railway project taken up during the VII Five Year Plan is new line between Godhra-Dahod-Indore and Dewas-Maksi (total length 316 kms and 82 kms in Gujarat) at a cost of Rs.297 crores. Work is in hand. Completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

(b) and (c). Particulars of major on-going Railway projects in Gujarat are as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the work</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Approved latest cost</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred up to March, 1991</i>
1.	Kapadvanj-Modasa (New Line)	60 Km	Rs. 36 crores	Rs. 6.35 crores
2.	Godhra-Dahod-Indore (New Line)	316 Km (82 Km in Gujarat)	Rs.297 crores	Rs.4.10 crores
3.	Viramgam-Bhildi (New Line and Gauge conversion)	130 Km	Rs.155.66 crores	Sanction only recently
4.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj (Gauge conversion)	45 Km	Rs. 18.80 crores	Rs. 5.50 crores

There is no delay. Progress is regulated based on allocation of resources from year to year.

launch health and family welfare programmes with foreign assistance in Gujarat; and

Health and Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat

3120. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Performance of Indira Gandhi National Open University in Rural Areas

3121. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Indira Gandhi National Open University in promoting education in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the Indira Gandhi National Open University in rural areas;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). One of the objects of the

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is that the University shall endeavour to provide access to higher education for large segments of the population, and in particular, the disadvantaged groups such as those living in remote and rural areas. According to information furnished by IGNOU 23% of the students enrolled in the University during 1990-91 are from rural areas. The initial academic programmes launched by IGNOU included a Certificate in Rural Development for in-service training of Block Development Officers (BDOs) in a few States. The University has announced the launching of a Diploma in Rural Development from January, 1992. During the VIII Plan IGNOU proposes to introduce several new programmes related to the development of rural areas.

IGNOU has established a network of 16 Regional and 170 Study Centres throughout the country to provide support services to its students. A list of Study Centres established by the University in different States and Union Territories is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise Location of Study Centres

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad (Begumpet)
		2. Tirupati
		3. Vijayawada
		4. Guntur
		5. Warangal
		6. Anantapur
		7. Hyderabad (Somaji Guda)
		8. Adoni

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
		9. Visakhapatnam
II.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar
III.	Assam	1. Guwahati
		2. Dergaon
		3. Tinsukia
IV.	Bihar	1. Jamshedpur
		2. Dhanbad (ISM)
		3. Muzaffarpur
		4. Bhagalpur
		5. Ranchi
		6. Patna
		7. Dhanbad (Steel City)
V.	Goa	1. Margoa
VI	Gujarat	1. Rajkot
		2. Vadodara
		3. Ahmedabad -I
		4. Ahmedabad -II
		5. Surat
		6. Bhuj
		7. Modasa
		8. Bhavnagar
		9. Mehsana
		10. Anand

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
VII.	Haryana	1.	Sonepat
		2.	Panipat
		3.	Bhiwani
		4.	Rohtak
		5.	Gurgaon
		6.	Faridabad
		7.	Yamunanagar
VIII.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Mandi
		2.	Solan
		3.	Hamirpur
		4.	Shimla
		5.	Dharmashala
		6.	Champa
IX.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.	Jammu
		2.	Jammu Tawi
X.	Karnataka	1.	Bangalore
		2.	Mangalore
		3.	Dharwad
		4.	Gulbarga
		5.	Mysore
		6.	Shimoga
		7.	Bijapur
		8.	Belgaum

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
XI.	Kerala	1.	Trivandrum
		2.	Cochin
		3.	Calicut-I
		4.	Pathanamthitta
		5.	Kottayam
		6.	Kannur
		7.	Trichur
		8.	Calicut-II
XII.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Bhopal
		2.	Jabalpur
		3.	Durg
		4.	Gwalior
		5.	Bilaspur
		6.	Indore
		7.	Sagar
		8.	Rewa
		9.	Jagdalpur
		10.	Raipur
		11.	Betul
XIII.	Maharashtra	1.	Bombay (Mahim)
		2.	Bombay (Vile Parle East)
		3.	Bombay (Mulund East)
		4.	Pune

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
		5. Satara
		6. Kolhapur
		7. Nagpur
		8. Nasik
		9. Amaravati
		10. Aurangabad
XIV.	Manipur	1. Imphal-I
		2. Imphal-II
XV.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
		2. Tura
XVI.	Mizoram	1. Aizwal
XVII.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
XVIII.	Orissa	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Berhampur
		3. Balasore
		4. Bolangir
		5. Rourkela
		6. Angul
		7. Sambalpur
		8. Cuttack
		9. Phulbani
		10. Koraput
XIX.	Punjab	1. Jalandhar

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>		<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
XX.	Rajasthan	1.	Udaipur
		2.	Jaipur
		3.	Kota
		4.	Jodhpur
		5.	Bikaner
		6.	Ajmer
		7.	Banswara
		8.	Alwar
		9.	Jalore
XXI.	Sikkim	1.	Gangtok
XXII.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Madras (Indrangan)
		2.	Madras (Royalpettah)
		3.	Coimbatore
		4.	Madurai
		5.	Tiruchirapalli
		6.	Salem
		7.	Tuticorin
		8.	Mayiladu Thurai
		9.	Thirupattur
		10.	Madras (Kilpauk)
XXIII.	Tripura	1.	Agartala
XXIV.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Lucknow
		2.	Agra

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
		3. Allahabad
		4. Bareilly
		5. Dehradun
		6. Kanpur
		7. Modinagar
		8. Varanasi
		9. Gorakhpur
		10. Sultanpur
		11. Haldwani
		12. Jhansi
		13. Aligarh
		14. Morabadbad
		15. Gopeswar
		16. Ballia
		17. Almora
		18. Ghaziabad
		19. Mathura
XXV.	West Bengal	1. Calcutta (Bose Road)
		2. Calcutta (Park Street)
		3. Kanchrapara
		4. Calcutta (94/2 Park St.)
		5. Silliguri
		6. Calcutta (Circular Road)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
		7. Purulia
		8. Halda
		9. Burdwan
XXVI.	Andaman & Nicobar	1. Port Blair
XXVII.	Chandigar U.T.	1. Chandigarh
XXVIII.	Delhi U.T.	1. Shivaji College
		2. Vishwa Yuvak Kendra
		3. Shri Venkateswara College
		4. Kirori Mal College
		5. Blind Relief Association
		6. School of Aviation Science & Technology
		7. Mass Communication Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia
		8. Ramlal Anand College
		9. Deshbandhu College
		10. Hindu College
		11. Vivekanand Mahila College
		12. Jesus and Mary College
		13. Delhi Collage of Arts & Commerce
		14. Delhi College of Arts
		15. Zakir Hussain Colleage

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Study Centre</i>
		16. Shri Aurobindo Centre
		17. Deen Dayal Upadhyay College
XXIX.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti
XXX.	Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Hotels with Foreign Assistance

3122. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to seek foreign assistance for the construction of hotels, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has announced a policy for allowing foreign investment as well as collaboration in the setting up and management of hotels by foreign hotel chains. A statement indicating the details of this policy is attached.

STATEMENT

The new Industrial Policy tabled in Parliament on 24.7.91 and subsequent press notes issued by the Government there to list out the industries eligible for automatic approval of foreign technology agreements and for 51% equity approvals. This includes Hotels and Tourism related Industry.

The term 'Hotels' would include restaurants, beach resorts and other tourist complexes providing accommodation and/or catering and food facilities to tourists. The term 'Tourism-related Industry' would include among others the following:-

- i) Travel agencies, tour operating agencies and tourist transport operating agencies;
- ii) Units providing facilities for cultural, adventure and wildlife experience to tourists;
- iii) Surface, air and water transport facilities for tourists;
- iv) Leisure, entertainment, amusement, sports and health units for tourists;
- v) Convention/seminar units and organisation.

Hotel and Tourism related Industry as clarified above will also be eligible for approval for direct foreign investment upto 51% foreign equity in accordance with para 39 B of the Statement on Industrial Policy dated 24.7.1991. Procedures for Approvals as given in Press Note No. 11 (1991 series) dated 20.8.1991 and Press Note No. 17

(1991 series) dated 19.11.1991) I will be applicable for this purpose.

As regards foreign technology agreements in Hotel Industry only, automatic permission will be available in terms of para 39C (i) of the Statement on Industrial Policy subject to fulfilment of the following parameters:-

(a) *Technical and Consultancy Services:*

Lumpsum fee not exceeding US \$ 200,000.

(b) *Franchising & Marketing/Publicity support:*

Upto 3% of the gross room sales.

(c) *Management Fees:*

Upto 10% of the foreign exchange earnings provided the foreign party puts in 25% of the equity. This will

also cover payments for markets and publicity support.

Doubling of Lines in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

3123. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway lines being doubled in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in 1991-92 and the progress made in each case; and

(b) the details regarding other rail facilities proposed to be provided in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The ongoing doubling works in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during 1991-92 and their progress as on 30.9.91 is as under:

	<i>Name of the work</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>per cent Progress</i>
1.	Polapathar-Barbatpur (18.38 Km.)	MP	Open to traffic on 28.10.1991
2.	Polapathar-Kala Akhar (6.64 Km.)	MP	87.7
3.	Kiratgarh-Kala Akhar (22.25 Km.)	MP	30.75
4.	Jukehi-Amdara (19.64 Km.)	MP	72.48
5.	Jhansi-Agra single line bridge portion upto Gher (Chambal Bridge)	MP	—
6.	Jaitwar-Manikpur (57.51 Km.)	MP	85.90
7.	Matatila-Basai (7.88 Km.)	MP	78.16
8.	Narmada Bridge	MP	40.00
9.	Kurwai-Keothara-Bina River (2.7 Km) and Betwa A Cabin & B Cabin (2.64 Km)	MP	65.14

	<i>Name of the work</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>per cent Progress</i>
10.	Hetampur-Gher upto Chambal Bridge	MP	97.75
11.	Shujalpur-Kala Pipal (12.59 Km)	MP	64.00
12.	Pirumroad-Bercha, Bolai Ankodia	MP	30.00
13.	Bairagarh-Bakanian Bhaunri and Bakanian-Bhanuri-Phanda	MP	15
14.	Kala Pipal-Phanda	MP	—
15.	Metpanjra-Bharatwada (38.38)	Maharashtra	46.5
16.	Narkher-Metpanjra (34.34 Km.)	-do-	—
17.	Amalner-Takarkhede (12.16 Km.) Aand Takarkhede-Dharangaon (13.42 Km.)	-do-	30

(b) The other major rail facilities provided/being provided to these States are as under:

	<i>New Lines</i>	<i>Gauge Conversions</i>
Maharashtra	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti (21 Km.)	Manmad Aurangabad (114 Km.)
	<i>New Lines</i>	<i>Gauge Conversions</i>
Madhya Pradesh	Guna-Shivpuri (110 Km.)	
	<i>Traffic Facilities</i>	
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>
	Bombay V.T. - Remodelling of Suburban Yard to provide double discharge platforms	Habibganj-Coaching Terminal facilities
	Bandra -Terminal Facilities Ph.I	Bilaspur -Augment-ation of Coaching Terminal Facilities
	Kurla New Passenger Terminal	

*Details in Respect of Model Stations in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.**(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>Name of station</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>
Maharashtra	Akola	74.39
	Bombay V.T.	129.51
	Pune	50.29
	Nagpur	166.68
	Sholapur	82.73
	Nanded	79.90
	Gondia	36.90
	Bombay Central	90.68
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	239.29
	Bhopal	165.43
	Jabalpur	166.04
	Bilaspur	108.85
	Raipur	59.10
	Indore	63.79
	Durg	60.33

The details regarding rail facilities in Mechanical workshops and sheds to be provided in these states are:

(Rs. in thousands)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of facility</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>
1.	Kurla—Modernisation of sick line for NPOH and ROH of Tank Wagons	3,24,84
2.	Kalva—Car Shed Augmentation of running repairs & maintenance facilities for EMU stock	2,52,84

(Rs. in thousands)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of facility</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>
3.	Parel—Modernisation of Workshop (Phase-II)	21,42,48
4.	Parel Workshop Replacement of flooring of shops and pathways	66,91
5.	WADI Bunder—Modernisation of coaching depot complex	2,63,31
6.	Bhopal—Setting up new coach repair workshop for western region	64,87,23
7.	Bhusawal—Modernisation of Down sick siding and repair/maintenance facilities	3,04,58
8.	Bhusawal—Modernisation of AC electric loco workshop (Ph.III)	6,96,69
9.	Modernisation of civil engineering workshop Manmad	12,96,49
10.	Nasik RD setting up facilities for rehabilitation of SLS & Traction Motor Frames	2,62,70
11.	New Katni Augmentation of facilities to handle 146 Box 'N' rakes	7,25,00
12.	Satna facilities for maintenance of BCN rakes	2,79,00
13.	Gwalior—Setting up facilities for manufacturing coil springs and leaf spring	55,54,00
14.	Gwalior—Setting up of centre for advanced maintenance technology	6,22,47
15.	Warda—replacement of Kalyan Rails welding plant facilities including shifting to other suitable location	4,93,00
16.	Miraj proposed extension of pit line & covered shed over sick lines	50,00
17.	Bilaspur-Maintenance facilities of BCN wagons	6,33,73

(Rs. in thousands)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of facility</i>	<i>Anticipated cost</i>
18.	Raipur—60 loco diesel shed with further expansion to 100 locos	22,09,17
19.	Bilaspur—development & modernisation of new coaching sick line	2,66,19
20.	Relay & Instrument testing facilities at Tata, Bhilai Bondamunda and Waltair Electric loco sheds	55,83
21.	Lower parel—Facilities for POH of AC coaches	2,16,15
22.	Indore—Secondary and train lighting maintenance facilities for AC coaches	58,19
23.	MHOW—MG Diesel loco shed	5,08,21
24.	Ujjain—Facilities for sick line	94,95

Conversion and Doubling of Tracks in Maharashtra

3124. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the conversion of railway lines in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the actual achievement; and

(b) the details of the tentative schemes chalked out for doubling the railway lines in that State during the next five years?

(b) the following sections have been identified in the State of Maharashtra as qualifying for doubling.

- (1) Wardha — Chitoda
- (2) Daund — Bhigwan
- (3) Solapur — Hotgi
- (4) Solapur — Pakni
- (5) Bhigwan — Parewadi
- (6) Hotgi — Akalkot Road

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) No targets for conversion of lines in Maharashtra were fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and no conversion was opened during the 7th Plan.

The sections would be considered alongwith others for being taken up, keeping in view the relative priority on operating considerations and availability of resources in the coming years.

[English]

Railway Schools in Phulera

3125. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Middle and High Schools functioning in the Railway colonies under Western Railway;

(b) whether the Government also propose to upgrade the existing Primary School to a Middle School at Phulera junction; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) There are 3 Middle and 2 Secondary Schools functioning in Railway colonies on Western Railway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Doubling of Delhi—Ahmedabad Line

3126. SHRI RAM NARAIN
BERWA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to double the railway line between Delhi and Ahmedabad keeping in view the traffic density on this route; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Grants to Colleges by UGC

3127. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals to include more colleges under UGC Scheme in 1991—91; and

(b) the financial assistance granted to various colleges by the UGC during the last three years, State—wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to information furnished by UGC, Colleges which have fulfilled all conditions of affiliation prescribed by the University concerned and are included under Section (f) of UGC Act and declared fit to receive Central assistance in terms of rules framed under Section 12 (B) thereof are eligible to send proposals for financial assistance by the commission in accordance with its guidelines for development of Colleges in the 8th Plan. In the 7th Plan, the Commission provided assistance to about, 3,000 eligible colleges in the country. UGC has invited proposals from colleges for development assistance in the 8th Plan. No annual estimate is made on the number of colleges to be covered in a particular financial year. Grants are released after scrutiny of individual proposals forming part of the approved Plan in accordance with the priority of the institutions and availability of funds with the Commission.

(b) A Statement showing grants released is attached.
to Colleges in each State during the 7th Plan

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State and affiliating University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical Education)</i>
	<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH	
Andhra	290.21
Hyderabad	1.50
Kakatiya	55.79
Nagarjuna	197.63
Osmania	309.89
Sree Krishna Devaraya	2.88
Shri Padmavati Mahila	0.09
Sri Venkataswara	108.47
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
Arunachal	0.24
ASSAM	
Dibrugarh	141.30
Gauhati	202.98
BIHAR	
Bhagalpur	110.39
Bihar	211.38
L.N. Mithila	235.87

<i>Name of the State and affiliating University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical Education)</i>
	<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>
Magadh	310.44
Patna	22.97
Ranchi	250.00
GOA	
Goa	15.90
GUJARAT	
Bhavnagar	14.21
Gujarat	370.48
M.S. Baroda	0.24
Sardar Patel	57.32
Saurashtra	102.35
South Gujarat	76.83
North Gujarat	14.44
HARYANA	
Hrukshetra	247.40
Maharishi Dayanand	120.10
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Himachal Pradesh	107.96
JAMMUM& KASHMIR	
Jammu	95.46

*Name of the State and
affiliating University*

*Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating
Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding
Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical
Education)*

(Rs in Lakhs)

Kashmir	49.71
KARNATAKA	
Bangalore	128.35
Gulbarga	77.32
Karnataka	169.38
Mangalore	73.37
Mysore	106.10
Zuvempu	3.32
KERALA	
Culicut	202.35
Cochin Univ. of Science & Tecj.	22.91
Kerala	201.48
Mahatma Gandhiji	222.78
MADHYA PRADESH	
Wadhesh Pratap Singh	100.99
Barkatullah	145.82
Devi Ahilya	132.61
Guru Ghasidas	61.40
Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	123.42
Madira Kala Sangh Sangit	4.10

<i>Name of the State and affiliating University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical Education)</i>
	<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>
Jawaji	130.71
Ravi Shankar	115.95
Rani Durgawati	52.81
Vikram	122.07
MAHARASHTRA	
Amravati	253.13
Bombay	384.99
Harathwada	361.30
Kagpur	385.89
Poona	555.67
S.N.D. Womens'	33.60
Shivaji	308.07
MANIPUR	
Manipur	91.41
MEGHALAYA	
North Eastern Hill	34.60
ORISSA	
Berhampur	81.70
Sambalpur	100.02
Utkal	244.70

*Name of the State and
affiliating University*

*Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating
Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding
Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical
Education)*

(Rs in Lakhs)

PUNJAB

Guru Nanak Dev 314.20

Punjab 342.51

Punjabi 154.22

RAJASTHAN

Ajmier 108.15

Jodhpur 7.60

Mohan Lal Sukhadia 13.20

Rajasthan 465.40

TAMIL NADU

Anna 0.19

Bharathiar 276.66

Bharathidasan 307.47

Madras 473.38

Madurai Kamraj 714.97

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry 9.37

TRIPURA

Tripura 0.05

UTTAR PRADESH

Aara 302.19

<i>Name of the State and affiliating University</i>	<i>Plan Grants sanctioned to affiliating Colleges during 7th Plan (Excluding Eng. Tec. and Sports & Physical Education)</i>
	<i>(Rs in Lakhs)</i>
Allahabad	53.08
Avadh	224.50
Banaras	11.83
Bundelkhand	82.28
Garhwal	81.61
Gorakhpur	381.38
Kanpur	292.44
Kumaon	50.72
Lucknow	96.63
Meerut	361.06
Rohilkhand	546.75
Poorvanchal	0.41
WEST BENGAL	
Burdwan	235.33
Calcutta	705.48
Jadavpur	3.97
Kalyani	9.39
North Bengal	112.78
DELHI	
Delhi	1294.01

Stoppage of Trains at Kanjiramattam

3128. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to provide stoppage of passenger trains and to grant crossing stations at Kanjiramattam near Ernakulam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the response of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether quota of berths is proposed to be fixed for this station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examined but not found justified.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Preservation of Ancient Monuments in Haryana

3129. SHRI LHARANPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district—wise names of protected ancient monuments in Haryana

(b) the amount spent thereon during the last three years.

(c) whether certain monuments are in dilapidated condition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A list of centrally protected monuments, districtwise in Haryana the attached statement.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and conservation of the centrally protected monuments in Haryana are:

1988—89Rs. 9,04,703.53

1989—90Rs. 16,64,331.2,1

1990—91Rs. 17,62,906.60

(c) No, Sir.

(d) However with a view to preserving the monuments for posterity, conservation measures are taken on the basis of their actual needs and priorities.

STATEMENT*Haryana State*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
<i>Ambala District</i>		
1.	Ambala	Mughal Kos Minar
<i>Bhiwani District</i>		
2.	Naurangabad	Ancient site

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>	
<i>Faridabad District</i>			
3.	Alapur	Kos Minar No.18	
4.	Anangpur	Bund of Dam	
5.	Aurangabad	Kos Minar	No. 22
6.	Banchachair	—do—	No. 24
7.	—do—	—do—	No. 25
8.	Bhulwana	—do—	No. 27
9.	Gudhpuri	—do—	No. 16
10.	—do—	—do—	No.17
11.	Hodal	—do—	No. 26
12.	Khatela	—do—	No. 23
13.	Khera Sarai	—do—	No. 21
14.	Khusropur	—do—	No.20
15.	Khwaja Sarai	—do—	No. 10
16.	—do—	Mugal Biidge over Buddhiawala Nala	
17.	Lakharpur	Surajkund masonry tank	
18.	Mawai	Kos Minar	No. 11
19.	Mujessar	—do—	No. 13
20.	Palwal	—do—	No. 19
21.	Sikri	—do—	No. 15
<i>Gurgaon District</i>			
22.	Farrukhnagar	Baoli Ghaus Ali Shah	
23.	Sarai Ali Vardi Khan	Mosque of Ala—Vardi Khan	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
<i>Hissar District</i>		
24.	Agroha	Mound
25.	Banwali Sotra	Ancient site at Banwali Sotra
26.	Barwala	Small roofless mosque
27.	Fatehabad	Hymayun's Mosque
28.	—do—	Lat of Feroz Shah
29.	Hansi	Barsi gate
30.	—do—	Ruined Qila
31.	Hissar	Firoz Shah's Palace and Takhanas
32.	—do—	Gujri Mahal
33.	—do—	Lat—ki—Masjid
34.	—do—	Sculptured bracket on the outer wall of the bastion of the fort close by Feroz Shah's Mosque
35.	—do—	Talaqi Gate
36.	—do—	Tomb of the Chalis Hafiz
<i>Kaithal District</i>		
37.	Siwan	Ther Polar
38.	Bheni Kalan	Kos Minar
39.	Daha	—do—
40.	Gharaunda	Gateway of Mughal Sarai
41.	—do—	Two Kos Minars
42.	Karnal	Cantonment Church Tower

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
43.	—do—	Cantonment, Northern cemetery
44.	—do—	European soldier's graves
45.	—do—	Two Kos Minars
46.	Kohand	Kos Minar
47.	Kutail	—do—
48.	Taraori	Two Kos Minars
<i>Kurukshetra District</i>		
49.	Adhor	Kos Minar
50.	Amin	—do—
51.	—do—	Ancient mound
52.	Bhiwani Kheraq	Kos Minar
53.	Fatehpur	—do—
54.	Mohui	—do—
55.	Thanesar	Ancient mound known as 'Raja-Karan-Ka- Kila'
56.	—do—	Kos Minar
57.	—do—	Pathar Masjid
58.	—do—	Sheikh Chilli's tomb
59.	Sarai Sukhi	Kos Minar
60.	Shahabad	—do—
61.	Zainpura	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
<i>Mahendragarh District</i>		
62.	Narnaul	Jai Mahal and adjacent
63.	—do—	Shah Ibrahim's tomb
64.	—do—	Shah Quli Khan's tomb
<i>Panipat district</i>		
65.	Jatipur	Kos Minar
66.	Kala Amb	Obelisk commemorating the Third Battle of Panipat
67.	Kiwana	Kos Minar
68.	Manana	—do—
69.	Panipat	Bab—i—Faiz Gate
70.	—do—	Kabuli Bagh mosque
71.	—do—	Ibrahim Lodhi's Tomb
72.	Panipat Tarafn Unsar	Two Kos Minars
73.	Taraf Afghan	Kos Minar
74.	Siwali	—do—
<i>Rohtak District</i>		
75.	Baiyanpur	Mughal Kos Minar
76.	Khokrakot	Site known as Khokra Kot
77.	Meham	Shahjahan Baoli
78.	Mohan Bari	Site of ancient city
<i>Sirsa District</i>		
79.	Sirsa	The mound

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
<i>Sonepat District</i>		
80.	Akbarpur Barota	Mughal Kos Minar
81.	Gannaur	—do—
82.	Jagdishpur	—do—
83.	Jawahri	—do—
84.	Panchi Gujran	—do—
85.	Rajpur	—do—
86.	Sonepat	—do—
87.	—do—	Tomb of Khawaja Khizr

**Homeopathic Dispensaries/Hospitals
In the Country**

3130. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Homeopathic dispensaries/hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (C.G.H.S.) at various places; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such homeopathic dispensaries/hospitals proposed to be set up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There is a pro-

posal to set up 10 homeopathic dispensaries under Central Government Health Scheme in the Eight Five Year Plan. There is, however, no proposal to set up homeopathic hospital under CGHS during the Eight Plan. The number of dispensaries and the time frame by which they will be established will depend on the amount provided in the plan budget 92/93 and in the VIIIth Plan.

[English]

**Restoration of Trains between Delhi
and Tata Nagar**

3131. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restart the Mail Express suspended from Delhi to Tata Nagar (Tata Express) providing only other alternative train to Moori Express;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to increase quota of berths to Garhwa station for Moori Express; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The train from Amritsar to Tata Nagar via New Delhi has not been suspended.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Medical Equipments

3132. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have supplied medical equipments to different States for family welfare schemes on the recommendations of his Ministry;

(b) whether these items have not been found up to the mark; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The names of the firms supplying various approved equipments for family welfare programme in different States/UTs in enclosed in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). No such report has been received by the Government from the States/UTs.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of equipment</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
Walk in cold rooms	i) M/s Il uuree, Denmark
	ii) M/s Foster, Finland
Walk in freezer room	i) M/s Ilusuree, Denmark
	ii) M/s Foster, fin—and
Ice—ined refrigerator 240 lts	M/s Electrolux
Chest freezer 300 lts	
Chest freezer 140 lts	M/s Vestfrost, Denmark
ILR 300 lts	
ILR 140 lts.	
Cold Boxes	i) M/s Electrolux (Lux)
	ii) M/s Inalsa Ltd.

<i>Name of equipment</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
	. iii) M/s Blow Kings Ltd.
Vaccine carriers	i) M/s Thalsa Ltd.
Vaccine Day carriers	ii) M/s/ Blow Kings Ltd.
Steam Sterilizer double rack (Pressure cooker type)	M/s Prestige Medical, England
Voltage stabilizers	i) M/s Sagar Electricals, Ambala
	ii) M/s Gargia Electricals, Delhi.
Laprocator/Laparoscopes	i) M/s Cabot Medical Corp., USA
	ii) M/s Karl Storz, W. Germany
MTP Suction Aspirator	M/s/ Anand Medicaid P. Ltd., New Delhi.

(The Expert Committee on Technical Matters of Government of India has decided that MTP apparatus conforming to specifications of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) can be used under the National Family Welfare Programme)

Committee on Railway Electrification

3133. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee on Railway Electrification; and

(b) if so, the names of routes in the country especially in Karnataka suggested by the committee for early electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission had set up a Committee in April, 89 for review of Railway Electrification Programme.

(b) The Committee have recommended electrification of Hospet—Guntakal—Rengunta section including Ranjithpura branch line, a part of which falls in the State of Karnataka.

New Level Crossings

3134. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

provide level crossings over tracks;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed in this regard;
and

(c) the zone—wise number of level crossings to be constructed during 1991—92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On new lines, level crossings are provided in consultation with the concerned State Government at the time of laying the line as also in subsequent 10 years. Thereafter, the level crossings are provided only if sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority duly consenting to bear the initial as well as recurring expenditure.

(c) Central Railway—4, Northern Railway—6, North Eastern Railway—2.

Microphosphate Project in Hazira

3135. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN;
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Microphosphate project in Hazira, Gujarat has since been shut down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to re—open it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

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

Spare Parts for Vayudoot Grounded Aircraft

3136. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the aircraft of the Vayudoot grounded due to lack of spare parts;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to procure spare parts for all the grounded aircraft to make them operational; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Three HS—748 and two Dornier—228 aircraft of Vayudoot are grounded for want of spare parts, orders for which have been placed on the suppliers abroad.

Apex Body for Higher Education

3137. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN;
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to form an apex body on higher education at National level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its composition and functions likely to be assigned to this body?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 envisages establishment of a National Apex Body for bringing about greater coordination and integration in the planning and development of the higher education system, including research. Accordingly it was proposed to establish a National Council of Higher Education by a Govt. resolution, but the Planning Commission and Chairman, UGC expressed reservations about certain aspects of the proposal.

The Ramamurti Committee, which reviewed the National Policy on Education 1986, while recognising the need for greater coordination in higher education was of the view that the creation of a two-tier coordination mechanism consisting of a Committee of Ministers and a Committee of Secretaries would suffice. As such it has not been possible to agree on a mechanism for establishment of a National apex body for higher education.

[Translation]

UGC Grant to Kumaun University

3138. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant provided to Kumaun University by the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Sports Authority of India for providing sports facilities during 1990—91;

(b) the number of students of this university offered scholarships offered scholarships from this Grant during 1990—91; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has not received any proposal for development of sports facilities in the University either from the Kumaun University or through the Sports Authority of India.

(b) and (c). UGC provides assistance to Universities for implementation of the Scheme of Junior Research Fellowships. The fellowships are awarded to those candidates who have qualified in the National Test conducted by UGC/CSIR for the purpose. Each University is allotted a fixed quota of fellowships. Besides, supernumerary fellowships are also provided to the Universities for adjusting surplus candidates who have qualified in the national test for that year.

According to the information furnished by UGC, against a quota of 25 positions allotted to Kumaun University by the Commission, the University awarded 12 Junior Research Fellowships for the year 1989—90. Information regarding Fellows working in the University in 1990-91 has not yet been received by UGC from the University. However, to avoid hardship to the Fellows, the Commission has sanctioned an 'on account' grant of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the year 1990—91.

[English]

Sports Talent in Rural Children

3139. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAOVADDE:

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

(a) the number and names of rural games organised at national level during the last three years;

(b) the number of youths from rural areas selected and imparted training by the Sports Authority of India under "Catch Them Young" scheme for these games.

(c) the measures taken to train such youths at various levels; and

(d) the budgetary support for such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS, AND THE DEPARTEMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Under the Scheme of all India Rural Sports Tournament, such tournaments are held in 4 groups at 4 different places in the country each year. Various games at national level covering rural areas as well are being organised every year under other schemes of Sports Authority of India e.g. talent scouting and nurturing under Special Area Games, SPDA and NSTC schemes etc.

(b) Around 1750 youth from rural areas have been selected under the various schemes such as SAG, NSTC, SPDA, Boys Companies etc.

(c) The selected boys and girls are placed in residential environment and besides scientific coaching, the SAI incurs expenditure on diet, sports kits, sports equip-

ments competition exposure and academics of these trainees.

(d) During the year 1991—2 the total budgetary support for these programmes is around Rs. 11.50 crores.

Improvement in services of Air India/ Indian Airlines

3140. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign exchange earned and spent during the past two years by the Air India and the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the services of these airlines have not been improving as compared to other airlines operating in similar air-
outes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring these airlines at par with others in the matters of service to passengers and punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of foreign exchange earned and spent by Air India and Indian Airlines during the last two years is as under:

	<i>Amount earned</i>		<i>Amount spent</i>	
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	1989—90	1990—91	1989—90	1990—91
Air India	841.59	1004.65	749.29	855.43
Indian Airlines	264.04	289.35	363.71	385.43

(b) to (d). Standards of service in both Air India and Indian Airlines are comparable to airlines in this region. However, constant efforts are made by both the airlines to improve punctuality of services and other passenger facilities both inflight and on-ground. Close monitoring of delays is made and immediate remedial steps are taken.

[Translation]

**Travel Agencies Registered with
'International Air Transport Association'**

3141. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of travel agencies operating in the country at present;

(b) the number of agencies, out of them, registered with the International Air Transport Association;

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw the recognition which are not registered with the International Air Transport Association; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Government has a system of giving recognition to travel agents, tour operators and tourist transport operators on their satisfying certain norms with a view to ensuring efficient and reliable service to tourists. On the basis of these conditions the number of travel agencies approved as of date are 233. Registration with IATA is one of the conditions for approving of travel agents. However, Government is reviewing the terms and conditions for "recognition" so as to make it simpler and more effective.

[English]

Nickel in Chocolates

3142. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some researchers have warned that chocolates contain nickel which can affect human health;

(b) if so, the permissible limit of nickel consumption; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent harmful effects of nickel consumption through excess eating of chocolates by children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Environmental Research Laboratory, Lucknow, which is a small private laboratory, has screened a few samples of chocolates and reported that they show higher nickel content in chocolates. However, the result of samples of chocolate analysed at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, a permanent research centre under the Indian Council of Medical Research have been found to be in agreement with values reported from Denmark i.e. with a mean figure of 1.26 mg/kg. Latest report of HO has mentioned that there is lack of evidence of a carcinogenic risk from oral exposure of nickel. In fact, nickel has been shown as an essential trace metal in some plants and bacterial enzymes. Based on this information, the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has opined that there is no need to lay down any maximum limit of nickel in chocolate.

Pending Power and Irrigation Projects

3143. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

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

(a) whether a large number of power and irrigation projects are pending for environment clearance since long;

(b) if so the State—wise and project—wise details thereof, the reasons therefor and since when these are pending;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to clear some of these projects to expedite their implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the efforts made in that direc-

tion; and

(e) the details of the new norms fixed for clearance of power and irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Twenty three power and irrigation project are awaiting environmental clearance as per the list enclosed as a Statement.

(c) and (d). A final decision is taken within a maximum period of three months after receipt of complete details and Environmental Action Plans. Regular meetings are held at various levels with the project proponents for early consideration and decision.

(e) There is no change in the norms fixed for clearance of power and irrigation projects.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Received in</i>	<i>Reasons for Pemoency</i>
ASSAM			
1.	Namrup Thermal power Station Phase—III.	July, 1991	Environmental Impact Assessment Report awaited.
BIHAR			
2.	Chandil Thermal Power Station.	February, 1991	Details regarding Rehabilitation and impact of sulphur dioxide on Sal Forest etc. awaited.
3.	Nabinagar Thermal Power Station	April, 1991	Information awaited on Water balance study, utilization of fly ash, plant characteristics etc.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Received in</i>	<i>Reasons for Pemoency</i>
GUJARAT			
4.	Narmada Thermal Power	January, 1991	Discussion on the project Station postponed on the request of project authorities.
5.	Kutchch Tidal Power Project	February, 1990	Comprehensive Environmental Management Plans awaited.
6.	Ukai Kakrapar Canal Modernisation Project	January, 1991	Details on drainage, cropping pattern, use of fertilizers in the command, etc. awaited.
HARYANA			
7.	Captive Power Plant at Maruti Udyog Ltd.	June, 1991	Plan for optimal utilization of water, and clearance related to safety of the gas pipeline through Delhi awaited.
KARNATAKA			
8.	Nandikur (mangalore) Super Thermal Power Project	August, 1990	Revised Plan for full utilization of fly ash awaited from National Thermal Power Corporation.
9.	Kaiga atomic Power Plant Units 3—6	April, 1991	Based on the available information, the project is being considered for taking a decision.
10.	Captive Power Plant— Stage—II by Kueremkh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	April, 1991	Details awaited on combined cycle system.
KERALA			
11.	Kayamkulam Super	July, 1991	Proposal to shift the main

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Received in</i>	<i>Reasons for Pemoency</i>
	Thermal Power Project		plant site near the ash disposal area awaited.
MADHYA PRADESH			
12.	Mongra Irrigation Project	January, 1991	Comprehensive environmental Management Plans awaited.
13.	Maheshwar Hydro-electric Project	August, 1991 awaited.	Comprehensive environmental management plans awaited.
ORISSA			
14.	Captive Power Plant of National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	May, 1991	The project has been considered by the Appraisal Committee.
RAJASTHAN			
15.	Dholpur Thermal Power Station	May, 1991	Details on alternative site with comparative cost awaited, as the proposed site is close to Dholpur Town, National Chambal and Van Vihar Sanctuaries and Forests. Details on possible adverse effects on Taj are also awaited.
16.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 5—8	April, 1991	Various environmental issues associated with the project are being examined.
SIKKIM			
17.	Hothingch Hydel Project	August, 1991	Details awaited on biological diversity and aquatic fauna.
TAMIL NAUD			
18.	Gas—based power project	May, 1991	Information on NOx

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>Received in</i>	<i>Reasons for Pemoency</i>
	at Pilaiperumulanthur		emission trade, diameter of stack and exit velocit,of flue gases thermal efficiency etc. awaited.
UTTAR PRADESH.			
19.	Jamrani Irrigation Project	April, 1989	Comprehensive Management Plans awaited.
WEST BENGAL			
20.	Balagarh Thermal Power Station	March, 1990	Proposal for fly ash utilization is awaited.
UNION TERRITIRIES			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS			
21.	Power House at Kamorta	March, 1989	Details awaited on surrounding forests, existing units, index map and alternatives, considered.
22.	D.G. set at Havelock Island	May, 1991	Requisite details awaited.
DELHI			
23.	Gas Based Power Project at Bawana.	October, 1991	Project authorities have been advised to select an alternative site, proposal for which is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Rammurthy Committee Report on Educational Reforms

3144. SHRI SHIV SHARAN
VERMA:
SHRI RAMASHRAY
PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Rammurthy Committee on Educational reforms have submitted its reported to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Committee for Review of National Policy on Education (NPERC) chaired by Acharya Ramamurti submitted its Report to the Government on 26th December, 1990. Copies of the Report were laid on the Table of the Sabha on January 9, 1991.

(c) Before finalising the views on the recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee, the Government decided to obtain the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE). Accordingly, the matter was placed before the CABE in its meeting held on 8—9 March, 1991. The CABE constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, to examine the report in—depth. The committee has, so far, held three meetings. Its report is awaited. A final decision on the recommendations of the NPERC will be taken after receipt of the views of the CABE.

Cholera, Dysentery, Malnutrition and Gastro Enteritis Cases in the Country

3145. SHRI SHIV SHARAN
 VERMA:
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
 WAJ;
 SHRI K. PRADHANI:
 SHRI NANI BHAT-
 TACHARYA:
 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
 MUNDA:

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

(a) the number of persons died of cholera, dysentery, mal—nutrition and gastro—

enteritis in the country during the last two years and the current year, State—wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate these diseases and mal—nutrition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AN FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Statement showing deaths due to cholera and gastroenteritis during the years 1989 to—1991 are given State—wise in attached statement.

So far as deaths due to mal—nutrition and dysentery are concerned no authentic data are available.

(b) Steps are being taken to provide safe drinking water and improve environmental sanitation and personal hygiene, as water borne diseases like Cholera, gastro—enteritis and dysentery are caused due to contamination of water.

To improve average consumption of nutrients in the vulnerable groups, Government of India have initiated a number of programmes:

- (i) Supplementary feeding programme under the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is implemented to fill the critical calorie gap in pre—school children and women during pregnancy and lactation.
- (ii) Vitamin A distribution programme to prevent Vitamin 'A' deficiency in pre—school children (1—5 years).
- (iii) Distribution of Iron and Folic Acid Tablets programme (Aneamia Prophylaxis Programme):— distribution of Iron and Folic Acid Tab-

lets to pregnant and lactating women and children upto 10 years and to family planning accepts.

(iv) *Supply of iodised salt to prevent*

Iodine deficiency disorders.

(v) *Supply of foodgrains on subsidised rates to the poor through public distribution system.*

STATEMENT

Deaths due to Cholera/Gastroenteritis/Dimmoel Reported by State/UTs in India during 1989, 1990 and 1991

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1989			1990			1991			upto
		G.E.	Cholera	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	627	0	441	-	1003	2	16.11.91			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			15	-	19	-	14.9.91			
3.	Assam			44	31	592	-	8.8.91			
4.	Bihar	26	0	27855	-	1676	-	31.8.91			
5.	Goa			10	-	13	-	16.11.91			
6.	Gujarat	393	5	333	2	218	2	16.11.91			
7.	Haryana	149	0	2	-	26	0	2.11.91			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97	0	96	-	164	14	16.11.91			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			40	-	66	+	31.11.91			
10.	Karnataka	179	26	391	14	578	17	9.11.91			

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1989			1990			1991			upto
		G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
11.	Kerala	141	7	49	9	103	24	2.11.91			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	621	1	415	3	3890	4	7.9.91			
13.	Maharashtra	314	2	368	22	796	47	16.11.91			
14.	Manipur			24	-	60	-	2.11.91			
15.	Meghalaya			45	-	13	-	2.11.91			
16.	Mizoaram			18	-	16	-	9.11.91			
17.	Nagaland			5	-	-	+	31.7.91			
18.	Orissa	958	-	1332	-	1003	-	16.11.91			
19.	Punjab	86	-	368	-	99	2	16.11.91			
20.	Rajasthan			61	-	36	-	9.11.91			
21.	Sikkim			31	-	9	-	16.11.91			

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1989			1990			1991			upto
		G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera	G.E.	Cholera		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
22.	Tamil Nadu	124	30	251	4	407	100			16.11.91	
23.	Tripura			47	-	14	+			31.3.91	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	291	0	467	-	981	-			16.11.91	
25.	West Bengal			3308	-	5998	1			2.11.91	
26.	A & N Islands			9	-	-	-			2.11.91	
27.	Chandigarh			-	-	4	-			16.11.91	
28.	D 7 N Haveli			7	-	3	-			16.11.91	
29.	Daman & Diu			-	-	7	-			16.11.91	
30.	Delhi			16	2	11	-			16.11.91	
31.	Lakshadweep			-	-	2	2			2.11.91	
32.	Pondicherry			80	-	76	-			2.11.91	

Note: C=Cases, D=Deaths, - = Nil, + = Not available
Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill-defined coverage.

[English]

**Upgradation of Primary Health Centres
in Lakshadweep**

3146. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposal for the upgradation of Primary Health Centres at Amini and Androth Islands of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the upgradation of these two centres are likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). As per information available in the Ministry, the Administration of Lakshadweep have already undertaken the project for upgradation of two Primary Health Centres at Amini and Androth by providing some specialists and modern medical facilities. The state Government has informed that the construction of 2 community Health Centres has already started and is expected to be completed by 1991—92.

**Nursing Allowance to Health Works of
Lakshadweep**

3147. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nursing allowance is not provided to the multipurpose Health Workers employed in Government hospital of Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether such a allowance is proposed to be given to such employees?

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

(b) Benefit of payment of Nursing Allowance has not yet been extended to the Multipurpose Health Workers.

Jungle Mafia

3148. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified some Jungle mafia which work for systematic destruction of forests;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against them to save the forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pollution at Bombay Coastal Areas

3149. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are alarming pollution conditions on Bombay coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to

be taken to prevent the area from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) In some portions of the coastal areas around Bombay, such as the Thane Creek, Tarapur, Bassien Creek and Dharamstar, the sea water quality has deteriorated due to the discharge of industrial wastes and domestic sewage.

(b) The steps taken to prevent the area from pollution include the following:

1. The total waste water from Bombay city discharged into the sea is about 2500 MLD. Bombay Municipal Corporation is implementing a scheme for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage prior to discharge into the sea.
2. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has initiated steps for controlling water pollution from industries and local bodies along the coast, as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
3. Legal action is taken against defaulting units. Cases have been filed against 152 industries in the coastal belt for violating the consent conditions.
4. Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation (MIDC) has industrial estates along the coast. The MIDC authorities have been asked to provide common effluent collection and disposal systems in the industrial estates. Disposal systems at the following industrial estates have been reported to have been completed.

- a) Thane—Belapur
- b) Saravli (Near Kalyan)
- c) Patal Ganga (Raigad district)
- d) Roha (Raigad)
- e) Dombivli (Thane)
- f) Tarapur (Thane)
- g) Mahad (Thane)

5. In Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation (MIDC) areas, water supply connection to the industries is not given till the effluent treatment and disposal arrangements are provided by the industries as per the conditions prescribed under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The arrangements are verified by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) and only on the recommendations from the MPCB water supply for production purposes is given by MIDC.

6. Schemes for common effluent treatment plants for clusters of small scale industries located at Thane Belapur and Tarapur areas, have been worked out.

7. Government has notified coastal zone regulations under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with a view to regulate impact on the coastline. This would reduce discharge of pollutants into the coastal waters of Maharashtra, particularly at Bombay.

Amount Spent on Afforestation Programme

3150. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on afforestation

programme during each of the last three years in different States; and

(b) the extent of increase taken place in the forest area during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The amount spent on afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20—Point Programme during the last three years is as given below:—

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
1988—89	588.36
1989—90	506.87
1990—91	612.86*

* Tentative

(b) The Forest Survey of India carries out periodical assessment of increase/decrease of forest areas in the country. The assessment for the last three years has not been finalised.

Konkan Rail Project

3151. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Konkan Rail Project so far;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for the expeditious completion of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Work on Construction of the

Konkan Rail Project has been entrusted to an autonomous body 'Konkan Railway Corporation'. Work on Roha to Dasgaon and Mangalore to Udipi sections is expected to be completed by June'92. Work on other sections is in progress.

(b) All assistance is given by the Ministry of Railways to the Corporation in expeditious completion of the project.

(c) The time of completion of the Project will depend on the availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Research In Vedic Mathematics

3152. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote research in Vedic mathematics; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Government with the help of Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry has taken following steps to promote research in vedic mathematics and organised:—

— Two Workshops and one Round Table discussion respectively at Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Delhi

— A Conference—cum—workshop at Bangalore in joint collaboration between Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan and Abhinav Vidya Bharati.

— Commissioned three monographs on vedic mathematics.

— Awarded a Fellowship for research in Vedic mathematics.

(b) so far, Prof. T.S. Bhanumurti former Director, Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras has provided proof to Vedic mathematics in terms of modern mathematical concepts.

[English]

Forestry Project for Bihar

3153. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

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

(a) whether a forestry project for Bihar is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the said project was started; and

(d) the extent to which the target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to d). The Bihar Social Forestry Project is being implemented in the Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana areas of Bihar with assistance provided by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The project was started in 1985-86 and will conclude in March, 1992. As against the original project cost of Rs. 53.85 crores, the expenditure ending March, 1991. As against the original project cost of Rs. 53.85 crores, the expenditures ending March, 1991, was Rs. 42.01 crores. The targets and achievements under the project ending March, 1991, are as follows:-

Targets

Achievements

Block

Plantations 39513 hectares

45634 hectares degraded forest lands and 11.80 million seedlings planted on strip lands.

Seedlings

Distribution 145.51 million 144.12 million.

[Translatic n]

Assessment of Family Welfare Programme in the country

3154. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPA-
THI:

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

(a) the details of the family welfare programme implemented during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made in this regard during the said period, State wise;

(c) the amount allotted during the same period and its percentage utilisation; and

(d) the details of the financial allocation/ assistance proposed to be made in the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) : (a) and (b). A set of statements containing State-wise and method-wise targets and achievements of Family Welfare Programme during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the attached statement.

(c) A statement giving state-wise ex-

penditure incurred towards implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in attached statement II.

(d) The allocation for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme to the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect Sterilisations during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60000	477106	637000	435963	650000	452405
2.	Assam	149000	58119	200000	60173	254000	72438
3.	Bihar	513000	514498	513000	332455	550000	288429
4.	Gujarat	293000	241079	293000	2372255	258000	240461
5.	Haryana	100000	81426	100000	88686	102000	88850
6.	Karnataka	325000	301147	311000	289372	360000	282430
7.	Kerala	200000	207457	180000	208537	200000	190547
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400000	273584	3500000	237386	350000	2848815
9.	Maharashtra	500000	510191	525000	526457	575000	552241
10.	Orissa	200000	161547	209000	152614	22000	142329

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Punjab	120000	96594	120000	138962	120000	92021
12.	Rajasthan	225000	107372	225000	122635	225000	147811
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	407552	425000	383132	425000	382512
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650000	729075	700000	483354	785000	439245
15.	West Bengal	437000	335873	450000	320212	500000	320052
16.	Himachal Pradesh	30000	35164	30000	32591	34000	32574
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	36600	26146	36600	13973	39000	12406
18.	Manipur	7000	5740	7800	4631	10000	3550
19.	Meghalaya	1000	470	700	538	800	536
20.	Nagaland	1000	715	1500	1065	1500	996 ..
21.	Sikkim	1100	973	1100	983	1000	889

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89				1989-90				1990-91			
		Target		Achvt.		Target		Achvt.*		Target		Achvt.*	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Tripura			10000	6915	9000	7331	11000				7670	
23.	A & N Islands			2000	2061	2100	2138	2000				1909	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh			1800	1560	1400	1486	2300				1331	
25.	Chandigarh			3500	2926	3500	2268	3500				2510	
26.	D & N Haveli			1100	1163	800	863	1000				712	
27.	Delhi			36000	31456	36000	31917	40000				33468	
28.	Goa			4500	4368	4500	4569	4500				4341	
29.	Daman & Diu			450	367	350	395	350				420	
30.	Lakshadweep			60	40	60	22	70				22	
31.	Mizoram			3000	3154	3000	3581	3000				4147	
32.	Pondicherry			300	6074	5100	7437	5600				7813	

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.	Other Agencies						
1.	M/O Defence	28880	19746	28900	20150	30800	19217
2.	M/O Railways	38400	26519	38600	28191	40480	30883
	All India	5374000	4678177	5449010	4181322	5803900	4121980

*Figures are provisional *Figures upto Jan' 91

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect IUD inserting during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321000	213648	421000	240647	450000	253553
2.	Assam	68400	23512	30000	27703	90000	28471
3.	Bihar	355000	337869	400000	253737	475000	201095
4.	Gujarat	317000	358918	317000	356547	460000	451847
5.	Haryana	187000	194783	164000	170409	210000	155135
6.	Karnataka	210000	204693	223000	195555	262000	284006
7.	Kerala	115000	115535	115000	125324	150000	119747
8.	Madhya Pradesh	251000	306712	300000	334171	370000	357600
9.	Maharashtra	475000	396949	500000	435091	525000	472034
10.	Orissa	148000	146188	168000	157497	200000	164442
11.	Punjab	270000	314310	275000	356729	350000	400098

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	210000	173062	250000	191723	250000	178438
13.	Tamil Nadu	453000	458664	415000	431817	550000	419192
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1151000	1310552	1250000	1340976	1535000	1579715
15.	West Bengal	168000	116864	175000	131126	225000	139672
16.	Himachal Pradesh	43200	35287	43000	37420	60000	41796
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	25700	15953	25700	14792	26000	15516
18.	Manipur	7000	8026	8200	7151	8000	7728
19.	Meghalaya	5300	1454	2000	1610	2000	2015
20.	Nagaland	4100	646	2500	834	22500	655 **
21.	Sikkim	1700	1384	1700	1471	1300	1568
22.	Tripura	4000	1867	4500	2560	2500	2379

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	A & N Islands	1700	1889	1500	1695	1500	1694
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2169	2000	2116	2400	2350
25.	Chandigarh	10000	3020	10000	5644	10000	5511
26.	D & N Haveli	180	200	210	160	200	231
27.	Delhi	110000	69402	90000	70641	126000	71454
28.	Goa	3050	3056	3500	3695	3500	3533
29.	Daman & Diu	250	124	330	120	330	162
30.	Lakshadweep	100	44	100	65	150	120
31.	Mizoram	2700	2100	2700	2580	2700	2570
32.	Pondicherry	3300	3924	3200	4121	4200	4236

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Other Agencies							
1.	M/O Devence	18200	12645	20000	13115	24400	13360
2.	M/O Railways	26100	13070	28700	13851	20320	14222
	All India	4970000	4851483	5252840	4936693	6400000	5322143

*Figures are provisional *Figures upto Jan' 91

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of C.C. users during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	773000	601396	1014000	750786	1078300	826262
2.	Assam	119000	33343	60000	37414	40000	36647
3.	Bihar	202000	205670	202000	185759	359100	153791
4.	Gujarat	650000	671876	650000	769208	600000	801892
5.	Haryana	628000	628000	660530	598272	552360	512438
6.	Karnataka	222000	223745	246000	223703	264530	228417
7.	Kerala	271000	238830	271000	292139	297200	305889
8.	Madhya Pradesh	961000	1002491	1150000	1230744	1100000	1317060
9.	Maharashtra	849000	805822	850000	915241	969000	1110249
10.	Orissa	268000	26876	306000	30666	291600	300761
11.	Punjab	462000	521597	429000	580799	473600	493371

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	527990	428755	400000	445570	400000	297285
13.	Tamil Nadu	320000	342840	280000	324752	389000	296591
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1183000	1138746	1300000	1265976	1459500	15766380
15.	West Bengal	1412000	252470	425000	319860	4187700	312268
16.	Himachal Pradesh	69300	57935	69000	69087	75000	73991
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	21200	14016	21200	14731	16000	11708
18.	Manipur	3900	2786	4600	3732	5100	2509
19.	Meghalaya	13600	1407	3000	2264	3000	1668
21.	Nagaland	640	17	700	31	900	14 **
22.	Sikkim	600	246	600	463	800	514
23.	Tripura	8100	3074	4000	4420	1600	4297

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	A & N Islands	1300	1402	1402	1702	1580	1845
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	628	600	882	300	1205
26.	Chandigarh	14200	9975	140	8482	11180	7933
27.	D & N Haveli	600	497	700	503	940	59
28.	Delhi	345000	319313	360000	319973	450000	298593
29.	Goa	17700	16253	12000	14762	12900	14154
30.	Daman & Diu	1400	281	750	578	7506	332
31.	Lakshadweep	790	291	1000	261	1000	192
32.	Mizoram	2200	1091	2200	1649	4240	1473
33.	Pondicherry	841	10194	8300	11241	9900	8368

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Agencies							
1.	M/o Defence	82700	50058	90800	68661	61350	650118
2.	M/o Railways	402000	315895	442000	378592	400000	324782
3.	Comm. DISTR	4200000	4220000	4850000	5036528	5330000	5318889
All India		13043320	12421943	14015850	14185511	15079530	1476935

*—Figures are provisional

**—Achievement figures upto Jan '91

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect O.P. users during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151000	139221	194000	170939	225128	192416
2.	Assam	12900	7804	15000	2031	30000	9242
3.	Bihar	20700	20164	20700	37210	5970	47588
4.	Gujarat	78000	114808	78000	118368	90000	114473
5.	Haryana	25000	40994	40000	38440	32800	37615
6.	Karnataka	65000	75608	49800	74249	77900	7682
7.	Kerala	34500	37557	34500	43427	50300	40651
8.	Madhya Pradesh	32000	191491	200000	222042	220000	257054
9.	Maharashtra	181000	249594	350000	303363	286600	430283
10.	Orissa	37700	55433	42100	57675	53900	63279
11.	Punjab	31000	53837	50000	61523	47900	63073

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	45990	46234	50000	66647	50000	59254
13.	Tamil Nadu	82100	164212	150000	189094	173600	176695
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112000	169112	180000	186252	224900	213336
15.	West Bengal	44700	83572	100000	99701	124600	106832
16.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	9000	9500	9806	12000	13002
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	2600	3020	3200	2946	4000	4083
18.	Manipur	190	556	220	565	500	521
19.	Meghalaya	2500	1282	2000	1200	2000	1045
20.	Nagaland	980	100	1000	137	1000	93**
21.	Sikkim	2100	1467	2200	1768	1300	1619
22.	Tripura	2900	2581	2900	2660	2100	2861
23.	A & N Islands	280	407	320	419	380	483
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1600	985	1000	1047	700	1013

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Chandigarh	420	363	500	240	900	294
26.	D & N Haveli	40	80	100	142	180	220
27.	Delhi	2000	3891	4500	3484	8000	5642
28.	Goa	1950	1686	2000	2554	2300	2380
29.	Daman & Diu	150	78	120	118	120	140
30.	Lakshadweep	50	50	250	69	300=	58
31.	Mizoram	920	1328	920	978	1580	1106
32.	Pondicherry	990	1000	960	1080	1040	920
	Other Agency						
1.	M/o Defence	3800	3221	4200	4279	2960	5524

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	M/o Railways	3700	4012	4100	4454	4100	5041
3.	Comm. Distrn.	1050000	931462	500000	1032077	700000	1174615
	All India	2140260	2416190	2094090	2740384	2492788	3107010

*—Figures are provisional

**—Achievement figures upto Jan' 91.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of T. T. Immu. (Exp. Mothers) during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1534000	1271164	1743300	1349320	1730170	1770820
2.	Assam	784000	172627	830800	224884	842520	406363
3.	Bihar	2599000	18388073	3040000	1487654	3197130	1692120
4.	Gujarat	1100000	899793	1115800	1041589	1101610	1077500
5.	Haryana	489000	368700	483500	385691	467000	392678
6.	Karnataka	1117000	972970	1207800	104119	1298000	1174829
7.	Kerala	621000	657321	621000	638582	623730	643001
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1771000	1353872	21766400	1411550	2159960	1633212
9.	Maharashtra	1694000	1586350	1851600	1592791	1791150	1525322
10.	Orissa	855000	712937	902800	700953	900010	745917
11.	Punjab	491000	414098	477100	465767	459440	464543

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	1409000	947895	1647500	1105299	1651650	1260179
13.	Tamil Nadu	12170000	1052866	1323400	1182799	1332600	1286288
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4458000	23044442	4993900	3548000	5043360	3885000
15.	West Bengal	1617000	1059878	1763100	1059117	1758370	1219746
16.	Himachal Pradesh	133000	86588	142000	94115	140130	101842
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	205000	66659	231500	65769	203530	69056
18.	Manipur	36000	31025	41000	34242	44800	33547
19.	Meghalaya	61000	38739	61400	32074	40330	37508
20.	Nagaland	24000	4875	13200	4898	21160	5557
21.	Sikkim	13000	4583	13300	5048	13430	5654

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	64000	14794	63900	12613	47640 ₹₹₹	16549 ₹₹₹
23.	A & N Islands	7000	3778	4000	4621	6840 ₹	4450 ₹
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15000	8514	25800	9349	25600	9786
25.	Chandigarh	16000	13343	16300	13476	14730 ₹	11555 ₹
26.	D & N Haveli	4000	2027	4500	2848	4480	300
27.	Delhi	260000	161136	268400	178125	240000	194514
28.	Goa	22000	117225	21900	10637	20330	18351
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	796	1600	933	1720	1423
30.	Lakshdweep	2000	970	1600	1364	1460	1331
31.	Pondicherry	22000	15484	15100	16032	15170	17911

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/o Defence	@	37789	@	37200	@	25349 £££
2.	M/o Railways	@	59445	@	61811	@	66174
	All India	22664000	16185161	25124100	17832657	25221700	19916834

Note: State wise targets, when added may not tally with all India totals due to rounding off.

*—Figures are provisional.

**—Figures upto January, 1990.

£—Figures upto February 1991.

££—Figures upto January 1991.

£££—Figures upto December 1990.

££££—Figures upto November 1990.

@—No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of D.P.T. during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1246000	1116421	1343500	1187729	1346280	1606438
2.	Assam	596000	235037	626100	310885	784370	6315072
3.	Bihar	2083000	1982374	2305800	1994681	2731240	2559537
4.	Gujarat	882000	857399	848300	983572	1010150	1051000
5.	Haryana	397000	447321	370000	451833	432830	449416
6.	Karnataka	900000	883043	935900	912903	1201700	1150141
7.	Kerala	513000	563388	515000	669178	581840	590814
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1460000	1498619	1626800	1674122	1835420	1754242
9.	Maharashtra	1413000	1436601	1442500	1630561	1675470	1873842
10.	Orissa	650000	696417	671000	701220	794130	743292

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Punjab	397000	450155	370700	476518	429790	516823
12.	Rajasthan	1111000	891977	1243000	1199503	1482530	1362283
13.	Tamil Nadu	972000	1104755	1021300	1103034	1197300	1261752
14.	Utter Pradesh	3389000	2758979	3710100	4049000	4410000	4469000
15.	West Bengal	1294000	1092128	1361800	1206350	1617310	1486397
16.	Himachal Pradesh	112000	107032	109100	110262	132560	112874
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	164000	131678	177600	141321	203280	128714
18.	Manipur	36000	32571	355000	37676	41780	32304
19.	Meghalaya	49000	30335	46800	34129	32080	31810
						£	£
20.	Nagaland	21000	8979	19700	7453	19810	7470
						££	££
21.	Sikkim	100000	7326	10200	7932	12170	10371

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	52000	33709	49500	17958 **	43720 £££.	23964 £££
23.	A & N Islands	6000	6603	5700	6052	6360 £	6306 £
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15000	11906	1960	14317	23160	15007
25.	Chandigarh	13000	10539	13100	11423	14290 £	11378 £
26.	D & N Haveli	3000	3059	3400	3422	4030	4576
27.	Delhi	207000	178919	209400	181112	230400	202409
28.	Goa	18000	17138	17300	19720	18890	19600
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	1747	1400	1528	1600	2631
30.	Lakshdweep	1000	1395	1200	1571	1400	1629
31.	Mizoram	18000	15416	17600	14721	21140	17516

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	14000	18168	12100	17488	14140	20151
33.	M/o Defence	@	26090	@	32449	@	19928 ££££
34.	M/o Railways	@	52768	@	64542	@	68274
	All India	18044000	16809992	19141000	19273165	22351170	22246961

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

£££ Figures upto December, 90.

££££ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Polio during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1246000	10744465	1343500	1183519	1346280	1613968
2.	Assam	596000	208308	626100	308398	784370	637440
3.	Bihar	2083000	1914449	2305800	1976194	2731240	2121744
4.	Gujarat	882000	869762	848300	1025113	1010150	1063900
5.	Haryana	397000	445744	370000	450962	432830	451011
6.	Karnataka	900000	871275	935900	908705	1201700	1152211
7.	Kerala	513000	577179	515000	694805	581840	607516
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1460000	1390337	1626800	1654093	1835420	1783970
9.	Maharashtra	1413000	1462545	1442500	1653565	1675470	1960192
10.	Orissa	650000	691156	671000	695183	794130	742858
11.	Punjab	397000	438931	370700	475516	429790	518280

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	1111000	869897	1243000	1097723	1482530	1364932
13.	Tamil Nadu	972000	1084868	1021300	1117621	1197300	1274634
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3389000	2266971	3710100	3955000	4410000	4332000
15.	West Bengal	1294000	1020879	1361800	1209719	1617310	1528810
16.	Himachal Pradesh	112000	103617	109100	111143	132560	113159
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	164000	158368	177600	146651	203280	125803
18.	Manipur	36000	31112	35500	36744	41780	32622
19.	Meghalaya	49000	30877	46800	33988	32080	22424
						£	£
20.	Nagaland	21000	4845	19700	6680	19810	5788
						££	££
21.	Sikkim	1000	7315	10200	7350	12170	6869

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achvt.	2	Target	Achvt.*	3	Target	Achvt.*	4
1		3	4	5	6	7	8			
22.	Tripura	52000	34622	49500	17650	43720	24473	£££		
23.	A & N Islands	6000	6864	5700	6070	6360	6584	£		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15000	11840	19600	14444	23160	16115			
25.	Chandigarh	13000	10985	13100	11509	14290	12229	£		
26.	D & N Islands	3000	3067	3400	3422	4030	4570			
27.	Delhi	207000	180006	209400	180750	230400	203851			
28.	Goa	18000	17604	17300	17303	18890	20079			
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	1747	1400	128	1600	1741			
30.	Lakshdweep	1000	1227	1200	1491	1400	720			
31.	Mizoram	18000	14195	17600	15457	21140	17305			

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	14000	18952	12100	17515	14140	10557
33.	M/o Defence	@	26351	@	33713	@	30521 ££££
34.	M/o Railways	@	53119	@	66682	@	69861
	All India	18044000	15903479	19141000	19136386	22351170	31890846

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

£££ Figures upto December, 90.

££££ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of B.C.G. during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1246000	1286215	1343500	1443674	1346280	1673245
2.	Assam	596000	266317	626100	208142	784370	715288
3.	Bihar	2083000	2350154	2305800	2299290	2731240	2215471
4.	Gujarat	882000	922512	848300	1042134	1010150	1072700
5.	Haryana	397000	452317	370000	516654	432830	503562
6.	Karnataka	900000	995848	935900	1067960	1201700	1225048
7.	Kerala	513000	599704	515000	729340	581840	656370
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1460000	1568299	162800	1867376	1895420	1956128
9.	Maharashtra	1413000	1592184	1442500	1867319	1675470	1946212
10.	Orissa	650000	661450	671000	738474	794130	825513
11.	Punjab	397000	451731	370700	556848	429790	510385

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rejasthan	1111000	846947	1243000	1087806	1482530	1351947
13.	Tamil Nadu	972000	1192365	1021300	1193028	1197300	1281890
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3389000	2387936	3710100	3632000	4410000	4269000
15.	West Bengal	1294000	1068637	1361800	1301734	1617310	1757630
16.	Himachal Pradesh	112000	122013	1091000	126258	132560	106121
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	164000	157407	177600	174639	203280	154962
18.	Manipur	36000	37788	35500	38962	41780	36658
19.	Meghalaya	49000	30461	46800	34427	32080	34388
						£	£
20.	Nagaland	21000	3379	19700	5752	19810	10566
						££	££
21.	Sikkim	10000	8257	10200	8762	12170	10779

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tripura	52000	46396	49500	28522	43720	43697
						Rs.	Rs.
23.	A & N Islands	6000	6360	5700	6172	6360	6476
						£	£
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15000	174702	19600	18679	23160	14769
25.	Chandigarh	13000	15616	13100	15761	14290	1610
						£	£
26.	D & N Islands	3000	3572	3400	3647	4030	5100
27.	Delhi	207000	194709	209400	259613	230400	272057
28.	Goa	18000	19880	17300	19554	18890	20567
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	1023	1400	1728	1600	2464
30.	Lakshdweep	1000	981	1200	1324	1400	1653
31.	Mizoram	18000	14405	17600	17261	21140	20336

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	14000	23945	12100	25698	14140	28520
33.	M/o Defence	@	39618	@	48168	@	27809 RsRs
34.	M/o Railways	@	54969	@	74084	@	79039
	All India	8044000	17437824	19141000	204607760	22351170	22854452

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 1990.

£ Figures upto February, 1990.

££ Figures upto January, 1991.

@ No separate targets allocated.

Rs. Figures upto Dec., 1990

RsRs Figures upto Nov., 1990

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Measles during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050000	916249	1343500	1027501	1346280	1442948
2.	Assam	566000	122076	626100	120131	784370	574645
3.	Bihar	1701000	1531275	2308800	1816570	2731240	2261125
4.	Gujarat	821000	696130	848300	893546	1010150	1020500
5.	Haryana	397000	3444783	370000	382633	432830	384704
6.	Karnataka	814000	681395	935900	733224	1201700	992704
7.	Kerala	513000	399492	515000	557736	581840	543196
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1068000	1151262	1626800	1480284	1835420	1752339
9.	Maharashtra	1216000	964711	1442500	1418492	1675470	1694152
10.	Orissa	611000	442557	671000	457394	794130	697532
11.	Punjab	397000	367245	370700	441886	429790	471403

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91						
		Target	Achvt.	4	Target	Achvt.	5	Target	Achvt*	6	Target	Achvt*	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
12.	Rajasthan	921000	797218	1243000	1066608	1482530	1269880							
13.	Tamil Nadu	873000	1067248	1021300	1093130	1197300	1217179							
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2941000	1980055	3710100	3217000	4410000	4009000							
15.	West Bengal	1163000	542794	1361800	746615	1617310	1182236							
16.	Himachal Pradesh	105000	87834	109100	100202	132560	130324							
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	147000	81457	177600	104500	203280	94144							
18.	Manipur	34000	27219	35500	27864	41780	26819							
19.	Meghalaya	49000	8535	46800	11783	32080	14901							
						£	£							
20.	Nagaland	20000	3424	19700	3759	19810	6834							
						£	£							
21.	Sikkim	10000	4355	10200	55944	12170	7591							

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achvt.	4	Target	Achvt.*	6	Target	Achvt.*	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
22.	Tripura	52000	14292	48500	11819	843020	18370			£££
23.	A & N Islands	6000	5296	5700	5476	6360	5367			£
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10000	5968	19600	9381	23160	9286			
25.	Chandigarh	12000	5468	13100	7242	14290	9152			£
26.	D & N Islands	3000	1546	3400	3038	4030	3824			
27.	Delhi	207000	127049	209400	160912	230400	183908			
28.	Goa	18000	12493	17300	12806	18890	17438			
29.	Daman & Diu	2000	1610	1400	1216	1600	2241			
30.	Lakshdweep	1000	753	1200	1472	1400	1655			
31.	Mizoram	18000	10303	17600	11649	21140	15390			

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Pondicherry	14000	14769	12100	14155	14140	18401
II. Other Agencies							
1.	M/o Defence	@	19071	@	28768	@	185884
2.	M/o Railways	@	14236	@	33760	@	48134
	All India	15760000	12430168	19141000	16008143	22351170	20145786

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

£££ Figures upto December, 90.

££££ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of D.T. Immu. for Children during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. State/UT						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133600	10895549	1321900	1103668	1243560	1077290
2.	Assam	602000	235087	615900	369408	547650	377088
3.	Bihar	2191000	568959	2268000	843348 K	313870 *.\$	107254 *.\$
4.	Gujarat	902000	877811	852000	864773	728480 £	622221 £
5.	Haryana	386000	358643	364000	369018	373440	363849
6.	Karnataka	933000	714751	920800	731945	764420 ££	899320 ££
7.	Kerala	519000	279279	519000	281165	532840	247646
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1656000	1174474	1600000	1345966	1237990 £	967397 £

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	1502000	1052646	1419000	1249773	1395010	1357053
10.	Orissa	661000	658645	660000	741708	608830	780181
11.	Punjab	391000	330782	364900	388433	367840	373172
12.	Rajasthan	1202000	670363	1223000	747613	1045460	524335
13.	Tamil Nadu	1015000	551176	1004000	48408 **	999600	619806
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3585000	3124885	3691000	3316000	2788170 £	2728000 £
15.	West Bengal	1348000	948016	1340000	908597	1338460	1069028
16.	Himachal Pradesh	109000	61634	107000	31519	103200	26749
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	170000	45504	169000	27878 ***	49990 @@@	8898 @@@
18.	Manipur	35000	35793	34800	19355	36270	24950

Si.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
19.	Meghalaya	30000	24626	25000	23910	35200	21271	£	£
20.	Nagaland	10000	6648	19400	4927	18930	3929	££	££
21.	Sikkim	9800	6882	10000	5487	9010	7603		
22.	Tripura	49000	29175	48600	12023	39030	12902	£££	£££
23.	A & N Islands	5000	5506	5500	5820	5390 :	5932	£	£
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100000	12097	10000	11300	13860	4503	££££	£££
25.	Chandigarh	6000	2491	12800	1719	14080	6109	£	£

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	M/o Railways	11000	26873	@	36254	\$	33047
	All India	18940800	12988360	18746300	14054749	14849930	12229924

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

*\$ Figures upto May, 91.

@@@ Figures upto Jul., 91

K Figures upto Feb., 91

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

£££ Figures upto December, 90.

££££ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of T.T. (10 years) Immunisation for Children during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	744000	401647	1277000	579910	1135420	698719
2.	Assam	262000	84772	594900	115526	525340	72920
3.	Bihar	1116000	516417	2191000	637412	278540	72920 \$
4.	Gujarat	488000	473183	823000	630311	691300	604962 £
5.	Haryana	200000	255465	351700	275604	331950	253790
6.	Karnataka	481000	394145	889600	557169	680330	509517 ££
7.	Kerala	295000	243040	472000	339392	507460	290021
8.	Madhya Pradesh	820000	653254	1546000	927337	1138950	819683 £

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	831000	768229	1370000	120990	1332170	1368627
10.	Orissa	251000	352459	637000	605544	582360	585209
11.	Punjab	220000	219440	352400	308208	367840	332915
12.	Rajasthan	557000	407175	1181500	522273	896170	415243
13.	Tamil Nadu	561000	667873	970000	649865	907600	792811
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1714000	2151257	3565000	2247000	2375110	1983000
15.	West Bengal	734000	468516	1294000	569150	1171150	697555
16.	Himachal Pradesh	60000	36137	103700	32084	94600	34468
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	81000	5671	163400	3281	45830	2140
18.	Manipur	12500	11295	33600	14976	33250	24282

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Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Meghalaya	17500	9938	12000	9346	28060 £	15644 £
20.	Nagaland	8000	1991	18700	2159	17360 ££	3233 ££
21.	Sikkim	4100	4363	9600	4709	8260	5947
22.	Tripura	20000	6259	47000	4519 ..	35780 kg	4079 kg
23.	A & N Islands	2900	4579	5300	5883	4940 £	5469 £
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8800	6743	8000	7362	12710 ££	3881 ££
25.	Chandigarh	5300	5607	12400	2309	13580 £	1042 £
26.	D & N Islands	1700	1358	860	1362 ..	2280 £	1283 £
27.	Delhi	76000	67201	100000	98017	164560	121650
28.	Goa	8400	2365	16400	7453	21610	3910

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91				
		Target	Achvt.	4	Target	Achvt.*	5	Target	Achvt.*	6	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
29.	Daman & Diu	440	1199	1200	1689	1830	2014					
30.	Lakshdweep	250	338	1100	1448	800	467					£
31.	Mizoram	7000	11783	16500	10066	13050	15268					
32.	Pondicherry	5200	12241	11400	15909	13840	18257					
33.	M/o Defence	29000	7856	@	6601	@	4065					RsRs
34.	M/o Railways	30000	29548	@	33286	@	33028					
	All India	9752000	8286344	1806200	10429250	13439470	9823117					

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

\$ Figures upto May, 91.

@@ Figures upto Jul., 91

Y Figures upto Feb., 91

Rs. Figures upto Nov., 1989

RsRs. Figures upto Nov, 1990

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

kg. Figures upto December, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of T.T. (16 years) Immunisation for Children during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	375000	188030	1218000	326559	1243560	425262
2.	Assam	175000	58804	567500	67789	483220	95381
3.	Bihar	3755000	302855	2090000	455189 K	278540	42505 *\$.
4.	Gujarat	500000	312958	785000	468099	665130	451322 £
5.	Haryana	138000	154960	335500	225938	304290	200393
6.	Karnataka	250000	191399	848600	351377	680330	298737 ££
7.	Kerala	213000	201770	451000	321181	507460	272723
8.	Madhya Pradesh	313000	370013	1475400	619041	1089430	600678 £
9.	Maharashtra	1000000	662085	1307800	1025308	1395610	1202978
10.	Orissa	1250000	161725	608000	479728	608830	499896

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91												
		Target	Achvt.	3	Target	Achvt.*	4	Target	Achvt.*	5	Target	Achvt.*	6	Target	Achvt.*	7	Target	Achvt.*	8	
31.	Mizoram	13000	5792	13000	15800	2128	13050	11192												
32.	Pondicherry	6300	6088	6300	10900	11343	12840	13914												
33.	M/o Defence	13000	5985	13000	@	4901	@	2603												£££
34.	M/o Railways	13000	20456	13000	@	27890	@	26112												
	All India	6011500	5664359	6011500	17225100	7771876	13420300	7457067												

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

\$ Figures upto May, 91.

@@@ Figures upto Jul., 91

K Figures upto Feb., 91

*** Figures upto July, 91

£ Figures upto February, 90.

££ Figures upto January, 91.

£££ Figures upto December, 90.

££££ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Pro. Against Nutritional Anaemia Among No. of Beneficiaries (Women) during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2180000	1459532	2180000	1567057	1384100	1445016
2.	Assam	410000	213907	410000	290871	669500	208683 ₹₹₹
3.	Bihar	1400000	731045	140000	66832 K	2557700	52590 *₹
4.	Gujarat	1055000	936663	1055000	1128849	881300	1105087 ₹
5.	Haryana	520000	647290	520000	545476	373600	496010
6.	Karnataka	1200000	1207691	1200000	1398994	955600	1037279 ₹₹
7.	Kerala	680000	715995	680000	819616	530100	579047
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1051000	1344995	1051000	1476627	1728000	1321802 ₹
9.	Maharashtra	700000	3103532	3700000	3349842	1432900	2451904

SI.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
		Target	Achvt.	4	Target	Achvt.*	6	Target	Achvt.	8
10.	Orissa	836000	973002	836000	990955	720000	820647			
11.	Punjab	510000	545336	510000	590657	347600	504315			
12.	Rajasthan	1200000	883670	1200000	792103	1321300	631365			
13.	Tamil Nadu	1340000	1033110	1340000	889814	1052600	979865			
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3000000	3548673	3000000	2356000	4145200	2352000	£		
15.	West Bengal	1750000	2748460	1750000	1571759	1406700	374730	\$\$\$		
16.	Himachal Pradesh	208000	197040	208000	200776	112100	189754			
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	200000	100573	200000	88821	177600	39250	@@@		
18.	Manipur	26000	6265	26000	8601	35800	24456			
19.	Meghalaya	50000	47462	50000	47329	35200	32388	£		

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	26000	227	26000	3	20300	NR
21.	Sikkim	15000	17129	15000	17645	10700	17288
22.	Tripura	50000	57551	50000	63857	50800	72519
23.	A & N Islands	10000	7933	10000	8006	6000	9642
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	21000	15278	21000	15053	20500	11187 ₹₹
25.	Chandigarh	21000	19257	21000	18610	18000	14140 ₹
26.	D & N Haveli	10000	10536	10000	9825	3600	3861 ₹
27.	Delhi	130000	122425	130000	166662	192000	149567
28.	Goa	30000	36002	30000	48478	16300	20337
29.	Daman & Diu	1000	2979	1000	1736	1400	1430 ₹₹

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Lakshdweep	8000	14306	8000	14634	1200	10582 £
31.	Mizoram	31000	28377	31000	9766	18900	8872
32.	Pondicherry	21000	23066	21000	18052	12100	12428
33.	M/o Defence	103000	87398	103000	8007	130000	-53912 ££££
34.	M/o Railways	207000	238671	207000	278208	207000	280198
	All India	22000000	21125376	22000000	1952808	207000	15312151

Note :- State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

- * Figures are provisional.
- ** Figures upto January, 90.
- *** Figures upto November, 89
- *\$* Figures upto May, 91.
- @ Figures upto Jul., 91
- @@ Figures upto Feb., 91
- £ Figures upto February, 90.
- ££ Figures upto January, 91.
- £££ Figures upto December, 90.
- ££££ Figures upto November, 90.
- @ No separate targets allocated.
- \$\$\$ Figures upto August, 90.
- NR Not received.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia Among No. of Beneficiaries (Children) during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500000	1318850	2500000	1503785	2385500	1437045
2.	Assam	500000	252637	500000	297997	1077700	248704 ₹₹₹
3.	Bihar	1300000	886292	1300000	666813 K	2849100	49891 *₹*
4.	Gujarat	2000000	1028300	2000000	1423113	2079000	1461756 ₹
5.	Haryana	700000	698798	700000	612298	687900	554681
6.	Karnataka	3000000	1059719	3000000	1464404	2500000	1090843 ₹₹
7.	Kerala	1600000	756483	1600000	947160	1600000	989803 ₹
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2200000	1597045	2200000	2076222	2733300	1436429 ₹

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	3350000	3036299	3250000	3046415	3200000	2829400
10.	Orissa	2000000	1641715	2000000	1788236	1779200	1601923
11.	Punjab	500000	464891	500000	571017	663800	660826
12.	Rajasthan	1300000	779913	1300000	761310	2102000	541587
13.	Tamil Nadu	300000	2176911	3000000	1976292	3000000	2630306
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2730000	2552736	2600000	2350000	4284700	2256000 ₹
15.	West Bengal	1700000	2498320	1700000	1293301	2496000	324593 \$\$\$
16.	Himachal Pradesh	300000	197444	300000	216596	195900	216416
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	350000	97592	350000	57022 ***	300900	28774 @@@
18.	Manipur	50000	3375	60000	8973	66400	18969

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Meghalaya	100000	80700	50000	49664	73200	52251 £
20.	Nagaland	50000	111	100000	3	39500	NR
21.	Sikkim	20000	14678	20000	15004	17700	14921
22.	Tripura	100000	31112	100000	52291	94100	63712
23.	A & N Islands	5000	12191	5000	8520	10700	12981
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	9307	10000	4809	12000	6056 ££
25.	Chandigarh	10000	14214	10000	10169	26300	10601 £
26.	D & N Haveli	5000	8805	5000	9712	5600	7030 £
27.	Delhi	50000	69940	100000	75377	100000	85275
28.	Goa	47000	35570	47000	55231	38300	32603

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman & Diu	3000	3784	3000	2974	3200	1743 ₹₹
30.	Lakshdweep	5000	7615	5000	13184	2000	10300 ₹
31.	Mizoram	10000	26067	65000	34284	29200	56904
32.	Pondicherry	10000	15669	10000	10412	25400	19389
33.	M/o Defence	100000	46340	100000	43509	100000	29470 ₹₹₹₹
34.	M/o Railways	400000	250973	400000	297753	400000	357628
	All India	3000000	21674397	29890000	21745790	3478600	19017780

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

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- £ Figures upto February, 90.
- ₹₹ Figures upto January, 91.
- ₹₹₹ Figures upto December, 90.
- ₹₹₹₹ Figures upto November, 90.
- @ No separate targets allocated.
- \$\$\$ Figures upto August, 90.
- NR Not received.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia Among No. of Beneficiaries (Children) during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500000	3956800	2500000	2943173	2100000	1870359
2.	Assam	500000	4273353	500000	552641	951700	352399 ₹₹₹
3.	Bihar	1300000	1561682	1300000	1032501 K	2504800 ^o	93599 *₹*
4.	Gujarat	2000000	3221969	2000000	3401760	1300000	3261812 ₹
5.	Haryana	700000	928520	700000	1130204	562400	1411477
6.	Karnataka	3000000	5135939	3000000	2522356 ****	2000000	3633128
7.	Kerala	1600000	1350369	1600000	1145125	1500000	1864024
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2200000	4707896	2200000	4490026	2472700	3263359 ₹
9.	Maharashtra	3350000	4666910	3250000	5815762	2500000	4405786

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	3	Target	Achvt.	5	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
20.	Nagaland	50000	497	100000	81	29900	NR		
21.	Sikkim	20000	7563	20000	22303	15500	26456		
22.	Tripura	100000	29941	100000	65506	75200	68567		
23.	A & N Islands	5000	7004	5000	7828	8700	17791		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	725	10000	13917	12000	15629	££	
25.	Chandigarh	10000	19758	10000	20095	19900	1800	££	
26.	D & N Haveli	5000	9667	5000	16235	5200	8083	£	
27.	Delhi	500000	64928	100000	71099	100000	115729		
28.	Goa	47000	59545	47000	84219	26300	62656		
29.	Daman & Diu	3000	6910	3000	6027	2100	3418	££	

Sl.No.	State/UT/Agency	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.*	Target	Achvt*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Lakshdweep	5000	6638	5000	5456	1800	4793 ₹₹
31.	Mizoram	10000	112397	65000	148514	26800	338784
32.	Pondicherry	10000	24316	10000	27497	18400	42177
	Other Agency						
1.	M/o Defence	100000	147172	100000	129397	100000	97938 ₹₹₹
1.	M/o Railways	400000	686295	400000	707732	400000	927614
	All India	30000000	41602544	29890000	37747436	29882200	33252939

Note :— State-wise targets, when added may not tally with All India totals due to rounding off.

* Figures are provisional.

** Figures upto January, 90.

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**** Figures upto September, 89.

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₹₹ Figures upto January, 91.

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₹₹₹₹ Figures upto November, 90.

@ No separate targets allocated.

\$\$\$ Figures upto August, 90.

NR Not received.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Expenditure under family Welfare Programme during last three years

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4574.19	4823.91	4987.40
2.	Assam	1178.32	1389.64	1541.13
3.	Bihar	3578.87	4247.74	4359.20
4.	Gujarat	3491.01	4666.43	4218.75
5.	Haryana	1363.55	1446.67	1344.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	750.08	792.48	1532.52
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	448.61	471.23	603.29
8.	Karnataka	3498.46	4310.65	3857.59
9.	Kerala	3102.62	4229.35	3973.03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2811.22	4395.98	4477.51
11.	Maharashtra	4953.65	5738.40	6507.63
12.	Manipur	262.24	303.84	273.45

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	133.66	158.89	160.53
14.	Nagaland	141.45	142.30	87.13
15.	Orissa	2185.03	2663.69	3191.66
16.	Punjab	1078.46	1359.31	1108.94
17.	Rajasthan	2558.77	3219.79	4118.51
18.	Sikkim	75.57	93.30	121.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2876.25	3611.58	3736.19
20.	Tripura	180.54	267.93	292.58
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16425.14	11770.21	13696.44
22.	West Bengal	4560.73	6391.85	5192.28
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.23	35.20	55.31

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Goa	65.33	78.25	80.96
25.	Mizoram	94.82	65.54	118.67

*Provisional.

[English]

Misguidance of flight at Bombay Airport

3155. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incoming flight of the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 from Patna on August 27, 1991 was misguided at Bombay Airport; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken to avoid such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was due to wrong radar vectoring.

Corrective steps will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Inquiring Authority.

Japanese Aid for Aravalli Hills

3156. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has given any aid for the Aravalli Hills Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). A project for "Aforestation of Aravalli Hills" in Rajasthan has been appraised by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan, for provision of financial assistance. The Proposed cost of the project is Rs. 166.90 crores which will be implemented in the Aravalli hill areas of Rajasthan. The Project envisages plantations over 1,50,000 hectares of land, distribution of 750 lakh

seedlings, soil and moisture conservation works and related activities. The project is expected to be finally negotiated with Japan in the near future.

Facilities to passengers by Indian Airlines

3157. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the details of the steps taken to provide better facilities to passengers travelling by the Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Indian Airlines has identified among other things, courtesy and comfort to passengers as thrust areas of its services. The following measures have been taken in this regard:

- Standardised 3 digits telephone enquiry has been provided on all- India basis.

- Tele-texr services through Door-darshan to be extended to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, in addition to Delhi where it already exists.

- Introduction of a computerised delay information dissemination system named "Rapid" which automatically dials all passengers of a delayed flight whose telephone numbers are available with Indian Airlines to intimate them about the re-scheduled departure timing. This system has been introduced on an experimental basis in Delhi and, if found successful, may be extended to other places also.

- Computerised and free check in facility has been made available at Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore. This facility is being extended to other stations in a phased manner.

- Close monitoring of on time performance.

- Inflight catering has been improved quality control checks, introduction of 14

different new menus, introduction of new crockery and cutlery in Executive class.

Study on tribals of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

3158. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, has submitted the reports of the study carried out on Genetic and Socio cultural Determinants of tribal health of a primitivetible Kutla Kondlis (Orissa) and Baster tribal groups of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations and suggestions made in this regard?

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

(b) The main recommendations relate to socio-cultural and environmental awareness; Nutrition; Maternal and Child Health, Genetic Disorders; School Education and Land and Forest.

Maharashtra Express from Gondia to Kolhapur

3159. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives have been received for running of the Maharashtra Express from Gondia to Kolhapur instead of Nagpur;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to extend Maharashtra Express upto Gondia.

(c) Extension is not feasible on account of operational and resources constraints.

Dwindling of Siberian Cranes

3160. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

(a) whether the Siberian Cranes population has been dwindling away at the Ghana (Bharatpur) Bird Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to preserve the Crane population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b). There is a decline in the number of Siberian Cranes arriving at the Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur) each year for wintering. The exact reasons for this decline are not known. It may be due to poor breeding of the birds in their breeding grounds in Siberia, their decimation during their long migration to Keoladeo over different countries or use of alternative wintering grounds by these birds due to recurrent droughts in the Keoladeo National Park.

(c) Steps taken/proposed to be taken to preserve the Siberian cranes include:

(i) The Siberian crane has been included in Schedul I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thus giving it maximum possible legal Protection.

(ii) Central assistance is being provided for the development and conservation of the Keoladeo National Park, including for ameliorating the drought conditions whenever they prevail.

- (iii) The Government of Rajasthan has been requested to ensure that the Keoladeo National Park receives water on priority whenever there is drought.
- (iv) Government of Uttar Pradesh have declared several wetlands, which are likely to be used by the Siberian cranes as wintering grounds, as wildlife sanctuaries. Central assistance is being extended to these sanctuaries.
- (v) Government of India is party to the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species, which is instrumental in promoting international cooperation in preserving endangered migratory species like the Siberian crane.

Halt of Coromandal Express at Balasore

3161. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for halting of Coromandal Express at Balasore station; and

(b) if so, when the halt will be provided there in view of the industrial importance of the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no proposal to provide halt of Coromandal Express at Balasore Station.

Late Running of Neelachal Express

3162. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the regular late running of Neelachal Express from New Delhi to Puri;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Alarm chain pulling, accidents, agitations and equipment failures.

(c) Intensive chasing and regular monitoring.

Privatisation of Duty Free Shops

3163. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise duty free shops at the International airports in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Global tenders have been invited by the International Airports Authority of India for the development of Shopping Plaza in Transit Areas of International Terminal Buildings at Bombay and Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. This has been done with the objective of upgrading the present shopping complex as well as to enhance the present revenues of Interna-

tional Airports Authority of India from the shopping complex. No final decision has yet been taken on the subject.

Export of Jewish Antiques

3164. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether precious Jewish antiques have been exported from Synagogues of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any enquiry has been made in this regard ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent its recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Certain members of a dilapidated wooden Synagogue from Cochin, not a centrally protected monument, are reported to have been exported illegally during the year 1990. Concerned agencies are examining in the report for appropriate action. Measures to prevent such occurrences are regularly taken up by various agencies under the laws of the land.

[Translation]

Modernisation Scheme

3165. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to modernise the working of his Ministry has been implemented in order to increase the efficiency; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the plan scheme for modernisation of government offices arranged by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in the year 1987-88, the following modern office equipment were purchased for increasing the efficiency:-

1. Photocopying machine	-	2
2. Laminator	-	1
3. Paper Shredder	-	2

Retirement Benefits for Retired Employees

3166. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the retired employees in his ministry about non-payment of the retirement benefits to them;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received during the current year in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to redress these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). do no arise.

[English]

Atrocities on Women

3167. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing incidents of atrocities on women in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidences and the states and union territories where such incidents are on the increase ; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTEMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Details state-wise and Union Territory-wise for 1989 and 1990 as made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs are given in the Statement annexed.

(c) The implementation and the effective monitoring of the laws relating to the rights of women are the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, a number of legislative measures have been undertaken by the Government to protect the rights of women. These relate, inter alia, to amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Penal Code, the Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. These laws have been amended from time to time to make the provisions more stringent and punitive so that the status of women in society is raised and atrocities against them can be curbed. The Central Government has issued instructions to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to implement these laws effectively.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of cases Registered under Crime Against Women During the Year 1989

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women & girls	Eve-teasing	Dowry Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>States</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	577	1612	683	1647	320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	25	28	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	415	226	565	34	18
4.	Bihar	738	445	393	39	228
5.	Goa	15	22	14	1	Nil
6.	Gujarat	245	768	713	418	51
7.	Haryana	138	246	205	290	151
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	181	119	Nil	18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	176	934	540	271	7
10.	Karnataka	171	925	261	67	175

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women & girls	Eveteasing	Dowry Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	196	594	88	Nil	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2199	6345	1032	435	282
13.	Maharashtra	810	2805	862	697	690
14.	Manipur	16	31	105	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	18	14	8	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	37	30	7	4	Nil
17.	Nagaland	6	Nil	4	nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	182	653	174	78	42
19.	Punjab	83	86	96	5	78
20.	Rajasthan	712	1346	2070	17	130
21.	Sikkim	5	3	1	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	238	719	312	899	122

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women & girls	Eveteasing	Dowry Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	66	106	65	4	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1363	1850	2166	2208	1364
25.	West Bengal	489	258	341	128	392
	Total (States)	8973	20174	10852	7242	4093
<i>Union Territories</i>						
26.	A & N Islands	4	31	13	9	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	7	8	16	23	Nil
28.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	1	Nil	Nil
30.	Delhi	131	160	685	2414	109

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT.</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Molestation</i>	<i>Kidnapping of women & girls</i>	<i>Eveteasing</i>	<i>Dowry Deaths</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	6	19	22	246	2
	Total (UTs)	150	220	737	2692	112
	Grand Total	9123	20394	11589	9934	4205

Note : Figures are based on monthly crime statistics received from the States and UTs and may be treated as provisional.

Statement showing the number of cases Registered as Crime Against Women During the Year 1990

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Dowry	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344	599	1721	547
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	nil	18	40	29
3.	Assam	24	423	192	650
4.	Bihar	243	731	317	419
5.	Goa	Nil	10	26	19
6.	Gujarat	125	232	802	718
7.	Haryana	126	131	186	131
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	54	194	124
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	118	327	325
10.	Karnataka	216	159	806	262
11.	Kerala	11	174	685	113

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Dowry	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	397	2302	6300	1271
13.	Maharashtra	858	859	2782	898
14.	Manipur	1	14	28	84
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	29	7	7
16.	Mizoram	Nil	63	39	3
17.	Nagaland	nil	1	Nil	3
18.	Orissa	64	239	614	187
19.	Punjab	103	57	45	99
20.	Rajasthan	166	740	1412	2044
21.	Sikkim	Nil	3	5	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	86	243	593	414
23.	Tripura	5	74	145	68

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Dowry	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1516	1524	2345	2124
25.	West Bengal	420	543	357	458
	Total (States)	4734	9340	19968	10997
	<i>Union Territories:</i>				
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	3	14	9
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	11	4	21
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	3	5	4
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	1	1	Nil
30.	Delhi	102	150	176	663
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	10	26	5
	Total (UTs):	102	178	226	702
	Grand Total:	4836	9518	20194	11699

Note: The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

[*Translation*]

**Funds Allowed to State Sports
Authorities**

3168. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the funds allocated to the various State sports authority during each of the last three years, State-wise and actual utilisation made out of the funds by each authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DE-

PARTEMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): No funds are being allocated State-wise. Under the Schemes of creation of Sports Instructure and Facilities, the Central assistance is approved and released on case to case basis. The assistance released to a State depends upon the number of viable project proposals received.

The State-wise details of funds released in the list three years under the Schemes of Instructure of the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports is annexed.

The details of actual utilisation of funds released have not been supplied by the State Governments.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Grants Release to States/Union Territories for Development of Sports in Rastructure During 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55,87,500	9,44,340	2,29,000
2.	Arunadhhal Pradesh	-	37,500	-
3.	Assam	45,37,500	2,75,500	70,00,000
4.	Bihar	41,09,350	-	8,59,350
5.	Goa	1,24,56,000	31,17,825	69,43,000
6.	Gujarat	13,55,350	6,89,000	1,95,000
7.	Haryana	55,34,000	63,075	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11,58,050	21,33,100	9,50,708
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,000	45,00,000	-

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10.	Karnataka	6,22,750	27,35,130	28,56,400
11.	Kerala	61,44,500	9,95,000	65,583
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26,38,510	57,49,000	1,00,50,000
13.	Maharashtra	1,55,21,775	97,75,760	12,20,479
14.	Manipur	-	-	8,590
15.	Meghalaya	36,65,500	-	-
16.	Mizoram	1,47,34,130	20,28,380	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	4,27,425	98,49,750	3,30,230
19.	Punjab	3,65,44,350	1,17,500	5,00,000
20.	Rajasthan	17,63,990	38,50,000	2,88,940
21.	Sikkim	23,26,800	-	18,41,900

S.No.	States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22.	Tamil Nadu	8,08,690	8,03,820	21,95,730
23.	Tripura	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37,24,155	1,73,73,492	36,91,273
25.	West Bengal	21,75,414	9,17,475	41,28,739
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37,700	-	8,50,000
27.	Chandigarh	40,00,000	79,00,000	-
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	11,59,000	2,50,000	19,32,521
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	10,000	-	-
	Total	13,21,67,439	7,41,05,147	4,61,37,443

Computerisation Reservation in Orissa

3169. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of stations with computerised bookings in Orissa and the places where it is proposed to be computerised during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): In the State of Orissa, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack have already been provided with Computerised Passenger Reservation System. Extension of this facility to Puri, during 1991-92 has been taken up.

[English]

Water and Air Pollution by Industrial Units in Bihar

3170. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

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

(a) the particulars and location of major industrial units causing water and air pollution in Bihar;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to control the pollution by these units;

(c) whether any guidelines have been set for these units to meet the prescribed standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMA' NATH): (a) The Major industrial polluting units in Bihar are reported

to be the Thermal Power Plants under the Bihar State Electricity Board and the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Sindri unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India, and the smelting unit of the Hindustan Copper Limited at Ghatsila. Apart from these, substantial water pollution is caused by Collieries and coal washeries in Dhanbad and in Hazaribagh Districts.

(b) to (d). The steps for the prevention, abatement and control of air and water pollution by Government include the following:

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 effluent and emissions within the stipulated limits;

v) A time bound action plan for control of highly polluting industries is being implemented by the State Pollution Control Board.

vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment.

vii) A Scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

viii) Regular monitoring is being carried out by the State Pollution Control Board of Bihar.

Upgradation of Madersa/Pathshala Education

3171. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise, vocationalise or upgrade madersa and pathshala education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the proposed outlay during the current year and the ensuing Five Year Plan; and

(d) the estimated number of beneficiaries in terms of educational institutions and students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to formulate a centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to modernize Madersa education. However, there is no proposal under consideration to vocationalise or upgrade Madersa/Pathshala education.

(b) to (d). The proposed scheme has not been approved. Therefore, the question of proposing outlay and estimating number of beneficiaries does not arise.

Assessment of Technology Mission on Health

3172. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any assessment of implementation of the Technology Mission on Health for all by 2000 A.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No Technology Mission on Health All by 2000 A.D. has been set up. However, there exists a Technology Mission on Immunization which *Inter alia* envisages protection of pregnant women and at least 85% (100% w.e.f. 1990-91) infants against six vaccine preventable diseases, namely tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, tuberculosis, Measles and poliomyelitis, every year.

2. Assessment of the implementation of the Programme is made from time to time at various levels including coverage evaluation surveys done by independent agencies. These assessments/ studies revealed that the protection available to infants and mothers has been steadily increasing over the years. A consequent decline in the incidence of the target diseases has also been reported.

3. The assessments/studies have also revealed certain constraints in the implementation of the Programme. These *inter alia* include reluctance of women to take drugs/injections during pregnancy leading to lower acceptance of tetanus toxoid antigen for pregnant women and superstitions inhibiting acceptance of the measles antigen. The studies have also revealed existence of some gap between the evaluated coverage levels and the coverage levels that are reported by the States.

Curriculum of History

3173. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

plans to bring out a new curriculum on contemporary history (1946-1996);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake an elaborate exercise to prepare new curriculum for other subjects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government feel that our achievement in various fields during the almost 50 years of independence should be suitably reflected in the history courses, particularly at the school and undergraduate levels. Discussions are currently going on with the eminent historians and educationists in regard to the content and modalities necessary for the exercise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to prepare new curriculum for other subjects.

(e) Does not arise.

News-Item 'Majority oppose India Playing in Sharjah'

3174. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Majority oppose India playing in Sharjah" appearing in the *Hindu* dated November 16, 1991 (New Delhi Edition); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has noted the contents of this report with concern. Similar allegations have been received from other sources also. Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has been requested to give its comments on allegations contained in such reports. On receipt of further details from BCCI, Government may review its cricketing exchange with the organisers of the recent Sharjah Cricket Tournament viz. Cricketers Benefit Fund Series.

Relieving Children from "Big Bags"

3175. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government announced on the occasion of 'Children Day' this year a major move which would relieve young children of the burden of "big bags" through an appropriate and relevant change in curriculum and the education made more socially relevant; and

(b) if so, the preparatory action being taken to lessen the 'Big Bags' burden on the young and small children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development will be holding discussions with parents, teachers, child psychologists, educationists, paediatric-physicians and other experts to suggest concrete steps required to be taken in this regard in a time bound manner.

***Un Conference on Environment
and Development***

3176. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preparatory work is being done for negotiation of the North and the South role in future to protect the environment in the context of the complex/need and indepth understanding from broader scientific, technical and economic aspects of the environment at the all important United Nations Conference on Environments and Development (UNCED) scheduled to be held in Rio in June, 1992; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b).
The information is being collected and will be
placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Ganga Action Plan

3177. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VARMA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:

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

(a) the amount so far spent on the
cleaning of river Ganga;

(b) the work so far completed and the
work left over under the Ganga Action Plan,
State wise ; and

(c) the extent of pollution removed from
the Ganga Water, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) An amount
of Rs. 256.18 crores has so far been spent
under the Ganga Action Plan.

(b) A statement showing State wise list
of scheme completed and under progress is
given in the attached statement.

(c) As a result of completed schemes,
405 million litres per day (mld) of Waste
water has been diverted against a total tar-
get of 873mld. Waste water diverted ac-
counts for 295mld in Uttar Pradesh, 27mld in
Bihar and 83 mld in West Bengal. Wherever
diversion and pollution abatement works have
been completed, there is an indication of
improvement in the water quality of the river.

STATEMENT

List of completed and on going schemes under Ganga Action Plan

	Uttar Pradesh		Bihar		West Bengal		Total No. of Schemes
	No. of Schemes completed	No. of Schemes in progress	No. of Schemes completed	No. of Schemes in progress	No. of Schemes completed	No. of Schemes in progress	
(i) Interception and Diversion	31	9	13	4	9	22	88
(ii) Sewage Treatment Plant	6	7	-	7	1	14	35
(iii) Low Cost Sanitation	11	3	7	-	21	1	43
(iv) Electric Crematoria	1	2	5	3	13	4	28
(v) River Front Development	6	2	3	-	21	3	35
(vi) Miscellaneous	22	6	3	-	-	1	32
Total	77	29	31	14	65	45	261

[English]

International Conference on Hindi

3178. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which International Conferences on Hindi were organised in India;

(b) whether the Government propose to organise such conferences in the near future ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the next conference is likely to be organized and where?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, a voluntary Organisation, which receives grants in aid from Central Government, for promotion, development and propagation of Hindi, has in past organised two International Conferences in India in 1975 and 1983. However, No such Conference was organised by Central Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Extra Reservations Quota for Bellary

3179. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservations have been received for inclusion of one extra coach with extra quota for reservation in all compartments in trains for Bellary in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Load of 6591/6592 Hospet-Bangalore Hampi Express is being augmented by two second class sleeper coaches from 20.12.1991. In the Hospet Bangalore direction, these coaches will be booked from Bellary.

Rates for catering on SR Items

3180. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges for items of catering are exorbitantly high on Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical facilities to Government Servants and Pensioners

3181. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities of heart pace-maker, replacement of heart-valves, angiography, By pass-surgery, replacement of pulse changer etc. are available to the government servants/pensioners free of cost;

(b) whether the public servants are entitled to free dental treatment and also

treatment of Spinal injuries as a matter of routine;

(c) whether these facilities are likely to be made available to the Government servants and pensioners in the hospitals of their choice; and

(d) if no reasons therefor?

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

(b) Only routine treatment is available.

(c) and (d) At present, treatment facilities are available in Government hospitals and private hospitals recognised under the CGHS. It is not possible to make these facilities available to Government servants and pensioners in the hospitals of their choice due to exorbitant rates being charged by some private hospitals.

[*Translation*]

Reservation Quota at Sasaram Station

3182. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the reservation quota in the passenger trains stopping at Sasaram station and also provide a halt for Deluxe Express there on Mughalsarai-Gaya Grand Chord Rail line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing reservation quotas are adequate to meet the present level of demand.

Modernisation of Sasaram Station

3183. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering for the modernisation and expansion of the Sasaram railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Modernisation and expansion of stations is a continuous process and the same is done as per traffic requirements and relative priorities. Modernisation and expansion of Sasaram will also be taken up when so warranted subject to availability of funds.

[*English*]

New line from Rishikesh to Karanprayag

3184. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Survey has been conducted to lay a railway line from Rishikesh to Karanprayag (Garhwal);

(b) if so, when and the salient features of the survey ; and

(c) if not, when the survey is likely to be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Catering In Railway

3185. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that out of 7083 stations in the country, catering facilities are available only at 3014 stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken provide catering facilities at all the remaining stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Catering /vending facilities are provided at those stations where provision of such facilities is found justified. The factors taken into account for providing catering/ vending facilities at any station are volume of

passenger traffic, number and timings of stopping trains, demand from the passengers, etc.

Pesticide Residue In Foods

3186. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research studies have confirmed that traces of high pesticides remain in food stuffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of food items tested, analysed and the pesticide contamination level found therein with the acceptable limits thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken to make the food items free from the pesticide residue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Under a pilot project on surveillance of pesticides, a total of 1132 samples of different articles of food were analysed for detecting the presence of pesticide residues. Out of these Samples 1,093 samples showed the presence of pesticides. However, the residues of the pesticides were within the acceptable limits in most of the samples. Pesticide contamination level found in these samples along with acceptable limits are as follows:

<i>Name of Pesticide</i>	<i>Acceptable limits (mg./kg.)</i>	<i>Level of contamination (mg./kg.)</i>
DDT	0.1	0.000 to 1.1
BHC	0.25	0.00 to 1.47
Dieldrin	0.01	0.00 to 0.8
Endosulfan	0.1	0.00 to 0.24
Helptachlor	0.01	0.00 to 0.03

(c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration of Rules, 1955 lay down maximum tolerance limits of pesticides in different food articles. The State Govts. and U. Ts. have been asked to keep vigil on quality of food articles sold in the market so as to ensure that pesticide residues are well within the prescribed limits.

Monuments in Delhi

3187. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of monuments in Delhi need attention for proper upkeep and maintenance ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Maintenance of the centrally protected monuments is a continuous process.

During the current financial year. 85 monuments have been included in the conservation programme.

Committee on Passenger Amenities In Railways

3188. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger amenities in trains particularly in long distance trains are inadequate;

(b) whether a three member committee was set up to check passenger amenities provided at railway stations and on trains;

(c) if so, whether the committee has

since submitted its report ; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee and by when these are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Indian Railways take every possible care to provide as far as possible, the amenities as recommend by the Passenger Amenities Committee. Also, within the limited space available in the coach, every effort is made to optimise the utilisation to provide maximum possible facilities for the passengers' convenience.

(b) Originally a three member committee was constituted. Two members of the Committee have since been dropped and only Shri Raghubir Singh Panjhzari is heading the one man committee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in Karnataka

3190. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had sought loan from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan for developing tourists infrastructure in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the tourist schemes to be developed under the proposed loan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sent a project proposal for Rs. 110.6 crores approximately for the de-

velopment of selected tourist spots in Karnataka with the financial assistance of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan. The project includes strengthening, development and upgradation of infrastructural facilities like wayside amenities, transport, accommodation, telecom facilities, augmentation of water and electricity supply, landscaping, development of human resources and construction/improvement of air strips, etc.

[English]

Renaming of stations in Bombay

3191. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for changing of foreign names of stations in Bombay and its adjoining areas into suitable Indian names;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per existing procedure any change in the names of the existing stations can be made only on the recommendation of the State Government concerned and with the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Representationists were advised accordingly.

[English]

Rail accidents in Andhra Pradesh

3192. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of railway accidents occurred in Andhra Pradesh during the last four months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Statistics of train accidents and related information are maintained railway zone wise and not State wise.

Operation Black Board

3193. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of school buildings taken up for execution in Andhra Pradesh under Operation Black Board Scheme are held up in the middle for want of funds; and

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

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

(b) According to the information made available by the State Govt. , 633 class rooms under Operation Black Board could not completed due to discontinuance of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme/National Rural Employment Programme. Instructions have been issued by the State Govt. to the State Panchayat Raj Engineering Department to complete these using Jawahar Rojgar Yojana funds.

Spurious and Sub standard drugs menace

3194. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present law is very lenient towards the manufacture of sub standard and spurious drugs; and

(b) if not, the number of cases filed against such manufacturers during the last three years together with the number of persons punished?

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

(b) As per the information available, a Statement giving details of cases filed and punishment awarded during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3194 indicating the cases & Prosecuted and punished by the States/UTs during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions launched</i>	<i>Prosecutions decided</i>	<i>Conviction with/ without fine</i>	<i>Conviction with fine only</i>	<i>No. of Acquittals</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1987-88	639	398	265	66	67
1988-89	611	392	281	31	80
1989-90	541	302	174	22	106

Circular Railway in Calcutta

3195. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the proposed Circular Railway in Calcutta has been considerably delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the early completion of the circular railway between Princep Ghat and Dum Dum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Calcutta Circular Railway from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat has already been completed and commissioned for traffic on 17.6.90.

Railway line between Dewas and Maksi

3196. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for construction of a railway line between Dewas and Maksi has been conducted ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be started thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost is Rs. 26.99 crores. Work has already been started.

Plan to Amend Prevention Immoral Traffic Act

3197. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the provisions of law for prevention of immoral traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTEMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Hotel Industry

3198. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of five, four and three star hotels in India;

(b) the number of hotels set up in collaboration with foreign firms; and

(c) the targets proposed to be fixed for hotel industry for the Eighth Five Year Plan

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The number of approved hotels category wise is as follows

(i) 5-Star (deluxe)	-	31
(ii) 5-Star	-	49
(iii) 4-Star	-	48
(iv) 3-Star	-	117

(b) During the years 1988, 1989 and 1990, twelve companies have entered into foreign collaborations relating to hotel industry.

(c) the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Setting Up of duty free shops with NRI investments

3199. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a network of duty free shops with Non-resident investments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):

(a) and (b) Global tenders have been invited by the International Airports Authority of India for the Development of Shopping Plaza in transit Areas of International Terminal Building at Bombay and Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. This has been done with the objective of upgrading the present shopping complex as well as to enhance the present revenues of International Airports Authority of India from the shopping complex. No final decision has yet been taken on the subject.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the question hour is over and yet I will allow Shri M. L. Fotedar to say something which he wants to say.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): Sir, Not only as a Member of Parliament or a Minister, but as a political activist, I have always respected and regarded Babasaheb Ambedkar as one of the greatest and illustrious sons of India. Perhaps some Members may not be knowing about my background about this. (*Interruptions*)

I have during my short span of 35 years of life, fought for this great man of India who gave us the concept of social justice in the Indian Constitution. Perhaps Members may not be knowing that I daily come via Gate No. 4 to Parliament House. As and when I come to Parliament, I bow my head before his statue—he was one of the greatest men of India. This is the respect that I have for Babasaheb Ambedkar.

This is the Government which has for the first time in the public sector established one of the biggest hospitals in Delhi of which the Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone on 19th November in Rohini.

This is the first Government which, after 40 or 45 years, wants to project Babasaheb Ambedkar as the leader, as the persons, as the Messiah of the poor and the downtrodden.

That is the way I respect him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We had a discussion with different leaders of different Parties and this is the desire of the Parties that the true picture is put before the House and it should be closed here. We should not prolong it.

Now I have one announcement to make.

12.04 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Constituting a parliamentary committee to look into the functions of Fertilizer Industry in the country

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, a number of members had expressed their anxiety with regard to the increase in fertilizer prices. While replying to the discussion, the Minister of Agriculture had *inter alia* assured the House that a Parliamentary Committee would be set up to look into the functioning of the fertilizer industry.

The Minister of Agriculture accordingly wrote to me on October 8, 1991, requesting me to constitute such a Committee.

I am now happy to announce that a Committee consisting of 11 members—7 from this House nominated by me and 4 from the Rajya Sabha nominated by Hon'ble Chairman—has been constituted under Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Their names are:

Lok Sabha

1. Shri Prataprao B. Bhosale—Chairman
2. Shri Digvijaya Singh
3. Shri Ayub Khan
4. Shri P. C. Chacko
5. Shri H. D. Devegowda
6. Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela
7. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey

9. Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav

10. Shri Som Pal

11. Shri Viren J. Shah

The terms of reference of the Committee shall be—

- (i) to review the existing method of computation of the Retention Price for different manufacturers of fertilizers; and
- (ii) To suggest whether there is any scope for reducing fertilizer price within the existing scheme of things, or whether a new methodology for fertilizer pricing should be evolved without causing undue strain to the exchequer, and at the same time assuring fair prices to the farmers and a fair return to the manufacturers.

In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Committee.

In other respects, the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha relating to Select Committees on Bills, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

The committee shall have power to regulate its procedure.

The Committee shall make a report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, within six months.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Minister of Agriculture in his recent interview to the *Economic Times* has said something which is very derogatory. While referring to the Chairman of the Rural Commission on Labour, he said that the Chairman is of perverse mind. It is a derogatory remark. Of course, he has denied it

taking it into consideration. But making such a remark against the Chairman of that Commission and its Report is definitely unfortunate.

Further, the Government of India has recently decided in the Chief Minister's Conference that land distribution should be expedited and by March, all surplus land would be distributed. But at this juncture the Minister is saying that there is no surplus land and there is no land-lord. It will only help to obstruct the Government's policy that has been formulated. Therefore, through you, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government and the Prime Minister that the Minister's use of such a derogatory language against the Chairman of the Commission who was appointed by the Government is very unfortunate. He has said so without the Government's taking the report into consideration and finalising it. This indicates the Government's inability to implement the policy that has been decided upon.

12.06 hrs.

RE. PRICES OF EDIBLE OILS

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, all of a sudden sale of edible oils in the open market has come to a standstill. Such a situation has been created in the country, especially in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, that edible oils are not available in the market. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House that last week our hon. Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh, the hon. Minister of Commerce, Shri P. Chidambaram and the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed held a meeting at Gandhinagar, in Gujarat. All the Oil mill owners of Gujarat were called there and in the evening they announced in a press conference that groundnut oil will be available at the rate of Rs. 38 per kg. in the open market in next three months. They also made a similar announcement in Bombay. The hon. Finance Minister is present here. I would like to tell

him that after 48 hours of that announcement edible oils are out of market in Gujarat. It is available in black market @ Rs. 50 to 65 per kg. Thousands of people in villages and cities stand in que in the early morning but they are not getting oil. Such a situation has been created even after ministerial announcement.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Through you, I would like to request the Government to formulate a special oil policy and release oil quota to Gujarat and other states. The Government should formulate a policy under which people get oil at the rate of Rs. 38 per kg. according to their need. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Hon. Finance Minister is present in the House. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, the Finance Minister has to make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): After the Finance Minister's announcement in Bombay, the result is like this. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, has the attention of hon. Finance Minister been drawn to the scarcity of edible oils in the country after the announcement that prices of oil will fall oil prices after the This issue is being raised in the House and the Finance Minister is busy in gossiping. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I apologise to the House; I should have been attentive. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the reasons of hike in the prices of edible oils. Members did not want him to beg an apology. But the Finance Minister should state the reasons for rise in the prices of edible oils despite import made and assurances given by him. Not only this but essential commodities are also out of stock in the market. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, edible oils disappeared from the market when the hon. Finance Minister went there. Edible oil are out of stock in the markets in Bombay and Gujarat. Had he not gone there, the situation would have been better. At least people would have been getting edible oils. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): Hon. Finance Minister held a meeting with the oil mill owners. In spite of it, prices of edibles oil did not come down. Therefore, he is directly responsible for it.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, a report in the press says that the hon. Finance Minister had a discussion with the mill owners. And it was said in the press that the prices of edible oil will be reduced by Rs. 5 per Kg. After the Minister's meeting with the mill owners and fixing the prices, now in the Gujarat market, oil is not available and it is not available in the whole country. As a result, in many places the prices have gone up to Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 per Kg. It is a great hardship to the common people and the Government which promised to bring down the prices has the responsibility to respond and see that the prices come down. He must give an assurance and also, he should assure that edible oil will be made available in the market. These are the two problems which are of national importance and they should be looked upon in the context of Finance Minister's meeting with the mill owners.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERISINH VAGHELA: The Government should intervene when there is increase in the prices of edible oils. Stokes of thousands of tonnes of groundnuts are lying unutilised in the godowns. Besides, representatives of N.D.P. did not participate in the meeting which was called by the hon. Finance Minister. You must control the prices of edible oils to some extent.

[English]

Sir, Gujarat is very highly sensitive about this edible oils *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many people who want to ventilate their grievances pertaining to the subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is here. The Minister must respond.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a few days back I had raised the question that the cost of projects being set up with foreign collaboration were ten times ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all the Finance Minister should reply to our points. Despite his announcement edible oils are not available in the market. Why did not the oil mill owners honour his directive. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I am just repeating the same thing. The edible oil prices have gone up in the market and the prices have doubled. We saw in the newspaper that the Finance Minister had gone to Bombay and a long interaction had taken

place with the mill owners. They assured that they are going to reduce the prices of edible oil by Rs. 5 per Kg. But just after that meeting, oil is not available in the market. We saw in the newspapers another aspect also that edible oil is being imported to the country and that would also bring down the prices. But instead of that, the edible oil has gone out of the market. The price has gone upto Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per kg. Gujarat is controlling the oil market of the whole country. When oil is not there is Gujarat, we can imagine the situation in other parts of the country. The Finance Minister must tell us as to what was his interaction with the mill-owners, what was the assurance they gave to him and why the situation has become like this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): This topic does not come to an end with the hon. Members expressing their views in the House and the Government not responding. I am sure that even if the matter was not discussed here the hon. Finance Minister must have come to know the situation that has arisen after his statement. He assured that the prices will be brought down but on the contrary the situation is that oil is not available in the market. The House would like to know from the Government reasons for in and what is the remedy. Therefore, I want that the hon. Finance Minister should clarify the position of edible oil to the House.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this matter has become serious because yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister was in Bombay and he discussed it with the oil mill owners. But in spite of their discussion and assurance oil is not available and there is a sudden hike in the prices of oil. Through you, I would like to say that it is an essential commodity and crores of people use it. I observe that the whole House and the country is anxious about it. Through you, I would like to ask Mr. Manmohan Singh how the people will get oil and at what rate. Let him inform the House the rate he has assured. I would like that he

should make a statement in the House in this respect to assure the people and the House... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before the hon. Minister replies, there are other people who want to ventilate their grievances pertaining to this subject. I am calling them one by one.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Yes, they should be heard.

Sir, I come from a rural area of Bihar. Recently, I visited my constituency and toured the area for 6-7 days. During this period, I had read the statement of the hon. Finance Minister. I thought that it would provide relief, but since then there has been scarcity of edible oils in the villages of Bihar so much so that the poor people who spend two or four rupees on oil do not get it. The people of Bihar are experiencing oil crisis. Sir, the economic policy of the hon. Finance Minister is very good but its results are counter productive... (*Interruptions*)... Since apprehensions have been expressed that the hon. Finance Minister might have entered into a secret deal with the capitalists he should make a statement in the House and ensure abundant supply of edible oils in the market... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two points. The first thing he said is that the State Governments would import edible oils, but I have my own doubts if they have any large reserves of foreign currency to make imports. For this also, they will depend on the Central Government. Therefore, how can they import oil. It is their main difficulty. The second, is that generally S.T.C. imports edible oils, but now-a-days, they are also not making imports. Therefore, how can you fill up the gap between demand and supply of edible oils. Due to this very

reason oil is not available and there is a regular hike in the prices of oils. The hon. Finance Minister should make this point clear. Edible oils are rarely available in Madhya Pradesh, which is called the soyabean state.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I join other Members in saying that there is a steep rise of oil price and also it is not available all over the country. I come from the island territory of Andaman and Nicobar. Just today I returned from my constituency. I have found that there is shortage of edible oil and it is not available in the market. In such conditions where the Finance Minister is trying to sort out the problem and also he is trying to ease the situation, I would like to know from him whether he will get the report from different State Governments and Union Territories Administration, so that we may know that is the position. On war footing some action should be taken to see that this problem is sorted out.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I was reported in the Press that the Finance Minister and the traders had held negotiations in Bombay and the outcome was to reduce the price of edible oil by Rs. 5/- a kg. But, unfortunately from the reactions of most of the hon. Members, one could see that the oil is disappearing from the market. I do not know to what extent it is true. Whatever it may be, he had persuaded them to reduce it by Rs. 5/- a kg. It is a welcome step. At the same time, we urge upon him to let us know as to what is exactly the situation in the country. Mr. Bhakta has also mentioned that oil is not available in Andaman. But that is not the case in my area. Whatever it may be, the prevailing situation should be made known to the country by making a statement to the House, by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I am joining the other hon. Members, The shortage of edible oil is creating a lot of problems for the commonman. In Kerala, we are distributing Palm Oil and other

edible oils through the ration retail outlets. Due to the shortage of edible oil now, it becomes very difficult for the commonman. The price of coconut oil is also rising very sharply. This is also posing a lot of problems for the common people. The State Government is also not in a position to import this edible oil from other countries.

So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take adequate steps so that the edible oil is made available and the prices are also brought down.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I am just supporting the feelings of the hon. Members. The position in Kerala is very acute. It is a consumer State and every item is being brought from other States. Edible oil is also not available and is urgently required. So, I request the hon. Minister to take steps to ensure that at least one kg. of edible oil is given to every card holder through the Public Distribution System. I request him to at least ensure that.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): There is a scarcity of edible oil in the market. In the whole of North-Eastern Region, there is no edible oil and the prices of other oils have also gone up to Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per kg. There is a need to take stock of the situation. So, I urge upon the Government to immediately send supply of edible oil to the North-Eastern Region.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am happy that the Finance Minister has gone to the persons concerned to discuss the matter; and a decision was arrived at to bring down the prices. But it is unfortunate that it has not come into action. I wish and I also suggest that the Finance Minister as well as the Government make an earnest attempt to see that the reduced price is brought into effect immediately. I also join my other friends from Kerala, regarding the shortage of Palm Oil which is going to create a great problem in Kerala where a very effective Public Distribution System is in force now. So, I request the Government to make

available sufficient quantity of Palm Oil for distribution in Kerala State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not send my name earlier because I did not know that this subject would come up on the House. The hon. Speaker has announced constitution of a committee at the instance of the Agriculture Minister..... (*Interruptions*) Please allow me to express my opinion, because I have been called to speak. (*Interruptions*) I have no objection if somebody refers to the edible oils...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first let the hon. Minister reply and then you may take up another issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are various people who have come from different corners of the country. In Meghalaya, what is the position? In Andaman, what is the position? In Lakshadweep, what is the position regarding supply of oil? So, they want to ventilate their grievances. Let everyone have the chance. (*Interruptions*) Let us hear them with patience. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Mirdha, are you speaking on the same subject? (*Interruptions*) Now the short supply of oil is being discussed here. Are you contributing to the same subject or you want to speak on some other subject?

SHRI NATHURAM MIRDHA: Sir, I want to speak on a different subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have a chance afterwards.

SHRI K.V. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machlipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I can understand if the businessmen increase the rate. But I cannot understand, all of a sudden, the whole stocks disappearing from the market. Something is wrong with the administration.

I urge upon the Finance Minister to take deterrent action against the culprits who have made the stocks disappear and also to find out whether any business people are hand in glove with the politicians, ministers, Civil Supplies Ministers of various States. I request you to activate the intelligence services and locate the stocks wherever they are.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.J. TANDEL (Daman and diu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Palmolein oil is not available in my constituency, Daman and Diu for the last 6 months. Edible oil has not yet been sent to the Fair Price shops. The situation is that the day after tomorrow the Administrator is on a visit of that area and the people have decided to observe a bundh. I shall have to return to Deman just today. There is no oil available for the last 6 months whereas it is available in other states. An amount of Rs, 10 lakhs has been given to Maharashtra Government for the same, but oil is not available so far. I would request the Government through you that edible oils should be made available there within 2 days.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree to the views expressed by all the hon. Members in this regard, and I urge upon the Government to remove the scarcity of edible oils in Himachal Pradesh as early as possible. Very soon the far flung areas of Himachal Pradesh will be snowbound. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make efforts to provide oil to Himachal Pradesh also along-with other States and the steps may also be taken to reduce the prices of oil as per the announcement made by the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettiyalayam): I join the sentiments expressed by other Members about the shortage of edible oil. The price of edible oil has gone up. It is beyond the reach of poor people and

middle-class people. This sort of situation has to be fought on a war-footing. So, I request the Finance Minister to take strong steps to bring down the price of edible oil.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of edible oils in Himachal Pradesh, moreover the prices have also gone up. The present Government came to power mainly on the assurance that the prices would be brought under control within 100 days especially the prices of edible oils. It was mentioned in the list of assurances that was given. Since there are far flung and backward areas in Himachal Pradesh, I would urge upon the Government to make available the edible oils there at cheaper rates.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahersa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has assured that the price rise would be brought under control within three months. There is so scarcity of edible oil in Bihar that the mustard oil is being sold at the rate of Rs. 70-80 per kilo. Therefore, I would request the Government through you to make available the edible oils to Bihar.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, even in normalcy, the hole of the North-East region is under communication gap and because of this communication gap, even the essential commodities are not regularly supplied there. Moreover, when the whole country is suffering from lack of edible oil, you can very easily imagine the condition in North-East region, particularly in Assam. So, this problem should be solved immediately considering the gravity of the matter (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is scarcity of

edible oils in Bihar, moreover the prices are too high. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that edible oils may be supplied through Public Distribution System as wheat and sugar are made available through rationing. If the hon. Minister is not able to control the price rise and the edible oil is not given through public distribution system, the Government should seek help from Shri Advani as is being done in case of other problems, so that the problem of scarcity of oil in Bihar is removed.

SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV (Khagaria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Khagaria parliamentary constituency is facing the problem of scarcity of fertilisers and due to this scarcity the crops are being badly affected. I would urge upon the Government through you to provide calcium fertilisers as soon as possible so that the problem of the agriculturists is solved and the crops are saved from being damaged. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think every province has represented about shortage of oil supply and rise in prices.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When other states are feeling so much about shortage of oil, naturally, Rajasthan also will deeply feel about it. So, may I now request the hon. Minister to reply?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the women are particularly concerned with this problem. Scarcity of edible oils is causing great concern among the womenfolk. As the season of marriages is on, the hosts are facing great inconvenience because of non-availability of edible oils. The hon. Minister should give a statement publicly and ensure his control over the prices. The womenfolk in the rural

areas have stopped using the edible oils. The kitchens of middle-class people have also ceased to emit tempting flavours. Therefore, the hon. Minister should make arrangements to make available the edible oils at controlled prices to the citizens. Oils should be distributed through Public Distribution System till its scarcity is over. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody has ventilated his grievance regarding shortage of oil and we have taken more than half-an-hour in this regard. May I now request the hon. Finance Minister to reply?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this discussion on the scarcity of edible oils is indicative of an atmosphere of conce(n in the House and the Finance Minister will get a chance to express his views. He will say that the solution of the problem is the import of : dible oils, which we are going to do. That is not the solution of the problem. Edible oils were imported once during Rajiv Gandhi's regime also, and the country is still facing its consequences. With the import of edible oils, the Government can get cheap popularity by making available the edible oils. But the country has to bear the consequences. Whatever foreign exchange is earned, is spent on it. That should not be done. This affects the oil-seed production agriculturists badly. We should avert a situation which is akin to giving a *Rasgulla* to a diabetic patient. Stringent action should be taken to prevent hoardings. Import of edible oil will not solve the crisis. Their opinion is published in the news-papers today. The crisis of foreign exchange is over now, and we have Rs. 8000 crores in the reserve. If we will import the edible oil, it will have terrible and far-reaching results. All the same the situation of financial crisis will begin anew. The crisis of balance of payment has dawned and the major contributory factor in it was that the import of oil originally stipulated for

1988-89 was done in 1987 in the shape of populist measures during Rajiv Gandhi's time. What I mean to say is that such populist measures may not be taken, instead effort should be made to find out a solution to such problems of the country. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I share the concern on all sides of the House about the prices of vegetable oils. There is, in our country, a significant gap between demand and supply of vegetable oils. For the last one year, we did not have any foreign exchange to import vegetable oils. This is one of the factors. But it must also be recognised that there is a limit to which we can solve these problems of shortages through imports. Today, we are a little better off in terms of foreign exchange that we were five months ago. But we are still not out of crisis and therefore, it would be a wrong way to deal with the problems of shortage of vegetable oil, by merely saying that you should bring more imports.

At the margin, we will bring some imports. But we are going to do so in a manner which will protect the farmers' incentive to produce more oilseeds in our country. It is only through increased production that we can solve the problem of shortages.

At the same time, in this hour of shortage, the normal attitude is to have lots of raids. The Essential Commodities Act is there. Our Government is in touch with all the State Governments to deal with those people who are hoarding and those who are indulging in profiteering. Strict action will be taken against them.

But several trading organisations came and saw me. They said, "Why don't you come and sit with us? We are willing to help the Government to tide over this crisis through a measure of voluntary restraint." Let me say that our Government welcomes the opportunity to work with all sections of the community to find common solutions to this great

economic problem. It was in pursuance of that, that I and my colleague, the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, went to Ahmedabad. We had an exchange of views with the trading community and they voluntarily offered to observe a measure of price restraint.

Some hon. Members have said that oil has disappeared from the markets in Gujarat. I had checked the position with the Gujarat Government. They said that there was some difficulty for one or two days, but subsequently, those problems have been resolved. (Interruptions)

With regard to Maharashtra, in the presence of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the trading community have assured him that they would ensure adequate availability of the prices which they said they would voluntarily ensure. This was decided only day before yesterday. Let us give this scheme a fair deal. If the trading community wants to help the country in solving this problem, I think all segments of this House should welcome and create this environment where can deal with this problem on the basis of an agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): At a Press Conference in my constituency Ahmedabad, the Minister of Finance had assured that the businessmen would provide the oil at the rate of Rs. 31 per kilo in open market. It could not continue even for 3 days not to speak for three months.

[English]

Sir, even after paying sixty rupees per kilo, the consumers are not getting sufficient quantity of oil in the market.

[Translation]

Before asking the question, had apprised myself of the situation telephone at 11.00. I am telling you the situation prevailing there.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Hon. Minister has not said anything about Madhya Pradesh. Edible oil is not available there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know the limitation. Whenever a matter is raised on the floor of the House immediately after the question Hour is over, the Government taken notice of it. It is not fair and not reasonable also to get a reply immediately.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Was the Government not aware of this up till now?

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: The situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat has been discussed, but the Government has always shown a step-motherly treatment towards Madhya Pradesh. One-third of the population there is either Adivasi or Harijans. There is no electricity. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister through you to shed some light on the problems of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The basic thing is that whenever the Chair is on his legs, it is expected that the hon. Members will not keep their seats vacant. During Zero Hour you have brought to the notice of the House a very vital matter and the Government also has taken notice of it. The Government is doing its best to solve the problem. Now, if you want to discuss the matter on the floor of the House, you can bring it in some other form and discuss it threadbare.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Shri Fernandes has said is not true. The Government is fully aware of the shortcomings and is doing its best.

Yes, Shri Mirdha.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES; Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next will be your name.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I would like to have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

I will call you one by one. There is some limitation.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission was that the 11 Member Committee just formed has got a very limited scope. There are so many other questions regarding the fertilizers which the Committee can not visualise. Presently it is the sowing season and the agriculturists need D.A.P. fertiliser, and the dealer of fertilizers compels the agriculturists to buy urea alongwith D.A.P. At present D.A.P. is required and to purchase urea alongwith that under compulsion is not a good practice. The question will not come under the purview of the committee. I urge upon the Government that it is a very important problem. Even otherwise, the price of fertilizers has gone up and the compulsion by the fertilizers may be prevented. As regards the opinion expressed by (Shri) Nitish Kumar about the edible oils, I full agree with him. That time 18 lakhs tonnes of edible oil was imported from foreign countries, and it is because of this reason that the prices of agriculture products were reduced remarkably, subsequently the agriculturists stopped sowing of oil seeds. The result was that the import of edible oil badly affected the production of oilseeds. I agree with Shri Nitish Kumar. Whatever remedial measures have been suggested by the hon. Finance Minister cannot be implemented at this stage. So, whatever can be provided this time may be given.

RE. CHINESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT
TO INDIA

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given

a notice in the morning about the incident which I am raising with a great agony. Tibetans in Delhi are being arrested by the Government or the police since the day before yesterday. The reception of Chinese Primer in India does not mean that the Tibetans living here for generations together would be gaoled or detained in Police stations or within the four walls of their houses. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only sheer inputice but quite a shameful act. Today our gest, the Prime Minister of China is arriving here after a period of 30 years and our Prime Minister would be settling the dispute with him.

I have written a letter also, in which I have mentioned the border problem independence of Tibetans, the manner in which arms are being supplied to Burma. Nobel Prize is being awarded to Suku in Oslo but during the last one year China has sold arms worth Rs. 2.5 thousand crores Burma, and these arms are being utilised to suppress the democratic revolution there. Besides such a situation, the Chinese Premier would be having a dialogue with our Prime Minister but the arrest of these Tibetans is not acceptable to us under any circumstances. In this House we demand their release, all the same I would urge upon the Government that if it is interested in arresting the Tibetans it would be good to arrest some of us also. Since they are the people who are living in dignified manner in this country and if the Government is adopting such an attitude towards them it is tantamount to insulting our country. I would urge upon the Government to save this country from being insulted.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Primer of China is arriving here. He is our esteemed guest and he should be properly received and the talks with him should be held in accordance with the expectations of national interest and requirements. Everybody will welcome it. But if Tibetans are arrested on his arrival here, it is really not a good thing at all. I agree with Shri George Fernandes' views that it is not in consonance with the dignity of a democratic country like ours, it does not behove us. There are so many other demo-

cratic countries also where Tibetans are living, and if arrests are not made there when Chinese Premi visits countries then why it is being done here. Although the Tibetans living there have the same apprehensions, resentments and problems which Tibetans bring here do have. Whatever is happening in Tibet about its autonomous structure is the violation of human rights. In spite of all these apprehensions, they are not subjected to such an attitude in other democratic countries as they are facing here. It is a matter of regret if it is such a state of affairs in India.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shri Advani's views. A number of people have been arrested from Majnu Ka Teela and Budha Vihar, and yet Delhi Police is having a long list of the people to be arrested. My submission is that being a democratic country we should arrest them and the people who have been arrested may be released. All the same, keeping in view the sentiments of the House, the preparations going on to contrive further arrests may be stopped at once, so that our Prime Minister can have talks with the visiting Premier of China.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the views of Shri George Fernandes and Shri Advani that Tibetan people are our guests. They are the followers of Dalai Lama. I am worried on account of the arrest of these Tibetan people before the arrival of our guest, the Premier of China. In fact, we are worried that two days ago the Ambassador of China while giving a statement had said that the Government of India is allowing Tibetan people to carry out their machinations against China. In this context the Government of India has given an explanation that it is not allowing them to take any action against China. So we feel that the Government of India has done so to please China. Their ambassador should not have given such a statement. It is undiplomatic. The ambassador of China has been deputed to this place by being and these people are challenging their host country while living in their capital. It is against any intentional etiquette. I say

this because he has given this statement before the arrival of Chinese Premier. The people of Tibet being arrested on this ground? Will the Government treat those people as bonded labourers whom we are accommodating as our guests? What is all this? I would urge upon the Government through you that the people arrested till today before evening may be released so that it may not bring any bad name on the Government of India, and the people who deserve hospitality may not be treated as bonded labourers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VIJAPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was not interested in participating in this Debate, but some such issues have been raised due to which it has become necessary to participate in the discussion.

This Prime Minister of China is visiting our country on our invitation. Entire country is desirous of improving our relations with China. Our Prime Minister will hold talks with the Chinese Premier and all the issues will come under discussion during the talks.

But it was not proper for the Chinese Ambassador based in New Delhi to comment publicly on India's policy about Tibetans. It is quite improper in diplomatic circles. It is improperity.

When we develop some differences with America, our ambassador in America does not criticise the USA Government publicly. Such is the tradition followed in diplomacy. But the Chinese ambassador did not do so.

Yesterday, our External Affairs Ministry invited the Ambassador of China and apprised him of the stand of India on Tibet. Did the Ministry ask the Chinese ambassador the reason necessity of giving a public statement about Tibetans or whether China has any complaint? Unfortunately, the previous Government considered Tibet as an autonomous region of China. We have not been able to rectify that error. I do not want to discuss history. It can be taken up during the discussion. India is a democratic country. People have got freedom of expression,

they can express themselves freely and the rulers of China should also keep in view that the world has changed now. There is a wave of democracy in the world. Dalai Lama has emerged as a great leader of Tibetans in the whole world. The Prime Ministers will discuss Tibet also. The hon. Ambassador himself said Tibet would be discussed. In that discussion we could say that though Tibet had been considered as an autonomous region but it has not been given that status by China. Tibetans are dissatisfied and dissatisfaction cannot be suppressed for long. It is very clear from the recent developments in Europe. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should furnish an explanation as to whether Chinese Ambassador has been informed that he should not give a statement against the attitude of the Government. I agree to what Shri Rabi Rai said that such a step is not good.

As far as the arrests are concerned, there is no need to do so. Besides, I would like to tell my Tibetan friends, that Chinese premier is arriving here as our guest. If they have to say anything, they should inform the Government of India or meet the Premier of China. And if demonstrations are held to oppose the visit of Chinese Premier or black flags are shown to him, it will have an adverse effect on our attempt to improve our relating with China. Chinese premier is arriving here after so many years. Our relating with China have come out of the horrors of war. If both the countries come closer to each other in the changed circumstances of the world, it should be welcomed, and it present there is a need for restraint.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We welcome Comrade Li Peng on his Indian visit and we are hopeful and convinced that this historic meet between the two Prime Ministers of these two great Asian countries will open up new vistas for easing the international situation. We are convinced about it. We, on behalf of our party, welcome Comrade Li Peng into our country.

I think my hon. friends sitting on the Treasury Benches might have the courage to explain the Government of India's policy on Tibet. The Government of India's Tibet policy has been to accept or recognise Tibet as an autonomous region affair of the Government in Brejling.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We want that no foreign power should interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Naturally, I do not think that it would be proper to speak about the internal affairs of a country, free and sovereign, particularly a country like the People's Republic of China with whom we want to improve our relations, normalise our relations and settle the border dispute in a peaceful manner and through negotiations.

This visit of the Prime Minister of China is taking place after a long period of 31 years. This process has been resumed by the invitation given by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he last visited China. Therefore, we want -my party and I think many will agree— that this opportunity is to be taken and I quite appreciate the views expressed by the former External Affairs Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, that this is an occasion when we should make all out efforts to improve the relations between China and India.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the House through you and of the countrymen as a whole, that this Parliament passed a resolution sometime ago—I do not remember the actual date of it—when we took a decision. I quite appreciate with many Members that the situation has changed today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Why go into that at this stage?

SHRI CHITTU BASU: I am coming to that. Anyway, I think that it is necessary that on our relations with China, for settling the border dispute, for improvement of trade and

other relations, there should be a national consensus in our country. Only for that I want to appeal to this House that whatever decision that this House might have taken about three decades ago, this House also may reconsider that view and in order to normalise the relations between India and China our efforts would be directed towards building up a national consensus.

13.00 hrs.

I hope that he would appreciate the suggestion. And for that appropriate forum should be utilised for developing national consensus.

So far as India's policy towards Tibet is concerned, I think, that should remain as it is.

So far as the problems of Tibetan people are concerned, those shall be dealt with by the representatives of Tibet with the Bijing Government.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I think, it is not very good that this matter has to be raised in the House. But unfortunately the situation was created and I think, if the Chinese Ambassador had not made that statement publicly this situation would not have arisen. He has been diplomatic channel...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it please. We do not know whether he has made that statement or not. It is in the newspapers.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the Government of India has come out with a statement disapproving the Chinese Ambassador's stand. We are not saying this because it has come in the newspaper. This is a serious situation. That is why, it has been raised here. This is unfortunate, I must say...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Let the Government clarify the position...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir,

everybody welcomes the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister because this is a very important visit. It is not only in our mutual interest, but it is also in the interest of today's world situation. We hope that we both can play together a very important role. It is also unfortunate that certain arrests have been made. I think, the Government of India could have dealt with it in a better manner by talking to them and persuading them. Therefore, we all welcome this visit. This is a very important historic turn in our relationship. But unfortunately these two things had complicated the matter. What we want to convey is this. We all welcome this visit. We are want to convey is this. We all welcome this visit. We are hoping that from this visit, there will be a new turn in our relations.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubah): Sir, as we find here, I think, we should convey the unanimous opinion of the House welcoming the arrival of the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China. After a gap of 31 years, this is taking place and particularly at a time when the world situation is qualitatively changing and has changed also. In such a situation, not only normalisation, but Indo-Chinese friendship as good neighbours on the basis of Panchsheel, which the two countries had evolved in the early 1950s, should be strengthened. On the basis of Panchsheel, again a start should be made for bridging the gap and normalising our friendship.

The issues like trade and other things—I am meaning the border trade, the trade through land route, the going of pilgrims, etc. to Mansarovar and other places—should be normalised. We know that with China, our ancient relationship were not through the Army and Armed Forces. Fahian came; Huan Sang came; and the disciples of Buddha, hundreds of Buddhists, went there. That was our relationship. Again that has to be revived. Our cultural ties, historical ties and good neighbourhood are there.

With regard to the border, it is not good to go into the details at present. The highest mountain of the world is the Himalayas. And

the Himalayan watershed will some day form the natural border between us. I do not want to mention about the other issues. But simply I would say that the minor issues, words in the statement here and there, must not be allowed to jeopardise our relations; must not be allowed to get predominance over our dominant national interests and the interests of the whole Asian people and of the world at large.

I think, you can convey the unanimous welcome on behalf of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the result of the steps taken by the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that Chinese Premier is arriving in our country. A new atmosphere is about to be created in this region after a long interval 31 year. Such a development is conducive to creating an atmosphere of change which is possible by a coalition of China and India. Rajiv Gandhi is no more, but we have been able to take some steps in the direction he contemplated. Many apprehensions came up during the discussion like arresting of Tibetans. In this connections I would say that in the beginning we should tolerate such minor things with courage. Shri Vajpayee has rightly said that Tibetans are our guests. While guarding the honour of our nation we should not take any such action which will hurt somebody. I request everybody that Chinese Premier should be given a warm welcome so that dignity of the country is upheld.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard very carefully the speeches made by Shri Vajpayeeji, Shri Bhogendra Jhaji, Shri Chandrajitji, Shri Basuji, Shri Manoranjan Bhaktaji and the Members also. I am sure that this House is unanimous in saying that we welcome the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to India. Vajpayeeji know the details and intricacies of the relation. He has very carefully put the matters before the House. I have no doubt

that Bhaktaji, Vajpayeeji, Chandrajitji, Basuji and other Members were also very correct. I am sure that matters which have been reported in the newspaper should be verified and then we should express our views on those matters. On a visit like this if something appears in the newspapers, it is better to avoid discussing those matters or we should discuss them only after verifying the facts. Anyway, the intention of the Members is to put the things is a very very correct perspective, and we appreciate it.

There is a unanimity is welcoming this visit. I am sure that this House thinks that China and India, countries of Asia and countries of the world will join hands in creating an atmosphere which is conducive for peace, prosperity and all-round progress of everybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The hon. Home Minister may also say something about the arrests of Tibetans.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, what the leaders have said very carefully and very calculatibely you should understand that. If there is something in this matter, it is could be looked into. Let us get the information authenticly and then discuss it. At Zero Hour I would have very much appreciated if this matter would not have been raised without getting any confirmation because these matters are very delicate and these should be handled in a delicate manner.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not the arrest!

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying the same thing about the arrest as well as about the Ambassador's statement. We do not have the authentic information about these things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDS: I and giving the authentic information to the House...

MR. SPEAKER: George Fernandesji, of all the persons, you, as a great patriot, would not like to take up any discussion which would harm the relations between the two countries. I hope, this will end here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Patriotism and human rights are they contradictory?

MR. SPEAKER: They are not. Patriotism, human rights and development are not contradictory.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS WITH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, 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 Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology, 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-909/91]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-910/91]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railway for the year ending the 31st March 1990.

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Late Ram Swarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi for 1989 and statement for delay in laying the papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi, for the year 1989 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lala Ram Sarup Tuberculosis Hospital, New Delhi, for the year 1989.
- (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- 912/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 913/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Place in Library See

No. LT-914/91]

13.11 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Second Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railway -Railway Safety and Security and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.06 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

First and Second Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY (Kulaba): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

- (i) First Report on Steel Authority of India Limited Import of defective billets and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Second Report on Engineering Projects (India) Limited Less in execution of foreign projects and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to Connect Arni town near Vellore in North Arcot, Ambedkar district of Kalpadi Junction by railway line**

[English]

SHRI B. AKBAR PASHA (Vellore): Sir, Arni Town near Vellore in North Arcot,

Ambedkar District is fairly a big town having a population of about one lakh. Though there is hectic business activity in the place, it is not connected by Rail. I request that this town may be connected to Katpadi junction which is nearest Railway station to the place.

- (ii) **Need for a Policy for regularisation of forest land in Orissa in favour of Advasis who have been cultivating it for more than 50 years**

KUMAR FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh):

Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to the plight of the Advasis of Sundargarh, Orissa, who are facing lot of difficulties.

The Tribals of Kiralage Mousa in Sub-dega block of Sundargarh district Orissa have been cultivating over 500 acres of reserve forest land since 1935. So also the Tribals of Suanjore, Telendihi, Dhangergudi, Lakrajore Mousa in the revenue block of Lephripara, district Sundargarh, Orissa have been cultivating forest land for more than 50 years. These Advasis are running from pillar to post to regularise the land in their favour but in vain. The forest officials when approached by Advasis have expressed their helplessness on the plea that they have to get a clearance from Government. Besides the Advasis are being subjected to physical and financial harassment.

I, therefore, request that Government must come forward with a policy to regularise the land in favour of those Advasis who more than half a century ago have cleared the jungle and made the land cultivable and are totally depending on cultivation.

- (iii) **Need to open a Railway zone with headquarters and Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a persistent demand for opening of the tenth

railway zone in Bilaspur for the last so many years. Previously the Government had assured that when the opening of new zones would be considered, priority would be given to Bilaspur.

Out of all the 58 divisions of Indian railways the Bilaspur division of Indian Railway is earning the maximum revenue. The length of Bilaspur division is 1127 Kms. and it gives an income of Rs. 76 lakhs per km. whereas the average income of Indian railways is Rs. 13 lakhs.

Bilaspur railway division has established a record this year by loading 42 million tonnes this year, which is 12% of the total loading by Indian Railways. Today this division is loading 5000 wagon per day which is earning an income of Rs. 860 crores. From the point of view of profit Bilaspur circle is providing net income of Rs. 156 crore, which is 20% of the total net income.

Bilaspur is suitable from the administrative point of view and other important facilities are available there. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up 10th railway zone at Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh).

- (iv) **Need to save Taj Mahal from pollution caused by vehicles**

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, according to the Ministry of Environment 65 kilo sulphur dioxide is emitted from the vehicles plying within a radius of 3 kms of Taj Mahal in Agra, which is very harmful for the marble stone used in Taj Mahal.

Not only this, within a distance of 5 kms from Taj Mahal are three national highways viz., Delhi-Calcutta national highway, Agra-Bombay national highway and Agra-Jaipur national highway. Besides, there are many state highways also. There is heavy traffic of petrol and diesel driven vehicles on these highways. The emission of sulphur dioxide is almost equal to that which is emitted from the industries located in Agra. The Vardiarajan Committee has also made a mention of it.

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

The administration has put a ban on industries which are increasing pollution but the ring road, far away from Taj Mahal, which would serve as a by pass, has not been constructed so far. This is causing regular damage to the beauty and life of Taj Mahal.

Therefore, I would like to request that the by pass linking the three national highways be constructed immediately so that Taj Mahal is saved from pollution caused by vehicles and the legacy of past is not destroyed.

- (v) **Need to have Measures to Prevent Railway accidents in the Country**

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): There is a spurt in the railway accidents in the country. During the last two months itself, there were three major accidents as details below:-

- (a) The accident between Warangal and Kazipet was due to sabotage by the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) The accident to the Karnataka Express was due to the falling of boulders on the track after heavy rainfall in Karnataka.
- (c) The accident to Narasapur Express which derailed near Nadikudi in Andhra Pradesh.

There were many more accidents in the recent past in the country. Many people were killed and crores of rupees worth of railway property damaged in these accidents.

I request the hon. Minister for Railways to thoroughly enquire into the reasons for these accidents and also order a probe into various acts of omission and commission. I also order appeal for the replacement of the worn out tracks which are very obsolete and

laid four to five decades ago. Further, there is immediate need to replace the coaches and rakes which are being put to overuse and made to run thousands of kilometres daily without adequate repairs and maintenance. the coaches, rakes and the wagons should have through periodical check up.

- (vi) **Need to develop mica Industry in Kodarma Bihar and merge MITCIO with MMTC**

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Sir, Kodarma was once famous for mica industry and this mica used to be exported to foreign countries. About four and half lakh employees/workers were engaged in this industry who were leading a prosperous life. But now only 2,500 workers are engaged in this industry and the rest have been rendered unemployed, as result of which, there is mass unemployment in this area.

Government established MITCO to promote this industry. But this organisation is also running at a heavy loss and it is going to retrench a large number of workers and clerical staff on a phase-wise basis. There was a proposal to merge MITCO with MMTC but nothing came out of it.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take measures for the development of Mica industry in the internationally famous Kodarma area and to merge MITCO with MMTC at the earliest for the benefit of employees at large.

- (vii) **Need to bring the per capita plan investment in Assam hill area sub plan at par with that of other hill states of North Eastern region.**

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Sir, The Sixth Schedule areas of Assam, namely the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts are covered by a separate Hill Plan Budget. The other erstwhile Sixth Schedule areas of North East have been upgraded to separate States of Meghalaya and Mizoram since 1971 and are cov-

ered by their respective. State Plan Budgets. Now the per capita plan investment in the hill area sub-plan of Assam is 200 to 300 per cent less than that of other hill States of North East. The State of Sikkim with less than half the population and one-third of the area of Assam hill district receives a per capita plan investment which is double that of Assam hill areas. So also is the case with Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

This has led to extreme backwardness in terms of literacy rate, revenue generation, health care index, poverty and other vital aspects in the hill districts of Assam. Therefore, as the sole representative of the two hill districts of Assam, I urge upon the Government to change the policy of plan fund allocations immediately so as to bring the per capita plan investment in Assam hill area sub-plan at least at par with that of other hill States of North East. Thank you.

- (viii) **Need to fix blour price for pepper produced in Kerala at Rs. 6000/- quintal and other measures for the benefit of pepper cultivahior**

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): The small pepper cultivators in the country are reeling under a terrible situation. India's production of pepper is mainly concentrated in Kerala. 98 per cent of the pepper is produced in the State. The price of pepper which was Rs. 6,000. per quintal three years back is now only Rs. 3,000. since last three years the cost of all inputs and services have more than trebled. In addition to this slump in price, vast areas of pepper cultivation have been totally devastated on an unprecedented scale by epidemic diseases. As a result the poor peasants are on the verge of total ruination.

Immediate steps should be taken to fix a floor price of Rs. 6,000 per quintal for pepper. Reasearch work should also be done for finding out and preventing this killing decease on a warfooting. Compensation for the losses already suffered, aids and assistance for replanting the ruined areas

and rehabilitation of the thrown out peasants must be arranged without delay. A Pepper Corporation of India to look after all the interests of the cultivation and farmers must be set up immediately. I urge upon the Government to take these steps at the earliest.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA AND MOTION *RE* REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION INRELATION TO THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA-*CONTD*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Purkayastha will continue.

14.28 hrs.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir while I was discussing yesterday regarding Meghalaya, I mentioned that the Speaker of the House who is the philosopher, guide and custodian of the Assembly could solve the problem very easily. But without solving the problem he rather made it more difficult.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly who belongs to the congress Party did it. It is also a fact that as soon the Speaker is elected, he becomes a non-party man and his activities are non-partisan and that is expected everywhere and that is done everywhere. But, Sir, in the

[Sh. Kabindra Purkavastha]

Meghalaya Assembly we all observe that the Speaker.....**.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Purkavastha, here you are not expected to discuss the character of the Speaker.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: I am speaking on the role of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me. You should know the limitations, you cannot cast any aspersion.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. The Speaker of that state assembly has now become the leader of the Congress party. When we discuss his conduct and behaviour as the leader of Congress Party, which was not proper, we will be constrained to refer to him as Speaker also. How this problem can be resolved. That is our difficulty. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, it should be expunged. You should not allow it to the extent that it is factually wrong. We cannot discuss the conduct of the Speaker of another Assembly on the floor of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker may belong to any political party, but the rule is that we cannot discuss the conduct of any Speaker in the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: He was the leader of Congress Party.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is factually wrong; he is not the leader of the Congress Party. Allegation cannot be made. I have been watching the hon. Member going ahead and making allegations as he wishes. It cannot go on record. It is not that we should defend anybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: The leader of Congress Party wanted to become the Chief Minister.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Regarding the Speaker, the Governor in his report mentioned that he wanted to be the Chief Minister. Is it not a fact? I am simply telling what was said by the Governor of the State. It would not have happened if the Speaker had not had the mind to be the Chief Minister. The promulgation of President's rule becomes automatic as per the Governor's report. The Speaker did not obey the verdict of the Supreme Court also. If he had acted according to the verdict of the Supreme Court, then this problem would not have arisen. So, in all respects it is very clear that the role played by the Speaker was solely responsible for the ultimate promulgation of President's rule in the State of Meghalaya. Now you can see the case of Manipur and if it is not checked all the North Eastern States may go the same way. The crisis that is prevailing in the State of Meghalaya has become more important to be discussed in other respects too. It is my opinion that the promulgation of the President's rule in Meghalaya should be revoked and this will bring peace and tranquility in the North Eastern region. So, I appeal to the House and through you to the Government that this

promulgation of the President's rule should be revoked in the interest of the people of the State of Meghalaya and in the interest of peace and tranquility in the North Eastern region.

14.33 hrs.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have always had the highest regard for my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition not only for his dignity of manner, but above all for the subtlety of his mind and I do not think most of the speakers understood the subtlety part of his speech. As I saw it, he vented all his steam on this gentleman, who was the Speaker and he felt that it was bizarre for a person who was the Speaker to act in that particular way and then convert himself into the leader of the party in order to become the Chief Minister.

Sir, in fact I am friendly with Shri Peter Marbaniage and I have got the facts from him. I know that he has got a long period of legislative service, apart from having been the Speaker for one year. He was a Minister for 12 years and today he has the majority. All that the President has done was to accept the report of the Governor that there is no opportunity of forming stable Government there. It was in the context of the fact that the Supreme Court had restored four members out of the five members of the Assembly who have been disqualified for defection. That is the crucial part.

When I welcomed the present Speaker, one of the points I made—although with no negligence experience of all this 36 years—was that the Speaker is the linchpin of the sovereignty of this House. He symbolises his own sovereignty and through his sovereignty, he symbolises the sovereignty of this House. He is not subjected in any way to the Supreme Court. He need not answer any summons from the same Supreme Court. That is why my respectful submission is that the matter relates itself to something that is clear.

With great respect to the Supreme Court where I have put in 39 years of front rank service in the Supreme Court, I know what happens in the Supreme Court. One court often differs from another. I know this from practical experience.

I have the privilege of defending Mrs. Indira Gandhi when she was the ex-Prime Minister, for 2 1/2 years. I was never a member of the Congress Party. But she chose me as her counsel from the whole array of independents to defend her. I was able to have her exonerated. She was tried by the former Chief Justice, Mr. S.C. Shah who ordered her prosecution as well. I had all that struck down. One of the points that I made was that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction at all over the Speaker.

When I welcomed the Speaker, I said, he is the linchpin of the sovereignty; he is sovereign in his own right. The Supreme Court cannot even summon him. If he is summoned, he can ignore it. That is where the Supreme Court in my respectful submission obviously has erred in setting aside four of the five people who were axed. That was alone the sovereign right of the Speaker axing the five people there. Obviously there is only one major party in Meghalaya. The rest are all splinter groups. It may be four members two members, three members and so on. With the five members there, obviously the Congress party would then be in a majority.

Here is another unwarranted attack, I think. I do not know the gentleman Mr. Lyngdoh who was selected to be the leader of the Party. All that the President did was to keep the Assembly in suspended animation. They would have met with the five people and they would have formed it. That would have met with the five people and they would have formed it. That is the end of the matter. It is unfortunate that the person of the dignity of the leader of the house should have been disregarded. He used the powers of the bizzare—he should first have become the Speaker then he should exercise the power of expulsion; then should make himself the

[Sh. Frank Anthony]

Chief Minister. There is nothing of the kind that happened. It did not happen at all. One Mr. Lingdo was chosen as the Leader of the Congress Party. With these five people there, in terms of the Ordinance of the President of India, they would have met and would have formed the majority and formed the Government.

May I say this? This is my 37th year in this august House and never has this country faced the splintering that it is facing now. Never before has it faced. I do not want to name. But what was the motivation of the people who form the splinters? The motivation is euphemism. Obviously, the motivation is political corruption. Somehow or the other, their motivation is to form little groups and none of them was able to form anything approximating to a majority. But they built up backwardisation of this country. I had the privilege of leading and being the accredited leader of the Anglo-Indian community. I say that I was first nominated to the one seat that we had in the Central Legislative Assembly, as it was called then. We were then MLAs. 65 per cent of minority community throughout the country had elected me as the President and Chief. The Vice-roy had nominated me as MLA. After that, I was elected to the Constituent Assembly. In the Constituent Assembly, I had the misfortune to belong to the only minority and to be put into the same chapter with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. What has happened is this. Even the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes had time-marked protection. We had quotas for certain services. We had financial quotas and under Article 334, we had a joint provision with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes with regard to reservation. Muslims had asked for reservations. They were refused. Sikhs asked for reservations. They were refused. The Christians for asked reservations. They were refused. How about the Parsees? I do not want to say anything on behalf of the Parsees. We are today of the same size as the Anglo-Indians. If you give the Anglo-Indians anything, you give it to us but we ask for nothing.

I was able, particularly with Mahatmaji and then through Sadar Patel who was the Chairman of the Minorities Committee, to get Articles 331, 332 and 234 to be a composite Article and made reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians conjoint. There were 15 million Scheduled Castes, 7 million Scheduled Tribes which worked out to 22.5 per cent. Bases on that my quota was 60 per cent. We find today this unique provision that in this House, there are two nominated Members, two Anglo-Indians because of that in Article 234. That is the whole position.

What I am trying to say is this that in spite of his dignity and very civilized behaviour, to refer to the conduct of a gentlemen and to say that it is a bazar and that it was unbridled, is unfounded because there was no question of his coming back as the leader of the party. He would have continued, if at all, as the Speaker and as a Speaker his purpose was weaved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday when the Minister of State for Home Affairs had moved a proposal, I had suggested that the House should recommend to the President that the order proclaiming President's Rule in Meghalaya in October last should be withdrawn. About 15 Members participated in the Debate and most of them supported my proposition. I want to thank them all.

Most of the Members draw attention to certain facts. I would be very brief. The MUPP Government came to power under the leadership of Lingdo in March 1990 and was in power till October, 1991. Throughout its tenure it was in majority in the Assembly. Twice a no confidence motion was moved. First time when the confidence vote was moved on August 7, 1991, the Chief Minister was supported by 30 Members whereas 27 opposed him, second time the confidence vote was moved on October 8, 1991. At that time the Chief Minister got 30 votes to 26. But

then the Speaker declared 4 votes invalid as those members had been disqualified by the Speaker earlier. The decision of voting that he announced was 26-26 i.e. 26 in favour and 26 in opposition. The Speaker then exercised his right of casting vote and that vote was a decisive vote against the Chief Minister. After this decision of October 8, 1991 the President's Rule was imposed on October 11, 1991. I think most of the Members here also were against imposing President's Rule in the State. This was reflected in the Debates as well. All the hon. Members want *status quo* there prior to imposition of President's Rule. Though there were Members who said that the leader of the Congress Party, being a majority group, should be invited to form the Government. Now the Governor has made a recommendation for the dissolution of that Assembly. Those of us who demanded *status quo* and those who said that the leader of majority party i.e. the Congress Party should be invited to form the Government, both have opposed the recommendation of the Governor for dissolution of the Assembly. This was so because even the Congress knows that after dissolution of the Assembly the leader of the Congress party would never be invited to form the government. Our opinion is that the Assembly must not be dissolved and the Centre has every right not to be bound by the recommendation of the Governor. Meanwhile the Hon. Prime Minister has called leaders of various political parties for a meeting on this issue. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the hon. Minister of parliamentary Affairs and also the State Ministers of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs were present. The discussion took place in their presence. The Hon. Prime Minister in that meeting told the leaders of the opposition and all those who were present that the Government did not take any action in spite of the fact that they received Governor's recommendation to dissolve the State Assembly four days ago. It reveals that they are in favour of a popular Government being formed there. However, the situation at present, is so complex that if both the Houses do not approve, the President's Rule by December 10, it would create a Constitutional impasse.

It has been pointed out that if this recommendation is not approved by 12.00 tonight, particularly in the situation when the Governor has made it clear that stable Government cannot be formed because there is no leader capable of heading a viable Government constitutional deadlock will be created, which is not good. In this regard, despite our unchanged stand on the issue we want that the problem should be solved without creating constitutional deadlock. At the same time, as the Hon. Prime Minister has stated we would also like the opinion of the House to be conveyed to the Governor—that the House is not in favour of dissolving the Assembly in the present circumstances.

Another suggestion supported by most of the members of the opposition is that President's Rule should be withdrawn and the earlier situation should be restored. But I am aware of the constitutional aspect which the Government has presented before us. It is an area in which the Central Government never directs the Governor; it is purely his discretion to invite a party to form Government, if at all the Government is to be formed. Therefore, I feel that no directions can be issued in this regard. However, it may be conveyed to him that the Government which was formerly elected last year and did not lose its majority during their one and a half year's tenure, despite four of their members were disqualified reference to which has also been made in the first report of the Governor, which said:

[English]

"It is thus clear that the Speaker has not taken cognisance of the Supreme Court's ruling."

[Translation]

Last week again, he in his report, opined that the verdict of the Supreme Court should be accepted. In this situation the views of the Members of the House should be conveyed to him that the earlier situation should be restored and that as per the Members of the Congress party their leaders would be in-

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

vited there. All it means that the Assembly should not be dissolved and fresh elections should not be ordered.

Besides, I would like to emphasise that the discussions and the decisions whether a party in the State Assembly is in majority or not, should be taken in the Legislative Assembly and not in the Raj Bhawan. When the Members wanted to know how long it will take to decide the matter, the Hon. Prime Minister suggested them to fix a time limit that seemed appropriate to them. Thus the Members suggested that the decision should be taken within one week i.e. by 16th of the month. In view of this decision all the members of opposition agreed that though they did not approve President's Rule in the State they would not like to oppose it because they were not in favour of creating constitutional impasse. At the same time they would like to get the similar assurance. I was aware that both the motions—the one introduced by me and also the other could be passed. But it was apprehended that this would create a wrong convention. Therefore it would be better not to pass it today.

I do agree that whether the House recommends to the Presidents or the Government gives an assurance—both are significant. If the Minister of Home Affairs gives an assurance to the House, just as the Hon. Prime Minister did to the opposition, the members would be able to express their views properly in regard to both the motions.

Once again I extend my heartiest thanks to the members of the House that they participated in the discussion on a complicated problem and reached this conclusion.

[English]

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am very grateful to the members of this House who participated

in this debate. All the members, cutting across the party lines, expressed their keen interest to see that stability is restored in the entire north-east. I was very happy to listen to their speeches when all of them thought that peaceful life in the north-east will have to be restored. This Government is always committed to maintain peaceful relations with the people in the north-east because they have always stood with us in any troubles in the past.

The situation here is, if some other members said that the Congress is intending to form a Congress Government instead of the other Government in the State, it is not true. Look at the facts. The Governor's report, which was sent earlier, based on which we had the promulgation of the Rashtrapati for which I have come for ratification before the House...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: If you have not said this I would not have pointed it out. I have seen the Governor's report which says on page 2 "today two Congress leaders, who are Union Minister, met me and staked their claim to form the Government."

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The real situation at that time, as you correctly know from the Governor's report, was that both sides staked claim. But the Governor sent a report and said "I suggest the second alternative". Then he suggested "action, may therefore, be taken under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, to keep the Assembly for a short period under suspended animation and the situation watched. However, if this is not considered to be agreeable, I would invite the Leader of the Opposition, that is Congress, to form the Government and to prove his majority on the floor of the House within a period of three weeks." I thought, the entire House will be happy when I actually moved this Resolution for ratification because we did not go in for that option given by the Governor, giving three weeks' time to the Leader of the Opposition to experiment whether he can form the Government. We are convinced that we should have a stable Government in that State. Because it was

not possible to have a stable Government, the Governor recommended like that. This Government scrupulously follows the recommendations of the Governor, not only of this State, but of all the States. We wanted to show this State as an example because this is the first instance of this nature that came to this Government. The Governor's recommendation is right here. The Governor recommends two alternatives—either you form the 'X' Government or keep the Assembly under suspended animation. We chose the other alternative to keep it under suspended animation.

15.00 hrs.

In case, if somebody is able to come and prove the majority, it is fine. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court's judgment came; the Speaker's reaction came and all those things were mentioned in the subsequent report of the Governor, that is dated 4th December. In that report also, the Governor says that he is not convinced that any group can form a Government at the moment. So, he is not in favour of reviving it immediately.

As Shri Advani has correctly mentioned in his speech, today we had a meeting of the opposition leaders. Most of the party leaders were present in it. The latest report of the Governor was shared with the leaders who met there. We discussed the pros and cons of it. It is a fact that today is the last day of the Presidential Proclamation to impose President's Rule in Meghalaya. So, some decision has to be arrived at by tonight. In the best interest all the party leaders thought and expressed it so, that let us agree for the ratification of the Governor's recommendation. I am thankful to all the party leaders for this forth right suggestion that we should accept the recommendation of the Governor. Based on that, I have come before you for its ratification.

Subsequently, another point was also discussed as to what will we do next—if we do not do it today, what will happen tomorrow. It is a constitutional crisis. There is no Government; there is no Chief Minister.

Somebody will have to be found as the Chief Minister. We do not know whether the Speaker is going to allow this or not. Even if it is allowed, the stalemate continues. That is our anxiety. Even if those four disqualified Members are taken into account, after the recent election—when one more Member is elected to the Congress and one more independent joining the Congress—again they are striking the balance. We do not know what is going to happen. So, in the best interest of the State and the people of Meghalaya, we thought that we have to wait and see as to how best it can be sorted out. We have no interest at all in creating any particular Government. We want some Government to come to power.

We will convey the sentiments expressed by the leaders of the opposition this morning, to the Governor. I am reiterating this. I will convey immediately the sentiments expressed by them that we do not want the dissolution of the House; we want that democracy is revived; and we want to see that some Government comes to power. All these things, as you said in the morning, will be conveyed to the Governor. With the willing cooperation of all of us, we have to see that Government is surviving. It is very bad if we encourage defections, this side or the side, whatever side it may be. I am very emphatic on that. I will be the last man to go and engineer defection in any State whatsoever.

Though Meghalaya had a Government in 1988 with Shri P.A. Sangma as the Chief Minister, after couple of years when national change came suddenly that State Government also changed; this very same Chief Minister Shri Lyngdoh who was Minister under Shri Sangma switched over his loyalty to another side and formed a party. So, my point is even now the House must be aware of the situation there.

I still pray God—because I believe in God—that some Government comes to power there. The party strength there is like this: HPU (BB)- 4; HPU (BC)-7; HPU (O)-5; HSPDP-4; HSPWP-2; PDIC-2; Independents

6.(5 are disqualified). All this come to 30. If you see the other side it is like this: Congress (I) -22. Plus one Member; and associates-6. That means, its total is also 29. So, both the sides went to the Governor and claimed that they are having 30 Members. We do not know the actual situation, but it is an honest attempt. When both the sides claim equal number of Members, we have nothing else but to ask the Governor. Instead of dissolving the House immediately, we have asked you to explore the possibility of reviving a Government, reviving a democratic set up. We are all for a democratic set up and we want the democratic set up to flourish in all the States. I assure Shri Advani that we will not try to dissolve the House as he apprehends now. We want a Government to come back to power in Meghalaya, as early as possible. His intentions and desires will be conveyed to the Governor.

I am not going to answer the other questions whether the Supreme Court or the Speaker is important. It is debated in other States as well, now. In Manipur yesterday, the Speaker did not allow something, etc. All these problems are there. But I am not debating that now. (Interruptions) I am avoiding a debate on the Speaker versus the Supreme Court because I am leaving it out now. We will get another opportunity, perhaps at a later stage, for discussing that thing. (Interruptions) I am not even referring to Ayodhya. I am on a limited point.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are referring to Manipur. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is only Meghalaya now. We are all concerned about Meghalaya. My limited request to you is to ratify the Presidential proclamation issued on the 11th October. Today is the last day. So, I hope the hon. Members will appreciate the position of the Government and support the statutory resolution.

I request Mr. Advani not to press your Motion.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What about the assurance regarding 16th that something will emerge? (Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. JACOB: When I say that I will pass on all the gist of what has been deliberated this morning, it includes that also.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What we understood from the leader of the opposition was that there was an assurance given by the Prime Minister today morning in the all-parties meeting that something would emerge by 16th. (Interruptions) Is there any assurance from the Home Minister to the House that before 16th, there will be a new Government there?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) No, no; nobody can give such an assurance. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon Minister is on his legs. He is answering. (Interruptions) Let us hear him.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It seems that some of the Members must have misunderstood my words or sentences which I used. I said, when we-the leader of the Opposition as well as other leaders of the parties met in the morning, all of us expressed certain viewpoints. We expressed our anxiety and said we want a popular Government within a week.

I mentioned in my speech that I will convey all these things which emerged this morning, to the Governor for his report. We will be immediately getting the report, as suggested in the morning. We hope the things will be all right by that time.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: By 16th?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: By 16th. that is what I said. With this, I hope, you will withdraw the

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of Proclamation in relation to state of *Gen. deterioration in law &*
Maghalaya and Motion re. revocation of *order situation in various*
Proclamation in relation to state of Maghalaya *parts of country*

motion and allow the statutory resolution to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put statutory resolution moved by Shri M.M.Jacob to the vote of the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: So far as the motion that I moved yesterday is concerned, I do not want to press it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put statutory resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th October, 1991, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Consequent on the adoption of the statutory resolution moved by Shri M.M. Jacob, the motion moved by Shri Lal K. Advani is governed under rule 338.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am afraid you have taken the analogy from the disapproval motions pertaining to ordinances which is not correct in this case. In this case, what has been done by the House now, is approval of a decision taken by the Government two months back. Even after that, this particular Motion of mine is valid. Even today, after adopting that Resolution, the House can come to the conclusion that the President's Rule be revoked. Therefore, the only course is to put to the House as to whether or not I have the leave to withdraw my Motion.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to Rule 338 which says:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Now, what has been sought by Mr. Advani is not disapproval, if I may bring to the notice of the Chair. It is a separate Motion asking for revocation which is a prospective act and not a retrospective act. Therefore, this Motion can stand on its own and may be put to the leave of the House to be withdrawn.

MR. LAL K. ADVANI: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

15.12 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

General Deterioration In Law And Order Situation In various parts Of the Country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Item No. 10, namely, discussion under Rule 193 regarding general deterioration in law and order situation in various parts of the country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the discussion under Rule 193, which I am raising, refers to the law and order situation in the country with particular reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings.

Sir, I do not wish to treat this subject as a party matter. I hope the discussion which follows will also be free from accusation

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

being hurled by one party against another. *The situation has become so serious that it is a matter of national concern. What we see now is not a law and order situation but complete lawlessness and disorder spreading all over the country and it is reaching a dimension which will very soon threaten this country with disintegration and disunity. I hope the Government does not under-estimate, in any way, the gravity of this question. It is not a simple question of law and order. This problem, at one time, was more or less confined to the border States of the country. But it is no longer so. The terrorists violence which was concentrated at one time in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in Kashmir Valley, is now spreading like cancer to Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar and so many places in the country, not to speak of this capital city of Delhi where we are living in and working. Sir, today nobody can say that he is safe in Delhi. If terrorists or violent elements choose to strike at anybody at any place in Delhi, we can rest assure that there is no security or no protection against them. We are seeing so many incidents taking place.*

The law enforcement agencies in this country, ranging from the security forces, even to the judiciary, are more or less in different degrees of paralysis. I do not, for a moment, want to decry the good work that done by the security forces at barieus times. But the general picture I am talking about is that in the face of these attacks which are taking place, there seems to be a kind of paralysis in the law and order machinery, the law - enforcement agencies and the judiciary. This is aggravated, of course, by the fact that the bureaucracy which deals with these problems is getting increasingly corrupted. As a result Sir, the general public are feeling more and more helpless and demoralised. This is a serious matter which the Government must now treat as a national problem.

This terrorism has found now areas in which to operate, now 'killing fields' as the

expression goes. For example in Haryana, we have seen a couple of days ago, a massacre which was carried out in Tohana. During the first one hundred days after the general elections took place, in the Terai alone, 49 incidents took place, in which 38 people were killed and this is by the way, excluding the two netarious incidents which had taken place in Pilibhit. In Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh, while a crows was sitting and watching Ramayana just before Dusehara, 50 persons were massacred.

I should say that the Sikh farmers who have settled in the Terai and who are engaged in farming there, are being more and more alienated by the behaviour or rather the misbehaviour of the police towards them. The police seem to think that any farmer, if he is a Sikh, must be a terrorist, and the way they have been behaving is alienating the farmers more and more.

As far as the Punjab is concerned, nowadays, everybody is saying and writing that these things which are happening in Haryana or Uttar Pradesh are a fallout of the army deployment which has taken place in the Punjab. It is said that because of the deployment of the army on quite a massive scale in the Punjab, the militants or terrorists whatever you like to call them - are being squeezed out and are therefore shifting their operations into the nearby adjacent States.

15.18 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

I would like to hear more from the hon. Minister about this army deployment. A very large number of troops has been sent to the Punjab. I do not know the number exactly, maybe between two and three Divisions. They are now on an operation which has a code name 'Rakshak II'. I do not know what happened to Rakshak I! What was the result of it? I wonder whether the results which the Government hoped to achieve were achieved or not. Now, we are having Rakshak II. I would like to know that are the tasks which have been assigned to these three Divisions

of the army, now deployed in the Punjab. Of course, while operating in the Punjab, they are under the control of the State Administration. It is for the State Administration to *deploy them. Unfortunately, there is no elected Government in the Punjab and State Administration means the Governor and his advisers. Therefore, I would like to know what are the tasks assigned to this army strength that has been deployed in the Punjab.*

I am asking this question particularly because in Assam there is another army operation going on by the name of 'Operation Rhine'. Sir, I am very much disturbed, I think everybody should be disturbed, by the reports which are coming which may not be completely correct or verified. They are allegations of very serious type. There are reports of Army excesses being committed against the civilian population in Assam. It is for the Government to look into.

Just now, a little while ago, a deputation of some lawyers from Guwahati came here. They met me also. They had brought with them what they claim to be a documented evidence regarding excesses committed by the army against the ordinary civilians in Assam. To whatever extent it may be true, one reason seems to be that the army in Assam is being permitted to arrest people to search houses, to interrogate people whom they arrest. It is alleged that these people who are taken for interrogation to Army Camps are being mal-treated and tortured there. This may be some exaggeration in the Report, I do not know. That is for the Minister to tell. But the duties assigned to the army in such cases, I am speaking as much in the interest of the army as of anybody else, -as far as I know the army rules which have to be supplemented by clear directives by the Government itself- do not permit the army personnel to carry out this kind of operation. They are not expected to do it; they do not like to do it and they should not do it. They do not like entering the houses, searching for people, arresting them taking them to the army camps for interrogation. If they arrest

anybody they are supposed to hand him over to the nearest police station.

I have not yet heard of any such reports or allegations from Punjab. Of course, about the police many allegations have reached us. But I am told that the army in Punjab has not been permitted to do other things except to do night time patrolling. They are not permitted to arrest people and if they arrest somebody they hand him over to police. They are not permitted to interrogate or to search the houses.

If this is true, I would like to know why one set of rules is covering the assignment of the army in Punjab and another set of rule is governing their performance in Assam. There must be some clear cut directive about this. I should say it is not fair to the army also to ask them to do this kind of work. It is not their work. It is the work of other paramilitary or security forces.

Sir, according to the view of the Director General of Police of U.P., whose statement has appeared in the press, the selective killing of Hindus in Punjab and U.P. is meant to provoke Hindu backlash. Of course, this is not something new. We all know that selective killing of always done to provoke backlash and some sort of counteraction. Generally they have failed. Our people have risen above all these things. They are not able to provoke communal backlash. But, police admits its inability to cope with the highly sophisticated equipments which these terrorists groups are using. This includes the fire arms, the explosives, mines, vehicles and even their wireless equipments are superior and more sophisticated than what the security forces have. In fact, as far as collection of intelligence information and supply of intelligence is concerned, I apprehend that they are superior in that field also.

The Government must take a serious view of this and tell us what they propose to do. How long is this to go on in this way? In any case, the army deployment in the Punjab, in my view, is not going to be any solution by itself. If it is a run up to the elections which

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

have been promised, we should be told then that in the run up to the promised elections which are supposed to be held by February, this Army deployment which has taken place with a specific and limited purpose, what is that purpose?

But in any case, we feel that unless these measures are combined with some political initiatives and some political measures which will give confidence to the people in the Punjab, simple Army deployment is not going to solve the problem at all.

So, I would suggest - because this is connected with the whole question of violence and law and order - that during these coming two or three months, the Government should be stir itself and try to take political initiative or political measures, maybe on the basis of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. There were many items in that and I do not want to go into those details now. But on that basis, certain things should be done which will give confidence, particularly, to the Sikh majority in the Punjab and allay their fears and their feeling of alienation.

Then, Sir, the external hand, of course, is a major factor. The supply of weapons and training to the militants in the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir from across the border is well known. It is not disputed now.

The Director General of the ISI (Inter Services Intelligence) of Pakistan, Major General Assad Durrani, is reported to be coordinating the activities on both these fronts, the Punjab front and the Kashmir front thereby stimulating the demands for cessation from India.

As far as dealings with Pakistan on this matter are concerned, our Government from time to time assures us that they have received from the Pakistani authorities, even from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, assurances that no such interference in our internal affairs is being carried on, but we find that

there is absolutely no improvement whatsoever in the situation.

Then Sir, in the North-Eastern Region of our country, you will find no place has remained unaffected. There is a growing sense of desperation I should say among the young men, particularly, in the North-East. A feeling of desperation is there both on the political and economic scene. Above all, there is a realisation that no redress of long standing grievances can be had by lawful or peaceful means. It is a very dangerous idea. Once it grips the mind of the younger people there, the consequences are inevitable. This has led to an eruption of violence all along the North-Eastern border with frightening intensity. I do not have to repeat all those things that have been happening there, whether it is Nagaland or Manipur or Tripura or Meghalaya or anywhere on the border.

Therefore, I would also, in this connection, urge upon the Government one thing. When they are talking about these issues, like we have just been discussing about Meghalaya, tomorrow, we may have to discuss about Manipur. But an additional factor which the Government should bear in mind is the fact that this is such a sensitive region on the border of our country, there is a great deal of alienation among the people there and they are tribal people, therefore, we should be very cautious and very careful in handling the political issues which are concerned with those States and not do something which will only aggravate the feeling of alienation.

Insurgency is an expression of the people's disillusionment with a non-performing model of development, a non-performing model of development which is non-performing development which is non-performing due to years and years of economic neglect.

Bureaucratic bungling, rampant corruption and political manipulation, all these factors combined have created a disillusionment among the people of the North-Eastern region. Incidentally, these are basically the

same factors which have caused people alienation in Kashmir also. This feeling of disillusionment is of course, being exploited by the pro-Pakistani forces in order to raise this demand for independence from India. Without that basic cause of alienation, these element, would not have found a fertile ground on which to work.

I regrave to say, though I have begun by saying -I do not want to blame; I am not blaming any party- what is happening in Assam? The Assam Government seems to be impervious to the grievancs and aspirations of the tribals, many tribal communities in Assam; whether they are Bodos or whether they are people of other hilly areas of Assam. The Government of Assam is impervious to thier grievances and their aspirations.

And as I said earlier, you must look into this Operation Rhino and please tell us whether the army there has been instructed to carry out these various assignments which are not, strictly speaking, the army's duty at all and which open the way for all kinds of allegations, of ill-treatment, excesses and so on. This is one type of violence which we are facing.

The Resolution which is moved here is, of course, much wider. For example, I could ask a question: why is there growing violence in the form of a murder, of rape, of arson , of looting? Yesterday, in this House, the hon.Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. M.M.Jacob, gave some figures in which, according to him, upto this year, in 1991, 2448 cases of dowry deaths have been registered. Of course, I do not know what does this mean? One has to go into them. Dowry death means deliberate killing or burning of unfornunate women; it can mean suicide also. Somebody is responsible for it. I am not interested in the technical difference between a murder and an unfortunate woman being driven to suicide. The point is somebody is responsible for it. These figure do not tell us anything, how many people were proceeded against,

how many were arrested, how many were punished or what happened. 2448 cases of dowry deaths this year have been registered; out of which, according to him, Mr.M.M.Jacob, 1152 took place in U.P. 568 took place in Maharashtra , 305 took place in Andhra Pradesh. I do not go into the others.

5916 cases of rape have been registered this year; out of whom 1532 were registered in Madhya Pradesh, 928 in U.P. 403 in Bihar.

12902 cases of molestation have been registered; they must be serious molestations to be registered; 71 16 cases of kidnapping and abduction have been registered; all these cases are of women; these are all crimes against women.

So, I would say that you can get similar figures about attack on Harijans, on tribals; they have been recorded in the proceedings of the House several times. The curve is going up all the time; it is not going down. Why is it so? I think we have to meet this fact that the socially disadvantaged sections, the weaker-sections among whom I count the Harijans, I count women, I count tribals, these disadvantaged and weaker-sections are demanding their rights, social, economic and equality, their self-respect; and they are no longer prepared to take them lying down the social oppression by those people who exploit them. Previously they used to. Previously the spirit of restaiace the spirit of pretest was not very much in evidence. But then, the world is changing. Everything is changing in the world. And these people are no longer willing to take these things meekly and mildly. They are protesting, they are trying to resist and the result is that more ferocious reprisals are taking place against them. I think the new spirit among these people is something which we should welcome. But it is not just enough to welcome them. It is the job of the Government and the state to help them to stand up for their rights. Meanwhile, these crimes against them will go on increasing.

[*Sh. Indrajit Gupta*]

Then, there is the question of criminalisation of politics. Now it has become a habit, I regret to say, of depending on muscle power, money power also, of course, without money power you cannot get muscle power. Money power or black money power, let me say, The power of black money, in order to enlist the muscle power on your side in order to get votes. I suggest that all parties should examine their own performances in different States. I am not leaving out anybody. Some may be more guilty, some may be less guilty. Some may be doing it on a bigger scale. But the fact of the matter is that it has become a chronic and pernicious habit in the country now that you cannot get votes and you cannot win elections without enlisting muscle power, which requires lavish spending of black money power. Now this has led to respectability being given to well-known Mafia, elements of the Mafia who are well-known, and in their own localities and communities are well-known to everybody, as local criminals and Mafia. They are being given respectability by us by all of us. It does not still anybody's conscience that these people are being enlisted in order to suppress the right of some people to cast their votes and compelling some other people to indulge in false voting;

Even in this latest by-elections which were held just now, I do not wish to name these constituencies, there are widespread allegations of large scale rigging having been done, even when it was not required, even where it was not required that they should do rigging. In any case, somebody was sure to win. Why has this mass scale rigging been employed? Because we have get into that habit now.

I believe that the other day in some talk with his confidants the Prime Minister had also expressed his distress at this fact. That when it was at all not necessary to do rigging why do people do rigging?

Anyway, I would say, that this criminalisation of politics, particularly in the context of

elections which is leading to lot of valence, lot of deaths, lot of killings, how is to be overcome? I think we have to look at things more in basic way and some radical electoral reforms, which we always talk about, of course, are urgently required.

▸ The State has get the duty to defend the rights of the weaker sections to cast their votes fearlessly and freely. People are being prevented from casting their votes in large numbers. If this is not done, if we do not put our heads together and evolve some electoral reforms, which will enable these people to exercise the franchise, which is guaranteed to them under the Constitution. If from year to year they are going on being denied of this right, well, the credibility of the whole electoral system, which is enshrined in our Constitution is at stake. We may go on saying, "yes, I had won, you have lost" or "You have won, I have lost", but the credibility of the whole system in the eyes of the people is going down rapidly all the time. And if the electoral system Ultimately loses all its credibility, well I do not know what will be left of, what we now call, the democratic system by which we are functioning. That democratic system is based on the right of adult franchise. If the right of adult franchise is going to be violated and distorted all the time, there will be nothing left of the system after some time and that will spell the doom of democracy, parliamentary democracy, in this country.

Then there are communal killings; there are chastest killings spreading all the time. I would say that the aggressive fundamentals, whether it is of the Hindu variety or of the Muslim variety or any other, the aggressive fundamentalism and the religious extremism, which tries to use religion for political purposes have also become a major danger and a big feature of our country's social life now. How many people have lost their lives? I have not got the figures with me now.

Then, unemployed youth, unemployed and frustrated youth, it is not difficult to lure them to the cult of the gun. This is happening. Are we going to solve this problem simply by

looking at it as a law and order problem? In the tribal areas particularly, which are very much neglected, what is particularly required are developmental activities, which will improve the life of those tribal people. Without that you cannot win them away from the influence of will whom ever you may call Naxalities or you may call them anything you like or people's war, group in Andhra Pradesh. The basic cause is alienation of these tribal people, and no change in the quality of their life, which gives interested quarters the possibility of recruiting them for the use of the gun. And you know what is happening? We are not able to do any thing. They are able to kidnap officials; take them away; release them if they like; if not they demand ransom money for that, either you pay ransom money or they have to pay with their lives. The police is too paralysed I am afraid demoralised to do anything about it. This is going on it is admitted every day.

Another fact I would like to mention is that this Government has evolved no policy yet towards kidnapping. What is your policy about kidnapping? Now it is becoming a regular feature. Demands are made for releasing somebody else. Otherwise, the kidnapped hostage will not be released. And some are generally for release of somebody who is already arrested. What is your policy about it? Have you thought of working out any policy? The State Government in one place and the Central Government in another place, they are all behaving differently; they do not seem to have any norm or any commonly agreed principle on which they should proceed. We had many different experiences which show that there is a complete anarchy of thinking on this question as far as the Government is concerned:

We had one experience with the kidnapping of Mr. Mufti Sayeed's daughter in Kashmir. Then we had many other experiences also in various States. We have also had the kidnapping and killing of a foreigner. One Soviet Engineer was killed in Assam. The charge-d' affaires of the Romaniam Embassy Mr. Radu, was kidnapped in broad daylight from just near his house in Delhi and

disappeared for 48 days or so. And such a huge operation we were told everyday was put into motion by many thousands of police personnel equipped with all kinds of vehicles, wireless, walkie-talkies and what not; they searched several thousand houses in Delhi and they could not do anything. Ultimately thinks to the mercy of those kidnapers for whatever reasons I do not know that factors motivated them-quietly released him and he come back home. Utter incompetence of the Delhi Police and the security agencies was never more clearly demonstrated then in this case of Mr. Radu. Later he had said that he was kept in some house here in the city itself. They were busy closing all sorts of borders-border of Haryana, border of U.P.- and searching for him high and low. They are quite incompetent and they are not able to do anything.

You must have some more serious look at this whole phenomenon because this is not the end of it. It will go on happening. You will have to evolve some kind of a policy regarding kidnapping-policy means not only what attitude you will take towards these people but also on the ground, you should have a special kind of task force or something which can cope up with this kind of a situation.

Kidnapping and killing of anybody is bad. But killing of foreigners is particularly bad because it will discourage foreign technicians and foreign engineers from coming to our country. They do not come here except when they are attached to some project or working for something which will be of benefit to our country. But if we earn a reputation that this is the kind of thing which may happen here and there is no remedial action, who will want to come here? Our country is becoming risk number one in the whole world community. We were not like this a few years ago.

During the current year, upto November-these are also Home Ministry's figures-in the Punjab, 1992 civilians have been killed. You know what type of indiscriminate, merciless killing is taking place of completely

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

innocent persons who have got nothing to do with politics of Khalistan or anything. This is being done to create a climate of terror in order to force people to leave their homes and their villages and to migrate. This is being done in order to provoke a backlash. It is being done in order to create a pressure which will compel the rest of the country to agree to this demand for Khalistan to which I hope, we will never agree. But this is being done. 474 security personnel have been killed upto November this year. 2032 terrorists or suspected terrorists have also been killed.

If the security forces are complaining of inadequate equipment, inadequate weaponry, unsophisticated tools with which they are asked to confront these people, what does the Government propose to do about it? It is, of course, not just enough to give them better weapons. There has to be, I think, a much higher level of motivation. After all, these men are also risking their lives. They have got wives and children at home. Unless they have a much higher level of motivation to carry on this day and night, everyday, 24 hours, kind of tension in which they have to work and to fight, it is extremely difficult. We must take firm measures to see that excesses are not committed. Out of desperation excesses should not be committed against innocent people and civilian population. If we cannot stop that, it will only lead to the breeding of new terrorists; more terrorists are created by excesses and atrocities which are committed. So we have to be careful about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, I am sure, on this very important subject you have initiated this debate, you would like to give a chance to other Members also. I just wish to point out that you have taken about 45 minutes. The total time is four hours. I did not like to check you. But I am sure, in your own interest you would also like other Members to participate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Quite right,

Sir, I do not want you to check me. I will finish in five minutes.

What I am saying is that the threat of the country is disintegration. It has come to the level of disintegration. It would not be underestimated and minimized.

I would say towards the end of my remarks that the key to de-escalation there are many factors of course of tension and violent conflict in our country is ultimately a radical re-structuring of Centre-State relations. Without that you will never be able to get to the root of the matter. The States must be given a larger share of power for raising their own resources, for financing and executing their own development projects. They must not be treated as though they are beggars asking for charity from New Delhi. This feeling has got around to the nook and corner of the this country now. It is irrespective of the party, whichever party may be running a State Government like this: Some may speak more loudly about this, some may not speak so loudly, but that is a fact.

After all, the framers of the Constitution so many years ago may not have through of this as something necessary. But, years have passed, times have passed; the world has changed any a spirit of democracy is applauded in the world. Please try to take some lesson from what is happening in the country, Mr. S.B. Chavan in other countries and even from the Soviet Union. If there is always a feeling of excessive centralisation, excessive bureaucratisation and centralisation of powers, then, all kinds of centrifugal tendencies come to play. You see that has happened in other countries. If we do not want it to happen it here, please take timely action. More autonomy for the tribal region is essential. I am glad-unless I have misunderstood as to what has been said on behalf of the Government in the last few days-that in principle, at least it seems that the idea of a separate Jharkhand State has not been ruled out. What its territory will be how it will be defined, how it will be delimited are matters which require a discussion. But, it seems in principle, the idea of a separate Jharkhand

State for the tribal people has not been completely ruled out of court. What I have read, the Prime Minister had said and you had said? The idea of Uttarakhand State in the Garhwal region of UP where devastating earthquake has taken place recently,

I think, has not been ruled out. Certainly the U.P. Government has accepted it, the UP Assembly accepted it. These are good things, but all these things have been done in a piecemeal way. When some pressure mounts up and somebody in the Jharkhand area is threatening that if you do not give us a separate State, another Punjab will be created here. When that kind of language is spoken, then you come and say, 'Yes, yes, we will consider it'. This is not the way it should be done.

Let us take a comprehensive look at the entire structure of the federal State which we have been running all these years and see whether it is not necessary that the Constitution should be given a new look and there should be radical restructuring of powers between the Centre and the States which will help very largely this is not a magical remedy for any thing, but it will help very largely to obviate this feeling of distress, of suspicion, of alienation which exists today. This has unfortunately, development between the Centre and various parts of the country which is involving people in all kinds of activities including rise in violence and talk of secession. If we cannot get what we want here, we go out of the country. If you do not allow us to go out of the country, we will take to the guns." How do you indeed to deal with it in a piecemeal way? This is a problem which is dominating our whole country's future now and I request finally the Government to look at this problem in a more comprehensive and overall way and think more deeply in consultation with other political parties and forces as to how this situation can be remedied before it is too late.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, four hours are allotted for this discussion under Rule 193, which is a very important subject and which has been raised by Shri

Indrajit Gupta. Shri: Indrajit Gupta has taken about 50 minutes and that leaves us about 180 minutes. There are about 25-26 speakers, which gives about 8 minutes. I request you to bear with the Chair.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I will suggest that please do not go by mere arithmetic. Have consideration for the weight of the subjects in today's context. If we are told that we should speak only for eight minutes, then I will forego my time on behalf of my party. If that is your attitude... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amal Datta, if you can suggest a better solution, I would gladly accept it. I have got a list of about twenty-six Members and I cannot *Suo Motu* cut out some of the Members...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We have always been extending the time... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is altogether different that four hours have been allotted for this discussion. However, under Rule 193, just one hour is permissible. Keeping in view the importance of the subject four hours have been allotted for it. This time limit can further be extend if the House desires. Because Parliament is supreme. Let the first four hours' duration be completed, the opinion of the House will be sought only afterwards. Since the parliament is supreme, if it wants the discussion to be over, it would be concluded and if it wants to extend it further, more time will be allotted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion is commendable but the decision is taken by the Business Advisory Committee and not me.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, generally time is allotted according to the strength of a political party.

[Sh. Ram Naik]

Therefore those 26 members whose names have been given for participation in discussion may kindly be allotted time for expressing their views as per the number of the members of their party.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a very important point but the CPI has exactly six minutes and already about fifty minutes have been taken by them.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I do not want to create any controversy, they have initiated the debate, but the members of other parties should be allotted time as per their number. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any way, Shri S.C. Dikshit.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I must congratulate Mr. Indrajit Gupta, hon. Member, for a very brilliant exposition of a very important subject. I entirely agree with him that this subject should be discussed beyond the partisan attitude because it is a national problem. I entirely agree with him that it is a growing problem. But we must understand what it has not groan like this immediately, it started with the general disrespect for law, including the traffic rules and the general deterioration in the judicial system also. I do not mean any disrespect to the judiciary but the Ex-Chief Justice of India himself one observed that the judicial system has collapsed. Anyway, that we will come to later.

The analogy of cancer that Mr. Indrajit Gupta has given is very appropriate. Unfortunately, we detect the cancer only when it manifests us and we do not know which part

of the body is going to be affected next. I will particularly confine myself to Uttar Pradesh in the beginning.

[Translation]

As per the report I have received from Uttar Pradesh, the incidents of terrorist have increased four times. The regions which were safe from such incidents have become the centres of murders, dacoities of all types, kidnappings, balasts and confrontations.

[English]

16.00 hrs.

The figures would be revealing that from 1st January to 30th November, 1991-in this year -there were 157 such cases as against only 35 in the last year and 29 in the year before last.

[Translation]

Shri Indrajit Gupta has given a commendable exposition on this subject I do not find anything left for me to say on this issue. However, I would like to express my views on the manner this issue should be handled. It is a very grave problem, related to the entire country, and affecting all the sections of the society in very respect socially, economically, industrially and internationally.

The situation in terrorist affected areas is that those areas are under curfew. Industrialists are shifting to other places, common masses are also fleeing. But what can be done. I think, only two methods can be applied. The first is, that just as when a patient is physically hurt, first of all, efforts are made to control his bleeding immediately, treatment is started afterwards. In the same manner, at the moment should concentrate to find out a solution to the immediate problem. Afterwards, we may think over the other related aspects like the reasons behind it etc. First of all, we will have to agree that

[English]

Terrorism and this kind of violence that has spread is not a Police problem. It is not a State subject. It is not a law and order problem alone.

[Translation]

Blaming the police for their inefficiency would not solve the problem. The immediate remedy is that

[English]

We must be better equipped.

[Translation]

We must be better equipped than the terrorists and should have proper coordinated action.

Why the problem arose suddenly in Terai region of Uttar Pradesh? It is true that the circumstances in the state for the last several years encouraged terrorist activities. International border of Uttar Pradesh and Nepal is open even ordinary criminals run away to Nepal after committing criminal acts. But the underlying reasons of the immediate problem in Uttar Pradesh has been terrorist violence in Punjab and several other parts of the country. The pressure on terrorists in those areas was mounted to the extent that the terrorists fled to other regions to save their lives and started searching soft targets and they found western part and Terai region in Uttar Pradesh to be the Valuable point. We must realise that the terrorist effected areas in Uttar Pradesh are just double than Punjab.

[English]

It is contiguous to the capital region of the country.

[Translation]

Since this area of Uttar Pradesh has been disturbed after Punjab, Haryana and

Rajasthan were disturbed, there is much danger from it. So we met the hon. Home Minister under the leadership of Shri Advani. We presented some concrete suggestions to him. The main suggestion was that Uttar Pradesh Government should be provided full cooperation and assistance and it should be given good equipments and para-military force to contain terrorist violence. It is not a state subject. It is a national problem and so it should be tackled as a national problem. We have to develop roads and fortify police stations at all places.

[English]

Better interaction between the Central Agency and the State Intelligence Agency.

[Translation]

Intelligence has very important role to play and Uttar Pradesh Government cannot afford to gather that intelligence which is beyond its borders. We have made several suggestions to the Home Minister in writing. There is no use of repeating them here. He has to decide. We have been continuously emphasizing on a combined strategy to combat the terrorism and B.J.P has proposed Ekta Yatra in this regard...(Interruptions).....There is nothing to laugh in it. Rather it is matter to be taken seriously.....(Interruptions).....On that matter, I have to say only this that all of you should tell us that you are ready to cooperate with us. But besides that, you should try collectively to evolve a national policy to combat terrorism. In my opinion, efforts being taken to counter the Secessionism are very important.

There are some legal loopholes. Offences of kidnapping are increasing. There is an urgent need for reforms in judicial system to deal with terrorist violence because it is not easy to collect evidences against the terrorists and convict them in court. It is very difficult to contain terrorist violence in view of the simple way of granting bails. Sir, my submission is that Members more capable and experienced then I would

[Sh. Shreesh Chandra Dikshit]

make suggestions about long term measures. I can suggest only short-term measures if you want counter terrorists you should provide more sophisticated weapons and more superior logistic support to the agencies which have to counter the terrorists. Their intelligence interaction between States and Central agencies should be very good. Para-military forces should be made available in sufficient strength to the states affected by terrorist violence failing which a situation may arise then army might have to be inducted. In the end, I appeal to you all to cooperate with the B.J.P's effort to deal with the terrorist violence. I hope that you would pay attention to it in national interest.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY (Ambala): Through you, I would like to ask that when the Rath Yatra began.....**

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is not rule to ask the question.

- SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): We will tell you about that also.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: We know that do you intend to do?

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: We know what do you intend to do?

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think another speech began after hon. Member's speech but to allow him to ask a question.....* I think his statement should not go on record.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): I have already stated that there is no provision in the Rules to ask questions at this time.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): It should not go on record. The Member has alleged that he had.....* It is a serious

thing and it should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Do you statements not go on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. If Shri Ram Prakash*..... has talked about that then that will be expunged. Shri Indrajit Gupta has thrown light on the malaise in a nice manner in the House.

I request you to suggest long term measures to deal with the situation so that they may be more meaningful.

[English]

If you give suggestions, it will be more meaningful and more fruitful. It will also give the Home Minister an ideas to what is there in the minds of all the hon. Members. Shri Dixit has brought out some suggestions which are meaningful suggestions.

[Translation]

You will simply waste time if you repeat the same thing.

[English]

SHRIDIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate hon. Indrajit Guptaji and Ramashray Prasad Singhji to have raised this very important issued facing this country today, that is, the issue of terrorism secessionism and general breakdown of law and order.

Sir, although the law and order is a State subject, the reason. the genesis which is leading to this king of a situation in this country is definitely the concern of Parliament. That is why, I would congratulate hon Speaker also who has agreed to include this in the business of the House.

The violence has become acceptable in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

the society today. That is the most unfortunate part. Institutions have lost their meaning, their credibility. Doubts are being raised about the effectiveness of the judicial system. Even the results of the elections to this august House are being questioned. Doubts are being raised.

The point is, I agree with hon. Dixitji when he says that the issue should be discussed as a non-partisan issue. But unfortunately in the next breath, he starts reeling off facts and figures about not even a year old BJP Government in Uttar Pradesh. The facts have to be seen in the proper perspective. Let us not bring the total debate into a slanging match between BJP and Congress-I or CPI as such. But let us go into the serious issues which are facing the country today. What are the reasons? Some of them are rising unemployment, social and communal tensions, economic disparity, delay in judicial process. The acceptance of violence in the society has gone to the extent of making criminals and mafia leaders as heroes. Of course, the rising discontent and is trust about the existing system is prevailing in the country today. The education system is not job-oriented. These are the issues by which we can solve this problem.

The frustrated youth who has been educated, who has become a graduate or post-graduate suddenly comes to a state where he sees, there is no avenue open for him. Suddenly he feels, there is no job opportunity for him. There is corruption all around. He cannot get anything done without paying something to somebody. These are the issues which make a youth to be a pawn in the hands of vested interests, and those forces which are opposed to us in the world today make the country weak. These are the people whom we have to bring back to the mainstream of the society. Then only, we will be able to have some kind of solution in sight.

On the Kashmir issue, I fail to understand how the children and grand-children of the same Kashmiri Muslims who have faced the Pakistani army in 1947 who chose to stay

with the secular India rather than Islamic Pakistan, have suddenly gone against this country. In Punjab, can we forget the role of Sikhs in the independence movement of this country. How have their sons and grandsons suddenly become votaries of the Khalistan? Take also Assam. All these young people are, in fact, nothing but frustrated youth who are being totally exploited by the enemies of this nation into an act of terrorism and pseudo nationalism and pseudo patriotism which is being enwreathed by our neighbours on the other side.

It needs an introspection. How has this happened in the last 30 or 40 years? Are we at fault? We must accept mistakes. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi on this issue:

"Confession of error is like a broom which sweeps away dirt and leaves the surface lighter and clearer. I feel stronger for confession."

Let us face facts.

Let us not be agitated on partisan lines. Let us face facts when we have made mistakes about Kashmir, Punjab, and Assam and let us start with a clean slate to bring back the frustrated youth of these three States into the mainstream of the nation. Hon. Rajivji did make an effort in Assam and in Nagaland and in Mizoram where the insurgents were brought back to the mainstream of this country. They were brought back within the frame work of the Constitution and these States have become comparatively more peaceful.

We have certainly lost their trust and confidence. It will take some time to win back their confidence and trust. We will have to break new barriers and new ground to bring them back to the minister. There is the youth of Kashmir, Assam, and Punjab and we have to differentiate between the die-hard criminals and political activists. A die-hard criminal, out and out and he should be treated as a criminal, not as a political activist. A political activist may have a different frame of mind. He may have been falsely indoctrinated

[Sh. Digvijaya Singh]

nated by vested interests. He can always be convinced to come back to the mainstream. That is why, I would say that the Home Ministry must get down to the job of isolating and identifying those die-hard criminals, the drug-traffickers, the mafia operators, the illegal arms smugglers and deal with them in the strongest of terms.

On the issue of kidnapping, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister not to bow down to the wishes of these criminals and not to exchange hardened criminals.

I would congratulate Shri Gulam Nabi Azad. His brother-in-law was kidnapped and he made a categorical statement to the Home Minister and to the Prime Minister that, come what may, we cannot and we should not compromise with those people. They are die-hard criminals and enemies of the nation who are trying to black-mail this country, by holding the people to ransom. We must put a stop to this. For God's sake, there should be no more bargaining. No more letting of hardened criminals in exchange of hostages. The message must go to the votaries of Secessionism that the Government of India shall not bow down to any kind of blackmail and extraneous pressure. Then only you will make it possible for kidnappings to stop. Kidnapping has become a highly profitable. Today kidnapping for political purpose and for money is one of the easiest forms of crime.

But as Shri Shreesh Chandra Dikshit pointed out the IPC and the Cr. P.C. need revision on this. The penal provision has to be made much more stringent towards the crime of kidnapping. The criminals for whom the kidnapers ask for an exchange against release of hostages should be made a party along with the kidnapers. Criminal cases should be instituted against those persons also.

Every one in Punjab, Assam and Kashmir know that some of these people who indulge in criminal activities are suddenly

flushed with funds. They are buying property and land. They are creating wealth. Why cannot the Intelligence Department take action against them?

Let us not forget the great mafia leader A. Capone of 1930s in US who could not be convicted on criminal charges. He was convicted for non-payment of income-tax. So, these are the things. Until you make kidnapping and crime unprofitable for these people, you will not be able to check crime. I would like to point out that Madhya Pradesh was one of the most dacoit-infested States in the country. In 1982-83, we brought an Act called the Anti-Dacoities Act by which we made all those persons who were the harbourers of the dacoits, responsible for all these heinous crimes. We made all the persons, who have received something, who are the sort of guardians of the dacoits, wealth, responsible for all these heinous crimes. I am proud to say that today the State of Madhya Pradesh is free from dacoiteinfestation although there are some small gangs operating here and there. But the major dacoity-ganges have been eliminated. The judicial system needs a review, also,

Sir, today we are still carrying on with the same old judicial system which the Britishers handed-over to us. It needs a serious review. Why should there be so many levels of appeal. Who should there be provisions for anticipatory bail? These are the issues on which the nation must give a serious thought. The entire judicial system is fast losing its credibility. I would urge upon the Home Minister to do something in this regard. The late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had initiated a debate on the review of the judicial system.

That is the need of the hour. To cite an example, if there is a land dispute in a village, it has six levels of appeal-appeal in the Revenue Court, in the Civil Court etc. Ultimately, can you expect the landless labour or the small and marginal farmer fight out his case in the judicial system which has got six levels of appeal? It is impossible and the affected farmer can never get justice. There-

fore, these are the issues which need review.

Now I come to Electoral Reforms. The hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly pointed out the level of rigging in our electoral system. It has to be denounced in the strongest of terms. But we must do some self-introspection. In Bengal, the Party in power has mastered the art of rigging. They have mastered the art of the election process. I was very amused when immediately after the BJP came to power in Madhya Pradesh, Shri Kushabhau Thackre and Shri Sundarlal Patwa made a journey to Bengal.....**

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Did they inform you? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It appeared in the Press.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It should not go on record. These names should not go on record. *(interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kapse is raising a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: It is a matter of fact. I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kapse is raising a point of order.

[Translation]

Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

D. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

(Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot tell how the name mentioned by hon. Member is related with this matter. You please ask him to make a submission about the law and order situation in the country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member was placing facts about some people before the House which are far from reality. I think it is not in accordance with rules to say something about a person who is not present in the House. It is not proper to talk irrelevant things.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He is maintaining a very high standard. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: These things should not go on record. This is my point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will examine the records. If there is any thing derogatory mentioned about the gentlemen you mentioned, I will see that it is expunged.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I will frame my sentence in the other way. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the General Secretary of the All India BJP have visited West Bengal.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: They have the right to visit West Bengal. You should know it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have only said that the electoral laws need to be amended and the rigging has to be stopped. I totally endorse the views.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, it amounts to saying that the Prime Minister is ** if I say like that, how will it look? *(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I totally endorse the views of Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the electoral laws need a review. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: You are leading the mafia; you have no moral right to say so.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am not yielding.....

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, some courtesy should be shown. We have that allegations should not be made against the persons, who are not present and who cannot defend themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since I gave my ruling, he has not said anything which is derogatory. He said that the Chief Minister visited West Bengal. What is wrong with that?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is that when he says the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, when he says the Chief Minister of West Bengal, he is alleging against the persons who cannot defend themselves in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He does not seriously understand the law and order situation in the country. This shows the insincerity of the Congress party.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Datta, please give me a chance. Please take your seat. After Shri Ram Kapse's point of order, I have given the ruling that if Shri Digvijaya Singh has said or passed any derogatory remarks against any of the Chief Minister, then I will examine the record and have it expunged. After that ruling, only he said that Chief Minister, Shri Sunderlal Patwa visited West Bengal. There is nothing derogatory in that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am going to a different issue now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He said: "I will

construct the sentence in another way" (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh, please stick to the subject and mention only those things which are relevant to this subject.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I know that Shri Ram Naik and Shri Kapse are very responsible Members of this House. They have alleged something against the Prime Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, we have not alleged anything.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, we have not used any word which is derogatory.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: You have alleged something against the Prime Minister.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, they said if we use this sort of words, it would not be fair enough. Therefore this contention. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything about the Prime Minister, it will be expunged. I do not think that we should drag on this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything about anyone, it must be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

SRI RAM NAIK: Please give us the date. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The communal tension in this country has come to a stage when there is a threat to the break up of this country. I have always felt that the

extreme fundamentalism of Hindus and the extreme fundamentalism of the Muslims are the two faces of the same coin. Whenever there is a riot, on one hand is the fundamentalist Hindu and on the other is the fundamentalist Muslim.

And I allege that the RSS and the Jammat-Islami are hand in gloves with each other. When Balasaheb Devaras visited Bihar, the Jammat-e-Islami Chief of Bihar was there to receive him at the public meeting. This is the issue. Today, the need of the hour is to promote secular leadership of Hindus and Muslims; the need of the hour is to control the communal elements, the fundamentalists of Hindus and Muslims.

The Ekta Yatra about which the hon. Member has pointed out, the hon. Prime Minister has very rightly replied to Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi in a very correct manner. If he is really very keen about the Ekta, let him understand that Ekta cannot be the issue of one party. Ekta has to be a joint efforts, a combined effort of every political party in this country. Let us come to the discussion table and let us have the National Integration Council meeting.

[Translation]

श्री HARIN PATHAK: We invite you to come and hoist the national flag on the 26th January. (Interruptions)

श्री DIGVJAYA SINGH: The national flag always flutters in Kashmir. It is fluttering even today. There was no opportunity when the national flag was not hosted. It is fluttering on Rajbhavan and Government buildings. It always flutters there.

[English]

But Sir, the need of the hour is the control of the communal and fundamentalist forces in this country. They have to be fought at every level. Every secular minded people of this country must stand up in their own right and defend the sovereignty and integrity of this nation unitedly.

I urge upon the Home Minister that the time has come to review the inter-State relationship, to review the rights of the States vis-a-vis the Centre. The Sarkaria Commission report should be considered in the right spirit. Until and unless we review the whole issue of the Centra-State relationship and evolve devolution of power, more power to the States, more decentralisation of power, till then it will be very difficult to contain the law and order situation.

[Translation]

श्री RAM SUNDER DAS (Hajirpur): Sir, Comrade Indrajit Gupta has thrown light on the law and order situation in a nice manner on which discussion is going on. I agree with Shri Gupta that it is not a question of a single political party, a particular state or Central Government. It is a national issue. We have to discuss it irrespective of our party affiliations, it has to be discussed in national perspective as the situation is getting out of control.

I do not want to discuss much on it but, through you, I want to submit that Governments run only when the Government whether State Government or Central Government, has its good impression on the people and the administration functions in a good manner. Through you, I want to submit to the Government as well as Members of the House that when we look around, we find neither the Central Government nor the State Government having any credit and no impression on people. Bankrupt, like situation is there. Everything is lost when a man or an institution loses its credit. But it seems that political system in which all of us had faith and which the country accepted was shattered knowingly or unknowingly by the people who were responsible to run this country. They did not work to join it and strengthen it.

I would like to make one more submission. I do not want to mention figures because it is useless. Today's figures of killings, kidnappings, and loot become double and even for times more the next day. That is

[Sh. Ram Sunder Das]

why to talk about figures is simple a wastage of time. But point is that this question has not arisen today, it has its deep roots in the past but we did not pay attention to it. I want to say only this that if we take into account the situation in India that prevailed after the Plassey war in 1757 to 1857, we will find that today the situation is more or less the same. At that time also there was no security of life and property. None could say that a man who has gone out for work would return home safe or not. Today the situation is the same. We also cannot say that we are safe.

There was a time when the East India Company was there. The people were divided. Centre of power was disintegrated, It was the downfall of Mughal empire. Subedars became free and Centre became very weak. I think that political parties and the Governments run by the political parties do not have the credibility among people today which they ought to have.

My next submission is that if we want to discuss on terrorism and the law and order situation in real sense, then we will have to go into its genesis to check it. We are politicians, We had adopted the democratic set up, and accepted it, But now the Members of the ruling party, sitting here, alongwith Mr. Chavan, should ponder over it seriously and say whether they have tried to weaken it or strengthened it.

"Mahajano Yeno Gatah Sah Pantha"

Mr. Chavan, not only you but the Members of your party have lead this country on a wrong path. I admit that this shortcoming is noticed in almost all the political parties of the country. It is because all have followed your footsteps and weakened the country. Our friend, Shri Digvijay Singh, who was saying a lot has left the House. He was talking about booth capturing. He was saying that B.J.P. men went to meet Shri Jyoti Basu. Please do not laugh at yourselves. Please listen to what I am saying. You too are not left untouched by these shortcom-

ings. The right, which every citizen of this country was given is being snatched from him. The votes of the poor are being looted in this country. I am being compelled to refer to the incidents that took place in Bihar and the Members of the Congress Party are instigating the to do so. For the first time bye-elections were held in Gopalganj and your leader was a candidate, I would not like to refer to him by name. He started booth capturing in that bye-election. Therefore, your party is the creator of the concept of booth capturing.

I admit that all the parties have more or less faults. Have you got any remedy for this? If you do not find out the remedy, the affairs of the country cannot be run. Secondly, I want to say that politics has been further politicalized and gradually it has gone into the hands of criminals. Today, we are discussing it, but if it is not stopped, a day will come when we as well as the people of this country will not be able to discuss it. Good people will leave it, The principles will be broken and the principles for which the political parties are existing and talking about this country will not remain for long. The people of this country will have to take steps to face this danger.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the discussion on terrorism Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Digvijay Singh have made their submissions about it. But I want to make a lone submission and it is about a report that had been taken up in the National Integration Council. It had been reported therein that there has been growing naxalism in 5 districts of South. Today, I saw in the newspapers that Chandigarh has been declared a disturbed area. I do not understand why do not you declare Delhi also a disturbed area, What is lacking in Delhi as compared to Chandigarh? Terrorism has spread here also, and these people can come here at any time. If this is your style of functioning, a day will come when you will have to declare the entire country a disturbed area. Declaring an area as a disturbed is not the solution to this problem. The faith of the people of the country in the Government and in the political

parties is eroding day by day. Earlier the criminals used to run away on seeing the police but now a days, the police runs away at the sight of a criminal. The police is helpless, since the arms, supplied to them are of inferior quality to those of the terrorists. The terrorist come with smuggled arma and we are helpless at their hands since the police cannot face them with their inferior quality of arms. Even the Army does not have that type of arms. So far as meeting, the challange is concerned, we will have to provide that type of arms to our armed forces.

Now I would like to make a submission about naxalism. It takes birth from poverty and sufferings. It does not mean that I support the naxalites. I am simply stating the causes of its growth... (*Interruptions*)...

I was submitting that cult of violence is increasing in this country. There are violent elements in the country. No social change can take place under violence. The reasons for which naxalism is increasing, I feel that the naxalites are not as much at fault as the administration and the social and economic disparities are. Those people are culprits who have snatched land of the poor. The money lenders are at fault who have got the lands of the poor written in their names in lieu of interest. Those people are at fault who have played with the honour of the poor. As long as there is social and economic inequity, poverty and as long as the honour of the poor will be disgraced, the naxalite activities cannot be stopped in this country. Therefore, I suggest that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States should be convened to discuss the land reform law and find out a solution to this problem. If it is not done and if we do not get the support of the Chief Minister of the States, the problem or terrorism cannot be stopped.

As I have just said that terrorism cannot bring social revolution and it has never been, There is no such evidence in History also. No way out can be found by terrorism. The administration is paralysed and its credibility is finished in the present situation. Moreover, the common people have lost their faith

in the politicians. Had there been a little faith in our words could have been of some impact on them. There seems to be only way out for it. It is the way which Gandhiji showed. Unless we choose there can be no solution to the problems of this country and there can be no peace in the country.

As I have already submitted that this is not the question of any particular party, State or the Centre only. All the parties should think about it unitedly and find out a solution to this problem, Only then we can maintain the unity and integrity of the country which is going to be shattered into pieces. Only then we can stop terrorism and fanaticism and bring relief to this country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA (Karnal):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, an important discussion on the prevailing disturbed situation of the country has taken place today. I remember that after 1982 and especially during 1983-84 there used to a Resolution from the opposition parties every weak or after every two or three days to hold a discussion on Punjab. Prior to 1982 there was no Punjab issue. Forty four years have passed since India got freedom and during these 44 years the country has progressed in every field, whether it is industry, trade, science, technology or transport, it has progressed tremendously and we are proud of it, There were no such incidents upto 35-36 years in the country. Just now Mr. Sunder Dasji, from the opposition, was speaking. He recounted poverty as one of the reasons. Poverty could be a reason. Of course, it is a reason but poverty is not a new phenomenon of recent orwrence. It is a very old malady. There must be a solution to poverty and unemployment, But, are poverty and unemployment the only causes of violence, discontent and blood-bath in the country?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have seen that upto 1982 the situation in the country was not at it is to-day. But when 103 heads of states and Governments gathered in Delhi to participate in NAM-India was repre-

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sented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi—the super powers of the world felt jealous of it and tried to hatch a conspiracy against our country. Before that the conditions in Punjab were normal. Haryana was formed in 1966. The water dispute and the Chandigarh dispute between Haryana and Punjab were there for a very long period but from 1966 to 1982 there had been no such bloody incidents. It was a conspiracy, a planned conspiracy of those of powers. What is going on in Punjab and what are the reasons behind it? Whole country and all the parties are concerned over Punjab issue. No solution has been found to this problem. Rajiv-Longowal pact was signed. Whenever we try to find a solution to this issue, the forces which do not want peace to be restored start bloodshed on a large scale. It all happened in Punjab. Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi laid down their lives for this cause. We are reminded of the time when Mahatma Gandhi and Suhrawardi used to walk on the street of Nawakhali to defuse Hindu Muslim riots.

17.00 hrs

That was the time and a way to establish peace and persuade people to adopt non-violence. The country followed the path of non-violence and threw away the yoke of slavery of the British empire and got freedom. What is the reason for so much violence spreading in the country? With whom should we discuss Punjab issue? With militants or with terrorists? There was a time when words of Master Tara Singh were regarded as the final dictates for Sikh community. Then the mandate of Sant Fateh Singh was supreme and then Sant Longowal was the final authority. But today, the leadership of Akalis is divided into two or three factions. There is no authority with whom we should discuss the issue and whose authority is accepted by all. Wherever we try to talk with the leaders of Akalis, militants start violence. We tried to hold election in Punjab. Central Government sent army to Punjab to maintain peace. Since then militants are on the run in Punjab. Haryana,

Rajasthan, U.P. and Himachal are border states of Punjab. Militants tried to intrude into Haryana. What had happened one week before? 26 persons were killed in Tohana and prior to it 10 persons were killed in Sirsa. There were no disturbances in Haryana. The elements which fled Punjab tried to create disturbances in Haryana because their hide-outs were raided there. ULFA created disturbance in Assam and LTTE in Tamil Nadu. It is the country where there used to be atmosphere of love but hostilities are prevailing today. What is the reason behind it? You said that the Congress lost the last election. Why was it defeated? Congress did not care for the feelings of fundamentalist Hindus. They wanted that the Congress should join hand with them on Ram-Jan-ambhumi issue and become a party to this issue. Similarly, the Congress did not care for the feelings of fundamentalist Muslims. Mandir-Masjid issue will be decided according to court decision. Fundamentalist Hindus went against the Congress. In Rajasthan saints wearing, saffron clothes asked people to swear with holy water of the Ganga in their land not to vote in favour of the Congress. Fundamentalist Muslim supported those parties which joined hand with them in Babri Masjid issue. Therefore, the Congress lost the election. The Congress does not feel I sorry for it. But the Congress remained firm on its principles. People who attack the policies of the Congress, they should do introspection. The country should not suffer any harm which soever party comes to power.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Main objective of the Congress has been the unity and integrity of the country. But what happened? Just before the last election a Rath Yatra was taken out. I don't know whether that was a Rath Yatra or a vote yatra or a note yatra. Rs. 10 crores were collected in the name of rath yatra. Starting from Dwarika the rath yatra passed through interior parts of the country *via* South India enflaming communal feelings. It is easier to set heap of dry hay on fire than to extinguish

it. The results of rath yatra are before us. And today after rath yatra they have started Ekta-yatra. What for Ekta yatra? To hoist tricolour on 26th January at Srinagar. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the ardent supporters of Ekta Yatra... (*Interruptions*) Please listen patiently and keep silence. A newly converted person is more fanatic than the original followers. Has tricolour not been hoisted in Kashmir during the last 44 years? My hon. friends of BJP supported Janta Dal during last 11 months and in the regime of that Janata Dal, Rubaiya incident took place. That was not an ordinary incident but it was a big font to the law and order machinery in the country. The Government had taken a very foolish decision at that time. The people of Kashmir thought that the people of India are coward. That is why lakhs of Kashmiri came to Srinagar openly in the ground and said, "You Indian dogs get out."

I would like to ask these friends who make a noise that had there been ever riots between 80% Muslims and 20% Hindus living in Kashmir during last 40 years of the Congress rule? Had ever Hindus or Muslims been compelled to flee from there. Now most of the Hindu Pandits have fled from there. It was result of weak and coward policies of the then Government. BJP was with them and was supporting them.

Present situation in Kashmir was created by the previous Government. During the Congress regime Kashmiri Muslims had never dared to think on these lines but disturbances started during the rule of the Janata Dal and today secessionism and terrorism are spreading there very fast. Had there ever been such incidents of kidnaping of 10-20 people daily? It started during the regime of Janata Dal that one person was kidnapped to secure release of six militants in exchange. The situation which we are facing is the result of your policy. You are responsible for it.

Out of 44 years Congress ruled for 41 years and during that period four persons graced the office of Prime Minister. But there have been four Prime Minister during 3 1/2

years of your rule. Because only those can rule who know how to govern. You came in power and misused it. Now what is this Ekta Yatra? All the parties, intellectuals and every person of India opposed it. But the leaders of BJP are saying that the Ekta Yatra will not be stopped and if the Government stops it they will resort to strike. Somewhere extremists, at some places ULFA and yet in another area Anandmargis are active. Why all these things are taking place? The reason behind this is that the opposition parties got an opportunity to rule the country from 1977-79 and during that period country was pushed 10 years back. Then they got an opportunity to rule the country from 1990-91 and during that period they made the country bankrupt. Communalism and cynicism gained ground during that period.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I suggest that we must act wisely and adopt broad minded attitude. I would like to say that presently largest number of Muslims are residing in India as compared to any other nation in the world. There are 14-15 crore Muslims in our country. No other country of the world has such a large number of Muslims. Can Hindus of India force them to flee from here? Can they play with their feelings? But I would like to ask why the issue of Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid was not raised during 1977 to 1979? At that time Shri Lal Krishna Advani and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee were Ministers at the centre. Why they remained silent? I am also a Brahmin and a devotee of Lord Rama. When Lord Rama was born? Was he born two or three lakh years ago? When the Ramayana was written? When Babar came to India? When Babar built the Babri mosque? Even today the walls of Masjid and Mandir are adjacent to each other. In the name of all these things is it not a conspiracy to attack the unity and integrity of the country by inciting feelings of the Hindus and the Muslims? I would like to ask the custodians of the Hindu that if Hindus feel whether they or their rights are not safe here in India. I think that it is a matter of great shame for all of us. Our India is like a garden where different kinds of flowers bloom. There are different kinds of seasons, religious and different kinds of

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windsflow here but we never faced such communal cynicism as has been created by our friends of BJP. It is the result of your wrong policy. Rath Yatra and Ekta Yatra have created an atmosphere of hatred and ill will in the country. Where there used to be an atmosphere of love and cordiality, people have become enemy of each other and it is all being done in the name of religion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not again the construction of the temple. It is not written anywhere that country should be sent to dogs for the construction of the temple. Why don't you say clearly that we want to collect money? What was the purpose of the Rath Yatra? It was merely an election stunt and they succeeded in their mission. In some states they managed to get majority and form Government and also they got good number of MPs elected to Lok Sabha. Its credit goes to you as you succeeded in instigating the feelings of the people. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to see where the present situation will lead us to? It never happened before 1977 in the country where greatmen like Gandhi, Nehru and Maulana Azad were born. In 1977 Congress lost power and within two years the country was ruined and today you preach that we teach lessons. They pose themselves before the people as if they were apostle of love and peace. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is so serious issue that the anti national forces who can't tolerate the progress of the country will succeed in their nefarious design if we do not rise above party politics and above caste and creed, and if we do not stop creating wedge between high and low and unless and untill all the people and all the parties in the country do not join hands, whichever party may come to power, politics will continue.

You see the condition of Russia. Russia was once a super power. We should learn a lesson from the history of other countries. We all have to face these forces who want to spread communalism in the country and who want to disintegrate our country.

At the Minister of Home Affairs and announced, Government will hold election, in Punjab. I would like to submit that ever since the announcement of elections by Government despatch of armed forces to maintain law and order situation there, they have stepped up their activities. And its effect can clearly be seen in my state. I thank the Government of Haryana and Haryana police that they have liquidated 5 terrorists yesterday. But to face incidents like those which took place in Sirsa and Tohana we should be provided para-military forces, B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. we did not require it earlier. But when army was deployed in Punjab terrorists did not find any hide out, therefore, they intruded into Haryana. We need to recruit additional police force. Besides this, we need sophisticated weapons. Our policeman can't face A.K. 47 rifles of the terrorists with 3.3 rifles. I specially request hon. Minister of Home Affairs to provide us sophisticated weapons and para-military forces and allow us to recruit additional police force. And control those people who what to disintegrate the country in the name of religion.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the deteriorating law and order situation in the country in the wake of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings. It is the issue but the speeches are being made on Ramjanambhum... (*Interruptions*)... I would like to say that first of all find out the reasons. We can put off the problem but cannot avoid facing it. If terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir was based on communalism there would have been Hindu-Sikh and Hindu-Muslim riots.

My submission is that the terrorism is not based upon communalism but it is a conspiracy to disintegrate the country. Therefore, terrorists are killing Hindus as well Sikhs and Muslims. We should go into their motives. They are blaming BJP for it and making their work easier. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, terrorism is not a State subject. Terrorism has spread all over the country.

Therefore, we should look upon it as a national problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time but, would like to draw the attention towards serious situation prevailing in Jammu from where I have come only two days back. It is nice that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House at this moment and I would like to present the facts about the situation prevailing in Kashmir valley before him. In short, it can be stated that terrorism is raising its head even outside the states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to submit that in consultation with the Chief Minister of states where terrorism has taken a serious turn like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi in the recent past, a coordinated effort be made to tackle terrorism. It won't be proper to leave any state alone to tackle terrorism. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has stated that he is making special efforts to tackle terrorism. No doubt he is doing excellent job but I think terrorism is not the problem of one state or one party, it is a national problem. The Government must seriously ponder over the problem to evolve its solution. Uttar Pradesh has demanded a few more companies of PAC and many other things. Through you, I would like to submit that to tackle terrorism meeting of Chief Ministers of all concerned states, Government of states under President's rule and Lt. Governor of concerned state be convened immediately for evolving coordinated strategy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Delhi is a Union Territory. Terrorism through has raised its head in Delhi but the main problem here is if law and order. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is directly responsible for law and order situation of Delhi because Delhi is a Union Territory. Law and order in Delhi is deteriorating day by day. Common man in Delhi feels insecure and is terrorised. Incidents of daylight killings, looting, dacoities and kidnappings are on the rise.

Kidnappings has two ramifications—firstly to secure ransom and secondly to secure release one or the other terrorist behind

bars. The Government will be surprised to know that an industrialist of Mayapuri industrial area was kidnapped and ransom was received in the Rohatak jail. This is the state of law and order in Delhi, directly Governed by the Centre. In 1965 Indo-Pak war the man who hoisted national flag at Hajipur and was subsequently awarded with Mahavir Chakra by the Government of India Maj. Gen. S.S. Kahlon was in the broad day light brutally killed along with his son in Delhi Cantonment. But the killers are still at large. I visited the area, because it forms part of my constituency. Family members and relatives enquired from me, whether this was to be fate of the man who without caring for his life held dear the prestige of the country. Will the person be killed in such a fashion? The Government must make special efforts to apprehend the culprits still at large. Otherwise, the public feel the law and order in Delhi has totally collapsed.

In the recent past more than 200 persons lost their lives in the 'Sura' tragedy. Every department is shifting the blame to the other authority. Some put on the blame on the Excise Department and the others say something different. If this is not a law and order issue, then I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs why was the S.H.O. Suspended? Why was the S.H.O. penalised and suspended? Since the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is responsible for affairs of Delhi, then why cannot the guilty persons be pinpointed and prosecuted for the tragedy in which 200 persons lost their lives and 50 persons became blind?

I do not want to dwell on the complete shameful incompetence of Delhi Police in dealing with the kidnapping of Shri Radu, Charge-d-Affairs of Romaniasn embassy. I would like to draw the attention towards terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir where a new phenomenon of kidnappings has started. As I submitted earlier kidnapping has only two purpose one to secure ransan and the other to secure release of colleague behind bars. Lately the phenomenon of hijacking of trucks has also started to stop transportation of goods to other states. In the last few days

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150 trucks were hijacked. I demand handing over of the case to C.B.I. Kidnapings to secure release of colleagues behind bars in jails are on the rise. In Punjab daily 30-40 persons are kidnapped and most of the cases are even not reported to the police. If the situation is not dealt with strenly, then migration from Punjab might start. Problem will get complicated, if the people start feeling inseure. I do not want to speak more about Punjab but would like to concentrate just on Kashmir. I would like to say one thing that in Punjab attack on family members of policemen has begun. When Dr. Baldev Prakash was attacked, I paid a visit to Amritsar. There I was told that during the last month 100 family members of serving police personnel were killed. As a result police personnel have been demoralised posted in urban areas.

I would like to draw the attention towards Kashmir. It is nice that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House. I have come back after a stay of two days in Jammu region, with a few newspapers and facts. In Kashmir valley terrorism have gained upper hand and are roaming around freely on roads. Earlier the terrorists used to go underground but now they are holding press conferences. It has appeared in the newspaper, that the terrorists are addressing public gatherings in Hazratbal, Srinagar. When the terrorists are brought to the court the local people entertain them and the first cousin of a Central Minister is also among them. Here is his photograph. Out of the four pages of this newspaper two pages are full of Government advertisements. All this is being done with the money got by the Government advertisement.

"Raat Ka Jikar Na Kar Raat To Gujar Gayee,

Agar Hai Subah To Bata Roshni Kahan Gayee."

I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to give a categoric statement regarding the happenings there. In the past, the

terrorists used to remain underground, but now they have come to streets with their arms. They hold press conference in uniform.....(Interruptions) I know who is behind this. Shri Advani and we did not appreciate the manner in which the daughter of then Minister of Home Affairs was released from the hands of terrorists. Shri Doraiswamy was also abused. They demanded that Javed Ahmed Shall must be released in exchange. The Central Government insisted that they won't free him because he was convicted of murder of 40 persons. Instead 11 terrorists were released. I would like you to cotradict my statement. I had ben there. I was told by some people that Shalla was one of those 11 terrorists who were released in spit of his being convicted in forty murder cases. My information is the Government there does not want to release him. I would like to know the leader or the Minister who was instrumental in the negotiations with the terrorists and at whose behest 11 terrorists were released.

I would like to cite another example. In an encounter two C.R.P.F. personnels were injured and they are still hospitalised. Four of them were killed in the encounter. The Government announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the next of Kin of the victims. Compensation for the terrorists? They refused to accept it and said that they need not any money from India. It was an insult to the country. What more do you want? An enquiry was conducted about this. The people you are willing to install, are not liked by the people there. You say that the Janata Dal is responsible but first peep into yourself and see what is happening there? A Central Minister visits Jammu by special aeroplane from there he goes to Akhnoor by a helicopter and returns after addressing a meeting attached by not more than 100 persons. Why did he go there. After all, who is responsible for these developments in Kashmir? Is it the Minister for Home Affairs or some one else? The people there ask this question. Who will decide it? If you want to take the ex-chief Minister take him to Kashmir, and hoist the tricolour there. Today not body can dare enter the valley. No poli-

tion has gone there during the last one and a half year. People laugh and ask us what is their last record?

I have a photocopy of statement of the then National Conference President Dr. Farooq Abdullah. I would like to quote from that statement:

"Since the situation in Kashmir is grave and the people of Kashmir are witnessing their motherland being turned into a vast graveyard at the hands of army and paramilitary forces. I appeal to the custodians of humanity in and outside the country to interfere in the extremely dangerous situation prevailing in valley and raise their voice to conduct investigation at international level about the massacre by the army and para-military forces."

Do you want to install him in spite of this. He speaks one language here and different language there. The person who does not have credibility. (*Interruptions*) I am referring to the another person also. I am referring to another name also, so that you are happy.

One of the former Governors, who was the blue-eyed boy of the Congress, is a Hindu. I would like to quote from his statement which has been published recently. The heading means that 'Karan Singh feels that signatures on the official document was not right'. After 44 years or the Independence Shri Karan Singh says that the signatures of his father were not right. What message does he want to convey? What does he want to say- (*Interruptions*) Are those signatures fake. The newspaper carries advertisements of Jammu and Kashmir Government. Do you send your advertisement to fake newspapers? I want to submit that the people do not trust those whom the Government has taken into your confidence to solve the Kashmir issue.

I would like to bring another issue to your notice. Nobody has done anything to stop anti-Indian propaganda there. I have a newspaper which has the statement of Shri

Mann. Concocted and mischievous statements are published. Of late, on November 24, 1991 a statement of Shri Simranjit Singh Mann was published. The heading was 'Kashmiri defenuse blinded Kashmir a graveyard-Mann. The Government has not contradicted it. These newspapers defame India and Pakistan later refers to them and maligns India. I, therefore, want to submit that the Government should set right the media-machinery.

During the debate on Kashmir last time, I had said that the houses of Kashmiri migrants' and Kashmiri Pandits were being set ablaze-but our colleagues were shedding crocodile tears that it was the Janta Dal which was instrumental in migration of Hindus from Kashmir. Shri Azad is sitting here. He had expressed his grief and contradicted and challenged it. I have confirmed and I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to mention in his reply whether more than two thousand applications have been sent to him. Have F.I.Rs been lodged for those cases?

Shri Azad has come. It is very good. Hon. Azad, you challenged me that no Hindu house has been ablaze there. I submit here that more than 2200 houses of Hindus were set ablaze. F.I.Rs have been lodged with you and nearly 500 to 600 people have been given Rs. 1 lakh as compensation. But even then you say that no F.I.R. has been lodged.

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): At that time you were talking about the temple issue.

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: Temples too have been burnt. About 2200 F.I.R. have been lodged and 700 to 800 people have been given Rs. 1 lakh by the Government as compensation after investigation.

I would like to be brief. The Government should awake and save Kashmir from the claws of a handful of cruel vultures. We have to decide as to who will deal with them. Confusion is being created there. Centre

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should decide whether the Governor is to continue or not? You should dispel this uncertainty. I am not pleading his case, but I will definitely like to say that sometimes hints are thrown that he would be transferred and sometimes he is asked to continue there. Whatever you want to do, you should do it and end such atomism and take concrete decision. I would like to suggest in this connection that the situation in Kashmir is worsening day by day.

The Ekta Yatra is going there, but merely criticising it will not serve the purpose. You should support the yatra. I heard two speeches just now. They claim that our flag is being hoisted. The Government have reported that only the B.S.F. has hoisted the flag. Who hoisted the tricolour there in last 30 years on 15th August? On 14th August the Pakistani flag was hoisted there and the Indian flag was never hoisted at Lal Chowk. Hoisting our national flag at the secretariat is no great achievement. Nobody can prevent me from hoisting national tricolour in any part of our motherland. I am not going to hoist the B.J.P. flag, but I am going to hoist the national flag and to sing the national song. I am going to sing it with courages. I declare here that you may prevent to the best of your capacity but as I told previously that I was committed to reach the temple, likewise I declare here that we should hoist the tricolour on 26th January and no power on earth can stop me from doing so.....

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSALL (Chandigarh): The issue of hoisting tricolour is good, but what would you do besides it is to be seen in future.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You are in power and it is for you to do something. I do not know what you will do.....

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): You do not go yourself. Instead you send other workers to be lathi charged there. It is they who suffer.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: They are not cowards, but brave lot.

I would like to say that co-ordinated efforts must be made to curb the spate of incidents of terrorism. I would like to caution the Government about the deteriorating situation that I have witnessed personally in Kashmir. We can not visualise the severity of the deteriorating circumstances there and the Government should therefore be vigilant. The situation is more serious than what I have mentioned here. I would like to suggest in this connection that the Prime Minister should give up the policy of *ad hocism* and uncertainty and convene an all party meeting on the Kashmir issue to decide collectively about the steps to be taken there and then launch an attack on national level against the terrorists on war footing so that the citizens of the country feel a sense of security. I am sure, the Government would certainly pay attention to this.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, we are discussing law and order situation with particular reference to terrorism. But I think to discuss law and order situation is of no avail because there is no law and order ever for namesake. Often has been observed that the issue of law and order situation is used for getting political mileage. When a State Government is to be harassed the Central Government generally remarks that the law and order situation has deteriorated there and action will be taken accordingly. But today the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that there is no law and order in the territories under Central Government. There is no need to go through the figures, because hon. Shri Indarjit Gupta has already given those figures in the House and therefore, I would not like to waste time of the House.

The failure of the Government in cases of kidnappings is beyond discussion. Needles to mention the failure of Government in connection with the abduction of Romanian diplomat Shri Radu. Whenever terrorists strike in such areas or secessionist activities

gain ground the Central Government does not have any way-out but suggest to the State Government to declare the affected area as 'disturbed area', as has been done in the case of *Terai* area in Uttar Pradesh. Declaration of Chandigarh as 'disturbed area' implies that the Government can send para-military forces and special police forces there. But have the terrorist activities stopped in those area where terrorist activities were at their peak and para-military forces were deployed to deal with the situation.

Whenever Punjab is discussed can you say sincerely that there is no need for any serious consideration? What is needed today is to initiate a political process. During the Chief Ministership of Shri Barnala, he was appreciated in this House in the beginning, but a month later, he was dismissed. Who created this situation? What forces and reasons were responsible to postpone the previous elections. At that time, the Congress Party insisted not to participate in the elections there. When they came to power they postponed the elections, and now they are thinking in terms of holding elections. It means that the Centre has always tried to excise its power to derive political mileage.

The situation in Kashmir is deteriorating. Shri Khurana has just mentioned the condition there. Even if Shri Khurana does not mention it, everybody has understood that there is no Government worth the name in Kashmir. Nobody is bothered about the Centre's authority. Everything is at the whims and fancies of the terrorists there. Such is the situation there. Today, you are glorifying Shri Farooq Abdullah, but you ousted the same farrow Abdullah earlier. Thus, the country is facing the consequences of four plays of the Congress Party.

When you discuss various facts of law and order situation, or public order in the country, we meet nothing but disappointment. Inside and outside this House, this issue has been discussed many times and the hon. Members have expressed their opinions but the Government has the same stock reply and every time they manoeuvre

to conceal the facts. This problem is increasing everyday and there seems to be no let up. What is its ultimate remedy? What is the solution to the Punjab issue. Due to adverse situation in Punjab, the elections there were postponed. Now they are due in February. But it should clear whether elections would be held. Till the last moment it will be asserted that election would be held, but at the eleventh hour, it will be announced that the atmosphere is not conducive hence, the elections stand cancelled. This all is being done there.

I would like to congratulate Shri V.P. Singh who initiated a political process there. At that time, it was a minority Government and it had postpone elections in Punjab on the advice of their allies, as the situation was not conducive. Shri V.P. Singh had admitted as the Prime Minister, that it was the greatest mistake of his life. But today persons in power will manipulate it to derive political mileage. Why Chandigarh was not transferred to Punjab? Why water dispute was not settled and was sent it to the Supreme Court? There are other such identical problems. Why these could not be solved? We have discussed them for several years but these have not been settled for the sake of serving our own political ends. The party in the Government has been manoeuvring so. I do not want to look back at the last decades history. Discussion has been held on it several times and the situation today is very grave.

Just now Shri Khurana was speaking on Kashmir issue. If the total picture of the law and order situation of the country is obvious, yet Shri Narasimha Rao is applauded. What is happening in the Narasimha Rao regime is evident from the figures given in this regard. Though it would not be proper to discuss these matters here but the way value of rupee has devalued, the prices have risen, abduction, killing, kidnapping and loot, has escalated and dowry and other sorts of atrocities are being committed, one cannot help commenting on it. In other words, the Narasimha Rao Government has made remarkable progress in devaluation of the rupee,

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rising prices, loot, murder, kidnapping and atrocities against the Harijans and riots. This Government has failed to stop riots. Riots have been discussed many times in the House, but these can be overcome only if there is political will. When Bihar is referred in this connection, some persons from the treasury benches pass comments. What is the reason that there are no riots today in Bihar? All it needs is a political will power. It is all because of social justice and political will power that riots do not occur anymore in Bihar. We must learn a lesson from it, but we do not. We merely blame one-another. We try to draw political mileage out of it. To curb riot has become the model of the Janata Dal. Due to paucity of time, I would not like to go into the details. What I want to know in which field the Narasimha Rao Government is progressing.

SHRI PASWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Are you aware of the fact that 16 houses have been burnt in Bihar? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Houses have been set ablaze everywhere. If you permit me, I can give you the figures. Shri Indrajit Gupta has already mentioned the figures. If you wish, I can continue mentioning figures for fifteen minutes and then your will commend to know the law and order situation in the States ruled by the Congress-I and the Janata Party.

I mean to say that on one hand, the situation is deteriorating whereas on the other hand the Narasimha Rao Government, is eulogized. It is said by the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party that Shri Narshima Rao is the best person after Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Not only this, an R.S.S. heavy weight said that the Congress Party should be extended the helping hand in national interest. On the one hand, we say such things while on the other hand, the B.J.P. President is setting out for the yatra. Shri Lal Krishna Advani launched a Rath yatra and he earned enormous public applause. Now Shri Murlu

Manohar Joshi is launching a yatra which has been named Ekta Yatra. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I smell here of collision this way or that. According to the authentic information that I have, the B.J.P. men are making marriages, and the Congress Party is opposing it. It is giving them lot of publicity. I do not understand, what would they do in their Ekta yatra. They say that would hoist the national flag in Kashmir on 26, January. I fail to understand this thing. Kashmir is an integral part of our country and every citizen has a right to hoist the tri-colour on his house on 26th January, and 15th August. Tricolour can be hoisted even on private land. On other days, the Indian flag can be hoisted on Government buildings only but on 26th January and 15th August, it can be hoisted anywhere in the country. I do not think there is anything strange in hoisting the Indian tricolour on 26th January in Kashmir. The Home Minister is calling a meeting and the Hon. Prime Minister has made an appeal. But after all why? I know very well that the so-called "Ekta Yatra" organised by the BJP you would excuse me for saying that it would ask for protection as soon as it would reach Jammu. They would have demanded protection. But what the Government did? It glorified the entire thing and gave so much publicity that it has again become an election issue. Just as they did during the Rath Yatra on Ramjanambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue antagonised Hindus against Muslim and strengthened the Hindu Vote Bank, similarly, the so called 'Ekta Yatra' is a big force and is not meant for unity and integrity of the country. Even they know that the Ramjanambhoomi Temple will never be constructed. I also know that it will not be constructed.....

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): They have already demanded protection.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Government is giving them undue importance and I think there is connivance between these two parties. Shri Narasimha Rao says that Congress (I) should be helped whereas Shri Lal Krishna says that Shri Narasimha Rao is the second nice person in the Congress after Lal Bahadur Shastri. Shri Narasimha Rao is

making lot of propaganda for 'Ekta Yatra'. So, inspite of being diamenterically opposed in their ideologies particularly on social justice, secularism and other principles there is collusion between the Congress Party and Bharatiya Janata Party. We have come here to discuss terrorism and separatism and the law and order problem. Why is it that the law and order is worsening day by day? Why are a few handful of people getting rich and poor getting poorer? Why are the employment opportunities shrinking and unemployment on the increase? Have we ever thought on these issues seriously?

We have crime record of only those who are habitual criminal or known criminals. They are arrested, beaten and punished. But the other categories of criminals for example who do it for the fun of it or those who are influenced by the Bombay films—wherein crime is glorified—always get scot-free. When adolescent boys see Amitabh Bacchan on the silver screen fighting hundreds of people single handed they think it to be true in real life also and believe that this is the way to progress and property. On the other hand, this is the reason for the increase in crime rate whereas on the other hand, unemployment is also a significant factor. Some young men commit crimes as they get a 'kick' out of it and many boys of well to do families have been caught as they were involved in kidnappings. They have been committing other crims as well. What is the reason after all. The youth think that they would be glorified in the society and that is the only way to progress.

Have you ever thought why a 'Phoolan Devi' was born? She was the product of circumstances in a society where there is discrimination against low caste. Why did Phoolan Devi take to crime and became the dreaded 'Phoolan Devi', She is the product of circumstances in which atrocities were committed on her family including rape or women. Have we ever thought in this direction? How do the people who have a higher status in society behave or treat the ordinary men? They maltreat and even commit atroci-

ties against them. Why will not such criminals and decides be born?

I was in the jail in Emergency period which was imposed during the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's rule. We were arrested under the MISA. According to the survey that we conducted in the jail 98 percent of the prisoners belonged to backward classes, and were Harijans or Adivasis. We had got a cook. When we asked him as to how long he had been in jail. He said he was there for the last four and a half years. On being asked what crime he committed, he said he was hungry and had stolen a cup of *Rabri* (a type of sweet). He had been in jail for the last four and a half years merely for staling to satisfy his hunger. This is the way people are humiliated and are made criminal and naxlites. There is a need to deliberate upon these matters with a cool mind. I am not mentioning these things just to draw your attention. Nor am I saying that the political parties would draw political mileage out of it. The Government may emphasize any number of times that they are in complete control of the situation in Punjab and Kashmir but the fact remains that the Centre's dictate does not hold good there. Now the Terai region would be disturbed. Then the Northern region would be in the grip of disturbance. The way political gimmick is being played in the Northern region, the day is not far when the entire country would be on the verge of disintegration. We will merely waste the time of the House by levelling allegations and counter allegations. Have we ever thought for Punjab, by rising above party considerations? Is there a new approach to the Punjab problem. What generally happens is that with the change of power at the Centre a new Governor takes over in Punjab. The Governor and the Ministry of Home Affairs say contradictory things. This shows that there is no clear policing respect of Punjab. Is it not true that terrorism has increased there, youngmen have been killed in fake encounters and innocent have been arrested to hush up the lapses. Is it to true that terrorists are being born because of the wrong policies of the Government. There is need to ponder over these things. We may

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discuss the matter as many times as we wish but unless we rise above party considerations and take a decision by consensus on issues of social justice, secularism and removal of economic disparity and imbalances, we will continue to grope in darkness. Our future generations will hold us guilty. We remember our older generation with pride and say that they have brought us political, social and economic independence. But the way we are haunted by terrorism and the threat of disintegration is looming large on our country, we should bank upon our experience. The entire world is disintegrating and therefore, we should not sit with our fingers crossed. The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and many other countries, are on the verge of collapse. We should rise above petty considerations, when we discuss matters whether it is Punjab, Kashmir, Terai or the Northern region and try to find out solutions through which we can bring this country on the path of progress and prosperity and make it strong. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing about the deteriorating law and order situation in the country, particularly Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and Haryana.

In the recent events in Haryana in Tohana, 26 people were killed on 6th of December. On 9th of November, in Sirsa 12 persons were gunned down. In the *Hindustan Times* it has appeared a news-item regarding the Tohana incident. the Director General of Police, Haryana, G.P. Kalyan has said in spite of the repeated requests to the Union Government to supply para military forces, arms and ammunitions, they have not sent adequately. It was shameful to hear about the number of killings just like what we are watching in the cricket about score. Just like Imran Khan is playing cricket and scoring runs, about Kashmir and Punjab people are watching daily in TV and Radio what is the score of Punjab, what is the score of

Kashmir. Even in Tamil Nadu, in the name of Jihad Committee, they have published posters on the 19th of August, mentioning eight names of the Hindu leaders whom they want to liquidate. On the 5th of September, one of the listed name, Mr. Shiv Shankar has been liquidated.

18.00 hrs.

Communal feelings have arisen in Tamil Nadu also. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, recently the ex-Minister of the Congress-I Mr. Hayagrivachari was murdered.

In Adilabad, one train was totally burnt.

In the Kakatiya Express, 47 people were killed because of the burning of the train.

In Andhra Pradesh the Home Minister himself said that these Naxalites have got LTTE connections. He said this on the floor of the House in the Assembly on 20th August, 1991. 60 AK 47 rifles and 20 sten guns were taken from the LTTE.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I am going tomorrow. I will complete my speech. I will take only two or three minutes more. I will complete my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You complete your speech quickly.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Even the political workers, the CPM, the CPI, Congress BJP, TDP and MCPI workers were killed and I cannot give the number.

Even the houses of Ministers were blasted.

The house of Shri Santosh Reddy, the Finance Minister was blasted.

The house of Shri Narasimha Reddy,

Minister for Urban Housing and Municipality was blasted.

Shri Chenna Reddy, MLA, was murdered.

Shri Sudhir Kumar, Youth Congress President and MLA and former Minister's son, was kidnapped in Hyderabad, the capital itself.

Our MLA Shri Jaipal was also kidnapped.

140 persons were killed by Naxalites of which 141 belonged to the weaker sections.

Recently in many of the districts in Warrangal district 58 people were killed followed by 48 in Karimnagar and 26 in Nizamabad and 23 in East Godavari and 22 in the twin cities.

Large number of kidnappings have taken place.

93 people were kidnapped in Warrangal.

35 people were kidnapped in Karimnagar.

17 people were kidnapped in Adilabad.

224 people were kidnapped by Naxalites this year.

Three Mandal Presidents, 12 sarpanchs, four upa sarpancha and one MLA were murdered.

As I said, 43 policemen were killed.

The rest of the victims were small and marginal farmers.

The loss to public property which is incurred this year is, 168 RTC buses were totally burnt and the comparative figure is 117 in 1990.

The Naxalites are thereof in 13 districts of the States. There is no law and order.

There is a parallel government running in the entire Telengana district.

I requested the Home Minister, to deal with the situation firmly.

Even Prime Minister's lands are not cultivate. It is under seizure by the Naxalites.

Even many of the lands of the Harijans and the tribals are distributed by Naxalites.

The Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh should be asked to save the people of the State from Naxalites.

Regarding the recent elections, our friends was talking about election righting in Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to say about elections.

But particularly I want to say that the Prime Minister contested the election from Nandyal. The Independent candidates were kidnapped there. Eight Independent candidates were kidnapped and anybody going to file the nomination papers was whisked away by the Special Branch of the Police. They were taken to the Samachar Bhavan run by the Congress MLAs. Later in Nandyal all the Opposition parties polling agents were kidnapped. They were given many threatening calls. It is mentioned in the newspapers that the Law Minister has said that the Independent candidates do not have public stand and that they are bringing rickshaw-pullers to propose their names. It is on record. I questioned the hon. Law Minister "Is rickshaw-puller not a citizen of India?" How is he going to the citizen of India? Like that, being a Law Minister he has propagated all these things. All the polling agents were dragged out to the polling booths.

Lastly, I would like to say they even the All India Radio announced at 1.20 p.m that only 10.20 per cent polling took place. At 3 p.m. the Returning Officer said it was 35 per cent and at 10 p.m. the Chief Electoral Officer of Andhra Pradesh declared that it was 56 per cent. Finally, in the morning new, it was announced that there was 72 per cent

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polling. This is a new phase of democracy as was shown in Nandyal. I therefore request the hon. Prime Minister, who represents this Constituency, who follows all the moral values, who has the dignity of life, who is regarded as a moralist person, if he has got courage and if he is fair enough, to recommend the appointment of an Inquiry Committee to go through all the illegal acts done by the local Congress Party. I am saying this because a stigma has come to the Prime Minister. Even though the country's highest personality is the Prime Minister, a stigma has come to him. Let him remove this stigma and allow his puritanical ways. I was telling about the law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh. Two women belonging to the weaker sections were stripped. One woman by name Mallamma was stripped naked and she was paraded in the streets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you concluding or not?

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: I am concluding. In telengana, Shrimati Durgabhai was made daily paraded in the street only recently- in the last month. Things are happening like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Bandaru, I allowed you with the presumption that you would complete it within two minutes. It is already 6.05 p.m. Are you going to continue or finish it? We are not expected to sit beyond six of the Clock. We have not taken the permission of the House. I was under the presumption that you would complete within two minutes. Are you going to continue tomorrow?

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
take only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you only one minute.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Lastly, Sir, my friend was telling about Bihar. I came to know about Bihar also as far as law and order situation is concerned. The country should know what is happening in Bihar. There is no law and order in Bihar. Politicians say that criminals are the politics. In Bihar, there were 600 kidnappings, 8000 murders during the last 12 months. This is the affair in Bihar also. The unfortunate things in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is that some of the MLAs are involved in murders, looting and rape. This is the affair there.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the Union Home Minister, to ponder a way out. Let him consider how best it can be solved. The militants there are doing a lot of atrocities and on the other hand the other people, those who have got muscle-power and money power are oppressing the weaker sections and the Harijans. That is why I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to save the weaker sections in this country from these two forces. I once again request the hon. Home Minister to consider these aspects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dattatraya Bandaru concluded his speech. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday December 11, 1991/Agrahayana 20, 1913 (Saka)