

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 3, 1992/Phalgun  
13, 1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.01 hrs

[Translation]

#### Illegal Felling of Trees

\*81. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to stop illegal felling of trees and for protection of forests;

(b) the assistance provided to the State Government for this propose;

(c) whether thousands of trees are being felled by the plywood industries in Bihar and other States; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard under the Forest Conservation Act and Rules for regeneration of degraded forest lands?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Government of India have taken a number of initiatives and measures and provided guidelines to the State/U.T. Governments to stop illegal felling of trees and for protection of forests. A detailed statement in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have so far provided an amount of Rs.9.03 crores to State/U.T. Govts. during the period 1986-87 to Feb., 1992 and an amount of Rs. 3.25 crores have been earmarked for the year 1992-93.

(c) and (d). The State Govt. of Bihar have informed that it is not a fact that thousands of trees are being felled from forests by Plywood industries. There is also no report of felling of trees on forest lands by Plywood Industries in other States.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India have taken a number of initiatives and provided guidelines to the State/U.T. Governments for protection of forests and for checking illegal felling of trees. Brief details of some of the important measures are—

(i) The National Forest Policy, 1988 predominantly aims at preservation, conservation, maintenance

and sustainable utilisation of the forest resource including enhancement of natural environment. The derivation of direct economic benefit must be subordinated to this principal aim.

- (ii) The enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and its amendment in 1988 has been a major landmark in conservation of forests. The State/UT Governments have to take prior permission of the Central Government for diversion of any forest land for non-forest use.
- (iii) The Central Government have been assisting the State Governments in their effort to protect forests and stop illegal felling by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests against Biotic Interference"
- (iv) The Government of India have encouraged development of substitutes for timber by non-woody products, such as PVC, Steel, Aluminium, Reinforced Cement Concrete and medium density fibre board out of agricultural wastes.
- (v) Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Govts from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:

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

- (ii) To consider banning felling of green trees in the hills above 1,000 metres, as least for some years.
- (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
- (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protected area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
- (v) To take measures for protection of forests from fires.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a ban on felling of fruit trees as well as other trees under the Forest Conservation Act. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the whole plywood industry is dependent for its needs on the felling of trees.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the plywood industry is meeting its requirement either through import or through non-forest wood. No such report either from Bihar or from any other State has been received that the forest wood is being felled to meet the requirement of plywood industry.

SHRI LALIT ORAON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked how is the plywood industry meeting its requirement of raw wood in view of ban on felling of trees under Forest Conservation Act, whether these are in non-forest land or forest land.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, this question was about forest land. Now he is asking why the trees are being felled on

non-forest land. Government has no power regarding Non-forest land so it is true that trees are being felled on this land and the industry is also planting trees to meet its growing requirements.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has given a large number of steps which have been taken by the Government with a substantial amount of money. But the general feeling, Sir, is that nothing is being done. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any documentary or physical evidence for the steps taken by him due to various legislations. Is there any tangible proof including that of the ecological battalion or the task force which are working in Rajasthan, in the Shivaliks and Shahjahanpur blocks in Dehra Dun?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: A large number of afforestation and tree plantation programmes are being implemented every year, but doubts do persist sometimes that this is not physically happening. In the light of this, to dispel such doubts and also to get it confirmed within the Ministry, I have myself requested all the State Governments to give figures on plantations done in the last eight months, district-wise, block-wise and panchayat-wise. And I thought that this information should be shared with hon. Members of the House, with MLAs and with the public at large. This information on plantations done in the last eight months has been received by me from 16 States. Some of the States have not sent this information. There are 11 States which have not so far sent the information. But they have promised that they shall be doing so very shortly.

When the information as prepared on the basis of a format prepared by us to dispel such doubts that plantation is merely done on the files and figures are planted the files have been received by me. I shall place it in the library of Parliament so that every Member will be able to know as to

what is actually happening with regard to the situation in his own district, block and Panchayat.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: What about the ecological task force?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Ecological Taskforce has done very good work. The cost of the ecological taskforce is much higher than other programmes. We are looking into the aspect as to how this cost can be reduced. The scheme of ecological taskforce has been proposed for extension by one year.

(DR. SHRIMATI) K. S. SOUNDARAM: Respected Speaker Sir, our Tamil Nadu Government is taking steps to prevent illegal felling of trees, particularly the sandalwood trees by notorious smugglers like Veerappan and his gang. Our Tamil Nadu Government needs special assistance and help from the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of assistance given in this regard and measures taken by the Centre to prevent illegal felling of trees in the forests of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I had myself visited Tamil Nadu and held discussions regarding various gangs involved in illegal felling of sandalwood trees. There is a scheme for the development of infrastructure for protection of forests and bio-interference. Under this scheme, we provide assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu. I do not have specific figures relating to Tamil Nadu. But in the year 1991-92, we have provided to all the State Governments an amount of Rs. 1,74,50,000. This covers the expenditure for jeeps, mobile vans, static wireless sets, guns and rifles. We are seized of the problem of organised gangs engaged in sandalwood smuggling. A strategy is being worked out in this regard.

Dr. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: For this purpose, the Government of Tamil Nadu needs helicopters.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the then Minister appears to be more theoretical than practical. The member has raised the question on the basis of his personal experience. Whenever we go to that area we also feel sorry to see the deteriorated condition there. It is high time to take strict steps for the prevention of deforestation on the large scale. What steps are proposed to be taken to enforce the present provisions, so that deforestation is stopped and to make that area green again. Do you propose to make a new-scheme or not? You can yourself visit the areas of Ranchi and Chhota-nagpur and see the deteriorated conditions of forests there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question. You are giving a lecture.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There is nothing like lecture in it. Moreover the proceedings of the House, are also not being telecast today. It is a matter of great concern that the forest cover has reduced to one third there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow this question, if you continue like this.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would like to know whether the measures are proposed to be taken soon in order to prevent further denudation of forests and to start afforestation programmes on large scale?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there may be instances of felling of trees in some areas. I do not deny it. It is possible. If the hon. Member provides us some information regarding

this, I would get it investigated. We have directed the States to send details and figures pertaining to the last 9 months about the plantation done. But Bihar Government has not yet sent any figures. Recently, in a conference of the Forest Ministers I had urged them to send the figures. As soon as they are received from Bihar Government, I would make arrangements to keep them in library so that hon. Members can see the information. Regarding other afforestation programmes, if some special information is asked, it will be provided.

### **Ayurvedic Medicines and Doctors**

\*82. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for development and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines and for better career prospects of Ayurvedic doctors; and

(b) the facilities being provided to the manufactures of Ayurvedic medicines and to the doctors in this regard?

[English]

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

### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Government of India have taken several legal and administrative action to develop and control the quality of ayurvedic medicines. Steps to improve career prospects of ayurvedic doctors have also been taken.

These are as follows:

1. Constitution of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee as early as 1962.



2. Bringing Ayurvedic drugs under the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act (1964) in order to regulate the manufacture of Ayurvedic Drugs for sale.
3. Setting up of the Pharmacopial Laboratory for Indian Medicine at Ghaziabad for (i) evolving standards for quality control of ayurvedic drugs and (ii) to test samples of ayurvedic drugs sent to the laboratory.
4. Financial assistance for cultivation of medicinal plants in order to assist manufactures of Ayurvedic Medicines to have adequate supply of raw material.
5. Setting up of Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. in order to ensure production of genuine and good quality Ayurvedic drugs.
6. Setting up of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda for scientific research in fundamental and applied aspects of ayurveda.
7. The following steps have been taken for better career prospects of Ayurvedic Doctors:-
  - (i) All Ayurvedic physicians in Group 'B' Grade (650-1200) before 1.1.1986 under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been placed in Group 'A' Grade (2200-4000) from 1.1.86.
  - (ii) To improve the Career Prospects of Ayurvedic Doctors under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a High Powered Committee was appointed and based on its recommendations 36 posts have

been upgraded in Ayurveda at different levels. 33 Ayurvedic Doctors are promoted to the Grade of Senior Physicians (3000-4500) and 5 have been promoted to the Chief Medical Officer Grade (3700-5000) from 5.12.1991.

(iii) The recommendations of a Committee set up for improving the career prospects of ayurvedic doctors in autonomous institutions under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are under consideration.

(iv) A scheme for refresher course has been initiated for continuing medical education of Ayurvedic Doctors.

#### [Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Has the Central Government directed the State Governments to provide the pay-scales and facilities to Ayurvedic doctors equal to those provided to the M.B.B.S. doctors in various States. Because their qualification is equal to the M.B.B.S. It takes 5 years to complete M.B.B.S. course while Ayurvedic degree course is of six years duration.

MR. M.L. FOREDAR: Hon. Mr. Speaker, hon. Member knows it very well that Health is a State subject. We can give equal salary and status to Ayurvedic doctors and Allopathic doctors in centre and not in States. Recently, in December we have given benefit to thirty eight doctors working under C.G.H.S. We have revised their pay scale. We have brought them at par with M.O. Physician of Allopathy by giving them pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000/-. Similarly, we have brought at par the senior Ayurvedic doctors with senior M.Os in Allopathy. The pay scale of Rs.

3700-5000 available to the Chief Medical Officer in Allopathy has also been made available to Ayurvedic doctors subject to vacancy. We have worked out a system in which all the doctors of indigenous system of medicines get the same scale as the allopathic doctors. All the Ayurvedic doctors are happy and satisfied with the issuance of these orders.

**DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Would the hon. Minister give directions to all the State Governments about the pay scale. Third M.Os appointed by Central Government have also not been the given salary for the last ten months. Does the Government propose to release their salary now and the time by which it is likely to be released? These Medical Officers were appointed by the Centre.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What did the State Government say?

**DR. P.R. GANGWAR:** Third medical officers were appointed by the Central Government. They have not been paid their salary for the last ten months. What action the Government is going to take in this regard?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know that the third medical officers were appointed by Centre in the State of Uttar Pradesh. I would look into it. But you can ask questions from Uttar Pradesh Government regarding the Ayurvedic doctors in that State.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** What the Government have thought about the doctors who have been appointed by the Central Government and have not been paid salary for the last ten months. The reply to this question should come from you.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, where there is the question of Central Government assistance, you may give a notice and I would look into this matter.

[English]

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Kerala's contribution for the development of Ayurvedic system of medicines is always commended. Therefore, very good Ayurvedic hospitals and doctors are there. One of the serious problems now being faced in Kerala is the non-availability of Ayurvedic herbs and plants. They have become very acute due to deforestation process now taking place in different parts of the country. So, on the basis of this, the Kerala Government has given a request to the Central Government for assistance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please ask a question. Why don't you come to the question directly so that you can get a clear cut answer?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Kerala Government has given a request to the Central Government for giving adequate assistance for starting herbs plantation and small gardens around Ayurvedic hospitals and institutions. Will the Central Government give them adequate assistance for this?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Last year we had given some assistance to the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Last year we had given Rs. 5 lakhs to the comptroller of Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur for medicinal plants, for protection and cultivation of them.

[Translation]

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Do the Government have the information that the officers of the Government Fertilizer Factory located at Amjhore in Bihar, have given in writing that they do not require any Ayurvedic doctor?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you have information?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I have also-

lately no information. Only in two States, namely, U.P. and Gujarat, the State Governments have adopted it. While in each PHC, there is one Ayurvedic doctor, in these States, Bihar Government comes in that.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Ayurvedic doctors in Rajasthan— (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Next question – Shri Vijay Naval Patil.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

#### Environmental Clearance of Development Projects

\*83. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI GANGADHARA  
SANIPALLI:

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

(a) the details of the development projects cleared by his Ministry during the last one year, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the details of the development projects pending with the Government for environmental clearance as on February 29, 1992, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the pending projects; and

(d) the steps taken to clear these projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Statement –I listing the projects approved since 1st March, 1991 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Statement–II listing the projects pending for environmental clearance as on 29th February, 1992 together with the reasons for pendency is also laid on the table of the House.

(d) projects can be assessed only after receiving complete environmental data and action plans and a final decision in such cases is taken within a maximum period of three months. Regular interaction is maintained with the project authorities for expeditious supply of requisite data.

#### STATEMENT-I

List of Projects Accorded Environmental Clearance from 01. 3. 1991 to 29.2.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1	2
I. MINING PROJECTS	
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Ramagundem OCP-II Project, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.
2.	Bhawanipuram Limestone mine of Daccan Cement Ltd.
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	
3.	Quarrying activities linked to construction of Breakwater at Rangat in middle Andaman.
BIHAR	
4.	Block -II OCP of Bharat coking Coal Ltd. (BBCL).

**Sl. No. Name of the Project**

1	2
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5.	Karkatta OCP of Central Coalfields Ltd.
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6.	Selected Dhori OCP, CCL
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**MADHYA PRADESH**

7.	Fine ore Handling Scheme for Bailadila deposit-5 of NMDC.
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8.	Tandsi Colliery Project of Western Coalfields Ltd.
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9.	Bhadanpur Limestone Mine, Maihar Cemtn.
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**MAHARASHTRA**

10.	Pavri Kyanite mine at village Gairolla RF Jamdi district Bhandara.
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11.	Mugoli OCP of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL).
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12.	Padampur OCP of WCL
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13.	Gondegaon OCP, WCL.
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14.	BELLORA OCP, Phase-I, WCL
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**ORISSA**

15.	Ananta OCP, South Eastern Coalfields' Ltd. (SECL).
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16.	Kalinga Coal Preparation Plant, SECL.
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17.	Lajkura OCP, SECL.
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18.	Lakhanpur OCP, SECL
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19.	Samleshwari, OCP, SECL.
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20.	Bharatpur OCP, SECL
-----	---------------------

**Sl. No. Name of the Project**

1	2
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**WEST BENGAL**

21.	Bakulia Underground Project (ECL).
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22.	J.K.Nagar Underground Project, Eastern Coalfields Ltd.ECL.
-----	--

23.	Nakrakonda U/G Project, ECL.
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**II THERMAL POWER PROJECTS****ANDHRA PRADESH**

24.	Gas Based Project at Jegurpadu, A.P. (200 MW).
-----	--

**BIHAR**

25.	Chandil TPS, (2x250 MW).
-----	--------------------------

**KARNATAKA**

26.	Mangalore TPS (2x210 Mw)
-----	--------------------------

**MAHARASHTRA**

27.	Gas based TPS at Trombay (180 MW).
-----	------------------------------------

**ORISSA**

28.	Captive Power Plant of NALCO (2x120 MW).
-----	--

**TAMIL NADU**

29.	Gas Based Project at Pillaiperunallur, (300 MW).
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30.	NLC's modernisation programme of existing units (600-MW).
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**TRIPURA**

31.	ROKHIA (Extn.) Gas Based Proj-
-----	--------------------------------

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
---------	---------------------

1

2

ect (Phase II &amp; III) (2x7+2x8 MW).

32. Gas Turbine Project of NEEPCO at Ramachandranagar in Tripura (4x21 MW).

**WEST BENGAL**

33. Budge-Budge TPS, (2x250 MW).  
34. Balagarh TPS (3X250 MW).

**ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS**

35. DG set at Car Nicobar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (3 MW).  
36. DG Set at Neil Island (8.256 MW).  
37. DG Set at Kondul Island (0.048 MW).  
38. DG Set at Havelock Island, (0.512 MW).  
39. DG Set at Kamorta Island (0.75 MW) T.V.

**III. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS****ASSAM**

40. Petroleum Refinery at Numaligarh IBP Co. Ltd., under Assam Accord.  
41. Refinery Expansion Debottlenecking the Reformer and LPG facilities, Bangaigeon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd.  
42. Hindustan Paper Corporation Nagaon and Cachar paper Projects.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
---------	---------------------

1

2

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

43. Expansion of Yerraguntala Cement Plant of Cement Corporation of India from 0.4 MT to 1.4.MT.  
44. Oil/Gas Production from Ravva off-shore Field in Godavari Basin and On-Shore Terminal Facility at Surasamyam. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.  
45. Propylene Recovery Unit, Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.

**BIHAR**

46. Bokaro Steel Plant Expansion from 1.7.to 4.0 MT and Modernisation of Converter Shop and Hot Strip Mill, Steel Authority of India Ltd.

**GUJARAT**

47. LPG Import Facility at Kandala port, Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.  
48. Gandhar petrochemical Complex of India, Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.  
49. Gandhar Oil Field Development Phase I and II, Oil & Natural Gas Commission.  
50. Setting up of a Desalting Plant to Process 6.7 MMTPA of North Gujarat Crude at Navagam, Gujarat, Oil and Natural Gas Commission.  
51. Setting up of Carbon Fibre Pilot Plant (CEPP) (12 TPA). Product

**Sl. No. Name of the Project**

1	2
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Application Development Centre (PADC), Expansion of Polypropylene (PP) and Polybutadiene Rubber (PBR) Plant at Baroda By Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.

52. Second Single Buors Mooring System in the Gulf of Kutch, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

53. Chemicals Complex, set up by Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd., Reliance Industries Ltd., at Kawas-Hazira Region in Gujarat State.

**HARYANA**

54. Research and Development Centre at Gurgaon, Engineers India Ltd.

**KARNATAKA**

55. Blast Furnace Complex at Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravata.

**KERALA**

56. Expansion of Cochin Refinery from 4.5 MMTPA to 7.5 MMTPA, Cochin Refinery Ltd.

**MADRAS**

57. Setting up of Hot Rolling Facilities at Salem, Steel Plant.
58. Setting up of Distillation Facilities at Cauvery Basin, Madras Refineries Ltd.
59. Installation of 48 Hi-Tech Shuttleless Looms in Place of 144 Old Looms at Coimbatore Murugan

**Sl. No. Name of the Project**

1	2
---	---

Mills, National Textile Corporation Ltd., (TN & P).

**MAHARASHTRA**

60. Expansion and Modernisation of Project of National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL) at Thane-Belapur.

**ORISSA**

61. Orissa Sands Complex, Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
62. Expansion of Capacity of Alumina Refinery at Damanjodi from 0.8 MMTPY to 1.35 MMTPY and Aluminium Smelter at Angul from 0.218 MMTPY to 0.345 MMTPY, National Aluminium Company Ltd.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

63. Modernisation *cum* Expansion (45,000 MTPA + 200 Million Vials) of Glass Unit, Jg Gass Ltd., Rishikesh.
64. Setting up a 100% Export Oriented Freeze Dried Fruits and Vegetables (200 TPA) Unit at Lal Tappar, Flex Foods, Ltd.
65. Replacement of existing Cupola Furnace with an induction Furnace, M/s Diwan Chand Suraj Prakash Jain, Agra.
66. Setting up of Oral Polio Vaccine Unit at Bulandshahar, Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corporation Ltd.
67. Expansion of Capacity of Doiwala

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*Sl. No. Name of the Project*


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1                      2

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Sugar Mills from 900 TCD to 2500 TCG, U.P. Sugar Corporation Ltd.

**WEST BENGAL**

68. Modification of stipulation, Damodar Cement and Slag Ltd.

69. Exploration of Off-shore and On-Shore Block for Oil (Seismic Survey).

70. Spur-IV Gas Pipeline Project, GAIL.

**IV. RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS**

71. Installation of Power Unit-Gandhi Sagar Ph-2, 4x40 MW.

**MIZORAM**

72. Serliu-B Hydel power Project.

**GOA**

73. Anjunem Mini Hydel Scheme.

74. Salauli Irrigation Project.

**V. ATOMIC POWER PROJECTS****KARNATAKA**

75. Kargal Atomic Power Project Units 3-6 (4x235 MW).

**TAMIL NADU**

76. New Zirconium Songe Project at Palayakayal.

77. Titanium-Songe Project at Palayakayal.

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*Sl. No. Name of the Project*


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1                      2

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**VI. OTHER PROJECTS****ANDHRA PRADESH**

78. Construction of a multi purpose berth in the Inner Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port.

**GUJARAT**

79. Development of full-fledged container handling facilities at Kandla Port.

**GOA**

80. Construction of an Additional General Cargo Berth at Mormugao Port.

81. Construction of Antarctic Study Centre at Headland, Vasco.

**KARNATAKA**

82. Sea-Bird Naval Base at Karwar.

**KERALA**

83. Construction of fishing harbour at Mopla Bay in Cannanore District of Kerala Envl. Clearance.

84. Construction of fish landing centre at Quilandy in Calicut Dist. Kerala-Environmental clearance.

85. Construction of a fishing Harbour at Ponnani Malappuram, Distt. of Kerala-Environmental clearance.

86. Construction of Fish Landing Centre at kottoor-Pollathai, Kerala -Environmental Clearance.

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
1	2

87. Construction of fish landing centre at Arthungal in Kerala -Environmental clearance.

88. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Chambol in Kerala-Environmental clearance.

**MAHARASHTRA**

89. Construction of godown by Food Corporation of India at Sholapur in Maharashtra.

90. Construction of new and All-weather Jetty at Elephanta Island.

91. Sassoon Fishery Harbour-construction of facilities by Fishery Survey of India requiring water frontage.

92. Replacement of Submarine Pipelines by Bombay Port Trust.

93. Environmental clearance for the Pilot Project for Bulk Transport &

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
1	2

Distribution of Cement at Kalamoli, Bombay.

**ORISSA**

94. Construction of Multipurpose cargo Berth at Paradeep Port.

**TAMIL NADU**

95. Construction of Godown by Food Corporation of India at Salem in Tamil Nadu.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

96. Construction of Bridge Across River Yamuna at Allahabad, Naini, U.P.

**WEST BENGAL**

97. Acquisition of a Hovercraft to run super fast Passenger Ferry Service by Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd. Between Haldia & Calcutta.

**STATEMENT-II****List of Projects Pending Environmental Clearance (as on 29.2.92)**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4

**MINING PROJECTS****ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Ramagundam Shaft Block-I Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL).	16.10.89	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the
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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
			project authorities only recently.
2.	Cherla Opencast Project, SCCL.	9.8.90	—do—
3.	Medapalli Opencast Project, SCCL.	9.1.91	—do—
4.	Gautam Khani Project of SCCL.	1.2.92	—do—
5.	Padmavati Khani Project of SCCL.	1.2.92	—do—
<i>BIHAR</i>			
6.	Rajrappa Opencast Project Central Coalfields Ltd; (CCL)	13.5.88	—do—
7.	Amjhore Minig Project, Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd; (PPCL)	15.3.88	—do—
8.	Noamundi Iron Ore Mine, M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., (TISC)	7.3.90	—do—
9.	Topa (Reorganisation) Opencast Project, CCL.	3.12.90	—do—
10.	K.D. Hesalong Project, CCL.	1.12.91	z—do—
11.	Urimari Opencast Project.	1.12.91	—do—
12.	Churi Underground Project, CCL.	1.11.91	—do—
13.	Chapri-Sidheswar Mines Project of Hindustan Coper Ltd.	27.1.92	—do—
14.	Kedla Washery Project, CCL	3.2.92	—do—
<i>MADHYA PRADESH</i>			
15.	Rowghat Iron Ore Porject Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP).	8.6.87	—do—
16.	Sheetaldhara Underground Mines of		

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the Ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL).	1.11.90	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
17.	Deposite NO. 10/11A and 11B Bailadila Iron Ore Project, NMDC	1.2.92	—do—
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
18.	Pimpalgaon Opencast Project HCL	8.2.90	—do—
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
19.	Saladipura Pyrites Mining Project, PPCL.	16.9.88	—do—
	<b>ORISSA</b>		
20.	Expansion of Integrated Aluminium Complex, NALCO	23.12.91	—do—
21.	Talcher and Deulbera U/G Mine of SECL	23.1.92	—do—
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
22.	Jambad OCP, Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	28.2.91	—do—
23.	Chinkauri I & II Mine, ECL	18.11.89	—do—
24.	Panthal Magnesite project of J & K Mineral development Corporation Ltd. near Santhal dist., Udampur.	1.5.90	—do—
	<b>II THERMAL POWER PROJECTS</b>		
	<b>DELHI</b>		
25.	Bawana Gas Based (TPS) Delhi/.	Oct., 91	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the Ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
26.	LP. Power Plant (R & M Programme)	Jan, 1991	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
27.	Captive Power Plant of GSFC, Gujarat.	Jan, 1991	—do—
<b>HARYANA</b>			
28.	Captive Power Plant of Maruti Udyog Ltd., 20 MW Haryana.	June, 1991	—do—
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
29.	Captive Power Plant (DG set) of KICCL 48.5.MW, Karnataka.	Jan., 1991	—do—
<b>KERALA</b>			
30.	Kayamkulam Super Thermal Power Project 2x210 MW NTPC, Kerala.	Re-opened in July, 91.	—do—
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
31.	Dholpur Thermal Power Station, 3x250 MW-RSED Rajasthan.	May, 1991	—do—
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
32.	Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Co. Ltd. 1x210 MW, Tamil Nadu	Re-opened in Jan., 1991	—do—
<b>III INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
33.	Govt. Mint at Hyderabad	9.9.91	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the Ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
<b>ASSAM</b>			
34.	LPG Recovery facilities at Lawka.	9.4.91	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
35.	Expansion of Gujarat Refinery Indian, Oil Corporation.	20.9.91	—do—
<b>HARYANA</b>			
36.	Fertilizer Project at Palwal Krishak Bharat Cooperative Ltd.	13.2.91	—do—
37.	Expansion of Maruti Ydyog Ltd.	Aug., 1991	—do—
38.	New Refinery In Haryana	20.9.91	—do—
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>			
39.	Dead Burnt Magnesite Project at Panthal.	18.9.91	—do—
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
40.	Pelletisation Plant at Mangalore-Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	Oct. 90	—do—
41.	LPG Storage facilities at Mangalore by HPC.	7.2.91	—do—
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
42.	Bhilai Steel Expansion, Steel Authority of India Ltd.	May, 1989	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
43.	LPG Recovery Plant at USAR.	14.8.91	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
44.	Distribution of Natural Gas in Bombay by GAIL.	18.1.92	—do—
<b>ORISSA</b>			
45.	Rourkela Plant Modernisation, Steel Authority of India Ltd.	March, 1989	—do—
46.	Modernisation/Rehabilitation of Talcher Fertilizer Plant, Fertilizer Corp. of India.	Oct., 1991	—do—
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
47.	Phosphatic Fertilizers Project at Saladipur)PPCL.	20.3.91	—do—
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
48.	Salem Steel Plant Expansion, SAIL	July, 1989	—do—
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
49.	Gas Cracker Complex at Auralya; Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Oct., 1989	—do—
50.	Installation of DG Sets at Antibiotic		

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the Ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
	unit - Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd; Rishikesh.	April, 1990	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
51.	Expansion of Steel Plant by M/s Road Master Industries, Rishikesh.	27.3.91	—do—
52.	Mini Generators and Multi-purpose engines-M/s Birla Yamaha, Dehradun.	20.12.1991	—do—
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
53.	Modernisation of IISCO Bumpur; Steel Authority of India Ltd.	May, 1998	—do—
<b>OTHERS</b>			
54.	Upgradation of HBJ pipe-line; Gas Authority of India Ltd.	7.3.91	—do—
55.	Second Bassein-Hazira Gas Trunk Pipeline and Expansion off-shore Facilities at Hazira-ONGC	July, 1991	—do—
56.	Pipeline from Delhi to Maruti Ydyog Ltd, GAIL	18.9.1991	—do—
57.	R-15, Structure - ONGC.	18.1.92	—do—
<b>IV. RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS</b>			
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
58.	Kutchch Tidal Project.	Feb. 19901	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
59.	Ukai Kakrapar, Modernisation Project.	Jan. 1991	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

60.	Maheshwar Hydel Project.	Aug. 1991	—do—
61.	Mongra Project	Jan.1991	—do—

**SIKKIM**

62.	Rathongchu Hydel Project.	Aug. 1991	—do—
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**UTTAR PRADESH**

63.	Jamrani Project.	April, 1989	—do—
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**V. ATOMIC POWER PROJECTS****ANDHRA PRADESH**

64.	New Uranium Fuel Assembly Plant at NFC, Hyderabad.	26.11.90	—do—
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**RAJASTHAN**

65.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit 5-8 at Rawatbhata.	20.9.89	—do—
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**ORISSA**

66.	New Thorium Plant at Orissa Sands Complex, Chatrapur (Ganjam)	Nov. 1991	—do—
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S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of first reference to the Ministry	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4

## IV. OTHER PROJECTS

## ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLANDS

- |     |   |          |   |
|-----|---|----------|---|
| 67. | Construction of Beth No. 3 & 4 Haddo in Port Blair  | 16.9.91  | Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently. |
| 68. | Construction of pasenger hall and Cargo shed at Maslacca and Tee Top in Car Nicobar Island.                           | 7.11.91  | —do—  |
| 69. | Construction of Port Control Tower and Staff Quarters at Katchal.   | 7.11.91  | —do—  |
| 70. | Construcion of Port Control Towers, Passenger-cum-cargo shed and operation Staff Qtrs. at Teresa.                     | 7.11.91  | —do—  |
| 71. | Construction of Port Control Tower, Passenger-cum Cargo Shed and Operation Staff Quarters at Chowra.                  | 7.11.91  | —do—  |
| 72. | Construction of Ramp at Aberdeen Jetty in Port Blair.   | 5.12.91  | —do—  |
| 73. | Construction of Two numbers Transit-Godown and development of the area at the root of Chattam Causeway in Port Blair. | 19.12.91 | —do—  |
| 74. | Construction of Passenger Hall and  |          |   |



<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
	Ticketing Counter at Phoneix Bay in Port Blair.	20.12.91	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.
75.	Construction of dangerous Cargo Shed Ramp, Sump & Pump House and Workshop Buildings at Hope Town.	21.1.92	—do—
76.	Construction of Godown at Haddo in Port Blair.	13.1.92	—do—
<i>ANDHRA PRADESH</i>			
77.	Construction of FCI Godown at Samalkot.	16.1.92	—do—
78.	Location of Inland container Dept (ICD) at Tughlakabad.	8.10.91	—do—
<i>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</i>			
79.	Food Grain Godown at Karigil, J & K.	4.9.90	—do—
<i>KERALA</i>			
80.	Construction of Fishery Harbour at Thattapallai.	Jan., 92.	—do—
<i>KARNATAKA</i>			
81.	Construction of Food Grain Godown at Ballary, Karnataka	11.11.91	—do—
<i>ORISSA</i>			
82.	Coal Handling Facilities, Paradeep Port.	22.11.90	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of first reference to the Ministry</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3	4
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
83.	Vessels traffic Management System of the Calcutta port Trust	11.11.91	Requisite environmental and Action Plans are either awaited or have been received from the project authorities only recently.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** The answer is evasive and incomplete. When I asked for development projects, does it mean that they only include construction of godowns and construction of bridges and roads? Does this construction of dams which are for irrigation of agricultural land and development of agriculture not include that? If it includes, will the Minister give me an answer regarding the pending projects like construction of dams, construction of tanks, State-wise?

In his answer, he has mentioned the date of first reference to the Ministry for the pending projects. But I wanted to know the projects which are not cleared. Since when they are pending and when they will be cleared?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The hon. Member has asked a specific question about environmental clearance and while talking of dams, I think he may be talking about forest clearance. These are two separate clearance and, I have laid on the Table of the House, names of those projects which are pending environmental clearance as requested by the hon. Member.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** I wanted to know about irrigation projects, whether there are developmental projects pending clearance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is making a distinction between forest clearance and environmental clearance. Environmental clearance is something different from forest clearance. You have to understand that distinction. Now put your second supplementary.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** How much time on an average is taken after a project is received in the Ministry for giving the forest clearance, in between, and on others also?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** If all data are supplied complete in all respects, it does not take more than three months. But if the data comes in dribblets then it takes time. So, if the data is supplied, complete in all respects, it does not take more than three months.

**SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:** I came to know that a time-bound programme has been fixed under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. In our State, Andhra Pradesh, in the Chief Minister's meeting with the MPs, we were enlightened that there are 11 cases waiting for forest clearance, out of which one is a 220 KV transmission line which has been pending since 1986. I am not asking the hon. Minister for the reason for the delay in this specific case, but I wanted to know

broadly what are the reasons for this kind of delays in general.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** He is asking about forest clearance again. His question is directed against delays in forest clearance. Though this question is not specifically on forest clearance, I may say that there are cases where we have received proposals complete in all respects which are cleared expeditiously. There are cases where it has taken five, six or seven years because the maps are not there, the environment management plan is not there or some other vital information is not there, which enables us to take any decision. Now the State Governments have started sending us proper and complete information and there should not be any delay if complete information is given.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** No doubt, the clearance for Kayamkulam Thermal Project has been pending for so many years. He has said that it is reopened in July 1991. But the problem of Kerala is that we are suffering from acute shortage of power. The per capita consumption of electricity in Kerala is 165 units compared to 280 at the all India level. So, our position is bad and the environmental clearance for Kayamkulam is pending. Poyamkutti Hydel project is denied. There are reasons of the denial. Silent Valley Project was denied. Dr. M.G.K. Menon had said that if no new big project is cleared by 1990 Kerala will be in the dark and many of our projects like this Kayamkulam Thermal Project and others are pending for want of environmental clearance. This is going to harm the future of Kerala and the industrial development of Kerala is discriminated. I want to know when Kayamkulam Thermal Project will be given clearance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a specific question. If you have the reply you may give, or you can give in writing.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** I appreciate the hon. Member's concern about it.

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project was rejected earlier; case was closed down but it was reopened in July 1991 on a representation by the State Government. It was also rejected. A team was sent there specifically. I had specially sent a team to do a site visit and to assess the re-location possibilities. When we talk of rejection, I would like to make it clear to the hon. Member that it is not a rejection of the project but a rejection of the site. The site can be changed; the site can be moved and the site can be shifted. So, the team had gone there and it did suggest that for disposal and reuse of fly ash and to save the coastal belt for fishery development the thermal station should be stationed at the proposed fly ash disposal site. And very recently, almost ten or fifteen days ago, I had discussed this issue with the Electricity Minister of Kerala and I had asked him to give us their concurrence for the shifting of the thermal station to the fly ash disposal area. They are yet to get back to me on this. As soon as they get back to me, I can only assure the hon. Member through you, Sir, that we will give top priority for this. We do understand the importance of this project. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has agreed to help.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Sir, the shifting of this project to another area within the complex will create more harm as that area is thickly populated. That means, you are denying this project to Kerala (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, I am looking into the matter. It is receiving our attention.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Sir, it is only about environmental clearance that this question is addressed. We are informed by the hon. Minister that 76 projects have been cleared and 83 projects are pending. It is thereafter a matter of assumption or guesswork as to how many have not been sanctioned. And it does not include for-

ests. It would be safe however to assume that on an average 200 such development related projects are addressed to the Ministry for its concurrence or clearance or whatever. I would like to know firstly as to how many projects have not been sanctioned in the same period by the Ministry.

Secondly, what special expertise, personnel or methodology does the Ministry have to sit upon judgement of what is already projected, prepared and decided upon either by an agency or by the State Government? Here there are things like naval bases; there are things like fertiliser plants; there are things like thermal power projects, river valley projects, irrigation projects. Now, these are prepared in their own right by specialised agencies. There are atomic power projects. I would like to know from the Ministry what special expertise and manpower does it have to sit upon judgement of all these diversity of projects and also how it decides, for example, on atomic power projects. The Ministry informed to me in a reply that it has no ability whatsoever.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They do not decide about the technical aspect of atomic energy. They decide about the environmental aspect.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: They have informed me that so far as nuclear power projects or atomic power projects are concerned, they are not in a position — I have this in writing from the Ministry — to comment anything because they do not know how to judge the issue at all. My point is this. Here is a Ministry which is entrusted with the powers of deciding upon a vast variety of subjects. What special powers, special abilities, technical or otherwise, and manpower does it have to sit upon judgement like this?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the hon. Member should know that this Ministry is a

scientific Ministry and it has a number of Appraisal committees, which consist of experts from various disciplines like water resources management, eco-system management, agricultural sciences, forest ecology, civil, engineering, mining engineering, chemical engineering, social sciences etc. There are separate appraisal committees for thermal stations; for industry, for mining, for hydel power and separate appraisal committees for such other projects. The preliminary scrutiny is being done by the respective technical division. The Ministry and the Division itself has multi disciplinary experts who interact regularly with the project authorities. And the overall appraisal of the project is then done by these specially constituted Expert Appraisal Committees. It is not that this Ministry does not have the expertise. It does have the expertise. It does have the specialists, It does have the scientists. It has engineers and it has the whole gamut capability to examine the operations.

So far as the question of delay is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that there may have been certain delays. But from 1st July 1991 onwards, it has been my efforts to ask the State Governments or the project authorities, as the case may be, to send us information to enable us to take quick decision. A large number of decisions could not be taken because adequate data were not available and if that was available, a decision could be taken one way or the other. This has now started coming in.

Now, we have also followed up a policy that where adequate information is not there, we should reject it *per se*, instead of keeping it in the pending list. So, with these interactions which I have had with the State Governments— I had meetings with the Environment Ministers, I have had meetings with the Chairman of the State Pollution Control Boards— the effort is to make project authorities environment conscious and I think we are succeeding in it.

[Translation]

### **Revised Action Plan to Control Population Growth**

\*85. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a revised action plan to control the population growth rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a sub-committee of the National Development Council for family planning has been constituted; and

(d) if so, the details of its objectives?

[English]

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

### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Action Plan highlights the need for evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and to obtain the willing participation of all sections of the society. Its key features include, (1) improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, (2) differential strategy for special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per 1981 Census), (3) developing a mechanism to make available funds to States-UTs on the basis of reduction of actual birth rate, (4) increasing the coverage of younger age couples through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (5) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, (6) strengthening family welfare schemes in urban areas specially in slum pockets, (7) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on

motivational and counselling aspects, (8) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, (9) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication (10) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (11) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (12) evolving high level inter-sectoral co-ordination mechanisms at the national, State and district levels.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. A seven member committee of the National Development Council on Population has been constituted with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To review the social and demographic dimensions, existing and requisite infrastructure at the community level, and the needs of technology development, relevant to the formulations of National Population Policy;
- (ii) To identify intervention strategies for population control, both at the macro and micro levels, on a holistic and intersectoral basis;
- (ii) To suggest mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership of all denominations, and at all levels, for the National Population Policy and the implementation of population control programmes;
- (iv) To recommend ways and means of achieving participation of the people, particularly women and youth, and through people's institutions such as NGOs, voluntary organisations, professional organisations, of all categories of health care providers, trade and industry, labour, organised and coop-

erative sector and media etc.

[English]

- (v) To outline policies and programmes for raising the social status of women, bridging the gender gap in literacy and health care, and promotion of health and welfare of the mother and the child, as essential inputs into population welfare programmes.
- (vi) To review and recommend appropriate changes in system of financing family welfare programme;
- (vii) Taking into cognizance the above recommendations, to suggest appropriate formulations for a National Population Policy;
- (viii) To identify and recommend suitable mechanism(s) for a continuous review and monitoring of the implementation of National Population Policy and the intervention strategies, recommended therein, and
- (ix) To make any other recommendations that may be appropriate either for the formulation of National Population Policy or for the implementation of population control programmes.

[Translation]

**SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Of all the serious problems being faced by our country, the main problem is of growing population and the Government is not able to take any strict measures to control it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a remarkable section of population is increasing its number in the name of religion while refusing to accept the family planning? What are the strict measures, the Government is likely to take in order to bring the growing population under control?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I would request the hon. Member that let us not divide the population control programme or the family planning programme on the basis of caste, colour, creed, region or religion.

[Translation]

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Sir, the reality is to be borne in mind. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Allow him to give the reply.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I must tell the hon. Member that I am aware about the sensitivity of the subject. I would request the hon. Member very humbly, very passionately, in the larger national interest not to divide the issue on the basis of religion or caste. It is a national issue and we want to involve all sections of the society irrespective of any caste or religion because it is a national programme. I must tell the hon. Member also that it is a programme which is to be taken forward voluntarily. You cannot have any coercive methods to implement the programme. Only persuasive methods have to be adopted. Public consciousness has to be created in the country so that the entire mass of India accept this programme as its programme.

[Translation]

**SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** My second supplementary is as to what is the percentage of increase in population keeping in view the comparative reports 1990-91 and 1991-92? May I know whether the percentage of population is increasing or decreasing? If it is on increase, what is the role of religion in it?

[English]

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** I do not want

to say what is in my mind. I can tell the hon. Member that it is not the question of one side alone but on this side of the House also. Let us not divide the programme on the basis of religion. I can tell the hon. Member that religion is not the basis for this.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI TINDIVANAM:** May I know from the hon. Minister as to what was the need for the Government to go in for a revised action Plan? Is it a fact that the purpose of family planning schemes is being defeated by the racket amongst the doctors and officials in preparing false records and statistics? If so, the action taken in this regard?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Sir, hon. Member has asked as to what is the need for revised action plan. Population growth is a national issue. The way the population is growing in the country, is very alarming and it is going to be serious. Since this Government took over, we thought that we must evolve a plan which should be need-based and which should be the people's plan. After we took over, we consulted the State Governments and on the basis of the experience of the State Governments an action plan was evolved. That action plan was again put before the Health Ministers of all the States and Union Territories and everybody unanimously supported it and endorsed the action plan. Now there are certain distortions which have to be looked into. Hon. Member is correct that in the past in the sterilisation programme something wrong had been happening. We have to modify the incentives and dis-incentives available for this propose. We have formed a Committee to find out what should be the modified incentives and dis-incentives. We are examining all these aspects. As soon as the matter is finalised, I will come up before this House.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the increase in population has taken

the form of a terror in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a law would be enacted as would be applicable to all with regard to vasectomy; whether he is going to make such a law. If such a law would be enacted then there won't be any scope for escape. Just now, the hon. Minister said repeatedly that religion comes in the way of family planning, but it is not true. Religion does not come in the way. Family planning is adopted by the people of other religions too.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, the hon. Minister did not say so.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is going to enact any such law which would be applicable to all the citizens uniformly. Whether enactment of any law about the family planning is under the consideration of the Government.

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR:** Whatever law will be enacted in this country and passed by the Parliament would be applicable to every citizen of India, so there is no scope for any doubt. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to. I had asked whether any law about family planning would be made. I am not talking about all the laws, I am asking specifically about the family planning. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY:** Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will introduce the system of paying incentive money, on annual or monthly basis, to those persons who adopt the family planning measures, to counter the religious superstition of both majority and minority communities so that we can estimate each system properly and give incentive money to those who adopt family planning measures. I want to know whether the Government will take the initiative or not.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I could not fully follow the question. Again, please do not bring religion into the family planning programme. Let us take a national initiative in this regard that everybody who is a citizen of India- whether male or female - accepts this programme as a national necessity.

### Anti-TB Drugs

\*86. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government for increasing the financial assistance and supply of anti-TB drugs/equipment for controlling tuberculosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan desired conversion of the National TB Control Programme into a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in view of the large requirements of the State for drugs.

(c) In consultation with the Planning Commission, it has been decided to continue the National TB Control Programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50: 50 basis. Govt. of Rajasthan is receiving appropriate assistance under this programme.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Ra-

jasthan has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for controlling tuberculosis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of financial assistance provided to the State Government during the previous financial years and the amount of assistance the Central Government propose to provide to the State Government in future, for controlling tuberculosis.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants to know about Rajasthan. The Budget allocation during the past three years has been as under. During 1989-90, the allocation was for Rs.44 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs. 51.65 lakhs and it was given. During 1990-91 the allocation was Rs. 50 lakhs, while the actual expenditure of the Rajasthan Government was Rs. 42.01 lakhs and for this year, i.e. 1991-92, the Budget allocation is Rs. 53 lakhs and the anticipated actual expenditure is also Rs. 53 lakhs. Apart from this, the Union Government has provided massive material assistance. The Centre has also provided equipments and six diesel jeeps to the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I would like to submit that the disease is wide-spread in the State. Keeping in mind, the large desert area in the State and the population, will the Government think of increasing the allocation?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The assistance being provided to the State Governments is on a 50: 50 basis, under which, while the Central Government provides the necessary anti-TB drugs and equipments, the State Governments have to make available infrastructural facilities. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the Centre shall review its allocation, if the State Government's expenditure exceeds its budget.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Is it true that cement factories are also responsible for causing tuberculosis? A large number of small and large cement units are com-



ing up all over Rajasthan. In fact, the State is one of the major suppliers of cement in the country. Does the Union Government propose to issue any special directions to the State Governments to control tuberculosis in areas where cement units are located and does it intend to provide any special grant for the purpose?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I have no information to the effect that cement units cause tuberculosis. The Environment Minister is present in the House and I would request him to check pollution in areas, where these units are located.

### Survey on Forest Reserve

\*87. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey with regard to the decline in forest reserve during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun has been assessing the forest cover of the country based on visual interpretation of Satellite imageries of forests on a two years cycle basis, and the report is published as "The State of the Forest Report". The third and the latest assessment of forest cover relating to the period 1987-89 has just been completed and the report is being finalised. As per the assessment there has been an increase in the actual forest cover of the country at an annual rate of 28000 ha. for the period 1987-89.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: In

your reply, you have mentioned that forest cover of the country is assessed on a two years cycle basis. By when do you propose to finalise the report relating to the period 1987-89? Have you fixed any deadline for it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I have already informed, the assessment has already been completed. It is known as 'The State of the Forest Report', and it has been completed. I hope that we would be able to present it in its final shape within the next two months. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to present the figures, obtained from the assessment.

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: In your answer, you have said that there has been an increase in the actual forest cover of the country at an annual rate of 28,000 hectares. Has this increase taken place in Uttar Pradesh also? If so, where all has it been noticed?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: According to the the information we have received from the interpretation of satellite imageries, the forest cover in Uttar Pradesh has decreased. Uttar Pradesh is among the States where the forest cover has considerably declined. There has been a decrease of 18 sq. km. in comparison to the 1985-87 figures.

[English]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Sir, I would like to know whether the total survey and inventory of all the forests is done and whether the same is being recorded by the Government of India. Secondly, as they give awards in Customs Department to persons who inform them about smuggling, if illegal cutting of trees is going on, will the Government think of giving awards to persons who inform about such illegal cutting.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: According to the Indian Forest Report, 1987, the forest area of the country for the year 1985-86 was

75.22 million hectares which is 22.8 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area in the country is only 0.1 hectare whereas the world average is one hectare. Andaman and Nicobar Islands have 86.2 per cent area as recorded forests, whereas the State of Haryana is the lowest and has only 3.2 per cent of its area under forests. Various steps have been taken by the Government to stop the cutting of forests which I have explained in my earlier answer. We are continuing to step up our efforts both for stopping the illegal cutting of forests and for more vigorous afforestation programme.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether recently the Government had taken a decision to empower the regional Chief Conservators of Forests with the power to clear proposals for diversion of land upto five hectares by themselves and to clear proposals for diversion of land from five to 20 hectares in consultation with the State Advisory Committee. I also want to know as to what is the composition of this Advisory Committee; whether its capacity is purely advisory. If this is so, whether, instead of decentralisation, there would not be more concentration of power in the hands of one Central Government official and whether this would not lead to misuse of power and further decline in our forest reserve as a result of indiscriminate felling of trees.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Sir, recently I announced in the Forest Ministers' Conference, certain decentralisation as distinct from liberalisation. The hon. Member is concerned that it may lead to unwanted destruction of forests, but there is no liberalisation, it is only to streamline the process of clearance. Until recently, only upto one hectare was permitted to be sanctioned at the regional level by the regional Chief Conservators of Forests. From the last fortnight, after the meeting of the State Forest Ministers, in consultation with them and on the basis of extensive consulta-

tions I have had with the Forest Secretaries, Principal Chief Conservators of Forests and Forest Ministers, I decided that this power, which could be done at the State Headquarters level, should be vested with the regional Chief Conservators of Forests and this power of one hectare has been made as five hectares. The hon. Member is right on that point. This relates to development projects like small water tanks etc., and where the question of five hectares to 20 hectares is concerned, the intention is that the project authorities, the State Government authorities or whatever would deal with the regional Chief Conservators of Forests who would provide input of the State Government's views on the basis of the view of an Advisory Committee which would consist of the revenue authorities, forest authorities and the project authorities. This was done because there was a complaint that it leads to a lot of time in dealing with the Central Government. This State Advisory Committee has been defined to consist of them, so that when a decision is taken, there can be no allegation of it having been taken in isolation or devoid of other aspects.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** Is it purely of advisory capacity?

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** This is to provide an input from the revenue, project authorities which otherwise could have been devoid of.

This committee would send its recommendations to the Central Advisory Committee for five hectares to twenty hectares. Up to five hectares, it is going to be done at the regional level.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Long, long speeches are infectious!

### **New Railway Lines in Vidharbha Region**

\*91. **SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had undertaken several surveys for construction of new railway lines in Vidharbha region during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of projects approved for construction and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Surveys for Bhokar-Darwah Motibagh (82 km), Jalna-Khamgaon (155 Km) and Amravati-Narkher (138 km) new lines have been carried out.

(c) Amravati-Narkher has been found justified. The proposal for construction of this line is being referred to Planning Commission for their approval.

Further action would depend on approval by Planning Commission and availability of resources in the coming years.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the surveys for three new railway lines have been conducted in Vidharbha out of which only one railway line, Amravati-Narkher has been referred to the Planning Commission. Jalna-Khamgaon railway line for which the Minister has referred to that the survey has been conducted, is 155 km. projected railway line. ... this line would be the only railway line which would be joining the two most backward regions of Maharashtra-Vidharbha and Marathwada.

May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister what are the criteria and what are the reasons for which this Jalna-Khamgaon railway line which will be passing through the backward region has not been referred to the Planning Commission during this current year?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: After the survey, we take into consideration the return

of the line. The return of Jalna-Khamgaon (155 km.) is negative. On the contrary, for Amravati-Narkher which is 138 km. line, the return is 10.41. On that basis, it has been referred for clearance by the Planning Commission.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

While presenting the Railway Budget, the hon. Minister for Railways, Mr. Jaffer Sharief has stated that four new railway lines would be referred to the Planning Commission and while saying so, he has categorically mentioned that these railway lines would help development in certain most backward regions of the country. Therefore, I believe that this Government has a commitment towards development of backward regions by promoting railways and return on the railway line is not the most important criterion.

I would again like to emphasise that this Jalna-Khamgaon railway line would be passing through very backward region where there is no industry due to lack of railways, due to lack of national highway.

Would the Government reconsider to refer the Jalna-Khamgaon railway line to the Planning Commission during this current year itself?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: As I have already informed the august House, it is not possible in this year to refer this Jalna-Khamgaon railway line to the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL:

It has been mentioned that after survey, the Bhokar-Darwah railway line has been found unjustified although in reality, a new railway line can be laid in the place of the old route? Was this fact also taken into consideration at the time of the survey? Despite this, why this proposal has been found unjustified and rejected?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the reason is that during the survey, the return was found to be minus 2.1.

### **Expenditure on Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*92. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country out of the total budget earmarked for education every year during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of children from below poverty line admitted in these Vidyalayas

during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the average expenditure incurred per year on a student of Navodaya Vidyalaya;

(d) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for filling up these posts?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **STATEMENT**

*The total expenditure incurred on Navodaya Vidyalayas vis-a-vis the total Central Budget for education during the last three years is as follows:*

Year	Total Grant Released to NVS Plant	Total education (Central) budget/both Plan & Non-Plan
1988-89	79.30 crores	1581.86 crores
1989-90	80.78 crores	1578.42 crores
1990-91	100.38 crores	1710.49 crores

*Year-wise average expenditure per student incurred during the last 3 years, excluding cost of construction, is as follows:*

Year	Average expenditure per student
1988-89	Rs.9,582.00
1989-90	Rs.8,499.00
1990-91	Rs. 7,474.00

No statistics about the students admitted from families below the poverty line

are maintained. However, according to information gathered from 223 Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1989-90, about 40% of students came from families with an income below Rs. 6000/- per annum.

The filling up of vacancies as they arise from time to time is a continuous process. Concerted efforts including advertisement through leading Newspapers/ Employment News are made to fill them up on regular basis. However, the Principals concerned have been authorised to fill up the vacant posts on ad-hoc/part-time basis in order to avoid loss of studies of the students.

*Details of vacant posts of Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas, State-wise, as on 1.1.1992 is as under:-*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Post vacant</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70
2.	A&N Islands	12
3.	Pondicherry	15
4.	Lakshadweep	3
5.	Karnataka	55
6.	Kerala	45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	213
8.	Orissa	93
9.	Uttar Pradesh	179
10.	Bihar	161
11.	Haryana	58
12.	Rajasthan	151
13.	Delhi	9
14.	Punjab	24
15.	Himachal Pradesh	44
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	135
17.	Chandigarh	3
18.	Maharashtra	124
19.	Gujarat	68
20.	Goa	7
21.	Daman & Diu	13
22.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6
23.	Meghalaya	20
24.	Tripura	14

S. No.	Name of the State	Post vacant
25.	Mizoram	13
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	35
27.	Nagaland	14
28.	Manipur	61
29.	Sikkim	5
		1650

## [Translation]

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the total education budget for 1990-91 was Rs. 1710.49 crores and the average expenditure per student during the period was Rs. 7,474. Has the Government ever undertaken a survey on the kind of clothing and food provided to the students of Navodaya Vidyalayas, with this amount? I have personally inspected the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Rati in Madhubani District and I found out that the sub-standard food and clothing being provided to the students were affecting them physically and psychologically and it was making an adverse impact on their studies. What does the hon. Minister say about it?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall collect complete information about the specific school, the hon. Member mentioned here and inform him in due course and if he wishes, I shall inform the House too.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:** Secondly, in response to my question seeking details of vacant posts of teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas, State-wise, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that 151 post of teachers were lying vacant in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar and 1650 posts were lying vacant all over the

country. One can imagine the adverse affect it will have on education. During 1990-91, the total grant released to Navodaya Vidyalaya was Rs. 100.38 crores. What effective steps does the Government propose to take to fill in the vacancies and to see to it that despite spending crores of rupees education is not adversely affected?

**SHRI ARJUN SINGH:** Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures presented by the hon. Member is indeed a matter of concern and keeping in mind the delay in the usual recruitment procedure, a committee has been constituted for recruitment procedure, a committee has been constituted for recruitment of teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas. The District collectors head the committee and the Principal and the Education Officers, with the consent of the former, appoint teachers on an *ad hoc* basis, so that the education of the students does not suffer. These figures do not include *ad hoc* appointments and as such, the number of vacancies are few.

## [English]

**SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM:** In answer to question (d), the hon. Minister has given the figure 61. When compared to the other smaller States, the vacancies in Manipur appear to be larger. The hon. Minister in his statement mentioned that the Principals have been authorised to fill up these vacancies on *ad hoc* basis to

avoid delay in filling up the vacancies. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the response of the Principals and why they have not filled up the vacancies rather quickly?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the local candidates will be given preference in the matter of filling up the vacancies.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want a reply, you have to be brief.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: My question is whether preference will be given to the local candidates for filling up the vacancies and whether the *ad hoc* appointees will be regularised in the near future.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Obviously preference will have to be given to the local candidates because the basis is the list that comes from the local Employment Exchange. It is from that list that these *ad hoc* appointments are made. Naturally the list is the local list and for that they will get

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education, 1986 has stressed on the need for a child-centred approach to education, on the role of the teacher as facilitator, on replacement of rote learning, lectures and information by interactive modes of teaching which focus on 'learning' and stimulate curiosity in order to make the study of subjects interesting and easy to grasp. In 1990, minimum levels of learning were laid down by a Committee set up by the Government for subjects of mathematics, languages and environmental studies for primary classes. This approach has been endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education. On 14th November, 1991, the Minister of Human Resource Development announced the intention of the Government to reduce the academic burden on school children. The Government have now appointed a National Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, Ex-Chairman of University Grants Commission to advise on the ways and means to reduce the curriculum load on school students at all levels, particularly the young students. The expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard will depend on the procedures and methodology of work to be adopted by the Committee. The other members of the Committee are:

- (i) Prof. Krishna Kumar,  
Delhi University.
- (ii) Prof. T.S. Saraswathy,  
Head, Department of Child Development,  
M.S. University, Baroda.
- (iii) Ms. Dina Guha,  
Psychologist, E-4/10, Ben Nevis,  
Bulabha;  
Desai Road, Bombay-400026.
- (iv) Mrs. V. Parthasarathy,  
Principal,

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Syllabus for Studies in Primary Schools

\*84. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce radical changes in syllabus for studies in primary schools all over the country;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

Sardar Patel Vidyalaya,  
New Delhi.

- (v) Dr. V.G. Kulkarni,  
Director,  
Homi Bhabha Science Centre,  
Tata Institute of Fundamental  
Research,  
Bombay.
- (vi) Prof. Poromesh Acharya,  
Indian Institute of Management,  
Calcutta.
- (vii) Dr. G.L. Arora,  
Member-Secretary  
Director,  
SCERT, New Delhi.

The committee will submit its report within six months.

#### **Study Centres of I.G.N.O.U.**

\*88. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for establishing study centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish such study centres in the Konkar region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University has so far established 193 Study Centres in different parts of the country to provide counsel-

ling and library services for its students. The criteria for establishing study centres include the following:

- i) Envirolment in IGNOU's courses;
- ii) Availability of suitable accommodation and academic counsellors;
- iii) Needs of different regions in the country, including backward and remote areas.

The number of study centres established by the University also depends on the availability of financial resources.

(b) to (d). IGNOU has so far established one Regional Centre at Pune and twelve study centres in Maharashtra. At present the University has no proposal to establish a study centre in the Konkan region. The question of establishment of a study centre in the region would depend on its feasibility.

[Translation]

#### **Improvements in Sugar Factories**

\*89. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group constituted by the Government for suggesting improvements in sugar factories and cultivation of sugarcane has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have laid down any time limit for this purpose;



(e) the target fixed for the production of sugarcane for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (e). No Study Group has been constituted for the country as whole. However, a Study Team has been constituted by the Ministry of Food for revival of existing sugar factories and improving sugarcane cultivation specifically for Assam.

The team is yet to submit its report. It has been given time to submit its report by 30.4.1992. A statement showing the composition of the Team and terms of reference is attached.

(f) The target for production of sugarcane for the current sugar year 1991-92 (October – September) has been fixed at 330 Million Tonnes.

### STATEMENT

*Statement showing the composition and terms of reference of the Study Team constituted for revival of the existing sugar factories and improving sugarcane cultivation in Assam*

#### I. COMPOSITION

i)	Shri Ram Kumar, Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.	—	Leader
ii)	Shri Vikram Singh, Chief Technical Adviser, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories, New Delhi.	—	Member
iii)	Shri J.J. Bhagat, Chief Sugar Technologist, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories, New Delhi.	—	Member
iv)	Dr. B.K. Tripathi, Assistant Director General (Commercial Crops), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	—	Member
v)	A Representative of Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.	—	Member
vi)	Dr. S.R. Barooah,	—	Member

Director (Agri.) Retd.,  
Government of Assam.

- |       |   |   |              |
|-------|---|---|--------------|
| vii)  | A Representative of National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi.                          | — | Member       |
| viii) | Shri R.P. Singhal,<br>Director (Sugar Technical),<br>Directorate of Sugar,<br>Ministry of Food,<br>New Delhi. | — | Co-ordinator |

## II. TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To assess the present condition of plant and machinery of all the existing sugar factories in Assam.

2. To assess the present sugar-cane cultivation, future potential and the availability of cane to the sugar units.

3. To suggest a comprehensive working plan for

(a) carrying out suitable additions/alterations in the plant and machinery for achieving sugar production level commensurate with the existing installed capacity efficiently;

(b) improving the present cane production by increase in per hectare yield as also by bringing additional area under cane cultivation; and

(c) modernisation/expansion of the existing sugar units taking into account the likely cane production.

4. To assess the financial requirement for achieving the above objectives.

[English]

### Registration of Nursing Homes

\*90. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Medical Association has been issuing its own registration certificates to the unregistered nursing homes;

(b) whether this practice is permissible under the rules; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Under the Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953, Delhi Administration is competent to register private nursing homes functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, Delhi Administration has informed that Delhi Medical Association (DMA) has been issuing its own registration certificate to its members. The format of the registration

certificate is capable of mis-interpretation and thus liable to be misused. The Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration has already conveyed to the Delhi Medical Association on 26.12.1991 that the issuance of such registration certificates is contrary to the provisions of Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953 and have sought their co-operation in the effective enforcements of this law.

### **Sunderbans Mangrove Forests**

\*93. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:  
SHRI GURUDS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the dense Sunderbans mangrove forests in West Bengal are slowly disappearing;

(b) the likely impact of the current global warming on these forests;

(c) whether the study conducted by some scientists has revealed some very disturbing portents like the slow sinking of the delta area and the destruction of the forests in the area; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save Sunderbans from the global warming threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). As per studies carried out by the Forest Survey of India using satellite imageries pertaining to the period 1985-87 and 1987-89, there has not been any decrease in the extent of Sunderban mangrove forests in West Bengal. In the absence of conclusive scientific findings on the trends of the global warming and their effect, it is premature to draw any

inference regarding their likely impacts on the Sunderban mangrove forests.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Afforestation, erosion control, conservation and eco-development activities have been undertaken for protection of Sunderban. These measures will also help in combating the likely impact of global warming.

### **Allocation of Foodgrains and Sugar to States**

\*94. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR  
BANSAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar demanded by and allocated to the State Governments and Union Territories during the last three years and month-wise details since October 1991;

(b) the quantity lifted by the respective State Governments and Union Territories during the above period;

(c) the reasons for not lifting the entire quantity and

(d) the criteria applied for allocating quotas of foodgrains and sugar to different States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). Statements I, II and III giving the required information are attached.

(c) During the year 1991, the off take of wheat and rice, as percentage of allocation was 84 and 88, respectively. This level of off take is considered satisfactory. As regards

sugar, the allocated quantities are generally lifted in full.

(d) The allocation of wheat and rice from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System to various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis taking into account the stock position in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Union

Territories, off take trends, seasonal availability and other related factors.

Levy Sugar allocations to most of the States/Union Territories are made on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 grams per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986.

## STATEMENT-I

Statement giving Statewise Demand, Allotment &amp; Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the years 1989, 1990 &amp; 1991

(1000 tonnes)

## I. RICE

State/UT	1989				1990				1991			
	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	D	A	O	O
Andhra Pradesh	2120.0	850.0	867.7	1785.0	1330.0	1208.6	2328.0	2383.0	2328.0	2383.0	2251.6	
Arunchal Pradesh	101.9	87.9	67.9	96.0	92.0	87.2	104.4	112.9	104.4	112.9	86.4	
Assam	744.0	420.0	397.5	744.0	430.5	410.8	758.0	480.6	758.0	480.6	419.4	
Bihar	390.0	150.0	59.1	205.0	117.0	28.6	260.0	131.0	260.0	131.0	69.9	
Goa	60.0	47.1	45.2	60.0	48.9	44.8	63.0	57.0	63.0	57.0	49.4	
Gujarat	480.0	350.0	242.0	475.0	330.0	278.9	400.0	32.0	400.0	32.0	311.1	
Haryana	45.0	30.0	18.0	47.0	35.4	18.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.4	
Himachal Pradesh	86.5	78.0	59.8	78.0	78.0	51.1	79.2	80.6	79.2	80.6	71.7	
Jammu & Kashmir	281.0	245.0	227.8	410.0	410.0	204.6	445.0	459.0	445.0	459.0	240.7	
Karnataka	900.0	510.0	501.09	900.0	598.0	530.7	900.0	602.0	900.0	602.0	578.5	
Kerala	2400.0	1270.0	1284.8	1960.0	1575.0	1504.5	1920.0	1760.0	1920.0	1760.0	1723.9	
Madhya Pradesh	540.0	310.0	220.4	1300.0	290.0	193.7	1440.0	310.0	1440.0	310.0	234.6	
Mahashtra	1150.0	675.0	659.5	759.0	569.5	537.6	744.0	570.0	744.0	570.0	580.4	
Manipur	85.0	78.0	55.1	96.0	84.0	67.5	110.7	100.5	110.7	100.5	56.3	
Meghalaya	180.0	116.0	116.0	180.0	114.9	117.8	188.0	137.5	188.0	137.5	109.4	
Mizoram	107.0	90.0	90.1	102.0	90.0	93.0	105.0	109.5	105.0	109.5	84.5	
Nagaland	108.0	86.0	79.8	122.5	113.25	117.3	159.25	146.0	159.25	146.0	130.4	



(1000 tonnes)

## II. WHEAT

State/UT	1989				1990				1991			
	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O	D	A	O
Andhra Pradesh	235.0	136.0	115.8	360.0	280.0	110.2	420.0	338.0	150.0			
Arunchal Pradesh	16.9	11.88	7.1	15.3	9.6	7.7	12.0	10.32	7.5			
Assam	504.0	191.5	176.7	456.0	200.0	201.1	511.0	344.0	288.5			
Bihar	1450.0	675.0	632.3	1144.0	512.0	128.3	1250.0	561.3	523.9			
Goa	51.0	24.84	21.1	57.0	46.5	29.0	52.5	45.0	38.4			
Gujarat	1090.0	750.0	490.7	1070.0	725.0	551.0	1175.0	944.3	823.2			
Haryana	344.0	291.0	55.5	180.0	120.0	14.8	350.0	257.0	154.4			
Himachal Pradesh	150.0	131.0	109.3	120.0	120.0	69.9	130.0	127.0	116.7			
Jammu & Kashmir	257.0	247.0	142.9	255.0	250.0	71.2	240.0	238.0	127.1			
Karnataka	305.0	231.5	221.3	050.0	320.0	294.4	600.0	496.0	456.3			
Kerala	300.0	211.5	203.2	315.0	240.0	231.0	400.0	342.0	333.7			
Madhya Pradesh	600.0	392.1	279.0	1900.0	360.0	248.9	1790.0	481.5	380.7			
Maharashtra	2410.0	1219.5	1192.0	1390.0	1165.0	1069.3	1635.0	1390.0	1372.2			
Manipur	29.0	27.2	14.4	36.0	36.0	31.4	36.0	35.7	33.8			
Meghalaya	30.0	25.4	23.9	30.0	26.4	26.7	30.0	31.25	29.6			
Mizoram	4.85	13.3	12.5	16.0	15.0	14.2	15.0	15.88	14.0			
Nagaland	70.5	58.2	53.1	85.5	76.75	72.9	104.75	77.15	74.5			





## STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from central pool for public distribution system to various states/UTs for the months of October, 1991 to January, '92.

States/UTs	October, '91				November, '91				December, '91				January, '92			
	D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.	
Andhra Pradesh	R.	280.0	280.0	166.0	125.0	125.0	190.5	125.0	170.0	155.2	220.0	170.0	145.5			
	W.	20.0	20.0	14.1	20.0	20.0	11.4	20.0	18.0	14.0	29.0	18.0	12.8			
Arunchal Pradesh	R.	8.0	7.5	6.3	8.0	7.5	6.5	8.0	11.5	6.3	8.0	8.0	6.8			
	W.	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.72	0.4	1.0	0.72	0.4			
Assam	R.	72.0	42.3	39.6	64.4	40.3	36.6	64.0	40.3	34.3	64.0	35.3	38.0			
	W.	52.0	30.0	27.1	42.0	30.0	16.5	42.0	29.0	26.0	42.0	25.0	19.3			
Bihar	R.	25.0	15.0	9.9	25.0	15.0	9.2	25.0	15.0	9.8	25.0	15.0	10.1			
	W.	100.0	47.0	49.2	100.0	47.0	39.7	100.3	42.3	46.8	100.0	42.0	51.3			
Goa	R.	6.0	5.5	4.1	6.9	5.5	3.8	6.0	5.5	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.5			
	W.	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.15	2.7			
Gujarat	R.	35.0	31.0	24.1	40.0	31.0	30.8	50.0	28.0	27.3	50.0	28.0	24.5			
	W.	100.0	67.0	51.3	100.0	67.0	56.9	100.0	60.3	56.3	100.4	60.3	49.6			
Haryana	R.	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	1.6	4.0	3.0	1.6	4.0	3.0	1.7			
	W.	30.0	30.0	11.1	45.0	30.0	20.2	45.0	27.0	26.3	65.0	27.0	22.5			

(Quantity in 1000 tonnes)

(Quantity in 1000 tonnes)

States/UTs	October, '91				November, '91				December, '91				January, '92			
	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.
Himachal Pradesh R.	6.5	7.15	6.1	7.1	7.15	7.3	7.1	6.5	7.6	7.8	6.5	6.8				
W.	10.0	10.0	7.5	15.0	10.0	9.3	15.3	9.0	12.3	15.0	10.0	9.5				
Jammu & Kashmir R.	40.0	43.5	32.7	40.0	43.5	29.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	40.0	35.0	22.3				
W.	20.0	20.0	8.9	20.0	20.0	7.0	20.0	18.0	13.0	20.0	18.0	8.0				
Karnataka R.	75.0	56.0	62.6	75.0	56.0	54.9	75.0	45.0	43.1	75.0	50.0	48.1				
W.	50.0	40.0	44.0	50.0	40.0	39.4	50.0	36.0	34.9	50.0	36.0	35.1				
Kerala R.	160.0	150.0	146.6	160.0	150.0	155.7	160.0	150.0	149.5	160.0	150.0	146.0				
W.	30.0	30.0	30.1	50.0	30.0	30.7	50.0	27.0	25.9	50.0	27.0	26.6				
Madhya Pradesh R.	120.0	34.0	29.9	120.0	34.0	28.2	120.0	23.0	23.6	120.0	23.0	16.4				
W.	180.0	35.0	38.7	180.0	35.0	38.2	180.0	31.5	24.3	180.0	31.5	31.5				
Maharashtra R.	65.0	53.0	61.8	65.0	53.0	42.0	75.0	45.0	45.1	75.1	82.0	58.7				
W.	120.0	121.0	127.5	150.0	121.0	103.6	150.0	108.0	103.2	150.0	121.0	114.4				
Manipur R.	9.3	10.5	4.7	9.3	11.5	3.2	9.3	9.5	10.9	9.3	7.0	9.1				
W.	3.0	3.0	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.3				
Meghalaya R.	15.0	14.0	10.1	19.0	14.0	13.4	19.0	14.0	11.9	15.0	10.0	14.0				
W.	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.75	4.5	2.5	2.25	2.0				
Mizoram R.	7.5	10.0	6.7	10.5	10.0	8.5	10.5	10.0	6.6	10.5	6.0	8.3				
W.	1.25	1.25	1.4	1.25	1.25	0.4	10.25	2.13	2.2	1/5	1.5	1.1				

States/UTs	October, '91				November, '91				December, '91				January, '92			
	D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.	
Nagaland	R.	15.0	13.25	15.0	15.0	13.25	13.1	15.0	13.25	13.25	12.5	15.0	9.25	15.5		
	W.	10.0	6.0	4.7	10.0	6.0	2.6	10.0	6.9	10.9	10.0	10.0	6.0	3.0		
Orissa	R.	45.0	40.5	28.2	45.0	40.5	24.5	45.0	25.0	20.5	30.0	25.0	22.0			
	W.	35.0	25.0	25.7	35.0	25.0	19.5	35.0	22.5	18.7	35.0	22.5	18.1			
Punjab	R.	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	4.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.4			
	W.	25.0	25.0	16.8	25.0	25.0	13.1	25.0	22.5	15.0	25.0	22.5	19.2			
Rajasthan	R.	50.0	4.2	3.1	5.0	4.2	2.6	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.1			
	W.	150.0	75.0	73.2	200.0	75.0	66.1	200.0	67.5	67.0	200.0	72.5	72.4			
Sikkim	R.	5.0	5.5	3.0	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	2.2			
	W.	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4	0.7	0.54	-			
Tamil Nadu	R.	100.0	81.0	98.0	100.0	81.0	78.6	100.0	91.0	84.7	100.0	81.0	66.5			
	W.	30.0	30.0	21.9	30.0	30.0	18.8	30.0	27.0	21.1	30.0	27.0	12.6			
Tripura	R.	12.85	16.85	10.2	12.85	20.85	15.6	12.85	16.85	13.9	12.85	16.85	11.8			
	W.	2.5	2.5	1.1	2.85	2.5	1.1	2.85	2.25	2.3	2.85	2.25	0.4			
Uttar Pradesh	R.	50.0	35.0	37.0	50.0	40.0	33.0	50.0	28.0	33.5	50.0	28.0	26.1			
	W.	100.0	55.0	51.3	100.0	60.0	55.8	100.0	54.0	54.7	100.0	54.0	55.1			
West Bengal	R.	95.0	83.0	72.5	150.0	75.0	58.7	150.0	69.0	76.4	150.0	69.0	56.2			
	W.	108.0	90.0	69.0	130.0	90.0	75.8	130.0	81.0	55.9	130.0	81.0	71.0			

(Quantity in 1000 tonnes)

States/UTs	October, '91					November, '91					December, '91					January, '92				
	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.		
A&N Islands	R.	4.5	4.5	1.2	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	3.0	4.5	4.5	0.6						
	W.	2.1	2.1	0.8	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	Neg.						
Chandigarh	R.	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5						
	W.	3.0	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.9						
D&N Havell	R.	0.5	1.0	-	0.5	1.0	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-						
	W.	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.18	-	-	0.2	0.18	-						
Daman & Diu	R.	0.6	1.0	-	0.6	1.0	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3						
	W.	0.2	0.15	-	0.2	0.15	-	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.2	0.13	0.13	0.1						
Delhi	R.	35.0	27.0	23.0	35.0	27.0	14.1	35.0	20.0	9.1	35.0	20.0	20.0	17.4						
	W.	75.0	72.0	76.9	75.0	72.0	49.2	75.0	64.8	66.8	75.0	64.8	64.8	74.2						
Lakshadweep	R.	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.6						
	W.	-	-	-	-	-	Neg.	-	-	Neg.	-	-	-	Neg.						



**STATEMENT-III**

*Statement showing levy sugar quota, additional 5% Ad-hoc increase and festival quota of States/UTs since 1.2.1987 to January, 1992.*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Monthly normal quota</i>	<i>Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)</i>	<i>Festival quota for each year</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	7614
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	94
4.	Assam	9617	481	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	112
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	3	14
8.	Delhi	8721	436	2316
9.	Goa	500	25	150
10.	Daman	24	1	12
11.	Diu	15	1	
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	319	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	608
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884	144	868

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Monthly normal quota</i>	<i>Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)</i>	<i>Festival quota for each year</i>
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Karnataka	17769	888	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	598	3600
18.	Lakshdweep	71	4	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	25031	1252	7536
20.	Maharashtra	29938	1497	9014
21.	Manipur	694	35	203
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	200
23.	Mizoram	261	13	78
24.	Nagaland	426	21	128
25.	Orissa	12393	620	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305	15.2	64
27.	Karikal	73	3.7	18
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	4
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	2
30.	Punjab	7945	397	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	848	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	8	50
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	1127	6790

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Monthly normal quota</i>	<i>Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)</i>	<i>Festival quota for each year</i>
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Tripura	1001	50	302
35.	Uttar pradesh	52926	2646	15936
36.	West Bengal	25888	1294	7796
TOTAL		333068	16654	99,950

\*Includes increase in quota of 1032 tonnes in Delhi and 108 tonnes in Pondicherry made from May, 1990 onwards.

Note: Levy sugar allotments are not based on demands received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

#### **Incidence of Malaria**

\*95. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:**  
**SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:**

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

(a) the number of cases of Malaria reported during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the incidence of Malaria is increasing in India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to control the disease and amount earmarked for this purpose during 1992-93;

(e) whether according to a study by the World Health Organisation, Malaria can be controlled but not eradicated;

(f) whether the WHO has suggested

any integrated strategy to control the disease;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether India has sought any assistance from WHO in this regard; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The number of malaria cases reported by the State/UT Governments during the last two years is given in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir. Although the incidence of Malaria significantly declined from the peak of 6.47 million cases in 1976, it has stabilised at a level of around of around 2 million cases in the last few years.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b)

(d) During the 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97) it is proposed to adopt a selective approach by judicious use of anti-vector and



anti-parasite measures in different malaria areas, based on endemicity of disease, vector resistance to the use of insecticides and drug resistance to the parasite. In the hard core hilly areas with a concentration of tribal population it is proposed to implement a strategy which would emphasize early detection and treatment of cases to interrupt transmission of the malaria parasite as well as adopt environmentally sound methods to control mosquitos. It is proposed to enhance community participation through education, involvement of community volunteers and by employing and training workers from the community. It is also proposed to strengthen laboratory services and surveillance capacity. Alternative methods of malaria control will also be attempted through biological, environmental and personal protection methods.

An outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been earmarked as Central share for implement-

ing the malaria control programme in 1992-93.

(e) to (i). After a global review of the malaria situation, the World Health Organisation has emphasised the need to reorient the strategy for malaria control based on the following four broad elements:

- prompt diagnosis and treatment of cases.
- effective vector control.
- prevention and control of epidemics.
- effective programme management.

Assistance from W.H.O. will be obtained for organising training, conducting group educational activities and for procurement of essential supplies required for control of malaria.

## STATEMENT

## Epidemiological Situation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82,510	32,815	2	1,04,483	41,659	5	75,793	30,322	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,865	2,725	—	18,227	2,205	1	4,262	429	NR
3.	Assam	62,274	39,757	6	60,282	34,633	16	80,640	53,528	9
4	Bihar	40,001	27,710	13	27,227	17,315	2	24,150	13,161	NR
5.	Goa	4,495	588	—	4,890	871	1	2,681	438	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5,98,653	1,84,137	60	5,15,926	1,42,391	84	3,92,756	1,17,281	10
7.	Haryana	23,711	678	—	50,381	3,616	—	33,936	1,130	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8,589	14	—	14,379	30	—	19,696	12	Nil
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,068	101	—	5,481	223	—	4,608	10	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1,00,653	29,420	—	74,012	23,209	—	31,985	6,768	8
11.	Kerala	6,126	157	1	6,411	209	1	57,596	212	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)				1991	
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,52,886	1,04,811	16	2,24,502	1,09,477	3	96,871	53,720	26
13.	Maharashtra	1,22,314	37,724	8	1,13,266	35,596	6	1,27,861	43,910	7
14.	Manipur	957	395	2	601	275	—	556	281	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	10,701	7,767	—	8,207	5,691	—	5,445	4,148	Nil
16.	Mizoram	18,517	9,208	17	13,825	6,125	8	7,161	4,322	10
17.	Nagaland	3,051	843	—	1,603	332	—	1,886	434	NR
18.	Orissa	2,60,815	2,23,364	118	2,37,994	2,01,218	147	2,76,002	2,31,257	15
19.	Punjab	32,146	833	2	29,336	579	—	36,640	365	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1,12,316	24,069	1	85,884	19,479	65	63,022	10,638	NR
21.	Sikkim	30	5	—	17	4	—	26	4	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	90,478	4,244	—	1,20,029	7,089	—	1,20,591	8,611	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989				1990 (Prov)				1991	
		+Ve Cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
23.	Tripura	5,991	1,726	5	6,633	5,068	4	2,005	1,487	NR	NR
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,01,815	6,601	—	1,03,222	7,645	—	98,109	8,668	Nil	Nil
25.	West Bengal	18,822	5,820	16	27,531	3,990	4	25,874	5,072	NR	NR
26.	A & N Islands	2,655	560	1	2,391	427	—	1,450	243	Nil	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	15,405	5	—	26,813	94	—	25,628	31	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Havelli	4,741	68	—	5,015	189	—	2,947	53	Nil	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	784	46	—	801	55	—	8,491	24	Nil	Nil
30.	Delhi	10,761	32	—	12,044	89	—	8,491	24	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Lakshadweep	4	Nil	—	6	Nil	—	4	—	NR
32.	Pondicherry	541	1	—	389	1	—	450	1	NR
33.	Coal fields	104	12	—	97	5	1	12	4	Nil
Total		20,22,809 or say 20 lakhs	7,46,236 or say 7.5 lakhs	268	19,01,887 or say 19 lakhs	6,69,439 or say 6.7 lakhs	348	15,81,762 or say 16 lakhs	5,96,597 or say 6 lakhs	86

[Translation]

**Train Accidents**

\*96. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI:**  
**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-**  
**GRAHI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway accidents which took place since November, 1991, zone-wise;

(b) the main causes thereof;

(c) the loss of life and property caused by these accidents/derailments during the said period;

(d) the compensation paid to the families of deceased and to those injured; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents/derailments in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Railway-wise and category-wise position of train accidents which occurred during the period 1.11.1991 to 15.2.1992 is as under:—

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Colli- sions</i>	<i>Derail- ments</i>	<i>Level Crossing Accidents</i>	<i>Fire in trains</i>	<i>Total</i>
Central	2	13	1	1	17
Eastern	1	13	—	1	15
Northern	2	13	1	1	17
North Eastern	—	5	3	—	8
Northeast Frontier	—	14	—	—	14
Southern	—	19	5	2	26
South Central	1	18	1	2	22
South Eastern	1	24	1	—	26
Western	1	8	2	—	11

(b) Accidents took place mainly due to failure of railway staff, equipment failure, negligence of road users and sabotage.

(c) 73 persons, including 29 passengers, lost their lives in these accidents. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs. 5.42 crores.

(d) No compensation has been paid by the railways as no award has been made by the Railway Claims Tribunal so far.

(e) Some of the important steps being taken to reduce the accidents are induction of technical devices to aid the human element, intensive and frequent inspections of sensi-

tive installations, monitoring the performance of the staff of critical safety categories such as drivers, guards, station masters, etc., intensive training including psychological checks of staff in operational categories, surprise checks against carriage of inflammable/explosive material in passenger trains, provision of whistle boards/speed breakers and road signs at the approaches of unmanned level crossings and improving visibility for road users and train drivers.

### **Pollution Control Measures by Industries**

\*97. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:

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

(a) the decisions taken at the last meeting of the Environment Ministers of States held recently;

(b) whether the Government have decided to extend the period for adopting pollution control measures by the industries beyond December 31, 1991;

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

(d) the State-wise details of the units which have complied with the order of adopting pollution control measures till December 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The subjects covered in consultations held on 18th and 19th February, 1992 with Environment Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of UTs were:

- (i) Drawing up an Action Plan 1992-93 for the thrust areas of

the environmental concern of the country;

- (ii) Active involvement of the State Governments both for the formulation and implementation of the National Policy on the abatement of pollution;

- (iii) Matters having serious impact on the environment like fast eroding natural resources, extinction of species, water and air pollution, noise pollution, automobile emissions, fly-ash disposal, aerobic digestion and hazardous waste management;

- (iv) Approach to UN conference on Environment and Development;

- (v) The conference took a decision that an Action Plan for effective utilisation of fly-ash should achieve 50% utilisation by the turn of the century as against the 3% utilisation which stands today. Action Plan should be drawn up by the State Governments and UTs Administration within a period of three months;

- (vi) The conference also agreed that the State Govts. and the Administration of UTs would initiate steps for checking the pollution caused by automobile exhausts. An agreement was further made to restrict and minimise the noise pollution particularly for places like hospitals, offices and Residential Complex;

- (vii) The conference agreed to

encourage the anaerobic digestion for the generation of gas/electricity and manure from organic waste along abatement of water and land pollution;

- (viii) An Action Plan to be drawn by the States including preparation of on-site and off-site plans, siting of hazardous waste disposal sites and implementation of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977.

(b) and (c). The decisions on this are:

1. An industry, operation or process which has commenced production on or before 16th May, 1981, and has shown adequate proof of at least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State

Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by 31st December, 1993.

2. An industry, operation or process which has commenced production after the 16th day of May, 1981, but before the 31st day of December, 1991, and has shown adequate proof of at least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st day of December, 1992.

(d) According to the information provided by the State Governments, the number of large and medium scale industries in the identified highly polluting categories, which have complied or have taken steps for adopting pollution control measures are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Number of units which have complied or have taken steps for compliance</i>
1.	Madhya Pradesh	94
2.	Gujarat	193
3.	West Bengal	58
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	701
6.	Meghalaya	4



Sl. No.	States	Number of units which have complied or have taken steps for compliance
7.	Tamil Nadu	914
8.	Kerala	28
9.	Karnataka	114
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34
11.	Orissa	76
12.	Maharashtra	461
13.	Rajasthan	27
14.	Punjab	42
15.	Daman & Diu	1
16.	Delhi	5
17.	Andhra Pradesh	185

[English]

without recourse to surgery for the success of family planning; and

### Research In Family Planning

\*98. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds provided for the research component in the family planning programme during the last two years;

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard so far;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop a simple effective contraceptive

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). The details of funds provided to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, the Central Drugs Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, New Delhi during the last two years for carrying out basic, clinical and operational research under the Family Welfare Programme are indicated in the enclosed statement. They have completed clinical trials on various types of Cu-T, combined Oral Con-

traceptive Pills, Injectables like Net-oen and implants like Norplant etc. Further, they are undertaking research/trials on non-surgical methods of terminations of pregnancy and research is one for improving the utilisation of available technology and knowledge, basic research for contraception/reproductive biology and other related studies for improving Family Welfare Services.

A non-steroidal weekly oral contraceptive pill developed by the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow has already been introduced in Delhi area. Besides, research

is being carried out on various other non-surgical contraceptive devices/methods. These include (i) Vaso-occlusive Device for blocking vas of the males (ii) Spermicidal creams (iii) Contraceptive Vaccines for males/females (iv) Quinacrine pellets for female sterilization. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, New Delhi has also been conducting screening and pharmacological studies of the oral Contraceptive agents. Under this programme, studies are continuing on AYUSH AC-IV, K. Capsule, Pippalyadi Yoga and Vandhyavari (*vicca indica*).

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation.	Funds provided during			Total
		1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4		5
1.	Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	1000.00	588.00		1588.00
2.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	49.99	49.00		98.99
3.	ISM Research	21.40	15.36		36.76
	Total Expenditure on Research	1071.39	652.36		1723.75

**Trade in Human Organs**

\*100. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE:

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

(a) whether an organised trade in human organs has been going on for some time in Leprosy Institute in Agra which is affiliated to the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The allegations that the Central Jajma Institute of Leprosy, Agra is involved in removal of eyes and kidneys of poor and helpless leprosy patients and selling and trading these organs with a view to get money, as published in the New Delhi Edition of the *Times of India* dated 16.1.1992, have been looked into and found to be totally baseless, reckless and malacious. The Institute has neither the technical competence nor the physical infrastructure required for organ removal transplantation surgery: it can perform only curative and restorative surgery. These are also the subject matter of the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1095 of 1991 — *Shri Sushil Kumar Verma V. Union of India and others*, which is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[Translation]

**Reservation for Miraj**

\*924. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation facility is provided to the passengers only up to Miraj in the trains running between Delhi and Goa;

(b) if so, whether passengers travelling up to Goa have to obtain reservation again at Miraj; and

(c) if so, the manner in which reservation charges for Delhi-Goa journey are obtained by Reservation Office, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Though reservations upto Vasco are being given at Delhi and other stations in 2702/2704 Goa Express trains to the extent of through quotas earmarked at various stations. A part of the accommodation on 2702 is available only upto Miraj.

(e) A single reservation-cum-journey ticket is issued to passengers booked from Nizamuddin to Miraj by 2702 Goa Express and Miraj to Vasco by 2704 Goa Express treating the entire journey as one journey and fares are collected as per the normal rules.

[English]

**Rehabilitation of Tribals Affected under Development Plans**

925. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken for rehabilitation of tribals and other families affected under plans of the Project Tiger areas, National Parks and Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided for rehabilitation of tribals during

each of the last three years in this regard; and

(c) the other beneficiary oriented schemes introduced for providing alternate sources of incomes to the tribals displaced and deprived of collecting tendu leaves, salwood etc.?

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

[Translation]

### Sports Stadia

\*926. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANG-

WAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of small and big stadia of cricket/football and other sports in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): The State-wise number of Stadia for Cricket/Football and other sports, for which Central assistance has been provided under the Department's Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, etc. and have been completed, is indicated as under:—

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Stadia completed
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	4
5.	Karnataka	6
6.	Kerala	4
7.	Maharashtra	10
8.	Mizoram	2
9.	Rajasthan	2
10.	Sikkim	3
11.	Tamil Nadu	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	37
13.	West Bengal	1
Total		80

[English]

**Overbridge in Ambalapuzha****927. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of over-bridge at the railway crossing on National Highway No. 47 in Ambalapuzha on Alleppey-Kayamkulam railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which work on this bridge is likely to be started?

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

(b) The proposal is for construction of a road-overbridge at Chainaga 10616 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crores to be borne by the Railways.

(c) The work will be commenced, after the estimate is sanctioned and the contract awarded.

[Translation]

**Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Line**

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

(a) whether the survey and demarcation of Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi railway line in Bihar and the acquisition of land therefor was completed in 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work on this line is likely to be started; 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 has not been approved.

(c) The surveys done in 1984 and updated in 1991 have revealed a negative rate of return of this project.

[English]

**Sanitary Conditions in Hotels**

**929. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government inspect health and sanitary conditions in hotels of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any certificate is issued to hotels in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of hotels in the Capital which have not been issued such certificates; and

(d) whether owners or officers of any such hotels have been penalised for carelessness in respect of health and sanitary conditions?

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.

**Legislation for Removal of Eyes from Unclaimed Bodies**

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

(a) whether a legislation to allow doctors to remove eyes from unclaimed bodies in hospitals is under consideration of the Government;

(b) whether a draft legislation on this issue has been submitted by the Eye Bank Association of India;

(c) the advantages likely to be derived from such a legislation; and

(d) the time by which legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Central Legislation has been introduced in Union Territory of Delhi and majority of the States. This legislation has been passed by the Parliament and the State Legislatures respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Eye Bank Association of India (EBAI) is of the view that the existing Corneal Grafting Acts passed by the State Legislatures and by the Parliament are not adequate to provide more donor eyes and these Acts should be amended or fresh Acts be passed which would overcome the deficiency of these Acts. They have forwarded a model Corneal Grafting Act to be forwarded to the State Governments so as to enable them to enact more effective legislation.

(c) It will provide for procuring more donor eyes from postmortem cases and unclaimed bodies from hospitals which can be a very large source of donor eyes.

(d) A decision can only be taken in this regard after thorough examination of the proposal in consultation with the Ministry of Law. No time limit can be prescribed for this.

### Monuments at Mamallapuram

931. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monuments at Mamallapuram near Madras have developed some cracks and some of them are in dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Life Saving Drugs for Earthquake Victims

932. SHRI BARE LAL JÁTAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether life saving drugs which were sent to the victims of earthquake in Garhwal were of superior quality and not outdated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to inquire into the matter; 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). Ministry of Health & F.W. has not supplied any life saving drugs to the earthquake victims in Garhwal.

### Anganwadi Kendras in Araria

933. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Anganwadi Kendras in Araria area;

(b) whether there is no Anganwadi in Chhatapur even after getting approval in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) In Araria district there are 3 sanctioned ICDS projects viz. Raniganj, Jaukihat and Bhargawan with 180, 100 & 132 sanctioned Anganwadis respectively.

(b) There is no sanctioned ICDS project in Chhatapur block.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

### Hydro-Electric Project in Sikkim

934. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some environmentalists have raised objections against the hydro-electric project in the tribal areas of North Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; hazards to be created by the construction of this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No representations have been received

against hydro-electric projects in tribal region of North Sikkim.

(c) No project from North Sikkim is pending for environmental or forestry clearance.

### Thalassemia among Children

935. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly born children in the country in 1991 having thalassemia gene and thalassemia major separately; and

(b) the steps being taken to help these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Considering the gene frequency of 2-3% in general population, it has been estimated that approximately 6,000 new cases of thalassemia are born each year.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has intimated that they have created a facility for prenatal diagnosis of thalassemia at its Institute of Immunohaematology (IIH), Bombay. Council is also supporting a project at the University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi, to study the gene frequency and improve prenatal diagnosis to cut down the frequency and thereby decrease the incidence of the disease.

[Translation]

### Reserved Vacancies of Trained Graduate Teachers in Delhi Administration

936. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) the number of vacancies of Trained Graduate Teachers in the Education Department of the Delhi Administration declared in 1991 as reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates under the special recruitment drive;

(b) the number of posts filled up out of these; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up all the posts?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The number of vacancies of Trained Graduate Teachers in the Education Department of the Delhi Administration declared in 1991 as reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 383 and 260 respectively, out of which 225 and 64 posts have been filled up by recruitment from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(c) Delhi Administration have intimated that all posts reserved for SC/ST could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates and late finalisation of the total number of vacancies to be filled in 1991-92, as the matter was under consideration of the Finance Department of Delhi Administration.

#### **Construction of New Railway Colonies**

**937. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct new railway colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of places under the Northern Railway where such colonies are proposed to be developed?

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

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

**[English]**

#### **Discretionary Quota for allotment of Berths in Trains**

**938. DR. C. SILVERA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the details of discretionary quota for allotment of berths in various trains by Railway Board, Northern Railway or any other authorities in Delhi.

(b) the criteria fixed for allotment of berths out of these quota;

(c) whether the criteria are being observed regularly;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether such allotments deprive the scope of genuine and needy passengers; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) A limited number of berths on trains originating from or passing through stations in Delhi area has been earmarked as Emergency Quota for complying with high official requisitions, VIPs and other emergent requests. This quota is jointly controlled by Ministry of Railways and Northern Railway.

(b) to (f). Requests are received from various quarters for release of berths from Emergency Quota which is normally released

to genuine and needy passengers taking into account factors like status of the passengers travelling, nature of urgency like Government duty, bereavement, sickness etc. This criteria is followed regularly.

#### **Medical Supplies to Primary Health Centres**

**939. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate medical supplies and drugs to the hospitals particularly to primary health centres in various States, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** The Central Government, under the National Family Welfare Programme, provide Central assistance to the States for the purchase of medicines at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per annum per sub-centre. As regards Primary Health Centres and hospitals, the medicines and other supplies are provided by the State Governments. Certain medicines are also provided to the States free cost, like anti-TB drugs, anti-Leprosy drugs, drugs and vaccines for Maternal and Child Health-Care programme etc.

#### **Sale of Banned Drugs**

**940. SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE:**

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

(a) whether some drugs have been banned by W.H.O. and Indian Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these drugs are being sold in the market; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and preventive measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) to (d). W.H.O. has so far intimated that some countries at different period of time have preferred to withdraw 44 drugs. Out of these 44 drugs, 26 drugs were never approved for marketing in the country. 11 drugs were banned and 7 were allowed for continued marketing with 'cautions' in some cases in consultation with experts and expert bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research.

The names of drugs banned by Government of India and the names of drugs allowed for continued marketing in consultation with experts along with the reasons is given in the Statement attached.

**STATEMENT***Drugs Banned by Govt. of India: Reporting Source W.H.O.*

1. Nialamide
2. Practolol
3. Sodium Borate (Borax)
4. Dugynon, Secrobyl, etc. - hormonal Pregnancy testing Preparations
5. Amidopyrine
6. Phenacetin
7. Methapyrilene
8. Tetracycline liquid oral dosage preparations
9. Mothequalone
10. Propanidid
11. Methandianone

*Drugs Allowed for Continued Marketing by Govt. of India: Reporting Source W.H.O.*

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Reasons for continued marketing
1	2	3
1	Hydroxyquinoline (clioquinol, enteroquinol, etc.)	The experts considered that the drug is very cheap and effective for treatment of amoebic diarrhoea/dysentery.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Reasons for continued marketing</i>
1	2	3
2.	Phenformin (D.B.I.)	which is prevalent in the country. The incidence of 'SMON' leading to optic neuropathy and blindness as reported in Japan was never seen in India.
3.	Nitrofurantoin compound	The experts have opined that metabolic lactic acidosis due to this drug as reported in the West is not common in Indian population and considered this drug as an effective oral antidiabetic drug.
	a) Furazolidone	The experts considered the drug very effective for treatment of gastroenteritis which is very common in the country.
	b) Nitrofurazone cream	The experts considered the topical cream of nitrofurazone.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the drug</i>	<i>Reasons for continued marketing</i>
1	2	3
4.	Lynestronol	<p>zone as useful for superficial wounds, burns and skin infections.</p> <p>The experts considered the drug very useful for menstrual disorders.</p>
5.	Piperazine	<p>The experts considered the drug cheap and very effective for treatment of roundworm and threat worm infestations which are so common in India. The drug had figured in WHO's Essential Drug List.</p>
6.	Oxyphenbutazone/Phenylbutazone	<p>The experts considered the drug quite safe and effective for short-term inflammatory disorders. The experts considered the drugs as the first drug of choice in ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis.</p>
7.	Analgin (Dipyrone)	<p>The experts considered this drug as a very effective non-addicting pain killer which can be given both by oral and injectable route. Boston University studies</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Reasons for continued marketing
1	2	3
		of monitoring ADR had ruled out any "extra" incidence of bone marrow depression as a result of short term therapy due to the drug compared to other pain killer moving in the market.

### **Pollution Control Measures taken by FACT**

941. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) Cochin division in Kerala has taken measures to avoid pollution of Chithirapuzha river by efflux of waste and chemicals thereto as per directions of this Ministry of giving time for the same upto December, 1991;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to compensate the loss caused to cultivators of land who sustained loss due to the efflux of effluents from FACT to Chithirapuzha river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) Cochin Division in Kerala have augmented their effluent treatment facilities. A time-bound programme for compliance with the prescribed standards have been submitted by the industry to the State Pollution Control Board.

(c) it is reported that the damage to cultivation is not known to have been assessed.

### **Allocation for Adult Education Programme**

942. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Government for the Adult Education Programme during 1991-92 State-wise;

(b) the number and names of voluntary agencies, State-wise, under the Central Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies in the field of Adult Education; and

(c) the target in terms of number of adults, State-wise, for the current year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) In the central sector no specific allocation is made to States/UTs for the adult education programme. Grants are released on the basis of the requirement projected by each State/UT. However, a statement indicating State-wise the amount so far sanctioned to State Governments/UT Administrations and other agencies engaged in programmes relating to adult education is given at Statement-I. A statement showing the State-wise allocations made in the State sector during 1991-92 for these programmes is attached at Statement-II.

(b) Statement-III showing, State-wise, the names of voluntary agencies which have received financial assistance under the Central Scheme of Assistance voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education during 1991-92 is enclosed.

(c) Statement-IV showing the State-wise targets of enrolment of learners under the adult education programme during 1991-92 is attached.

## STATEMENT-I

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UTs</i>	<i>Amount of Grant released</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	564.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.43
3.	Assam	54.14
4.	Bihar	226.66
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	254.18
7.	Haryana	158.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.00
10.	Karnataka	513.08
11.	Kerala	21.59
12.	Madhya Pradesh	301.19
13.	Maharashtra	426.35
14.	Meghalaya	10.01
15.	Manipur	23.63
16.	Mizoram	4.15
17.	Nagaland	146.56
18.	Orissa	414.38
19.	Punjab	96.20
20.	Rajasthan	350.60
21.	Sikkim	—



(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UTs</i>	<i>Amount of Grant released</i>
22.	Tamil Nadu	649.93
23.	Tripura	5.13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	490.09
25.	West Bengal	656.28
26.	A & N Islands	2.71
27.	Chandigarh	10.23
28.	D & N Haveli	3.29
29.	Daman & Diu	0.27
30.	Delhi	33.34
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	11.00

**STATEMENT-II**

*Statement showing State-wise the allocations made in the State sector for adult education during 1991-92*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.00
3.	Assam	300.00
4.	Bihar	1200.00
5.	Goa	40.00
6.	Gujarat	300.00

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
<hr/>		
7.	Haryana	100.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111.00
10.	Karnataka	332.00
11.	Kerala	25.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	550.00
13.	Maharashtra	297.00
14.	Manipur	65.00
15.	Meghalaya	89.00
16.	Mizoram	15.00
17.	Nagaland	27.00
18.	Orissa	310.00
19.	Punjab	101.00
20.	Rajasthan	115.00
21.	Sikkim	6.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	345.00
23.	Tripura	58.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	340.00
25.	West Bengal	450.00
26.	A & N Islands	5.00
27.	Chandigarh	5.00
28.	D & N Haveli	2.50

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
29.	Daman & Diu	2.25
30.	Delhi	40.00
31.	Lakshadweep	3.00
32.	Pondicherry	8.00

**STATMENT-III**

*Statement showing State-wise names of voluntary agencies which received financial assistance during 1991-92*

**Andhra Pradesh**

Sri Veera Brahmam Educational Society,  
Andhra Pradesh - 515231.

Seva Mandir  
ANDHRA PRADESH - 515212

Rayalaseema Seva Samithi  
Tirupati-517501, Dt. Chittoor  
A.P.

Downtrodden and Community Development  
Society,  
Cuddapah - 516002

Maharashi Sambamurty Institute of Social  
and  
Development Studies

Assist India  
Guntur Distt. 522616

Prakasam Nagar Mahila Mandali  
Guntur-522001  
Jhansi Mahila Mandali  
Manipuram Guntur-522001  
Indira Kiran MahilaMandali  
Guntur-522022

Sri Ganapathi Weaker

Section Mahila Mandal  
Guntur - 522 033

Sri Rama Mahila Mandali  
Mothadaka Guntur Dt.  
Soujanya Mahila Mandali  
Krishna Street, Prakasham Nagar  
Sri Indira Mahila Mandali  
Guntur Distt - 522 002

Abyudaya Youth Association  
Warangal Dt. - 506346.  
Good Samaritans Rural  
Development Society .  
A.P.

Comprehensive Rural Operations Service  
Society (Cross),  
Hyderabad - 501507 (A.P.)

Andhra Mahila Sabha , College Campus,  
Hyderabad-500007

Academy of Rural Development and Re-  
search,  
Guntur Distt.

SRC for Adult Educaiton, Literacy House  
Andhra Mahila Sabha  
Hyderabad-500 007  
Udayasri Mahila Samajam  
Maidupet, Guntur-522007  
Adarsh Seva Sangham  
Thadagonda, Karim Nagar Distt.

Devi Seema Deena Jana Samkshema

Samithi  
Krishna Dt.

Netaji Youth Association  
Vatapagu, Palakonda  
Srikakulam Dist.  
Mahila Mandali  
Rajam.

#### **Assam**

Biswajyoti Mahila Samity  
Bajali Dev. Block  
Distt. Barpeta (Assam)

Popular Progressive Unit  
Halakura, P.O. Halakura,  
Distt. Dhubri

Darus Salam  
Hafizee—O—Kariana Islamic  
Madrassa Committee  
Distt. Nowgong (Assam)

Total Rural Development Project  
Distt. Nalbari.

#### **Bihar**

The Charitable Association for Rural Educa-  
tion and Development  
West Champaran Distt.,

Shri Durga Pustakalaya, Manpur, Durga  
Asthan,  
Dist. Gaya-823003.

Vikas Bharati  
Dist. Gumla-835331

St. Ignatius Uchcha Vidyalaya  
Dist. Gumla-835207

Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra  
District Hazaribagh,

Mithila Lait Shodh Sanathan,  
District - Madhubani (Bihar)

Shram Bharati Khadigram  
Dist. Moughyr.

Bihar Dalit Vikas Samiti  
Bihar-803213

State Resource Centre,  
Deepayatan,  
Patna-800001

Jan Vikas Kendra  
Bariatu, Ranchi-834009.

J.P. Saraisa Sevashram  
Dt. Samastipur

Alternative for India Development  
Madras-600056, Tamil Nadu

Xaviers Chaibasa  
St. Xaviers High School, Chaibasa-833201.

Bharatiya Jan Utthan Parishad  
Nalanda (Bihar) -803001.

Jan Jagran Sansthan  
Nalanda Distt., Bihar - 803101

#### **Gujarat**

Patani Sheri Seva Sangh  
Ahmedabad-380001.

Gujarat Vidhyapith  
Ahmedabad-380001

Lok Sevak Mandal  
Paldi, Ahmedabad-380007.

Gujarat State Crime Prevention Trust  
Ahmedabad-380027

State Resource Centre for Adult Education  
Gujarat Vidyapeeth.

Sarva Mangalam,  
Palanpur-385001

Gram Nirman Kelvani Mandal  
Gujarat

The New Progressive Education Trust  
Mehsana-384002

Shri Sidhdhartha  
Shramjivi Vikas Trust,  
Patan-384265

Bhil Seva Mandal  
Gujarat-389001

Manav Seva Mandal Trust  
Rajkot-360001

Shantiniketan  
Distt. Sabarkantha-385001

Shramik Vidyapith,  
Surat-395003

Gujarat Rajya Harijan  
Samaj Seva Sangh  
Surat.

Lok Vidhyalaya  
Distt. Bhavnagar-364250

Shree Sarvodaya Kelavani  
Mandal,  
Distt. Bhavnagar.

Saraswatham,  
Kachch,

Kapadwanj Taluka Yuvak  
Mandal Association  
Distt. Kheda-387635

Anand Taluka Yuvak  
Mandal Association  
Anand-388001

Surendranagar District  
Educational Development Trust  
Surendranagar-363001

Vanavasi Seva Parishad  
Anand Niketan Ashram  
Udaipur Dt. Vadodara

Education Society,  
Chhipadi-387635  
Distt. Kheda

Thasra Taluk Yuvak Mandal  
Association, Distt. Kheda

Shree Sanskar Rashtriya  
Kelvani Mandal, Dist. Kheda - 387635

### *Haryana*

Janta Kalyan Samiti,  
Mohindergarh Distt.,

Lucky Education Society  
Maham, Rohtak Distt.

Vidya Mahasabha Kanya  
Gurukul Mahavidyalaya  
Kharkhoda, Distt. Sonapat.

### *Karnataka*

Foundation for Educational  
Innovations  
In Asia (Fedana)  
Bangalore-560038.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides  
Chickmagalur-577101

Shri Karnataka Education Society  
Bharwad-580008

Kasurba Gandhi National  
Memorial Trust,  
Arsikere-573103, Dt. Hasan.

Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust  
Mandya Dist. - 571811

State Resource Centre for Adult Education  
Karnataka State Adult Education Council,  
501, Kuvempunagar,  
Mysore-570023

#### *Kerala*

Harijan Sevak Sangh  
Shantiniketan, Kattakkada P.O.,  
Trivandrum Distt.

#### *Madhya Pradesh*

Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh,  
Indore.

Disha Trust,  
M.P.-492001.

#### *Maharashtra*

Parth Vidya Prasarak Mandal  
District AhmedNagar.

Society for Action in Creative Education  
and Development (SACRED), Aurangabad-  
431001 (M.S.)

Shri Yoganand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal  
Maharashtra-431501

Sarodaya Shikshan Mandal,  
District Nagpur.

Samaj Kalyan Mandal,  
Nagpur

Vidarbha Pradeshik Basava Samiti,  
Nagpur-440012.

Committee of Resource Organisations  
for Mass Programme of Functional Literacy,  
Bombay-400019.

National Centre for Rural Development  
Nagpur-440010

Gram Vikas Shikshan Sanstha  
Nanded.

Ramabai Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak  
Mandal,  
Maharashtra-431 401

Nutan Vidyalaya Shikshan Sanstha  
Distt. Parbhani

Maharashtra Magas Varga Seva Sangh,  
Dist. Parbhani

Indian Institute of Education  
Pune-411029

Bhartiya Samaj Unnati Mandal,  
Solapur (Maharashtra)-413003

Late Motriram Naik Education Society,  
Dist. Yeotmal.

Shri Vishuddha Vidyalaya,  
Yeotmal Distt.

#### *Manipur*

Manipur Adult Education Association,  
Imphal.

Integrated Rural Development Society,  
Imphal Dt.

The Rural Development Society,  
Thoubal Dist., Manipur-795148.

#### *Orissa*

Balasore Distt. Nari Sangh,  
Distt. Balasore (Orissa)

Yuba Krushak Sangha  
Dt. Balangir.

Arthik-O-Samaik-Hith-Ayog (Asha),  
Balangir.

Ganapati Yubak Sangha  
Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.

Jatiya Yuak Sangha  
TQ. Talcher, Dt. Dhenkanal

NYSCAP (National Yuva Sansad  
for Community Action Programme)  
Distt. Dhenkanal.

Sriram Yubak Sangha,  
Distt. Bolangir, Orissa-767030

Gram Mangal Pathagar  
Bolangir, Orissa-767067.

Ramjee Yubak Sangha,  
Distt. Balangir,

Sarbodaya Seva Samithi  
Orissa-753001

Netaji Yubak Sangh,  
Rampur, Distt. Kalahandi(Orissa)

Lokadrusti,  
Kharir, Distt. Kalahandi.

Jagrata Shramik Sangathan  
District Kalahandi

Durarsani Sharmik Sangh,  
Kalahandi Dt.  
Durasani Sharmik Sangh, Kalahandi Dt.

Dengaborei Mahila Samiti  
Dhenkanal

Nysasdri  
Via Gondia Dhenkanal Dt.

Moon Light Club,  
District Dhenkanal

Khalikote Mardaraj

Sanskrutika Parishad,  
Gangam Dt.

Friends Association for Rural Reconstruc-  
tion,  
Distt. Kalahandi (Orissa).

Bidyut Club  
Puri Dt.-752060

State Resource Centre for Adult Education  
Bhubaneswar, Puri District.

*Punjab*

Local Committee,  
The Chief Khalsa Diwan,  
Tam Taran, Amritsar.

Punjab Backward Classes Development  
Board  
1143, 36-C, Chandigarh

Sarv Bharat Sri Ravidas  
Parchar Foundation,  
Chandigarh-160036

*Rajasthan.*

Ajmer Proudh Shikshan Samiti  
Ajmer-305006.

Sri Hari Krishan Shiksha Parsar Samiti  
Alwar-301001

Bikaner Adult Education Association  
Bikaner-334001.

Prayas  
Dt. Chittorgarh

Gandhi Vidya Mandir  
Sardarshahar.

Mahila Lok Jagruti Samiti  
Jaipur-302013

Radha Bal Mandir  
Vidyalay Samiti, Jodhpur

Grameen Bal Vikas Sanstha,  
Pipad Shahar, Jodhpur

Jain Vishva Bharati,  
At/P.O. Ladnun,  
Nagore Distt.

Seva Mandir  
Udaipur-313001

State Resource Centre for Adult Education,  
Rajasthan Adult Education Association.

### *Tamil Nadu*

Duraiswamy Generous Social Education  
Association  
Chenglepattu Dt., (T.N.)

Shri Vivekananda Charities & Endowments  
Dharmapuri-636701

Tamil Nadu Basic Education Society  
Madurai-626702

Gandhi Niketan Ashram  
Madurai Dt.,

Welfare Association for the Rural Mass  
North Arcot Distt.

Tirupputur Rural uplift Project Association  
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam  
Distt. T.N.-623215.

Young Women Christian Association  
Madras-600084.

Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu  
Madras-600031.

Women's Indian Association  
Madras-600028.

Kandaswamy Kendar's Trust Board  
Velur, Salem Distt.

Madhar Nala Thondu Niruvanam  
South Arcot Distt.

Christian Educational Development Society  
Villupuram, S.A. Distt.,

Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross  
of Chavanod,  
Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli.

Amad Velalar Sangam  
Tiruchirapalli-620005

Khajamalai Ladies Association  
Tiruchirapalli Dist.,

Punjab Association Royapettah,  
Madras-600014.

Jayaprakash Youth Research Centre,  
Madras-600090.

SRC for Non-Formal and Adult Education  
Tamilnadu Board of Continuing Education,  
Madras-600020.

### *Uttar Pradesh*

Bharatiya Shikshan Seva Sansthan  
U.P.-221502.

Vinoba Adarsh Shiksha Samiti  
Naini, Distt. Allahabad.

Shri Kashi Prasad Gram  
Vikash Sansthan,  
Allahabad.

Akhil Bhartiya Nirbal Vikas Sansthan  
Distt. Farrukhabad-209732.

J.P. Seva Samiti  
Farukhabad Distt.



Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti  
Farukhabad, Distt.

Gramya Vikas Seva Sansthan  
Allahabad

Nehru Bal Mandal  
Allahabad-211071.

Sarvodaya Shiksha Sadan  
Distt. Allahabad

Gramin Vikas Avam Shikshan Sansthan  
Distt. Allahabad-212403

Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Seva Mandal  
Dt. Allahabad U.P.-221508

Baghambari Awam Shiksha Samiti  
Allahabad.

Samaj Uthan Evam  
Anusandhan Sansthan,  
Allahabad-211003

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri  
Smarak Gramodyog Pratishthan  
Distt. Allahabad

Shramik Vikas Seva Ashram  
Allahabad

Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra  
Allahabad-211003.

Jan Shikshan Academy  
Allahabad.

Janpad Vikas Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti  
Dist. Azamgarh-276001.

Atodar Gramodyog Seva Mandal,  
Distt. Baharaich - 271 801

Nari Vikas Sanstha  
Bijnor Distt.

Mahila Seva Sansthan  
Bijnaur Distt.

Janata Adarsh Inter College  
Distt. Farrukhabad-209625

National Harijan School  
Distt. Ghazipur

R.V. Asahay Mahila Grah  
Udyog Sansthan  
Distt. Gonda.

Urmila Gramodyog Seva Sansthan,  
Dt. Gonda, U.P.

Sarvodaya Ashram  
Dist. Hardoi

Amar Shaeed Narpati  
Singh Samarak Samiti  
Dist. Hardoi, U.P.-241302.

Asha Singh Purv Madhyamik  
Vidyalaya,  
Dist. Hardoi.

Sudhar Samiti  
Distt. Jaunpur.

Nehru Seva Sansthan,  
Kanpur, U.P.

Samajik Uthan Samithi  
Kanpur

Swargeeya Shri Beni Singh  
Seva Sadan,  
Distt. Kanpur.

Indian Women's Industrial  
Training Institute and Rehabilitation,  
Lucknow. (U.P.) PIN- 226017.

New Public School Samiti  
Lucknow.

**Samajik Eam Arthik vikas Sansthan**  
Lucknow.

**Gram Seva Niketan,**  
Lucknow – 226003.

**India Literacy Board,**  
Literacy House, P.O. Alam Bag,  
Lucknow.

**Myana Gramodyog Seva**  
Sanstha.

**Gomati Prayag Jan Kalayna Parishad**  
Dist. Chamoli

**Akhil Bharatiya Samaj**  
Kalyan Pratishthan  
Deoria

**Manav Seva Sansthan**  
Aharha,  
Dist. Deoria.

**Suman Technical Institute**

**Indian Academy**  
Etah, (U.P.)

**Swargeeya Ram Charan**  
Shikshan Evam Samaj  
Seva Sansthan  
Etawah U.P. - 206122

**Shri Hari Gram Udyog**  
Seva Sansthan  
Etawah, U.P.-206001.

**Saghan Vikas Kshetra Samiti**  
Uttar Pradesh-224132.

**Institute of Social**  
Health Welfare Rural  
Development and  
Educational Society,  
Faizabad.

**Ratan Gramodyog Sewa**  
Sansthan,  
Dist. Faizabad.

**Pholmati Devi Balika**  
Vidyalaya  
Distt. Farrukhabad.

**Akhil Bhartiya Anath**  
Ashram Seva Sansthan  
Dist. Bulandshahr.

**Shri Mahila Udyog Samaj**  
Utthan Samiti  
Distt. Mathura.

**Gramodaya Vikas Mandal**  
Meerut.

**Irshad Academy**  
Meerut, U.P.

**Barwasi Seva Ashram**  
Distt. Mirzapur (Sonbhadra).

**Vishwanath Narsury**  
Vidyalaya Samiti  
Mirzapur.

**Mahila Punrothan Samiti**  
Dist. Mirzapur.

**Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti**  
Mirzapur.

**Vindhya Shiksha Samiti**  
Mirzapur.

**Sarvadaliya Manav Vikas Kendra**  
Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad.

**Adarash Seva Samiti**  
Muzzafarnagar.

**Nishat Shiksha Samiti,**  
Haldwani, Distt. Nainital.

U.P. Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan  
Samiti  
Raebareli.

Dt. 24-Parganas

Sree Ramkrishna Satyananda Ashram  
Calcutta - 35.

Gramin Samaj Kalayn Samiti  
Distt. Saharanpur.

State Resource Centre for Adult Educa-  
tion

Calcutta - 700009

Vinoba Seva Ashram,  
Distt. Shahjahnpur.

*Delhi*

Jan Jagriti Educational Society  
Delhi - 110083.

Samaj Kalayan Seva Samiti  
Distt. Sultanpur.

Yuvak Mangal Dal,  
Distt. Unnao.

Mahila Chetna Kendra  
New Delhi - 110003.

*West Bengal*

Dr. A.V. Baliga Memorial Trust  
New Delhi - 110002.

Rakakrishan Vevekananda Mission

#### STATEMENT-IV

*Targets of Enrolment of Learners under Adult Education Programme for 1991-92*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of persons (in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37
3.	Assam	5.55
4.	Bihar	31.38
5.	Goa	1.00
6.	Gujarat	6.00
7.	Haryana	2.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.72
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.28
10.	Karnataka	16.71

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of persons (in lakhs)</i>
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17.50
13.	Maharashtra	11.60
14.	Manipur	0.97
15.	Meghalaya	0.33
16.	Mizoram	0.14
17.	Nagaland	0.24
18.	Orissa	28.49
19.	Punjab	1.62
20.	Rajasthan	4.32
21.	Sikkim	0.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	9.48
23.	Tripura	1.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23.61
25.	West Bengal	28.06
26.	A & N Islands	0.06
27.	Chandigarh	0.09
28.	D & N Haveli	0.06
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01
30.	Delhi	0.99
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03
32.	Pondicherry	0.15

**Express Train from Pathankot to  
Bajinath**

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

(a) the number of Express Trains running from Pathankot to Bajinath, Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railways;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce another express train on this route;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) One pair.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Operational constraints and lack of resources.

**World Conference on 'Polio-myelitis and Measles; Vaccine and Immunisation'**

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

(a) whether the experts from different countries at a World Conference on 'Polio-myelitis and measles; vaccines and immunization' have called for effective measures to eradicate major child-killing and crippling diseases; and

(b) if so, the details of suggestions made in this regard by the experts?

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

SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; A Statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

The International Comparative Virology Organization, Canada, in collaboration with the WHO organised a meeting entitled "World Conference on Poliomyelitis and Measles: Vaccines and Immunization" in New Delhi from 7th to 12th January, 1992. A summary of the report on the above Conference, based on the draft Minutes received from WHO, is an under:-

**1. Poliomyelitis**

The Conference noted the progress towards global polio eradication, using presently recommended strategies in countries in the Americas, Europe and the Arab world. High levels of immunization coverage and marked reduction in disease incidence were also reported in China and India. The major constraint likely to delay or prevent the eradication of poliomyelitis was resource limitations, especially shortages of finance to purchase vaccine and additional resources to implement essential mass campaigns in high risk areas and for mop-up activities. The importance of polio surveillance for early detection of possible cases and institution of energetic control measures was stressed. In looking at strategies, the importance of using the primary health infrastructure was emphasized.

Debate was focussed on the use of currently available polio vaccines. (OPV) is the vaccine of choice for the eradication of the virus in endemic countries. There was a place for inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in combined scheduled in countries with no known wild virus transmission, good surveillance and where vaccine costs are not an inhibiting factor.

Development of polio virus laboratory

network and environmental sampling of wild viruses in the context of polio eradication was also discussed.

## 2. Measles

It was noted that measles remains a major cause of childhood mortality, although immunization coverage levels have increased worldwide. Children living in poor urban environment were a high risk group and needed special attention. Other high-risk groups were children in low coverage areas, hospitalized children and refugee camps. Case fatality rates could be reduced by early treatment of post-measles complications.

Studies on strategies using a two dose measles schedule to cover older children in many industrialised countries was presented. It was noted, however, that further research was needed to evaluate the optimum strategy in a given epidemiological situation.

The Conference took note of the safety of measles vaccine. Eradication of measles was recognised a possibility, although note was taken of the immense problems associated with this goal.

### Drop-outs among Tribal Students

945. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continuing high rate of drop-outs of tribal students at primary and secondary school levels vis-a-vis others;

(b) The measures taken by the Government to reduce the rate of drop-outs; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN

SINGH): (a) Drop-out rates can be traced to socio-economic factors such as:

- Children being required to work to supplement the family income or otherwise assist their parents;
- Girls having to attend house hold chores and looking after the siblings;
- Schools having inadequate facilities and insufficient instructional material;
- Reluctance of parents to send their wards to schools.

(b) Some of the measures taken to reduce drop-out rates are:

- Provision of incentives such as scholarships, uniforms, textbooks, attendance scholarships to girls, provision of mid-day meals, hostel facilities, etc.;
- Improvement of facilities in primary schools under the scheme of Operation Blackboard;
- Programmes of non-formal education for those who cannot attend whole day schools;
- Opening of new schools in SC/ST localities.

(c) As a result of these measures their drop-out rate is gradually declining.

### Incentive for Family Planning Programmes

946. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI G. M.C. BALAYOGI:

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

(a) whether the Government have announced any measures and incentives to implement the family planning programmes more vigorously and effectively;

(b) if so, the details of incentives being provided to States to achieve greater success in the family welfare programme; and

(c) the names of states which are more advanced in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). (i) A result-oriented and purposive Action Plan has been evolved in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories Administration to impart a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme, and is being operationalised.

(ii) A committee of the National Development Council (NDC) comprising Chief Ministers of Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Ex-Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir and Proff. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission, has been constituted to go into the various aspects of the Population Control Programmes and make appropriate recommendations for working out effective population control policies and strategies. A copy of the requisite order is enclosed as statement-I.

(iii) The National Development Council has also approved the new formula for the distribution of Central Assistance to non-special category States. As per the revised formula, 7.5 % of Central Assistance will be distributed on the basis of performance under different sectors; including population control.

(iv) No other new incentives to State/UTs to achieve greater success in the Family Welfare Programme, have so far been finalised.

(c) A list of good performing States in terms of Birth Rates (States with Birth Rates lower than the All India Average) is enclosed Statement-II.

### STATEMENT-I

F. No. 4(7)/91-H & FW  
Government of India  
Planning Commission

Yojana Bhawan  
Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi.

Dated 19th Feb., 1992.

### ORDER

Subject: Setting up of Committee of the National Development Council (NDC) on Population.

The National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 23rd and 24th December, 1991 has decided to set up a Committee of the National Development Council on Population.

2. A Committee of the NDC on Population is, accordingly, constituted as under:-

1. Shri K. Karunakaran, C.M. Kerala—Chairman
2. Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions—Member
3. Dr. Farooq Abdullah—Ex-C.M., Jammu & Kashmir—Member

4. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, C.M., Rajasthan—Member
5. Dr. J. Jayalalitha, C.M., Tamil Nadu — Member
6. Shri M.L. Fotedar, Minister of Health and Family Welfare —Member
7. Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission—Member—Secretary.

3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

- i. To review the social and demographic dimensions, existing and requisite infrastructure at the community level, and the needs of technology development, relevant to the formulation of National Population Policy;
- ii. To identify intervention strategies for population control, both at the macro and micro levels, on a holistic and intersectoral basis;
- iii. To suggest mechanism for securing commitment and support of leadership of all denominations, and at all levels, for the National population policy and the implementation of population control programmes;
- iv. To recommend ways and means of achieving participation of the people, particularly women and youth, and through people's institutions such as NGs as, Voluntary organisations, professional organisations, of all categories of health care providers, trade and industry labour, organised and cooperative sector and media, etc.

- v. To outline policies and programmes for raising the social status of women, bridging the gender gap in literacy and health care, and promotion of health and welfare of the mother and the child, as essential inputs into population welfare programme;
- vi. To review and recommend appropriate changes in system of financing family welfare programme;
- vii. Taking into cognizance the above recommendations, to suggest appropriate formulations for a National population policy;
- viii. To identify and recommend suitable mechanism (s) for a continuous review and monitoring of the implementation of National Population Policy and the intervention strategies, recommended therein; and
- ix. To make any other recommendations that may be appropriate either for the formulation of National Population Policy or for the implementation of population control programmes.

4. The Committee is authorised to specially invite any other persons, Official or Non-Official, to participate in the deliberations.

5. The Committee will submit its report within four months for consideration by the National Development Council.

6. Officials will be entitled to TA/DA from their own establishments. Non-Officials will be paid TA/DA by the Planning Commission.

7. The Committee will be assisted by Dr.



I.C. Tiwari, Adviser (Health), Planning Commission in day-to-day work.

Sd/-

(N.K. Malhotra)

Dy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Chairman and Members of the Committee

Copy to:

All Members of the NDC  
Members, Planning Commission  
Cabinet Secretary

Principal Secretary to P.M.  
Secretary to the President of India  
Secretary to the Vice President of India  
All Secretaries to the Govt. of India  
All Chief Secretaries of State Govts./ Uts.  
PS to Prime Minister.  
Standard Distribution in Planning Commission.

sd/-

(N.K. Malhotra)

Dy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

### STATEMENT-II

*List of Best performing States adjudged on the basis of SRS (Provisional) estimates Birth Rate for the year 1990*

Sl. No.	States	Birth Rate (1000)*
1.	Goa	15.5
2.	Nagaland	16.2
3.	Kerala	19.0
4.	Manipur	21.0
5.	Tamil Nadu	22.4
6.	Tripura	24.7
7.	Andhra Pradesh	25.6
8.	Sikkim	26.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.0
10.	West Bengal	27.3
11.	Maharashtra	27.5
12.	Assam	27.5
13.	Punjab	27.6
14.	Karnataka	27.8
	All India	29.9

\* Figures provisional

[*Translation*]

### **Financial Assistance to Students Studying in Russia**

**947. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:**  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide financial assistance to the Indian students during their post graduation and Ph.d. in Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such students who have been selected for this purpose and the criteria adopted in this regard;

(d) whether the students gone there for study on free scholarship from various cultural or friendship societies have also been included in this scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Human Resource Development have, on the advice of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, sanctioned an emergency assistance of Rs. 500/- per month per student in hard currency to 19 students officially sponsored by Department of Education and still pursuing their studies in the erstwhile USSR for the period from December 1991 to March 1992.

As regards other students who had gone to the USSR on their own, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is not in a position to grant direct financial assistance. However, on the advice of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to Banks and Foreign Exchange dealers to allow parents and

guardians of all students already studying in the former USSR to remit upto US Dollars 50 per month. Reserve Bank of India has also authorised the purchase of return tickets from Moscow in Indian rupees.

The Ministry of External Affairs have also issued an advisory notice in the Press to the effect that no Indian students should seek admission to institutions in the former Soviet Union on a self-financing and non-governmental sponsoring basis, until such time as the situation crystallises in those countries, and that those who did so would be doing so at their own risk as Government liability does not arise for them.

[*English*]

### **Study on Iodisation in Salt**

**948. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to monitor the levels of iodisation in salt to eliminate the risk of iodine toxicity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Under the National Goitre Control Programme, levels of iodisation in salt are monitored at two levels viz manufacturing and distribution channel including retail level. Necessary standards for iodisation salt have been laid down under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act/ Rules. These Rules envisage minimum levels of 30 PPM and 15 PPM at the manufacturing and retail level respectively. Both these levels are absolutely safe. However, no reports of iodine toxicity have been received till date since the inception of the salt iodisation Programme in 1962.

[Translation]

**Conservation of Energy**

949. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making efforts in Delhi and other divisions to save the energy in railway operations;

(b) if so, the total quantum of energy saved in Delhi division during last year and the target fixed to save energy in the current year;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any special scheme for conservation of energies in railway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On the non-traction side in Delhi division the pro-rata electrical consumption has come down in 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90 by 1.7 million units. Target for the current year is 3.0 million units. Specific energy or fuel consumption are strictly not divisional indices but pertain to a railway as a whole.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Energy conservation is sought to be achieved mainly by phasing out the thermally inefficient steam locos strict watch on electricity consumption as also by installation of fuel efficient kits, fitment of energy meters, coasting, installation of capacitor banks etc.

**Homoeopathic Medical Colleges**

950. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have Homoeopathic Medical Colleges;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in those States which have no such colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) All States except Goa Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.

(b) There is not such proposal, at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Pollution caused by Steel Plants**

951. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the steel plants which are causing pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of pollution being caused by these steel plants;

(d) whether some of these steel plants have been issued notice by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Certain pollutants such as phenol in the coke oven effluents and particulates in the steel melting shop emissions, exceed the prescribed limits. The Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions to the State Pollution Control Boards of Orissa Madhya Pradesh West Bengal and Bihar to ensure that the steel plants namely, Rourkela Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Company Bhilai Steel Plant Bokaro Steel Plant and Tata Iron and Steel Company to comply with the prescribed standards within a specified time-bound programme.

(e) The units have initiated action to meet the prescribed standards.

[Translation]

### Renovation of Bridges

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

(a) the number of major railway bridges in the country that are more than 60 years old and need to be reconstructed;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether an old bridge between Bombay and Igatpuri, needs to be reconstructed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) 55 nos. have been identified for rebuilding.

(b) and (c). All bridges are inspected annually to identify the bridges required to be rebuilt/strengthened/repared.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The existing 2/4.57 m Arch Bridge at Km. 113/1-2 on Bombay-Igatpuri Section is being rebuilt.

### Train Linking Eastern Part with Agra

953. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce super-fast trains linking Eastern part of the country and Bombay with Agra in order to facilitate tourists;

(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) Due to operational and resource constraints.

### Rail Projects in Karnataka

954. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have forwarded certain proposals to the Union Government for laying new rail lines;

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

(c) the details of the other rail lines being laid in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

### STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the new lines requested by the State Government of Karnataka and the position thereof is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Proposal sent</i>	<i>Position</i>
1.	Hospet-Hubli Ankola (280 Km.)	: Gauge Conversion of Hospet-Hubli section forms part of the gauge conversion proposals in the budget for 92-93. The survey for a new BG rail line between Hubli and Ankola has been recently updated. This line is considered Justified to bring about the speedy development of the backward areas and is being referred to Planning Commission for their consideration. Further consideration of the proposal would depend on the approval of the Planning Commission and the availability of resources in the coming years.
2.	Kotturu-Harihar railway line (68 Km.)	: The survey for a new rail line between Kotturu-Harihar is in progress alongwith an alternative link between Gadag and Harihar. Further consideration of the proposal will depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.
3.	Bangalore Circular railway	: This concerns local authorities State Govt. and Ministry of Urban Development. Railways are prepared to render technical assistance if funds are made available by the State Govt. and the Ministry of Urban Development for this project. However, action has already been taken to rationalise and upgrade the railway network facilities in the Bangalore area.

(c) (i) The following railway projects are in progress in Karnataka;

1. Bangalore-Mysore and Bangalore-Yelahanka Gauge Conversion.
2. Chitradurg-Rayadurg New Line.
3. Part of the Konkan Railway in Karnataka from Mangalore side.

(ii) Keeping in view the need to bring about speedy development of the transportation infrastructure in the backward areas, the following sections have been included in the budget for 92-93 for conversion from MG to BG.

1. Bangalore-Hubli 469 m.
2. Miraj-Londa (Partly in Maharashtra) 188 km.
3. Hospet-Hubli-Goa (Partly in Goa) 489 km.

[English]

#### **Rail Line from Kalka to Parwanoo**

955. PROF PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for extending the broad gauge railway line from Kalka (Haryana) to Parwanoo (H.P.);

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Consideration of the proposal would depend on the results of the study now in progress and availability of resources in the coming years.

[Translation]

#### **Electrification of New Delhi-Bhiwani and New Delhi-Amritsar Routes**

956. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the railway line between New Delhi-Bhiwani and New Delhi-Amritsar;

(b) if so, the time frame fixed for the execution of this project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Electrification of Delhi-Ludhiana via Panipat, a part of New Delhi-Amritsar section is an approved work. However, there is no proposal to electrify Delhi-Bhiwani and Ludhiana-Amritsar sections.

(b) Delhi-Ludhiana section is planned for completion by 1995-96.

(c) Due to constraints of resources and relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

[English]

#### **Grant of Licences to Sugar Mills**

957. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

**SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-  
APPA:**

**Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from State Governments, particularly from Haryana for setting up of new sugar mills during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of licences granted under the new guidelines for setting up of sugar mills during 1991-92 with locations thereof; State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals pending clearance with the Government and the reasons therefor; and

(d) when these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN  
GOGOI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Letter of Intent/Licence for setting up of a new sugar factory has been granted under the new licensing policy guidelines during the current sugar year (from October 1991) till date.

(c) and (d). As on 31.01.1992, 689 applications for setting up of new sugar factories are pending consideration with the Ministry of Food. Government has announced the revised licencing policy guidelines for the sugar year 1991-92 and 8th plan period (1992-93 to 1996-97) on 08.11.1991. All pending applications would now be considered as per these revised guidelines.

**Insurance Cover of Industries Handling  
Hazardous substances**

**958. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing industries handling hazardous substances are bound to take adequate insurance cover under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 by March 1992;

(b) whether the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) refuses to issue any insurance cover under the Act unless Government puts a limit on claims; and

(c) if so the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) and (b).  
Yes, Sir.

(c) The Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance 1992 has been promulgated on 31.1.92 fixing the limits of insurance cover.

*[Translation]*

**Sale of Flour gags through FPS**

**959. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRIPHOO CHAND VERMA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEYA:  
SHRISURYA NARAIN YADAV:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:**

**Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Government propose to stop supply of wheat to Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to sell flour bags to consumers instead of wheat;

(c) if so, the date from which it is likely to be started and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers and to the Government; and

(e) whether the Government have taken measures for quality control and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) and (b). The Central Government allocates wheat from the Central Pool to the State Governments/Union Territories for supply through the Public Distribution System. However, it is open to the State Governments/Union Territories to convert the wheat into *atta* and distribute it under the Public Distribution System.

(c) to (e). Since these matters fall within the purview of the State Governments/Union Territories, the Central Government has no information to furnish.

#### **Doubling of Kajra-Bhagalpur Railway Line**

960. **KUMARI UMA BHARTI:**  
**SHRI BRAHMANAND MAN-**  
**DAL:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of doubling the railway line between Kajra-Bhagalpur on Kiul-Sahebganj Section of Eastern Railway was started and the initial total estimated cost thereof;

(b) the original schedule for the completion of the project;

(c) the reasons for non-completion of this work within the stipulated period;

(d) the revised estimated cost of the project; and

(e) the progress made so far in the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) The work was started in 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.8 crores.

(b) 31.12.1991.

(c) There has not been much delay as the work is in final stages.

(d) Rs. 32.20 crores.

(e) Out of 14 sections 12 have already been opened. The remaining sections are expected to be completed in the current financial year.

[English]

#### **Primary Health Centres in Chhotanagpur, Bihar**

962. **SHRI KARIYA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open primary health centres under family welfare programmes with Central assistance in Chhotanagpur, Bihar; and

(b) 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). Primary Health Centres are opened by the State Governments under the minimum Needs Programme. Funds for the same are allocated by the Planning Commission in the State Plans.



**[Translation]****Integrated Child Development Schemes  
in Aligarh**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the number of Anganwadis sanctioned under the Child Development scheme in Hathras in Aligarh district;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up these centres at Sindhran, Barbana, Aglash and Salempur in Hathras;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) At present, there is no such proposal to increase the number of anganwadis sanctioned in Hathras project in Aligarh district. This project was sanctioned in 1989-90 with 127 Anganwadis.

(b) and (c). Two Anganwadi Centres are functioning in Barbana. No centres are proposed for the remaining three villages.

(d) In view of resource constraints it is not possible to sanction additional anganwadis for the present.

**Restriction on Movement of Agricultural Produce**

**964. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the movement of agricultural produce from one place to another within the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on inter-state movement of levy-free rice, wheat and coarse grains throughout the country. However, in view of the need to maximise procurement of rice for public stocks, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (in certain divisions) and Chandigarh Administration, have imposed restrictions on interstate movement of paddy. Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have allowed movement outside the state of paddy after payment of respectively, 25%, 50% and 30% export levy.

**Construction of Over-Bridges on N.H.  
NO. 24**

**965. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway over-bridges approved for construction on the Hapur-Moradabad-Rampur Highway No. 24;

(b) the time by which the over-bridges are like to be completed; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Only one, viz. road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 369A near Parsakhara.

(b) March, 1994, subject to the comple-

tion of bridge approaches by the National Highway Authorities.

(c) Rs. 4.83 crores

[English]

### **Electrification of Bangalore-Mysore Railway Line**

966. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for the Electrification of Bangalore-Mysore railway line;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The cost-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of Bangalore-Mysore section will be undertaken during 1992-93. Final decision will, however depend upon the results of the study as well as availability of resources and priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

### **Grant to Hindi Vidyapith, Guwahati**

967. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped giving grant to Hindi Vidyapith, Guwahati under the auspices of Asom Ras-trabhasha Prachar Samiti;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to revive the grant to the Vidyapith?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for Promotion of Hindi, grants have been sanctioned to Asom Rastrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Guwahati. During the current Financial Year, a grant of Rs. 13,70,550/- has been released to the Organisation. Besides, an additional grant of Rs. 1,36,500/- has been approved, which is being released, separately.

No proposal for Financial Assistance from Hindi Vidyapith, Guwahati is pending consideration of the Government.

### **Tarapur-Bhavnagar Railway Line**

968. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Tarapur-Bhavnagar railway line in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the project; 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) Constraint of resources.

### **Treatment of Myopia**

969. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether myopia (acute/normal) is curable these days by corrective diamond/

laser surgery based on latest Japanese/Russian/American techniques;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the names of the Government Hospitals in Delhi and other major cities where these facilities are available;

(c) whether C.G.H.S. beneficiaries can also avail those facilities available in private eye clinics/hospitals in the country on Government expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Myopia is not curable but is corrected by spectacles and by a surgical technique namely Radial keratotomy. This technique was popularised by Russian ophthalmologists. In this technique surgery on the cornea is done either by Diamond knife or Excimer laser.

(b) Radial Keratotomy is performed routinely in cases of myopia in Russia, USA and Japan. In India this technique is practised in Government Hospitals like Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Services, AIIMS, Guru Nanak Eye Centre, Delhi. The facility is available in hospitals of major cities and with private practitioners in Bombay Madras, Calcutta, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, etc.

(c) to (e). If this treatment is recommended by C.G.H.S. specialists the beneficiaries can avail the facility from Government recognised/referral hospital.

#### **Regional Offices of U.G.C.**

970. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

PROF. UMMAREDDY BANDARU:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up regional offices of the University Grants Commission;

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

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

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

#### **Quality of Condoms**

971. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:  
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item Captioned "Indian Condoms of poor quality WHO" appearing in the Indian Express dated January 7, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of condoms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

**WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present acceptance Quality/Level as per Schedule 'R' of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 is 1.5.

(c) The quality of the Condoms produced in the country conforms to the provisions laid down in Schedule 'R' of the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules. The Provisions of Schedule 'R' have been framed keeping in view the requirement of Condoms for use in the country.

[*Translation*]

#### **Biosphere Reserves**

**972. SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:**

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

(a) the total number of biosphere reserves in the country so far; and

(b) the extent to which the Genetics is being applied in conserving the biological and genetical diversities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) So far, seven Biosphere Reserves have been set up.

(b) Genetics is applied as an integral component of the various activities relating to surveys, conservation and multiplication of species.

[*English*]

#### **Air Pollution in Cities**

**973. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the cities which are living under threat of large-scale toxic emissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution in those cities particularly in Chandigarh and New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). Government of India has identified 17 critically polluted areas in the country. These areas are: Pali (Rajasthan), Korba (Madhya Pradesh), Talcher (Orissa), Greater Cochin (Kerala), Gobindgarh (Punjab), Manali (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Vapi (Gujarat), Najafgarh (Delhi), Chembur (Maharashtra), Dhankes (Bihar), North Arcot (Tamil Nadu), Bhadravati (Karnataka), Howrah (West Bengal), Digboi (Assam), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh). Air quality in 43 cities are being monitored. In Delhi as well as in Chandigarh the levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the prescribed standards. Suspended particulate matter is, at times, on the higher side due to natural dusty conditions.

The steps taken by the Government to reduce pollution include the following:

- (1) Emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (2) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (3) A net work of ambient air quality

- monitoring stations have been set up.
- (4) Metropolitan cities have been notified as Air Pollution Control Areas.
- (5) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- (6) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits.
- (7) Industries have been directed to install necessary Pollution control equipment on a time-bound basis and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
- (8) 17 categories of heavily polluting industries have been identified and these industries have been asked by the State Government to comply with the effluent/emission standards.
- (9) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.
- (10) Gross and mass emission standards for all vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various State Transport Directorates to enforce the gross emission standards with effect from 1st March 1990.
- (11) Public awareness campaigns have been launched about vehicular pollution.
- (12) Prosecutions have been launched by the State Transport Directorate against the vehicle owners for violation of vehicular emission standards under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. In Addition, certificates of witness/pollution control certificate of polluting vehicles are cancelled and their owners are instructed to comply with the prescribed standards before issue of fresh certificates.
- (13) Epidemiological studies have been initiated in heavily polluted areas.

#### **Railway Projects in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**

**974. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway projects that were started during 1991-92 in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the year of completion of each of these projects and the cost thereof; and

(c) the details of the railway projects proposed to be started during the Eighth Plan in the above State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

## STATEMENT

*Details of Railway Projects started during 1991-92 in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Expected Year of completion	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>BIHAR</b>			
1.	Fatua-Freight Terminal Facilities	1994	10.44
2.	Jhalha-Diesel Shed for homing 80 BG locomotives	Dropped because of Electrification of Jhalha-Patna-Mughalsara proposed	15.78
3.	Gorakhpur-Katihar-Replacement of microwave radio equipment by digital microwave equipment	1993	17.24
4.	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatla-Bondamunda Electrification	1996	113.02
5.	Gumla-Patratu Electrification	1995	17.86
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Third Line between Bilaspur & Akaltara	1994	35.91
2.	Microwave system on Bilaspur-Anuppur Katni & Anup Pur-Manendra Garh.	1995	15.60

Note: Only major projects costing more than Rs. 10 crores have been listed.

### **Lack of Infrastructure in Educational Institutions**

**975. SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the educational institutions which are without any infrastructure;

(b) the steps taken to make the non-viable educational institutions, viable; and

(c) the steps contemplated to check the unplanned growth of universities?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) As per the Fifth All-India Educational Survey, with 30 September, 1986 as the date of reference, 13.50 per cent of primary schools and 4.11 per cent of upper primary schools were without building. Nearly 3,000 colleges have been found ineligible for development assistance by the University Grants Commission (UGC), as these institutions lack adequate facilities.

(b) In addition to the schemes of State Governments, the Central Government also initiated in 1987-88 the scheme of Operation Blackboard to improve the facilities in Primary schools. The UGC provides financial assistance to all eligible colleges for their general development as well as for specific schemes for a five year plan period. The assistance under general development is for buildings, equipment and books & journals.

(c) UGC has circulated guidelines which should be followed before starting new universities. Clearance or approval of UGC is

not a legal requirement for establishment of new universities. UGC gives financial assistance to only those universities which have the minimum academic and physical infrastructure and have been found eligible to receive such grants in accordance with the provisions of UGC Act.

[*Translation*]

### **Backlog of Reserved Vacancies in the Ministry**

**976. SHRI VILASRAO MAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:**  
**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry in the beginning of the current year;

(b) the progress made to fill up the reserved vacancies during the last two months; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) There was a backlog of 18 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'B' and Group 'C' in the Ministry of Food in the beginning of this year.

(b) and (c). One Group 'C' vacancy has since been filled up. Other vacancies have been reported to the Department of Personnel & Training for nominating candidates.

[English]

**IDA Loan for Leprosy and Aids Control**

977. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to obtain loan from the International Development Association for prevention programme of leprosy and AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Negotiations have been concluded with the World Bank for providing an assistance of US \$ 85 million (Rs. 229.5 crores) for National AIDS Control Project, which will be implemented for a period of five years from 1st April, 1992. Assistance of US \$ 85 million is expected to be provided by the International Development Association ( soft loan affiliate of the World Bank).

A comprehensive project for control of Leprosy has been sent to the World Bank for appraisal.

Activities for prevention and control of AIDS to be undertaken under AIDS control project are as under:

- Programme Management
- Surveillance
- Blood Safety

- Information, education and communication
- Control of sexually transmitted diseases
- Condom promotion
- Case management

The project for Leprosy covers the following areas:

- Support to implement MDT through vertical NLEP
- staff in 66 endemic districts.
- Support to implement MDT (Modified) in 77 districts with prevalence rate between 2-5 through PH care staff.
- Information, Education and Communication support to NLEP in India.
- Strengthening of Monitoring & Evaluation of NLEP in India.
- Support to disability & ulcer care and rehabilitation services in NLEP-India
- Support to training and Man-power development for World Bank Projects in NLEP in India.

**Fast Train between Kolhapur and Bombay V.T.**

978. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been



received to introduce a direct fast train between Kolhapur and Bombay V.T. and Solapur and Bombay for the convenience of passengers of South-Western Maharashtra and Konkan regions;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce such trains on the routes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal to introduce an additional train between Kolhapur and Bombay. However, a new superfast express train will be introduced between Bombay and Bangalore via Sholapur with effect from 1.7.1992.

[Translation]

#### Construction of a Railway Station in Gurgaon

979. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for construction of a railway station in Gurgaon on Daund-Manmad line of Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to accord approval to this scheme in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposal for opening of a halt station at Ghargaon between Belvandi and Visapur stations has been examined but found neither financially justified nor feasible from the engineering point of view.

#### Technical Education in Indian Languages

980. SHRI VINAY KATYAR: SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to arrange for providing infrastructure for imparting technical and scientific education in Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made, if any, in this regard; and

(c) the time by which tangible result/progress is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no specific proposal at present to provide infrastructure for imparting technical and scientific education in Indian languages.

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

#### Excavation in U.P.

381. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places selected by the Archaeological Department for excavation in

Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance for development of these places from the point of view of tourism, research and religion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no proposal in the Archaeological Survey of India to excavate any site in Districts Sonbhadra and Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. However with the concurrence of Archaeological Survey of India, the University of Allahabad has been carrying out excavations at Manigara in Mirzapur district.

(b) and (c). A matching grant of Rs. 25,000/- has been given to Allahabad University for excavating the site at Manigara during season 1991-92.

[English]

#### **Conversion of Mysore-Bangalore Line**

982. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in conversion of Mysore-Bangalore railway line;

(b) when the project was started and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the total length of this railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 85%.

(b) The project was started in 1979-80 and is targetted for completion during 1992-93.

(c) The length of Bangalore-Mysore section is 138 km.

#### **Demand for Central Vedic University**

983. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for establishment of a Central Vedic University for consolidating, reviving and promoting vedic learning and study of sastras;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce the study of vedic mathematics in the syllabus of schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received in January 1992 for setting up a Central Vedic University for promotion of Indological Studies. The matter is being examined in consultation with UGC.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by NCERT, relevant aspects of Vedic Mathematics have been included in the Teachers' Guide mathematics.

#### **Railway Lines in North Eastern States**

984. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of new railway lines constructed in the country during the Seventh Plan period with zone-wise break up;

(b) the total length of new railway lines proposed to be constructed during the Eighth Plan period with zone-wise break-up;

(c) whether most of the North Eastern states have not been provided with railway communication coverage till today; and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a): 881 Kms. Zone-wise break-up is – Central Railway-91 Km, Northern Railway-16 Km. Northeast Frontier Railway-147 Km. Southern Railway-230 Km. South central Railway-71 Km. South Eastern Railway-53 Km and Western Railway-273. Km.

(b) The new line projects to be constructed during Eighth Plan period have not been finalised. However, in the first year of the 8th Plan viz. 1992-93, 367 Km out of the lines in progress are targetted for completion.

(c) and (d). All North Eastern States now have rail head except Meghalaya and Nagaland. The Amguri-Tuli new line connecting Nagaland will be commissioned in 1991-92 itself and the line from Dudhnoi to Depa providing connection to Meghalaya has been included in the Budget for 1992-93.

#### **Employees Representatives on K.V.S. Board of Governors**

985. SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of some of the employees' associations have recently been nominated on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these nominations have been made by name or by designation;

(d) whether some objections have been raised thereto; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the nominations are:—

1. Sh. H.S. Bansal, President, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan staff Association, KVS (Hqrs.) New Delhi-110016.
2. Shri M. sadanandan, President, Kendriya Vidyalaya Non-Teaching Staff Association, Head Clerk, Kendriya Vidyalaya ASC Centre (South) Bangalore-560047.
3. Shri K.M. Yadav, President, all India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow (UP).
4. Shri V.D. Kaushik, President, Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh (Sh. Ujagar Singh Group), K.V. New Mebrauli Road, New Delhi-110067.
5. Shri S.S. Jayas, President, Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Singh (Sh. Jagat Singh Group), K.V. IIT Kanpur-208016.
6. Dr. G.S. Shukla, President, Kendriya Vidyalaya Principals Forum, Kendriya Vidyalaya, RDSO Lucknow (UP).

(c) The nominations are by name. The designations and addresses have been indicated only for purposes of clear identification.

(d) Yes, sir. The General Secretary of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has suggested that:—

1. the nominations should have been asked for from the respective associations;
2. representation must be on proportionate numerical strength of four categories of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
3. All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association should be given three or more seats on Kendriya vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors and the representation of one seat each to both factions of Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh has still to prove 15% of total teaching staff as their members.

(e) The Government decision was intended to give sufficient broad-based representation to the employees. It was not considered desirable to delay the matter further for the sake of agreement among all the associations. It is for the Government to make nominations of such persons whom it considers may contribute to the objectives of the Sangathan.

#### **Management of Central Research Institute of Yoga and Vishwayatan yogashram**

986. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the taking over of the management of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram is under active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of financial irregularities and mismanagement has come to the notice of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Taking over of the management is only of the several alternatives that can be considered.

(c) and (d). On receipt of a number of complaints regarding alleged administrative and financial irregularities in Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram, this Ministry appointed Inquiry Officers in 1986. Out of six inquiry reports submitted by the Inquiry Officers in 1987, for have been settled. The remaining two inquiry reports relating to the accounts of Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram could not be settled due to non-convening of meetings of Governing Body/Board of Trustees by the Director/Managing Trustee of these institutions.

Some of the complaints were referred to C.B.I. for investigations. The C.B.I. has since suggested for departmental investigation in these cases.

#### **Child Care Services**

987. KUMAR PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child care services available in the country are inadequate particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve these services in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). child care services are, inter alia provided under the schemes of Integrated Child Development Services, Creches/ Day care Centres for Children of Working and Ailing Women, Early Childhood Education, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme and Balwadi Nutrition Programme. There are 220 centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services projects sanctioned upto 1991. The scheme covers 10.80 lakh children and 2.38 lakh mothers. Scheme of Creche/Day Care centres for children of working and ailing women covers about 36,000 children, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme covers 2.55 lakh children and Balwadi Nutrition Programme covers about 12,000 children in Madhya Pradesh.

In addition, the Adolescent Girls Scheme is also being implemented in 48 blocks in Madhya Pradesh. The Government of India is to incur an expenditure of Rs. 50.7 lakhs on this Scheme in one year, in Madhya Pradesh, while the nutrition cost is to be borne by the State Government.

Further, the Government has undertaken an all round effort to bring about a convergence of all services related to women and children delivered by different Departments/Ministries of the Government on to Anganwadis. Appropriate instructions have been issued by the associated Ministries/Departments of the Government.

The entire ICDS Programme is being closely monitored through a computerized Management Information System on a monthly basis in respect of programme

coverage & health and nutrition status.

[Translation]

#### **Rail Projects in Tribal and Hilly Areas**

988. SHRIBHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expansion of railway lines undertaken by the Government in the backward, tribal and hilly areas particularly in the Pauri, Dehradun and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh in Northern Railway during the last five years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop/reconstruct the railway stations of the area;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The facilities at the Railway stations of these areas are adequate for the level of traffic currently handled.

[English]

#### **Doubling of Muradnagar - Meerut Line**

989. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to double the railway line between Muradnagar and Meerut; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **New Platform at Kuzuthurai**

990. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a new platform at Kuzuthurai on the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari railway line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Work of construction of a high level platform at Kulitturai for a length of 193 Metres have been approved. The work will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

#### **TPT Point at Gonda Junction**

991. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transshipment point at Gonda Junction has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to be reopened;

(e) whether arrangement for loading of goods from metre gauge to broad gauge trains exist on this junction; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) With a view to rationalise the working of transshipment points and eliminate such points where the traffic declined and the operation became uneconomical.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). Arrangements for transshipment still exist but there is no justification to reopen this point.

[*English*]

#### **Frequency of Amarkantak Express**

992. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great public demand for daily running of Amarkantak Express;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

**Marketing of Spurious Drugs**

993. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of marketing of spurious drugs detected during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken against the erring manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEV I SIDDHARTHA): (a) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for exercising and monitoring control over drugs manufactured, sold and distributed by tall companies. Necessary action under the relevant Law and the Rules made thereunder is also taken by the State Government whenever spurious drugs are detected.

(b) A statement giving details of raids conducted by Central Drugs Inspectors on manufacturers of spurious drugs in the country during the last three years attached.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the drug	Manufacturer's name	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Lysol I.P.	Allegedly manufactured by M/S Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta, West Bengal.	A case has been launched in the court of Law against M/s. Aekay Pharmaceuticals, Medicens for manufacture and sale of this spurious drug in the name of spuri M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.
2.	a) Sulphadiazine Tablets b) Timethoprim and Sulpha-methoxazole Tablets	M/s. Modern Pharmaceuticals, Tirur, Kerala.	The case has been handed over to the State Drugs Controller, Kerala for necessary action.
3.	a) Kemitrom Tablets b) Kemicillin Capsules	M/s Synthokem Pharmaceuticals, Nabad, Karnataka.	The firm is a fictitious one. The accused persons were arrested at Hyderabad. Investigation is in progress.
4.	a) Tetracycline Capsules b) Ampicillin Capsules	M/s Cureall India, Mangalore, Karnataka.	The Drug Control, Karnataka has launched prosecution against the firm.
5.	Dexycycling Capsules	M/S Chemibiotics, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	The case was handed over to Drugs Controller, Andhra Pradesh who has cancelled the manufacturing licence of the firm.
6.	a) Water for Injection I.P. b) Oxytocin Injection	Manufacturer without valid drug licence. Situated at Boring Road, Patna, Bihar. Using the label of M/s. Deo Chemicals (P) Ltd., of Saran, Bihar.	Prosecution launched by State Drugs Control Authority, Patna, Bihar.



### **Construction of Raniganj-Meja Railway Line**

994. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved construction of railway line from Raniganj to Meja on Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage the project stands at present?

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

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

### **Renovation of Angkor Vat Temple**

995. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India has taken up renovation of the Angkor Vat Temple in Cambodia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which the renovation work will be completed?

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

(b) The massive structural complex which was damaged at various points due to different reasons including neglect and vagaries of nature was taken up for archaeological conservation and preservation from 1986 onwards under a bilateral agreement

between Governments of Combodia and India.

A number of items including the famous Samudremanthan Gallery, parts of towers, porticos, pavilions, galleries, library buildings, esplanade and steps of the moat have been subjected to archaeological conservation and preservation. The work is presently in progress.

(c) As conservation and preservation of Angkor Vat Temple complex is a time consuming process it is likely to be completed within next two years.

### **Vocational Education in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

996. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether vocational education has been made compulsory in Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether these Vidyalayas are well equipped technically to impart such education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to equip these Vidyalayas for imparting vocational education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, vocational courses have been started in 16 Navodaya Vidyalayas at "plus two" level from the current academic year.

(b) to (d). Since, it is the first year of introduction of the vocational courses, efforts are being made to provide vocational equipment needed for teaching the vocational subjects.

### **Safeguarding Interest of Tribals in Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

997. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests belonging to the tribals have been categorised for some other purposes without the consent of the tribals people in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No forests in the Union Territory of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands are reported to be under the ownership of the tribals as such;

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Illegal Killing of Animals**

998. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-  
NIHOTRI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that illegal killing of animals is being carried out in various parts of the country; and

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

State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Reports of poaching of wild animals are received by the Central Government from time to time.

(b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### **Scholarship to Students from Lakshadweep**

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

(a) whether the students from Lakshadweep studying at Delhi and other places have not been paid scholarship for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 till now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release their scholarship and other allowances on time in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information received from Lakshadweep Administration no payment of scholarships to eligible students from Lakshadweep studying at Delhi and other places is pending for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91. Scholarships are sanctioned by Lakshadweep Administration on receipt of applications with Nativity Certificate and Progress Report etc. Delay in payment of Scholarship occurs when applications are not received or incomplete applications are received without Nativity Certificate, Progress Report etc.

**Encroachment on Ridge by C.R.P.F.**

1000. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Encroachment on Ridge by CRPF" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated December 21, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to get the encroachment vacated?

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

(b) The Central Reserve Police Force has established tents and certain semi-pucca structures in Central and South Central Ridge in the Capital.

(c) The concerned authorities, Delhi Development Authority and the Central Public Works Department have taken up the matter with Ministry of Home Affairs and the Director General, Central Reserve Police Force, Government of India.

**World Bank Assistance to Karnataka for Hospitals**

1001. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance from the World Bank or modernisation of the existing hospitals and setting up of new hospitals in Karnataka has been obtained; and

(b) if not, the progress made in this regard?

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 is being revised by the government of Karnataka on the basis of the comments received from the World Bank in respect of a similar project sent to them for implementation in Andhra Pradesh.

**Cataract Control**

1002. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cataract induced blindness is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for such an increase; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government 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 prevalence of blindness is only found out by surveys which are not conducted every year. Therefore, State-wise details for the last three years are not available. However, as per WHO-NPCB survey 1986-89, estimated number of cataract cases (State-wise) as per 1981 census is given at Statement.

(c) The incident of cataract is more common in elderly group of persons. Better

health care services have increased longevity, life expectancy. Thus more people are in elderly age group. With the increase in population and longevity, cataract cases are also increasing.

(d) 1. The Government of India launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness in the year 1976 which is an ongoing programme in which eye care services have been developed in the peripheral sector (Primary Health Centre) intermediate Sector (District Hospitals and District Mobile Units) and Central Sector (Medical Colleges, Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, etc.). The 'eye camps approach' has been adopted through Mobile Units. These Mobile Units organise frequent eye camps in peripheral areas for doing cataract operations.

2. At intermediate level, District Hospitals have upgraded. Ophthalmic Surgeons and Ophthalmic Assistants have been pro-

vided alongwith Ophthalmic equipment to perform cataract surgery.

3. At Central Sector level, Government of India has so far upgraded the Department of Ophthalmology of 60 Medical Colleges and 10 Regional Institute of Ophthalmology in the country. They are also performing cataract surgery apart from other activities.

4. Voluntary organisations also organise camps for cataract operations. Government of India is giving financial assistance @ Rs. 60/- per cataract operation when the Voluntary Organisations are not using Government Mobile Units and Rs. 40/- per cataract operation is given to those using Government Mobile Units.

5. Further development and strengthening of Community Health Centres and small eye hospitals in the mofussil areas as well as sub-divisional areas (Taluk area) is planned in a phased manner.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Cataract cases (In millions)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5690
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0154
3.	Assam	NA
4.	Bihar	1.9140
5.	Goa	0.0320
6.	Gujarat	0.7100
7.	Haryana	0.2280
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0520
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.2540

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Cataract cases (In millions)</i>
10.	Karnataka	1.5120
11.	Kerala	1.6610
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.8000
13.	Maharashtra	0.6560
14.	Manipur	0.0146
15.	Meghalaya	0.0000
16.	Mizoram	0.0000
17.	Nagaland	NA
18.	Orissa	0.9212
19.	Punjab	0.1870
20.	Rajasthan	1.0776
21.	Sikkim	0.0026
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.7350
23.	Tripura	0.0383
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.6060
25.	West Bengal	0.4000
26.	Pondicherry	0.0031
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0021
28.	Chandigarh	0.0152
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Cataract cases (In millions)</i>
30.	Daman & Diu	NA
31.	Delhi	0.0530
32.	Lakshadweep	0.0006
Total		18.4656

### **Railway Reservation Forms**

**1003. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway reservation forms are printed in regional languages in States particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether there is a demand for printing these forms in both English and regional languages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Railway reservation forms are printed in Hindi and English in Hindi speaking areas and Hindi/English and the regional languages in non-Hindi speaking areas. In Orissa, these forms are already being printed in Hindi and English on one side and Oriya on the other side.

(c) Does not arise.

### **EMU Trains on Bardhaman-Asansol Section**

**1004. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to run EMU trains between Bardhaman and Asansol section of Eastern Railway;

(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 section between Bardhaman and Asansol is already well served by conventional trains. Due to resource constraints the introduction of EMU services is not feasible in the immediate future.

### **Total Literacy Programme in Kerala**

**1005. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second stage of the Total Literacy Programme is in progress in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided by the Union Government to this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). After conclusion of the total literacy campaign in Kerala in April 1991, the Kerala Saksharata Samiti has started on the post literacy programme covering 12.22 lakh neo-literates in the entire State. The proposal has been approved by the Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.20 crores, to be shared by the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 2: 1.

#### **National Centre for Treatment and Research of Thalassaemia**

1006. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of a national centre for the treatment and research of Thalassaemia has been received by the Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Additional Lines on Howrah-Kharagpur Section**

1007. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

start construction of the fourth line from Howrah to Panskura and the third line from Panskura to Kharagpur in Kharagpur division on South Eastern Railway in view of tremendous growth of passenger and goods 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) to (c). A survey has been carried out and the report is under finalisation. Further decision would depend on results of survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Proposal for a Nature Park in Andhra Pradesh**

1008. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union for conversion of forests land abetting Visakhapatnam into a nature park; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Wagons for Solapur Station**

1009. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of adequate number of wagons at the Solapur Station of Central Railway a large quantity of fruits and animal skins were perished during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of wagons made available there at the peak season as compared to normal season during the last two years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to allot sufficient number of wagons at the station especially at peak season in near future?

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

#### **Supply of Printing Papers for Text Books**

1010. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are supplying any paper for printing of text-books to the States on subsidised rates regularly; and

(b) if so, the quantum of paper released by Government to various State Governments during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Till 31st March, 1990, there was a scheme for subsidised supply of white printing paper for the production of school text books and exercise books. The scheme was discontinued thereafter.

(b) The following quantity of white printing paper was allotted to the States/UTs during the last three years:-

1989-90	:	A statement is attached.
1990-91	:	Nil
1991-92	:	Nil

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Quantity of paper allotted during 1989-90 (in MTs.)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,278
2.	Assam	2,720
3.	Bihar	5,312
4.	Gujarat	4,208
5.	Haryana	1,496
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,140
7.	J & K	624



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Quantity of paper allotted during 1989-90 (in MTs.)</i>
8.	Karnataka	5,480
9.	Kerala	4,392
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,496
11.	Maharashtra	8,835
12.	Manipur	208
13.	Meghalaya	204
14.	Nagaland	140
15.	Orissa	2,148
16.	Punjab	1,980
17.	Rajasthan	3,256
18.	Sikkim	48
19.	Tamil Nadu	6,768
20.	Tripura	308
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10,364
22.	West Bengal	7,780
23.	A & N Islands	39
24.	Assamchal Pradesh	56
25.	Chandigarh	44
26.	D & N Haveli	20
27.	Delhi	1,176
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	272
29.	Lakshadweep	20

S. No.	States/UTs	Quantity of paper allotted during 1989-90 (in MTs.)
30.	Mizoram	88
31.	Pondicherry	100
Total		80,000

**[Translation]****ICMR Research on Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

1011. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any research on Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) if so, whether it has been found that the symptoms of the intake of poisonous gas have started appearing on the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy who have shown no such symptoms during the last seven years;

(c) if so, remedial steps being taken by the Government to contain the problem and details thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Community based study carried out by ICMR has revealed that some exposed people, who were asymptomatic during 1985 have since developed symptoms at-

tributable to exposure to toxic gas.

(c) and (d). A systematic approach to Bhopal studies has been established through the Bhopal Gas Disaster Research Centre.

**Social Forestry**

1012. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the State-wise target for social forestry scheme during the Seventh Plan has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The State-wise targets and achievements of afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20 - Point Programme, including social forestry, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) are given in the Statement attached. On an overall basis, against the target of 8.6 million hectares for the five-year period, the total achievement was 8.8 million hectares.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Targets	Achievements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750000.00	727579.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31500.00	31276.50
3.	Assam	110000.00	115107.00
4.	Bihar	700000.00	666970.50
5.	Goa	16600.00	16879.00
6.	Gujarat	561550.00	740605.50
7.	Haryana	178750.00	159346.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	158750.00	164760.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	111350.00	113306.00
10.	Karnataka	655000.00	666984.50
11.	Kerala	287500.00	310827.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	975000.00	992115.00
13.	Maharashtra	722500.00	858193.00
14.	Manipur	42500.00	44162.50
15.	Meghalaya	48750.00	57067.00
16.	Mizoram	157650.00	102777.50
17.	Nagaland	65500.00	82675.00
18.	Orissa	637100.00	552234.50
19.	Punjab	121350.00	132301.00
20.	Rajasthan	266000.00	284945.00
21.	Sikkim	30100.00	30045.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	455000.00	429243.50

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
23.	Tripura	62500.00	63356.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1127500.00	1189689.00
25.	West Bengal	335000.00	303404.00
26.	A & N Islands	25750.00	26585.50
27.	Chandigarh	810.00	727
28.	D & N Haveli	9250.00	8349.50
29.	Daman & Diu	1450.00	202.00
30.	Delhi	9250.00	10749.00
31.	Lakshadweep	168.00	296.50
32.	Pondicherry	2450.00	2777.00
		8656578.00	8885539.00

[English]

**Golden Jubilee of "Quit India Movement"**

1013 SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHLIA:

SHRI RATILAL VERMA:

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

(a) the reasons for not calling the meeting of the National Committee constituted by the Union Government for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the "Quit India Movement";

(b) whether the Government propose to call the meeting of the Committee soon; and

(c) the names of members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The names of the Members of the National Committee are being finalised.

(b) Yes Sir, after it is constituted.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Conversion of Dault-Rajhara-Jagdalpur Railway Line**

1014. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the survey of Dalli-Rajhara-Raughat-Narainpur-Kondagaon-Jagdapur broad-gauge railway line was completed and the estimated cost thereof;

(b) whether the said railway line has been approved by the Government; and

(c) if so, the funds allotted therefor during 1992-93 and the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 1985-86. The then cost was Rs. 218.6 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Introduction of Nor Plant 6 Contraceptives

1015. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research propose introduce Nor Plant 6 contraceptives into the family planning programme in urban centres;

(b) if so, the details of tests and trials conducted as far as the safety of the contraceptive is concerned;

(c) whether the minimum four phase trials have been conducted as part of the pre-programme introduction study; and

(d) the details of the follow up studies done on earlier use of implant contraceptive?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR):

(a) The proposal of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to initiate pre-programme introductory study of Norplant 6 in the medical colleges in a phased manner is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Earlier in 1980s. with the approval of the Drug. Controller of India, the ICMR had conducted a Phase II comparative clinical trials with Norplant 6 and Norplant 2, both containing the same hormone. The observations indicated excellent contraceptive protection with both types of implants, except menstrual irregularities. The ICMR conducted Phase III clinical trials and pre-programme introductory studies with Norplant 2. The result of these studies indicated that Norplant 2 device provides excellent contraceptive protection. However, in view of the lack of commercial availability of Norplant 2, it was decided, based upon the recommendations of the Expert Committee, that a pre-programme introductory study of Norplant 6 be initiated in a phased manner in the medical colleges.

(d) Results indicated that efficacy of Norplant was very high upto five years, return to fertility after removal of norplant was normal and no adverse pregnancy-outcome after removal was found.

[Translation]

#### Implementation of Academic Calendar Year

1016. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Universities in the country particularly in Bihar which have implemented academic calendar stipulated by the University Grants Commission alongwith these which have given assurance in this regard;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure its compliance; and

(c) the States in which pay-scales and service conditions for teachers as prescribed by the University Grants Commission are being implemented to toto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UGC, 20 universities, have adopted the academic calendar; 13 have given assurance to implement the academic calendar whereas 18 universities have informed the Commission that the Matter is under consideration. The names of the above universities are given in the attached statements-I,II,III. In Bihar, only Magadh University has furnished information regarding adoption of the academic calendar. The Commission is pursuing the matter with the State Governments and universities to implement the academic calendar.

(c) The Scheme of revision of pay scales of teachers in universities and colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards of higher education was notified by the Central government in June, 1987. The State Governments were advised that, after taking local conditions into consideration, they may decide in their discretion to introduce scales of pay different from those mentioned in the Scheme, and may give effect to the revised scales of pay from 1.1.1986 of a later date. The payment of central assistance for implementation of the Scheme was subject to the condition the entire Scheme together with all the conditions attached to it except the date of implementation and the scales of pay is implemented by the State Governments as a composite scheme. All States except Bihar Meghalaya & Sikkim have availed of central assistance for implementing the Scheme.

### STATEMENT - I

*Names of Universities/Institutions which have adopted the Academic Calendar*

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University
2. Telugu University
3. Arunachal University
4. Gauhati University
5. Mangalore University
6. Kuvempu University
7. Cochin University of Science & Technology
8. Central Institute of Fisheries
9. International Institute for population Studies
10. North Eastern Hill University
11. Punjab University
12. Banasthali Vidyapeeth
13. School of Planning and Architecture
14. I.S.M., Dhanbad
15. Sri Krishnadevaraya University
16. Anna University
17. Magadh university
18. National Museum Institute
19. Roorkee University
20. Manipur University

**STATEMENT - II**

*Name of Universities/Institutions have given assurance to implement the Academic Calendar*

1. Gulbarga University
2. Deccan Institute, Pune
3. North Maharashtra University
4. Avinashilingam Institute
5. Bharthidasan University
6. Mother Teresa University
7. Agra University
8. Ravindra Bharti
9. Andhra University
10. Dayalbagh Educational Institute
11. Gujarat Vidyapeeth
12. C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad
13. Saurashtra University

**STATEMENT - III**

*The following Universities have informed that the matter is under consideration of their respective bodies*

1. Alagappa University
2. Marathwada University
3. Pondicherry University
4. Himachal Pradesh University
5. Devi Ahilya University

6. Shivaji University
7. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
8. S.P. University
9. North Gujarat University
10. M.D. University, Rohtak
11. Jammu University
12. Bangalore University
13. Mysore University
14. Vikram University
15. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth
16. Y.C. Open University
17. B.I.T.S. Pilani
18. Kota Open University

[English]

**Conversion of Latur-Miraj Line and Construction of Latur-Latur Road line.**

1017. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for conversion of Latur-Miraj line into broad-gauge and construction of new line from Latur to Latur Road have been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard alongwith funds allotted therefor; 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) Updating of survey for conversion of Latur-Miraj NG to BG and its extension upto Latur Road has been proposed in the Budget of 1992-93. Further action would depend on results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

**Mass Rapid Transport System,  
Madras**

1018. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE  
TINDIVANAM:  
DR. SHRIMATIK.S. SOUNDAR-  
AM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Mass Rapid Transport System on Madras suburban is being the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target set for completion of the work between Madras Beach-Luz and Taramani;

(d) the details of phase-wise work of various segments of the project; and

(e) the expenditure incurred thereon so far and the amount still required for the completion of the project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A single line section from Madras Beach to Park Town (2.55 km) has since been opened to traffic on 16-9-91. Target for completion of the balance section will depend on availability of funds and the

acquisition of land by State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Extension of MRTS from Luz to Taramani is not an approved scheme.

(e) An expenditure of Rs. 53.50 crores has been incurred upto 31.3.91. Balance amount required at 1986-87 price level is Rs. 54.71 crores.

**Bridge over Gandak River**

1019. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any substantial progress has been made in the construction of bridge over river Gandak on Gorakhpur-Chhitauni Ghat Section;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the project expeditiously?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The project is sanctioned on the basis of cost sharing by Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Ministry of Water Resources and Railways. Ministry of Railways have provided full share. The co-sharers particularly Government of Uttar Pradesh has not been forthcoming with their share of cost and even Bihar & Ministry of Water Resources have paid only part of their shares. The work can be progressed only if all co-sharers come up with their shares so that adequate resources are available for progressing this work.



**Child Welfare Schemes**

1020. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state; the amount proposed to be allocated for various child welfare schemes during the current year plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT): (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): The budgetary allocation for various important child welfare schemes in the Plan during 1991-92 is as follows:

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount allocated for 1991-92 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)	243.50
2.	World Bank assisted ICDS - I Project.	64.00
3.	Wheat-based Nutrition Programme.	30.00
4.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme.	76.45
5.	Scheme for the welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection.	8.85
6.	Scheme for Prevention & Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.	6.00

However, there is no State-wise allocation made under these Programme.

**Pollution Cases**

1021. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions filed under the Air and Water Pollution Control Acts during each of the last three years, separately; and

(b) the number of cases where the decisions have gone against and in favour of

**the Pollution Control Boards?**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). The number of prosecutions filed under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 during the last three years and the number of cases where the decisions have gone against or in favour of the Pollution Control Boards are given in the table below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of prosecutions filed under Water Act &amp; Air Act.</i>	<i>The Number of decisions gone In favour of Pollution Control Boards</i>		<i>against Pollution Control Boards</i>
1989	791	182		208
1990	625	214		121
1991	752	107		136

**Assistance of States Under Centrally Sponsored**

1022. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government have released money to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for family welfare in 1991-92; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Funds amounting to Rs. 59633.20 lakhs have been released to various States and Union Territories with legislature during the current financial year (upto February, 1992) under the National Family Welfare programme. Details are indicated in the enclosed statement.

**STATEMENT**

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>(Amount released upto Feb., 1992)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4787.55
2.	Assam	1602.49

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>(Amount released upto Feb., 1992)</i>
3.	Bihar	4372.85
4.	Gujarat	2838.86
5.	Haryana	1276.36
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1536.99
7.	Karnataka	1691.33
8.	Kerala	1520.97
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4558.11
10.	Maharashtra	5464.45
11.	Manipur	258.82
12.	Meghalaya	127.34
13.	Nagaland	127.34
14.	Orissa	3247.13
15.	Punjab	1653.21
16.	Rajasthan	3293.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	4715.40
18.	Tripura	210.77
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8952.07
20.	West Bengal	5788.83
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.62
22.	Goa	96.75
23.	Mizoram	114.09
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	1092.93

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	(Amount released upto Feb., 1992)
25.	Sikkim	106.52
26.	Pondicherry	45.24
Total		59633.20

**Double Line Between Andal-Sainthia**

1023. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of double line between Andal and Sainthia of Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the time schedule fixed for completion of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The survey for doubling of Andal-Sainthia section is proposed to be taken up in 1992-93. Further consideration of this project would depend on the results of the survey and the availability of resources in the coming years.

**Rural Health Services Schemes in Gujarat**

1024. SHRI HARISINGH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Schemes being run under Rural Health Services in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) the details of the work done in this regard during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the district-wise target fixed under Rural Health Services in the State during last three years, year-wise and extent to which the same have been achieved; and

(d) the funds allocated under the schemes to various States, district-wise during the Eighth Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI MODHARTHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

**Revision of Pay Scales of Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees**

1025. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide spread resentment among the teachers and employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas on the revision of their pay scales; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh (Shri Jagat Singh Group) have submitted a memorandum to the Union Minister for Human Resource Development, mentioning *inter-alia* that there

exist anomalies in the prescribed scales of pay of teachers and also discrimination in prescribing replacement scales by the Fourth Pay Commission for the teaching communities as compared to other posts having equal or lower pre-revised scales of pay. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. (HQ) Staff Association have also made similar representations for revision of scales of pay of certain categories of posts.

The Government have prescribed the scales of pay, taking all relevant facts into consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Train between Chhapra and New Delhi**

1026. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new train between Chhapra and New Delhi (via Gorakhpur) in view of the increase in passengers from Chhapra and Sewan for Delhi;

(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 constraints and lack of resources.

[*English*]

#### **Calcutta Metro Project**

1027. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Metro Railway, Calcutta was stopped for more than one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the work has since been resumed;

(d) the estimated additional expenditure on account of the temporary suspension of work; and

(e) the present stage of the project and by when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). Work between Esplanade and Belgachia being done by the main civil engineering contractor remained suspended for about 5 1/2 months from 12.11.90 to 29.4.91 due to labour problems. Work has since been resumed by the contractor.

(d) Not estimated.

(e) About 10 km of the project length from Tollyganj to Esplanade and Dum Dum to Belgachia has been opened for traffic. Work on the balance length is likely to be completed by 1995.

#### **Day Time Train between Hyderabad and Tirupati**

1028. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a day time train between Hyderabad and Tirupati; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**New Express Train on 'Delhi-Bombay'  
Route**

1029. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to  
introduce a new Rajdhani type Express train  
on Delhi-Bombay route; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be intro-  
duced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Inadequate Dental Care in Delhi  
Hospitals**

1030. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS beneficiaries  
receive proper and adequate dental care in  
the Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manothar Lohia  
Hospitals of Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the qual-  
ity of service in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

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

[Translation]

**C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Bihar**

1031. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-  
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of C.G.H.S.  
dispensaries/hospitals in Bihar;

(b) the names of the places where more  
such dispensaries/hospitals are proposed to  
be opened by the Government during the  
Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the particulars of the new schemes  
of the Union Government to make the health  
services better in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI  
SIDDHARTHA): (a) There are five CGHS  
Allopathic dispensaries in the city of Patna.  
There is also one Ayurvedic and one Ho-  
meo Unit functioning in Patna. there is no  
CGHS hospital at Bihar.

(b) There is no proposal under consid-  
eration for opening new CGHS dispensa-  
ries/hospitals in Bihar during the Eighth Five  
Year Plan.

(c) One CGHS Polyclinic which has  
already been sanctioned is expected to set  
up in the near future to make the health  
services better in the States.

[English]

### **Incentives to Sugar Factories**

1032. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB

TOPE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Sugar industry needs urgent steps to prevent sickness" appearing in the Economic Times dated November 22, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the incentives announced by the Union Government are sufficient to make the sugar factories economically viable; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Central Government is formulating a new incentive scheme so as to

enable new sugar factories and expansion projects to generate surplus funds and utilise the same for repayment of term loans taken from financial institutions for the projects.

### **Post Graduate Medical Colleges**

1033. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the post-graduate medical colleges in the country state-wise; and

(b) the number of seats allotted to each such colleges for admission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of Post-graduate Medical Colleges/Institutions Statewise and the number of seats, as per the records of the Medical Council of India, is enclosed.



## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Post-graduate Medical College/ Institutions.	Number of Post-graduate Medical College/ Institu- tions from which information regarding the number of seats is not available.	Number of Post-graduate Medical Colleges/ Instit- utions from which the information regarding the number of seats is available.	Number of seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2	6	465
2.	Assam	3	2	1	99
3.	Bihar	5	3	2	255
4.	Delhi	9	6	3	152
5.	Haryana	1	—	1	45
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2	1	26
8.	Karnataka	11	6	5	639

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Post-graduate Medical College/ Institutions.	Number of Post-graduate Medical College/ Institu- tions from which information regarding the number of seats is not available.	Number of Post-graduate Medical Colleges/ Insti- tutions from which the information regarding the number of seats is available.	Number of seats
1.	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	5	2	9	2114
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	4	2	210
11.	Maharashtra	14	8	6	990
12.	Orissa	3	1	2	163
13.	Manipur	1	—	1	6
14.	Pondicherry	1	—	1	63
15.	Punjab	5	2	3	484
16.	Rajasthan	5	2	3	269

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Post-graduate Medical Colleges/ Institutions.	Number of Post-graduate Medical College/ Institu- tions from which information regarding the number of seats is not available.	Number of Post-graduate Medical Colleges/ Institu- tions from which the information regarding the number of seats is available.	Number of seats
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	9	6	3	376
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10	8	2	123
19.	West Bengal	7	3	4	373
20.	Goa	1	1	—	—
21.	Gujarat	6	6	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	1	1	—	—

### Special Syllabi for Schools

1034. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts are being made to introduce an alternative special syllabi in Primary and Secondary schools in certain States of Northern region; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Trivandrum as a Model Station

1035. SHRI A CHARLES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far for making the Trivandrum Central Station as a model station; and

(b) the target date by which the modernisation work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Rs. 104.15 lakh upto January, 1992.

(b) Works are expected to be completed by December, 1992.

[Translation]

### Encouragement of Official Language in Medical and Technological Education

1036. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the use of official language Hindi in the medical and technological education in all Universities gradually;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arrangements being made for Hindi translation of text books and reference books of medical and technology for implementing the policy?

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

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the directive of the Parliament a programme to produce suitable standard books in Hindi and Regional Languages was launched in 1968 to facilitate the changeover to Indian languages as the medium of instruction at the University level and to make available text books and reference books in Science and Technology, medicine, engineering and agriculture. Under this Scheme Financial Assistance is provided to the concerned state Governments and University Cells.

The Commission for Scientific and Technological Terminology (CSTT), a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been entrusted with the production of books in Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture, as also to monitor the activities of book production by State Governments and University Cells:

Moreover, the CSTT has been engaged in Evolution/Update of technical terms, preparation of Definitional Dictionaries, Orientation Training to University/College Teachers and Computerisation of Terminology.

### Leprosy Control

1037. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts which are identified as high disease prone and low disease prone district under National Leprosy Control Programme for multi-medicinal treatment;

(b) the districts where treatment for leprosy is available and the names of the centres in each such districts where this treatment is available; and

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have extended desirable cooperation in making available the necessary infrastructural facilities therefor?

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

identified as high disease prone (endemic) and low disease prone (moderately endemic) under NLEP are given in enclosed statement I & II respectively.

(b) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme treatment with dapsone therapy for leprosy patients is available through the length and breadth of the country. Multi Drug Treatment programme coverage is being extended in a phased manner. So far MDT has been sanctioned for 201 endemic districts. Out of these, 66 districts are getting treatment through Primary Health Care set up (Modified MDT).

(c) Yes, Sir. However due to financial constraints some of the State have not been able to provide adequate infrastructure.

#### STATEMENT - I

*List of Districts covered under MDT Scheme (Endemic)  
(I) under the regular pattern:*

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Andhra Pradesh (23)	1. Ananthapur
	2. Guntur
	3. Rangareddy
	4. Mahaboobnagar
	5. Nizamabad
	6. Khamman
	7. Srikakulam
	8. Vizianagram
	9. Vishakhapatnam
	10. Chittoor
	11. East Godavari
	12. Krishna

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	13. Warangal
	14. Nalgonda
	15. Cuddapah
	16. West Godavari
	17. Karimnagar
	18. Medak
	19. Nellore
	20. Kurnool
	21. Prakasam
	22. Adilabad
	23. Hyderabad
Assam (1)	24. Karbi Anglong
Bihar (4)	25. Deogarh
	26. Singhbhum
	27. Bhagalpur
	28. Rohtas
Gujarat (6)	29. Dangs
	30. Panchmahal (Godhra)
	31. Surat
	32. Bharuch
	33. Baroda
	34. Valsad
Karnataka (8)	35. Belgaum
	36. Dharwad

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|---------------------|-----------------|
|                     | 37. Bidar       |
|                     | 38. Gulbarga    |
|                     | 39. Raichur     |
|                     | 40. Bijapur     |
|                     | 41. Bellary     |
|                     | 42. Mysore      |
| Kerala (5)          | 43. Alleppey    |
|                     | 44. Trichur     |
|                     | 45. Trivandrum  |
|                     | 46. Quilon      |
|                     | 47. Palghat     |
| Madhya Pradesh (11) | 48. Durg        |
|                     | 49. Rajnandgaon |
|                     | 50. Raigarh     |
|                     | 51. Bilaspur    |
|                     | 52. Bastar      |
|                     | 53. Raipur      |
|                     | 54. Bhind       |
|                     | 55. Gwallior    |
|                     | 56. Rewa        |
|                     | 57. Ujjain      |
|                     | 58. Sagar       |
| Maharashtra (19)    | 59. Wardha      |
|                     | 60. Amravati    |
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|--------------|----------------|
|              | 61. Chandrapur |
|              | 62. Nanded     |
|              | 63. Usmanabad  |
|              | 64. Yavatimal  |
|              | 65. Latur      |
|              | 66. Gadchiroli |
|              | 67. Bhandara   |
|              | 68. Nagpur     |
|              | 69. Thane      |
|              | 70. Solapur    |
|              | 71. Satara     |
|              | 72. Parbhani   |
|              | 73. Raigad     |
|              | 74. Akola      |
|              | 75. Buldhana   |
|              | 76. Beed       |
|              | 77. Bombay     |
| Nagaland (1) | 78. Mon        |
| Orissa (9)   | 79. Ganjam     |
|              | 80. Puri       |
|              | 81. Cuttack    |
|              | 82. Dhenkanal  |
|              | 83. Mayurbhanj |
|              | 84. Balasore   |
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## Tamil Nadu (20)

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85. Sambhalpur
  86. Bolangir
  87. Koraput
  88. North Arcot
  89. Chingalpattu
  90. Salem
  91. P.M.R. Sivaganga
  92. Kamarajar
  93. Ramanathapuram
  94. Dharmapuri
  95. Thanjavur
  96. Periyar
  97. Dindigul
  98. Madurai
  99. South Arcot
  100. Pudukottai
  101. Trichirapalli
  102. Nellai Kattam Bomman
  103. V.D. Chidambaranar
  104. Coimbatore
  105. Nilgiris
  106. Kanyakumari
  107. Madras
  108. Varanasi
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## Uttar Pradesh (18)

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	109.	Barabanki
	110.	Dehra Dun
	111.	Faizabad
	112.	Sitapur
	113.	Kheri
	114.	Kanpur (Urban)
	115.	Kanpur (Dehat)
	116.	Uttar Kashi
	117.	Pilibhit
	118.	Bahraich
	119.	Deoria
	120.	Hardoi
	121.	Rae Bareilly
	122.	Azamgarh
	123.	Ballia
	124.	Gazipur
	125.	Mirzapur
West Bengal (5)	126.	Purulia
	127.	Bankura
	128.	Burdwan
	129.	Midnapore
	130.	Birbhum
Lakshadweep (1)	131.	Lakshdweep
Pondicherry (3)	132.	Pondicherry

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- |             |      |                        |
|-------------|------|------------------------|
|             | 133. | Karaikal (Pondicherry) |
|             | 134. | Yanam (Pondicherry)    |
| Manipur (1) | 135. | Bishnupur (Mani pur)   |

*II. Districts covered under Modified MDT Scheme (endemic*

- |                       |      |                |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh (4) | 136. | Tirap          |
|                       | 137. | West Siang     |
|                       | 138. | East Siang     |
|                       | 139. | Towang         |
| Bihar (13)            | 140. | Dhanbad        |
|                       | 141. | Siwan          |
|                       | 142. | Patna          |
|                       | 143. | Aurangabad     |
|                       | 144. | Nawadah        |
|                       | 145. | Bhojpur        |
|                       | 146. | Purnia         |
|                       | 147. | Katihar        |
|                       | 148. | Muzaffarpur    |
|                       | 149. | Sitamarhi      |
|                       | 150. | Darbhanga      |
|                       | 151. | West Champaran |
|                       | 152. | S. Parganas    |
| Kerala (5)            | 153. | Kasargod       |
|                       | 154. | Emakulam       |
|                       | 155. | Cannanore      |
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	158.	Malapuram
	157.	Kozhikode
Madhya Pradesh (11)	158.	Bhopal
	159.	Indore
	160.	Khandwa
	161.	Satna
	162.	Datia
	163.	Tikamgarh
	164.	Chattarpur
	165.	Jabalpur
	166.	Balaghat
	167.	Shahdol
	168.	Surguja
Manipur (2)	169.	Zaminghlung
	170.	Chandel
Orissa (4)	171.	Phulbani
	172.	Sundargarh
	173.	Kalahandi
	174.	Keonjhar
A & N Islands (1)	175.	Andaman
Sikkim (2)	176.	East District
	177.	South District
Uttar Pradesh (14)	178.	Gorakhpur
	179.	Lucknow
	180.	Unnao

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	181.	Rampur
	182.	Badaun
	183.	Shahjahanpur
	184.	Etawah
	185.	Fatehpur
	186.	Banda
	187.	Hamipur
	188.	Jalaun
	189.	Basti
	190.	Gonda
	191.	Bareilly
West Bengal (10)	192.	Cooch Behar
	193.	Howrah
	194.	Hooghly
	195.	Jalpaiguri
	196.	Malda
	197.	24 Parganas (South)
	198.	Nadia
	199.	24 Parganas (North)
	200.	West Dinajpur
	201.	Murshidabad.

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**STATEMENT -II**

*List of Moderate and endemic districts i.e. low diseases prone*

Bihar	1.	Gaya
	2.	Hazari Bagh

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|----------------|---------------------|
|                | 3. Giridinh         |
|                | 4. Ranchi           |
|                | 5. Monghyr          |
|                | 6. Begusarai        |
|                | 7. East Champaran'  |
|                | 8. Madhubani        |
|                | 9. Samastipur       |
|                | 10. Nalanda         |
|                | 11. Palamu          |
|                | 12. Saheras         |
|                | 13. Saren           |
|                | 14. Gopalganj       |
| Daman & Diu    | 15. Daman           |
| Karnataka      | 16. Bangalore (U)   |
|                | 17. Kolar           |
|                | 18. Mandya          |
|                | 19. D. Kannada      |
| Kerala         | 20. Pathanamthitta' |
|                | 21. Kottayam        |
|                | 22. Wyanad          |
|                | 23. Idukki          |
| Madhya Pradesh | 24. Hoshangabad     |
|                | 25. Ratlam          |
|                | 26. Dhar            |
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**Maharashtra**

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27. Jhbwā
  28. Barwani
  29. Guna
  30. Damoh
  31. Chindwara
  32. Mandla
  33. Sidhi
  34. Betul
  35. Raigarh
  36. Dewas
  37. Shajapur
  38. Shivpuri
  39. Morena
  40. Seoni
  41. Panna
  42. Narsingpur
  43. Jalna
  44. Jalgaon
  45. Kolhapur
  46. Sangli
  47. Ratnagiri
  48. Dhule
  49. Ahmednagar
  50. Pune
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**Uttar Pradesh**

- 
51. Aurangabad
  52. Farukkabad
  53. Jhansi
  54. Partapgarh
  55. Sultanpur
  56. Chamoli
  57. Nainital
  58. Moradabad
  59. Jaunpur
  60. Aligarh
  61. Allahabad
  62. Lalitpur
  63. Tehri Garhwal
  64. Pithoragarh

**West Bengal**

65. Calcutta
66. Darjeeling

**Himachal Pradesh**

67. Chamba
68. Shimla
69. Sirmaur

**Rajasthan**

70. Ajmer
  71. Bharatpur
  72. Ganganagar
  73. Jaipur
  74. Jodhpur
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75. S. Madhopur

76. Sirahi

77. Udaipur.

*[English]***Coach Factory in Allahabad**

1038. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for dropping the proposal for setting up of a railway coach factory in Chail area of district Allahabad;

(b) whether the proposal for setting up of this factory is likely to be revived;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) There was no proposal to set up a coach factory in Chail area of District Allahabad at any stage.

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

**Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks**

1039. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest area declared as Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks State-wise; and

(b) the schemes for protection, preservation and expansion of such Sanctuaries and National Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The total area under wildlife sanctuaries and national parks is reported to be 1,40,382 sq kms. It is however not possible to state precisely the total forest area declared as wildlife sanctuaries and national parks as many of them contain non-forest areas like villages, revenue lands, wetlands, oceans etc. with no survey and demarcation between forest and non-forest areas carried out in many cases.

(b) The Centrally sponsored/Central sector schemes under which assistance is provided to the State Governments for the protection, preservation and expansion of sanctuaries and national parks are as follows:-

- (i) Project Tiger (for national parks and sanctuaries constituting Tiger Reserves.)
- (ii) Assistance for the development of sanctuaries and national parks.
- (iii) Ecodevelopment around national parks and sanctuaries, including Tiger Reserves.
- (iv) Project Elephant (for sanctuaries and national parks consigning elephants).
- (v) Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribals (for the resettlement of tribals from inside national parks and sanctuaries).

- (vi) Strengthening management and ecodevelopment planning capability.

[Translation]

### Study of National Movement

1040. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make the study of history of national movement and its values compulsory upto the Primary and Secondary education;

(b) if so, whether any syllabus has been prepared for that purpose; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said syllabus is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986 has identified the history of India's freedom movement as the first of the ten components of the core curriculum at the school stage.

(b) Yes, Sir. keeping the postulates of the NPE in view, the NCERT brought out in 1988, a National Curricular Framework for all stages of school education. On the basis of the Framework guidelines, the NCERT revised the School syllabi and brought out revised textbooks for classes I to XII in phases up to December, 1990. the NCERT syllabi of courses in History include the history of India's freedom movement. Many elements of the history of freedom movement have also been integrated into the NCERT syllabi of Civics and languages.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### UN Environment Programme Meeting at Nairobi

1041. SHRI RABI RAY;  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether India attended the special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme held at Nairobi during the first week of February;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the council thereto; and

(d) the stand formulated by the Council particularly India which is to be taken at the forthcoming Earth Summit in Brazil?

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

(b) A Special Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was held at Nairobi from FEB; 3-5, 1992. The main items considered in this session were:

- i) The State-of-the-Environment Report of the Executive Director of UNEP for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
- ii) Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and its financing.
- iii) UN Secretary General's

Report on follow up to UN General Assembly Resolutions 42/186 and 42/187.

(c) and (d). The decisions adopted at this Special Session of the Governing Council, which includes India, are given in the Statement attached.

### STATEMENT

*Decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its Special Session held in Nairobi from February 3-5, 1992.*

<i>Decision No</i>	<i>Title</i>
SS.III/1	Status of desertification and implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.
SS.III/2	Consolidated report of the Secretary General on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187.
SS.III/3	The state of the environment (1972-1992)
SS.III/1.	Status of desertification and implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977 on the United Nations Conference on Desertification, specifically paragraph 8 thereof whereby the General Assembly, inter alia, entrusted the Governing Council and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme with the responsibility of following up and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action of Combat Desertification.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/172 A of 19 December 1989, by paragraph 6 of which the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, inter alia, by undertaking a general evaluation of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action.

Recalling further its decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984, by paragraph 28 of which it decided that an overall assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action should be carried out in 1992.

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director on the status of desertification and implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to combat Desertification,

Recognizing that desertification is a process of land degradation resulting mainly from adverse human impact in the specific conditions of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid climates and from complex interactions among physical, chemical biological, socio-economic and political factor which are of local, national and global nature,

Recognizing further that desertification is a global phenomenon requiring a global response and that it occurs in all continents

directly affecting more than 60 per cent of the countries of the world in both northern and southern hemispheres,

Noting that desertification might have an adverse impact on global climate change and biodiversity, besides diminishing the world food security base and contributing to the growth of poverty,

Recognizing that the cost of anti-desertification measures is escalating from year to year because the areas affected are growing, the degree of damage is increasing and world prices and costs of preventive, corrective and rehabilitative measures are rising,

Aware that existing studies and estimates indicate that failures to combat desertification has resulted in the loss of vast amounts of income,

Aware also that the annual costs of combating desertification have been estimated to be less than half the annual costs of inaction,

Concerned at the continuing and expanding rates of land degradation and desertification, estimated to involve about 73 per cent of the rangelands, 47 per cent of the rainfed croplands and 30 per cent of the irrigated lands in the drylands, thus affecting more than 3.6 billion hectares of the total world area of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid lands, or about 25 per cent of the total world land area and about 900 million people, or one sixth of the world population,

Also deeply concerned about the impact of desertification on Africa in particular where it is a serious contributory factor to famines, such as those which occurred in 1984 and 1985, affecting between thirty million and thirty-five million people, and in 1991, when some thirty million people were threatened by famine and needed urgent external food aid in order to survive,

Recognising that it is imperative to combat desertification in all parts of the world's arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas,

Also recognizing that sustainable socio-economic development and the protection and enhancement of the environment are inseparable prerequisites of human survival and hence anti-desertification campaigns should be managed as integral parts of socio-economic development of the territories and societies of the drylands,

Further recognizing the significant differences in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in industrialized countries, where development generally does not depend on drylands, and in developing countries, particularly in the Sudano-Saharan belt of Africa, where the development process relies almost entirely on the natural resource base,

1. Notes with appreciation the reports of the Executive Director on the status of desertification and implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
2. Reaffirms that desertification is a global environmental and socio-economic problem requiring special attention and global international cooperation in implementing the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;
3. Affirms its conviction that the priorities set in combating desertification should normally be site-specific and should be decided upon by the people concerned in accordance with the actual situation in each particular country and locality;

4. Stresses the importance of integration the policies for combating desertification into national development plans, strengthening capacities at the national level for research, planning, monitoring and implementation activities, and international support for these purposes;
5. Recommends, bearing in mind paragraph 3 of the present decision, that the Governments participating in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development consider, with a view to combating desertification with maximum cost-effectiveness, the following actions and their required resources, in the following order of priority:
  - (a) The first priority action on a global scale, estimated to cost between \$ 4.2 billion per year for twenty years, should involve relevant preventive measures to halt the advance of desertification in non-degraded or only slightly degraded dry-lands;
  - (b) The second priority action, estimated to cost between \$ 2.4 billion and \$ 7.2 billion per year for twenty years, should involve implementing corrective measures, in and sustaining the productivity of, moderately degraded drylands;
  - (c) The third priority action, estimated to cost between \$ 6.2 billion and \$ 11 billion per year for twenty years, should involve the rehabilitation of severely and very severely degraded drylands;
6. Recommends that Governments identify ways and means to provide adequate new and additional financial resources and technical assistance, as well as the transfer of environmentally sound technology on most favourable terms\*, in particular to the developing countries, to deal with the problem of desertification;
7. Further invites the countries participating in the Global Environment Facility to favourably consider financing programmes to combat desertification;
8. Strongly recommends that Agenda 21, being prepared within the context of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should address the problem of desertification and that the necessary attention is given to special financing measures to combat desertification;
9. Also strongly recommends that cooperation at the international level to combat desertification should be strengthened in the following areas, particularly with a view to assisting countries, that cannot cope with the problem by themselves:
  - (a) Development of pricing and trade policies that would promote sustainable land use and productivity of drylands;
  - (b) Provision, when required, of technical assistance and appropriate training programmes;

\*In accordance with section I Paragraphs 15 (J) and (M), of General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989

- (c) Development of appropriate anti-desertification technologies;
  - (d) Development of appropriate management systems for drylands and transfer and adaptation of existing and traditional systems;
  - (e) Monitoring of desertification at the global and regional levels;
  - (f) Monitoring and coordination of anti-desertification activities at the global and regional levels;
  - (g) Information exchange and transfer;
  - (h) Development of necessary national legislation;
10. Requests the Executive Director to transmit his report on the status of desertification and the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification together with the present decision, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for it to be made available to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its fourth session;
11. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to bring the report of the Executive Director on the status of desertification and implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, together with the present

decision, to the attention of the Conference through its preparatory Committee;

12. Further requests the Executive Director:

- (a) To give strong emphasis in the work programme of the Desertification control Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to:
  - i) Refining the assessment of the status of desertification especially at the regional and national levels;
  - ii) Promoting the adoption and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the policy guidelines and course of action presented in chapter III of the report of the Executive Director;
  - iii) Assigning benchmarks and indicators of progress;
- (b) To report on the implementation of the present decision to the Governing Council at its seventeenth regular session.

5th meeting  
5 February, 1992

SS.III/2

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187.

### The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987, in which the Assembly adopted the Environmental perspective to the year 2000 and Beyond, and 42/187, also of 11 December 1987, in which the Assembly welcomed the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly expressed its views and recommendations for facilitating and promoting the implementation of resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, based on the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on action taken by Governments and the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations System in connection with sustainable and environmentally sound development,

Noting that the Secretary-General, at the request of the General Assembly, submitted a progress report on the implementation of its resolution 44/227 to the Assembly at its forty sixth session, through the Governing Council and the United Nations Environment programme and the Economic and Social Council, and to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling that the General Assembly, by paragraph 20 of its resolution 44/227, also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the General Assembly at its forty-sevenths session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a new consolidated report on further substantive follow-up to resolution 42/186 and 42/187 by Govern-

ments and the organizations of the United Nations system,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in particular section I, paragraphs 15 (j) and (m) thereof,

Recognizing that the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development have contributed to a significant increase in the awareness of environmental and developmental issues at all levels, and to the increase involvement of citizens at the local level, and also have contributed to an increased mobilization of political will to take the required action,

Also recognising the important role that the Perspective and the report of World Commission played in the decision to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 4/228 of 22 December 1989,

1. Notes with appreciation the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227 on further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, the report being based on information received from thirty-eight Governments and twenty-nine organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;
2. Expresses its satisfaction at the following actions and developments at national level in some developed and developing countries.

- (a) The preparation of white papers, national environment plans or formal policy statements on the environment and sustainable development reflecting the trans-sectoral nature of these issues;
- (b) The issuance of presidential decrees and the holding of national-level conferences, workshops or round tables to build consensus on policy and to mobilize funds to implement environmental action plans within the goal of achieving sustainable development, including natural resources use and green plans;
- (c) The highlighting in national policies of the relationship between national action and international cooperation to address global problems, and the increasing participation of concerned groups in the population.
- (d) The establishment, strengthening or reorganisation of institutions for environmental action and coordination and the relating of them to development;
- (e) The incorporation of environmental concerns into the policies and programmes of development sectors;
- (f) The strengthening of environmental legislation relating to areas of priority concern and the development of umbrella environmental laws;
- (g) Examination and application of economic policy instruments to achieve environmental goals, including through the application of the polluter-pays principle and financial measures such as charges, levies, taxes and cash-deposit systems;
- (h) The examination of the use of pricing as a tool for water and forest conservation and for guiding land use to control and degradation;
- (i) The use of environmental impact assessment as the pre-eminent tool of environmental decision-making at the project level;
- (j) The upsurge, over the last four years, in the involvement of non-Governmental organizations, community groups and local people in environmental awareness-buildings;
- (k) The taking of action to encourage the private sector especially multinational corporations, to participate fully and effectively in the protection and rehabilitation of the



ensure the sustainability of the development process;

3. Notes that organizations and organs of the United National system have taken steps to adjust their programmes and activities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and have:

- (a) Expanded, accelerated or intensified activities for environmental awareness-building, information dissemination, expert consultation, intergovernmental consultation and consensus-building, technical cooperation, training, research and development, and institutional networking and strengthening;
- (b) Made organizational adjustments to link environmental initiatives to development activities and to monitor and pursue development objectives in tandem with environmental goals, while upholding the necessity of development in order to achieve environmental objectives;
- (c) Undertaken additional activities arising from the clarification and strengthening of mandates for action for environmental assessment and management and for sustainable development;
- (d) Provided global, regional

and national-level support for the preparations for the United National Conference on Environment and Development;

- 4. Reaffirms the provisions of Governing Council decision 16/1 of 31 May 1991 and recognizes that the capacity of the United Nations Environment Programme to fulfil its original mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 may need to be reviewed in the light of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;
- 5. Welcomes the positive developments in international cooperation global environmental issues since the adoption by the General Assembly in 1987 of resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, through inter alia, the adoption of the London Amendment of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the adoption of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the negotiations for global treaties on climate change and biodiversity, the numerous regional initiatives, as well as the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;
- 6. Recognizes, however, that the progress towards achieving

- sustainable development remains very limited and uneven in many areas and that further action is required, where appropriate, inter alia, such as is recommended in chapters V and VI of the consolidated report of the Secretary General;
7. Calls upon Governments to devote increased attention to implementation of action to achieve sustainable development and to allocate and resources required;
  8. Also calls upon governments to identify ways and means to provide, in particular to developing countries, adequate new and additional financial resources, as well as transfer of environmentally sound technology on most favorable terms, for this purpose;
  9. Further calls upon Governments to consider the outlook on sustainable world development presented in chapter V of the Secretary-General's report and, where appropriate, to accelerate further the actions they have already started, as relected in paragraphs 2,3 and 5 of the present decision and take new actions to respond to the points raised in that chapter of the report, to further progress towards environmentally sound and sustainable development;
  10. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Progress towards environmentally sound and sustainable development be periodically reviewed and that it request the Secretary General to bring to its attention any innovative or promising initiatives in that regard;
  11. Invites the Committee of Permanent Representatives together with other interested Government and in cooperation with the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme to study and prepare proposals to the seventeenth session of the Government Council for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations Environment Programme in fulfilling its mandate, in accordance with the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment, and Development and the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, also taking into account relevant reports, especially the first - and second - phase studies on the management and organization of the United nations Environment Programme, prepared in accordance with government Council decision 16/6 of 31 May 1991;
  12. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to bring the present decision and the Secretary-General's consolidated report on further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 to the attention of the conference through its Preparatory Committee at its fourth session.,
  13. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Council at its

seventeenth regular session on the implementation of the present decision.

5th meeting  
5 February, 1992.

**SS. III/3. The State of the environment (1972-1992)**

The Governing Council,

- I. Analytical Report of the Executive Director on the state of the environment (1972-1992) ("the State of the environment (1992-1992): saving our planet-challenges and hopes")

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation in particular section I, paragraph 2 (d) thereof, by which the Assembly decided that one of the main functions and responsibilities of the Governing Council would be to keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments,

Further recalling its decision 15/13 A of 23 May 1989, by Paragraph 7 (b) of which it requested the Executive Director to prepare, for presentation to the United Nations Director too prepare, for presentation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and development planned for 1992, a brief analytical report on changes in the state of the world environment since 1972,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, by section I, para-

graph 15 (a), of which the Assembly decided that one of the objectives of the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the development context, should be to examine the states of the environment and changes that have occurred since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the analytical report of the Executive Director entitled "The state of the environment (1972-1992): saving our Planet-challenges and hopes".
  2. Expresses its deep concern at the evidence adduced in the report and elsewhere of the continued deterioration of the state of the environment in many areas;
  3. Requests the Executive Director to bring his analytical report on the state of the environment (1972-1992) and the present decision to the attention of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through its Secretary-General and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference as its fourth session;
- II. The state of the environment resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Expressing further its deep concern over the environmental consequences resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the resulting serious deterioration of the marine, Coastal, and terrestrial environments and the possible long term effects of atmospheric pollution, as

well as over the adverse socio-economic impacts of these environmental consequences on the States of the region and neighbouring countries,

Having taken note with appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through his personal representative, in confirming the nature and extent of the environmental and socio-economic damage suffered in the regions,

Having also taken note with appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations inter-agency task force established by the United Nations Environment Programme, the plan of Action that it developed, and the contributions by various donors to two trust funds established by the Secretary General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive director of the United Nations Environment programme respectively to deal with the emergency situation in the region,

Also recognizing the fact that dealing with this environmental catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region, and hence the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the issue,

1. Brings to the attention of the Governments the urgent need for the rehabilitation of the environmental destruction in the region, with particular emphasis on marine life cycles (fisheries) and possible long-term deleterious effects on human health, as made evident by the findings of the United Nations inter-agency task force established by the United Nations Environment Programme to assess the environmental situation in that area, in accordance with the

Consolidated Rehabilitation programme prepared by the governments of the region in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international organizations;

2. Invites the international Community, Governments and intergovernmental organizations - within and outside the United Nations system - to participate actively, technically, and financially, in rehabilitation programme aimed at the mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region, and in the strengthening of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to enhance its capability to coordinate and implement these programmes;
3. Requests the Executive Director to bring the Present decision and the Consolidated Rehabilitation Programme to the attention of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development through its Preparatory Committee, and to cooperate fully with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Implementation of the Rehabilitation Programme.

5th meeting

5 February 1992.

[Translation]

**Computers purchased by N.C.E.R.T.**

1042. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computer purchased by NCERT during the last three years alongwith their costs; and

(b) the number of education all courses started during the three years and the number of students benefited there from?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The NCERT has purchased 21 computers during the last three years i.e. 1989-90 to date, at a total cost of Rs. 11,78,540.00.

(b) The NCERT is a research and training institution. The computers in the NCERT has used for research and training the Teacher - trainers and school teachers. According to the NCERT, during the last three years, the NCERT has organised 62 training programmes in which 157 Trainers/teachers have been trained. The NCERT does not offer educational courses for schools students.

**Computerised Reservation facility in U.P.**

1043. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation system is being computerised on large scale at various railways stations in the country;

(b) if so, the railway station in Uttar Pradesh where computerised reservation facility is being introduced;

(c) whether there is any emergency reservation facility for general public in the event of death, serious illness and such other emergencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which this facility is likely to be introduced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Passenger Reservation System is being computerised at various railway stations, on year to year basis, depending on availability of funds.

(b) In the state of U.P. computerised reservation facility has so far been introduced at Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur and Gorakhpur.

The system is in the process of being introduced at Agra and Varanasi.

(c) to (e). A limited number of berths/seats have already been earmarked on some important trains as Emergency Quota at the Headquarters, Zonal and Divisional levels for complying with requests received from high officials and emergent requests like government duty, bereavements, sickness, etc.

[English]

**More Trains between Bangalore and Madras**

1044. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains running between Bangalore and Madras every day;

(b) whether there is a demand for one

more train between Bangalore-Madras, during morning hours; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 6 pairs of passenger carrying trains including 4 daily services run between Madras and Bangalore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A new superfast intercity express leaving Bangalore during the morning hours will be introduced w.e.f. 1.7.92.

#### **AIDS Detection Facilities**

1045. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospital possessing

facilities for AIDS detection tasks, state and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) whether the Union Government have made it compulsory for foreign nationals visiting the country to prove that they are not HIV positive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) There are 62 Medical Colleges/Hospitals in 22 States/U.Ts possessing facilities for AIDS detection. A statement showing State/U.T. wise break-up is enclosed

(b) Yes. All foreigners intending to stay in India for more than one year are required to undergo AIDS test within one month of arrival or produce AIDS free certificate issued by WHO collaborating laboratories, not more than one month before his departure from his country.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No. Name of the State/UT</i>		<i>No. of Centres.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Rajasthan	1
6.	Delhi	7
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4
8.	Gujarat	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3

<i>Sl.No. Name of the State/UT</i>		<i>No. of Centres.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
10.	Bihar	1
11.	Assam	1
12.	Nagaland	3
13.	Manipur	2
14.	West Bengal	2
15.	Orissa	2
16.	Goa	1
17.	Andhra Pradesh	4
18.	Karnataka	2
19.	Pondicherry	1
20.	Kerala	2
21.	Tamil Nadu	8
22.	Maharashtra	13
Total		62

**Destruction of Forest In Tamil Nadu**

1046. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale destruction of forests is taking place in Tamil Nadu particularly in Nilgiris, Thalavadi and Koadikantal Hills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to save

these forests; and

(c) the details of area granted lease for mining and the area proposed to be de-leased to save the forest in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The State Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that no large scale destruction and denudation of forests is taking place in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Central Government have accorded approval for diversion of 118.09 ha. of forest land for mining proposes in Tamil Nadu. The State Government of Tamil Nadu have not submitted any proposal for de-leasing the area under mining.

#### **Schemes for welfare of Women and Children in Sikkim**

1047. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHAN-DARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Central Schemes for the welfare of women and children have been launched in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of amount spent on these schemes; and

(d) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### **(i) Integrated Child Development Services:**

In Sikkim, the ICDS Scheme is being implemented since 1975. As of now, there are 4 Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects providing the following package of serv-

ices to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children from 0-6 years of age;

1. Supplementary nutrition;
2. Immunisation;
3. Health Check-up
4. Referral services;
5. Nutrition and Health education;
6. Non-formal education;

The expenditure incurred on ICDS Scheme in Sikkim during 1990-91 was Rs. 53.12 lakhs. Rs. 1.66 lakhs were also spent during 1990-91 on training of the functionaries of the scheme.

The scheme is covering about 2.90 lakh pre-school children and 0.96 lakh pregnant women.

##### **(ii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls**

The Scheme for Adolescent Girls fo-cuses on adolescent girls in the age group 11-18 years, with a view to cater to their health, nutritional and educational needs as well as tapping their potential as future social animators.

In Sikkim, the Adolescent Girls Scheme is being implemented in Gayalzing Block of North Sikkim District. The Government of India is to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakh on the Scheme in one year in Sikkim while the cost of Nutrition is to be borne by the State Government.

##### **(iii) Creches/Day Care Centres:**

The Scheme of running Creches/Day Care Centres was started in 1975 in pur-suance of the priority objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in



1975. It aims to provide day care services for the children (0-5 years) of mainly casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers.

During the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 13.11 lakhs was incurred under the scheme. 104 creche units covering about 2600 beneficiaries are being run in the state.

(iv) *Hostels for working Women:*

Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for the construction of hostels for working women. An amount of about Rs. 5.28 lakhs and about Rs. 12.40 lakhs has been released during 1976-77 and 1984-85 respectively for the construction of two working women hostels in Sikkim. Both the hostels have been completed and are functioning.

(v) *Short Stay Homes:*

Under this Scheme, grant-in-aid is given to Voluntary Organisations for establishing and running Short Stay Homes. The main objective of the Scheme is to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social and moral danger due to family problems, mental strain, social ostracism, exploitation or any cause which may expose women to any kind of danger. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been released for setting upto of a short stay home to 'Association for Social health in India' during 1990-91.

(vi) *Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)*

The Programme of DWCRA aims to provide suitable self employment opportunities to rural women headed households and women members of rural families below the poverty line. An amount of Rs. 1.01

lakh was released under the DWCRA Scheme in the State during 1990-91.

(vii) *Universal Immunization Programme (U.I.P.)*

The Universal Immunization Programme was started in the country in 1985-86 with the objective of protecting infants from six vaccine preventable diseases and mother are immunized with tetanus toxoid to protect them and the newborns from tetanus. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 6.37 lakhs has been released to the State under this Scheme.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Degree Colleges in Orissa**

1048. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some Degree Colleges in Orissa with the grants advanced by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Sick Sugar Mills in Gujarat**

1049. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills in Gujarat and the number out of them functioning at present;

(b) whether there are any sick sugar mills in the State at Present; and

(c) if so, the annual loss of revenue as a result thereof and the steps taken to improve the condition of such mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) There are 17 installed co-operative sugar factories in the State of Gujarat, out of which 14 are reported to be functioning.

(b) and (c). Information regarding sick sugar factories in the co-operative sector and loss of revenue to the government due to sickness is not maintained. The sickness to a sugar factory depends upon a variety of factors which include cane availability, technical and managerial competence, size and condition of the plant and machinery and certain other factors. In order to help such factories, the Government is providing financial assistance on soft term basis for cane development schemes and modernisation/rehabilitation/ of the sugar factory.

[Translation]

#### **Suspension of Train between Delhi and Siyaldah**

1050. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13-Up and 14-Down running between Delhi and Siyaldah on Sahibganj loop line on the Eastern Railway has been cancelled:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government to restore these trains in view of

the inconvenience faced by the passengers on the route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The erstwhile 13/14 Siyadah-Delhi Upper India Express train has been cancelled between Mughalsarai and Delhi. the train now runs as 3133/3134 Express between Siyaldah and Mughalsarai.

(b) Due to poor commercial justification.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to restore this pair of trains.

[English]

#### **Excavation in Phulbani District**

1051. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether archaeological treasures of Buddhist history lie buried at various places in the tribal dominated phulbani district;

(b) whether there is any plan to excavate these treasures and to take measures to protect the Buddhist monuments and artefacts in the area;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Excavations are taken up with the approval of the competent authority to resolve specific archaeological problems and not for just collecting antiquities. The Archaeological Survey protects only such monuments/ remains which are of national importance.

#### **Taking over of Manipur University**

1052. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Manipur University into the Central University of the North Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) details of any other steps taken to provide assistance to Manipur University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Manipur University has been established under an Act of State Legislature, and as a matter of policy, the Central Government does not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

(d) UGC provides development grants to State Universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure such as buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The Commission also provides grants under various Schemes of special assistance. According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 254.20 lakhs to Manipur University during the 7th Plan and a grant of Rs. 135.00 lakhs has been allocated in the 8th Plan.

#### **National Institute of Sports**

1053. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Institute of Sports;

(b) if so, the place at which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) when the work is likely to be started in this regard and its target date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN, AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). There is already a National Institute of Sports at Patiala, established in 1961. Its branches have been established at Bangalore, Calcutta, Gandhinagar and Imphal, and Sub-Centres at Aurangabad and Guwahati. There is at present no felt need to set up another National Institute of Sports.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Students Studying in USSR**

1054. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the plights of the students studying in different colleges and Universities of the erstwhile USSR;

(b) whether the Government propose to accommodate the students in the Universities and college in India to save their academic year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). It was brought to the notice of the Government that some of the students were experiencing difficulties. The Government have also through the Ministry of External Affairs taken up the matter with Republics of the former USSR. On the advice of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 500.00 per month to be paid in hard currency to each of the students studying in the USSR who were deputed officially through the Ministry of Human Resource Development, over and above the scholarships they are already getting. In addition, on the advice of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to Banks and Foreign Exchange dealers to allow parents and guardians of all students already studying in the former USSR to remit upto US Dollars 50 per month. Reserve Bank of India has also authorised the purchase of return tickets from Moscow in Indian rupees. The Ministry of External Affairs have also issued an advisory notice in the Press to the effect that no Indian students should seek admission to institutions in the former Soviet Union on a self-financing and non-governmental sponsoring basis, until such time as the situation crystallises in these countries, and that those who did so would be doing so at their own risk as Government liability does not arise for them.

#### **'Public Grievance Cell'**

1055. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have set up a Ecological public grievance cell;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of grievances received and disposed off;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether similar experiments will be tried out in other branch such as pollution;

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued for public and Non-Government Organisations in this regard; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Non-Government Organisations thereon and the action taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have set up a Public Grievances Redressal Cell.

(b) Till 31st January 1992, 103 grievances were received, of which 56 were disposed of.

(c) Separate expenditure is not involved as the cell has been set up within the existing staff strength of the Ministry.

(d) The cell deals with grievances relating to the areas of environmental degradation, pollution, cruelty to animals and release of grants to various organisations.

(e) The order setting up the Public Grievances Redressal Cell, including the procedure to be followed for registering grievances, has been given wide publicity through the Press.

(f) Non-Government Organisations are also free to register grievances with the Grievances cell and some of them have availed of this facility.

**Overbridge at Arakkonam**

1056. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in construction of over-bridge at Arakkonam station in Southern Railway; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The Railway has registered 24% progress on its portion of work.

(b) It will depend on the completion of the approach road work by the Highways Department of the State Government, who have not yet started the work.

**Inclusion of certain places under Sambalpur Divisions**

1057. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for inclusion of Jhar-suguda and Places along the Howrah-Bombay rail line from Bandomunda to Hingir under the jurisdiction of Sambalpur Division;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Representations received from various quarters have been exam-

ined and found to be not feasible on operational grounds.

[Translation]

**Afforestation programmes in Bihar**

1058. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various afforestation programmes being implemented in Bihar, district-wise; and

(b) the number of saplings planted during each of the last three years and the number of saplings survived, district-wise and year-wise?

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

[English]

**Shortage of Foodgrains**

1059. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortage of foodgrains, grain-wise as compared to the levels prescribed under the buffer stocking policy;

(b) the quantum of minimum stock required to be maintained under the policy;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall;

(d) the impact of the shortfall on the Public distribution system; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The total minimum Stocks required to be maintained by the

public agencies on 1st January of a year and the existing stocks as on 1.1.1992 are as under:-

(Million Tonnes)

	As on 1.1.1992	Requirement as per buffer stocking policy
Rice	9.3	7.7
Wheat	5.4	7.7

(c) The reasons for the shortfall in the stocks of wheat are low procurement during 1991-92 marketing season, higher releases from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System and open sales of wheat.

(d) There will be no impact of the shortfall on Public Distribution System.

(e) Government have decided to import one million tonnes of wheat. Steps will also be taken to maximise procurement in the ensuing Rabi season.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Ayurvedic Colleges and Hospitals in Gujarat

1060. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals submitted to the Union Government by the Government to Gujarat for setting up of Ayurvedic colleges and hospitals and for expansion and increasing grants for the existing ones; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No proposal for setting up of Ayurvedic College and hospitals has been received from the Government of Gujarat. In fact, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not provide assistance to State Governments for opening new colleges and hospitals. However, request for expansion of Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, and for Reorientation Training Programme from the Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, were received. These proposals have been considered and assistance will be provided to these institutions.

[English]

#### Food Stocks

1061. SHRI K.P. UNNIKARISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains stocks as on June 30, 1991 and December 31, 1991;

(b) whether there has been a depletion of stocks of rice and wheat during this period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the total stocks released to the different States under P.D.S. during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The Stocks of foodgrains (wheat and rice) as on 30.6.1991 and 31.12.1991 in the Central Pool were of the order of 19.78 million tonnes and 13.90 million tonnes, respectively.

(b) and (c). There has been depletion of stocks of wheat during the period mainly due to higher offtake from the Central Pool for the Public Distribution System.

(d) The offtake of foodgrains (wheat and rice) from the Central Pool during July to December, 1991 by the States/ Union Territories was 9.57 million tonnes.

#### **Shortage of Space at National Library, Calcutta**

1062. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of space for proper preservation of newspapers, periodicals and documents at National Library, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to solve the problem; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

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

(b) A new Annexe to the National Library is to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.34 crores.

(c) Rs. 50 lakhs for 1992-93.

#### **Studies of Population Control**

1063. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made with regard to the incentives offered to the acceptors of small family norms;

(b) the recommendations of the similar studies made, if any, by other organisations like W.H.O. on this matter;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to make a fresh study with regard to the financial incentives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof particularly of those having two daughters and reached at advanced age?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). No specific study with regard to the incentives offered to the acceptors of small family norms either by the Departments of Government of India or by an International agencies like W.H.O. , has come to the notice of this Department.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of Government at present to make a fresh study with regard to the financial incentives to those who have reached the advanced age and have two daughters.

[Translation]

#### **Construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dhanbad**

1064. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maithan, Dhanbad, Bihar;

(b) whether the construction of the

Vidyalaya is much behind the schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely and speedy construction of the Vidyalaya building?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maithan is a Project Sector school and the construction of the school building is the responsibility of the Project authorities i.e., the Damodar Valley Corporation as per their commitment. The construction work for the school building was started in September, 1987 by the project authorities but it was stopped on the advice of the District Administration on account of obstruction from local people. It will be for the project authorities to find a solution to the problem.

[English]

#### **Modernisation of Quilon Station**

1065. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation of Quilon Station in Kerala;

(b) if so, details of the steps proposed to be taken during the current plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **National Public Health Scheme**

1066. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the special schemes

being implemented in the country at present under the National Public Health Scheme;

(b) the States where these special schemes are being implemented for eradication of leprosy and since when;

(c) whether Munger district has been included under this scheme;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in the past about the leprosy cases in Munger district; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There are several National Programmes for control of different diseases like AIDS, Malaria, Kala-Azar, Cancer, Blindness, Tuberculosis, Leprosy etc. National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims at arresting the transmission of disease by the year 2000 A.D. National Leprosy Control Programme has been in implementation since 1955-56. It was redesignated as National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1982-83. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is extended to all endemic areas in a phased manner. MDT is being implemented in 201 endemic areas in a phased manner. MDT is being implemented in 201 endemic districts in the States/UTs of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra Gujarat, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tripura. 43 low endemic districts mainly in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have also been covered under MDT.

(c) District Munger has not yet been covered by Multi Drug Therapy as the district has prevalence rate of less than 5 per 1000 population. However, Munger district has been proposed to be brought under MDT Scheme by 1995.



(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. According to the report of State Leprosy Officer, Bihar, the details of leprosy in Munger district are given at the Statement attached.

### STATEMENT

#### *Detail of leprosy in Munger district of Bihar.*

1. Population in 1991 – 30,55,135
2. Cases on record as on 31.3.91–11193
3. Prevalence of leprosy as on 31.3.91–4.71 per 1000 population
4. No. of leprosy cases under treatment as on 31.3.91–10,376
5. No. of new leprosy cases detected during 1990-91 – 553
6. New Cases put under treatment during 1990-91 – 532
7. No. of leprosy patients discharged during 1990–91 – 206

Leprosy infrastructure in the district

Leprosy Control Units – 2

Modified Leprosy Control Units– 1

Leprosy Centres – 3

Survey Education and Treatment Centres – 28

Temporary hospitalisation Ward–1

[English]

#### Payment to Karnataka for Lifting of Sugar

1067. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has urged the Union Government to lift its share of sugar produced in that State;

(b) if so, the total quantity of sugar lifted from the State during the last three years; and

(c) the total amount payable to the State Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from Karnataka Government.

#### Legislation to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places

1068. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enact laws for prohibiting smoking in public places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). 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 conditioned chair-cars and air conditioned sleeper coaches in trains, sub-urban trains and air-conditioned buses.

[Translation]

#### Conversion of Samastipur, Narkataganj Railway Line into Broad Gauge

1069. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Samastipur-Narkatiaganj railway line into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work is not an approved work.

**Express Train from Kiul to Gaya**

1070. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new Express train from Kiul to Gaya in Bihar;

(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) Due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

**Doubling and Electrification of Secunderabad-Guntur Line**

1071. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling and electrification of the railway line between Secunderabad and Guntur (via) Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh during the

Eighth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the time frame fixed for the completion of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Secunderabad – Bibinagar section is already doubled and is being electrified. There is no proposal to double or electrify Bibinagar-Nalgonda-Guntur section during the 8th Plan period.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Mother Child Health Programme**

1072. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Maternal and Child Health Programme in Araiya, Bihar; and

(b) the target fixed under the programme and the achievements made during the last three years?

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.

**Felling of Trees in Bheem Bandh Forests**

1073. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Lakhon ke ped roj kut rahai hain, Bheem Bandh Jungle Mein" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times, dated January 21, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent felling of trees on such a large scale?

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

(b) It has been reported by the State Government that it is not a fact that trees worth lakhs of rupees are being out in the forests of 'Bheem Bandh' in Bihar State.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Multiple Sets of Examination Papers

**1074. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education propose to use the multiple sets of papers for X and XII Class examination to check the unfair means;

(b) if so, the rationale for such a move; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to check the disparities that may occur in the final marks due to this methodology?

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

(b) It has been decided to use multiple sets of question papers in Delhi w.e.f. 1992 Examinations to be conducted by the CBSE, in order to control mass copying and minimise the use of unfair means in the Board Examinations.

(c) Due care and necessary appropriate steps have been taken at the stage of setting of question papers and moderating of question papers so that there is no adverse effect on any section of the student community because of any possible disparity in the

difficulty level of multiple sets of question papers.

In addition to these, all possible care will be taken by the Head Examiner at the time of finalising the Marking schemes so that there is no imbalance disfavours any candidate because of different sets of question papers and that justice is done to them according to their performance. Besides this, analysis of results obtained in each set of question papers vis-a-vis other sets of question papers administered in the same subjects will be undertaken to identify whether the candidates have been put to any disadvantage because of the multiple sets of question papers used by the Board. In case it is found that such a disadvantage has actually occurred, remedial steps will be taken before the declaration of results.

[Translation]

#### Increase in Stipend to Meritorious Students of Poor Families

**1075. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of stipends being given to the meritorious students of the poor families;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) This Department awards scholarships for the poor and meritorious students under National Scholarship Scheme and the Scheme of Scholarships at Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas. The

constraint of resources does not permit us to enhance the stipend at present.

[English]

### **Proposal for Assignment of Forest Land in Kerala**

1076. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought approval for issue of Patta (assignment of forest land) to cultivators and others; and

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

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

(b) The proposal was examined and certain necessary information sought from the Government of Kerala on 15.1.1992. The information has not been made available by the State Government so far.

### **Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage**

1077. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount contributed by the Government and resources raised by the Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage from sources other than the Union Government, since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the break-up of the expenditure incurred by the Trust under major heads;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of the Trust;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of the fresh directions given to the Trust?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As part of corpus fund of Rs. 5 crores an amount of Rs. 1 crores each was released during the years 1984-85 to 1989-90 in addition to Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned in 1984 by the Government of India. The Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage has also raised Rs. 2,85,14,433/- from sources other than Union Government. A statement showing the year-wise break-up of the funds raised from sources other than Union Government is attached.

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(b) 1.	Recurring expenses		Rs. 12,73,988
2.	Regional Chapters' expenses	.....	Rs. 18,00,067
3.	Conservation Centre, Lucknow	.....	Rs. 18,19,616
4.	Conservation Centre, Delhi	.....	Rs. 2,10,897
5.	Project Expenses	.....	Rs. 15,97,559
6.	Media Cell Expenses	.....	Rs. 3,38,806

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7.	Conferences/Meetings Expenses .....	Rs. 2,26,511
8.	Environment Cell Expenses .....	Rs. 6,63,261
9.	Scholarship Expenses .....	Rs. 18,981
10.	Purchase of fixed assets .....	Rs. 11,50,659
11.	Expenditure against grants .....	Rs. 64.60,908
Total .....		Rs. 1,55,61,253

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(c) No, Sir.

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

## STATEMENT

Funds Raised by the Intach from sources other than the Union Government Since its Inception

S.No.	Year	Membership Subscription (Rs.)	Donations (Rs.)	Receipts at Regional Chapters, Conservation Centres etc. (Rs.)	Project Funding (Local) (Rs.)	Project Funding Foreign (Rs.)	Charles Wallace Fund and INTACH UK Trust (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1984-85	72,188	—	—	2,61,257	—	—	3,33,445
2.	1985-86	2,77,125	10,400	10,469	35,25,000	—	—	38,22,994
3.	1986-87	1,71,250	50,951	1,90,724	16,04,415	1,50,585	—	21,67,943
4.	1987-88	1,02,425	500	4,76,380	27,69,570	8,86,568	5,05,292	47,40,735
5.	1988-89 (July '88 to March '89 month)	65,550	8,665	2,12,154	9,84,000	4,27,989	6,72,429	23,70,767
6.	1989-90	1,01,605	—	9,64,063	24,95,206	39,40,592	9,47,997	84,49,463
7.	1990-91	83,425	—	11,22,155	17,59,081	27,65,399	8,99,006	66,29,066
Total		6,73,568	70,516	29,75,963	1,33,98,529	81,71,133	30,24,724	2,85,14,433

**Infant Mortality Rate**

1078. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for wide disparity in the infant mortality rate among the major States;

(b) whether there is wide disparity in the infant mortality rate within the same State, between one district and another; and

(c) if so, whether the districts with high mortality rate have been identified and brought under the various programmes to control infant mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Disparity in the infant mortality rate among the States can be attributed to the diversity of language, religion and culture traditions leading to different levels of socio-economic development, quality of the health services and demographic characteristics in different parts of the country.

(b) Yes Sir. The estimates of infant mortality rate, however, unlike in the case of State level estimates, are not generated through the sample registration system of Registrar General of India. These estimates are available only for 1981 through the data collected during 1981 census.

(c) All districts, including the districts with high infant mortality rate, of the country have been brought under the MCH Programme in so far as the programmes of Deptt. of Family Welfare are concerned.

**Encroachment of Land**

1079. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the railway land under unauthorised occupation, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the break-up of such land, zone-wise;

(c) the areas of railway land under unauthorised occupation for which action has been initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971; and

(d) the time normally taken for the eviction of unauthorised occupation under this Act and the area restored during 1991-92 upto 31 December, 1992?

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.

**Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposhi Line**

1080. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposhi railway line and its extension upto Tatanagar-Badampohar section;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in that regard; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementation of this project?

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

(b) and (c). The survey carried out in 1979 for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposhi (89 km) N.G. line to B.G. and extension to Dalbhumgarh/Gorumahisani on the Tatanagar-Badampohar section (42 km) has been updated in 1990-91. The project was found to be grossly unremunerative and hence could not be taken up.

**Diseases in Tribal Areas****1081. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**

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

(a) the diseases prevailing in tribal dominated areas and economically backward areas of the country;

(b) the reasons for high rate of incidence of such diseases;

(c) the action taken by the Government to eradicate such diseases; and

(d) the achievements in that regard so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA):** (a) The major diseases are malaria, goitre, gastro-enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases.

(b) The forest environment; poor economic status, taboos, beliefs and attitudes; paucity of safe drinking water, unsatisfactory hygienic and sanitation conditions, etc.etc. are the main reasons for the high rate of the said diseases.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have a net-work of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health hospitals in the tribal areas in accordance with the prescribed norms. In addition, the Centre assists through the National Programmes for control of diseases like malaria. Many States have banned the sale of non-iodized salt. Over a period of time, it has been possible to manage the diseases more promptly and effectively.

**[Translation]****Aircraft given by U.N.D.P.**

**1082. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

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

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme had given a four-seater aircraft to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the purposes for which it has been used during the last one year and the names of places where it was used and the reasons therefor;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the aircraft in the forest fire control project during July, 1991 to Feb, 1992;

(d) whether the aircraft has been used for any other purpose during that period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to check the misuse of the aircraft?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) Yes, Sir. The U.N.D.P. had given a low-flying 4 seater Aircraft to the Ministry.

(b) The Aircraft was used to visit Dehra Dun, Chandigarh/Bhunter, Varanasi/Lucknow, Bhopal/Chhindwara for official purposes and for technical landing/refuelling and also for Con-Training (endurance check).

(c) The expenditure incurred for the maintenance and running of the Aircraft during the period July '91 to February '92 is Rs. 2,60,321 (Rs. Two lakhs sixty thousand three hundred and twenty one only).

(d) and (e). The Aircraft went to Jaipur/



Ahmedabad/Bombay for snag rectification of radio equipment yearly servicing/certification; it also went to Jabalpur against payment and also for Con-Training.

(f) The Aircraft has not been misused.

#### **Refunds for Cancelled Tickets**

**1083. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:** Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems faced by the commuters in getting the refunds after cancellation of tickets (Reservation) purchased from the Computer Reservation Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in getting refunds;

(c) whether the Government propose to modify the system in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the total number of persons who returned reservation tickets and got the refund during the last six months and the number of persons still waiting for refund; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Govt. to refund the amount within a week?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). No such problems have come to notice. Under the existing Rules, refund on cancelled tickets is granted at the computerised Reservation counter itself till the printing of charts of the relevant train, and upto 6 hours after the departure of the train at the station. In cases where refund is not admissible at the station, the ticket is deposited at the station and ticket deposit receipt issued to the passenger. Refund is granted by the CCS (Refund) of the ticket issuing Railway based on the merits of each case.

(c) and (d). The existing procedure is working satisfactorily and there is no proposal to modify these rules.

(e) The total number of cases received for refund on all zonal railways from July '91 to Dec. '91 were 1,46,075. Out of them, refund has already been granted in 1,32,022 cases and 14,053 cases were pending as on 31.12.1991.

(f) Refund is granted on the spot in respect of the tickets cancelled at the Reservation Counter before printing of the charts and upto 6 hours after the departure of the train at the station. In other cases, refund is normally granted within 16 days provided timely request accompanied with relevant documents is received.

[Translation]

#### **Primary Education for Children**

**1084. SHRI BAREILAL JATAV:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNICEF in its Report for the 1992 has pointed to the fact that even the primary education is not being imparted to a major section of children's in our country; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) In its Report titled 'The State of the World' Children 1992' the UNICEF document mentions that in India approximately half of the nation's children fail to finish primary school.

(b) Government is aware that the retention in primary schools is unsatisfactory. According to latest available statistics relating to 1987-88, retention rate at the primary stage is 53.03%.

**The National Policy on Education, 1986,**

lays emphasis upon improving retention and suggests measures in this regard. Some of the main measures being taken are:-

- i) Provision of Central Assistance under the scheme of Operation Blackboard for improvement of physical facilities in Primary schools;
- ii) provision of Central Assistance for establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training for improving teacher effectiveness;
- iii) provision of incentives to socio-economically backward children for free uniform, free textbooks, attendance scholarship for girls and provision of mid-day meals;
- iv) recruitment of women teachers in larger numbers to improve retention of girls;
- v) laying down of Minimum Levels of Learning for the primary stage and setting up a procedure for improving the teaching-learning process and making it more activity based and child centred.

[English]

#### **Export of Sugar**

1085. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of sugar has increased in the International market; and

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar permitted to be exported by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The price of sugar in the international market keeps on fluctuating.

(b) The quantity of sugar allocated for export during the last 3 sugar years (October to September) is given below:-

(Lakh tonnes)	
Year	Quantity permitted
1888-89	0.33
1989-90	0.51
1990-91	5.61

#### **Procurement Price of Wheat, Rice and Sugar**

1086. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times procurement price of wheat, rice and sugar has been increased during the last two years;

(b) the factors leading to such increase each time;

(c) whether procurement of wheat, rice and sugar in the last season had been satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Twice, Sir.

(b) The minimum support price of wheat and paddy is fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) which takes into account cost of cultivation, inputs and reasonable return to farmers etc. The procurement prices of levy rice are determined each year on the basis of M.S.P. of paddy, statutory taxes payable by millers/dealers, etc.

Ex-factory prices of levy sugar are fixed for each sugar year as per formula recommended by expert bodies like B.I.C.P.

(Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) having regard to the statutory minimum sugarcane price, manufacturing cost of sugar, duties or taxes and reasonable return on the capital employed by the manufacturers of sugar.

(c) and (d). The procurement of wheat, rice (including paddy in terms of rice) and sugar during 1990-91 Rabi and Kharif marketing seasons was satisfactory.

[Translation]

#### **Loan to Sugar Mills in Rajasthan**

1087. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugarcane produced in Rajasthan is being utilised only by the Sugar mills in that State;

(b) if so, total number of sugar mills in the State and the quantity of sugarcane utilised by these mills during the last three years;

(c) whether any loan has been provided to those mills for the development and research from the Sugar Development Fund during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are 3 installed Sugar mills in Rajasthan. The Quantity of sugarcane utilised by these mills is given below:-

<i>Season</i>	<i>No of Factories in operation</i>	<i>Quantity of cane crushed (Lakh Tonnes)</i>
1988-89	3	1.39
1989-90	2	1.06
1990-91	3	2.56

(c) and (d). No loan has been provided to these mills for development and research from the Sugar Development Fund during the last three years.

[English]

#### **Child Welfare Schemes**

1088. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare scheme launched by the Government for the benefit of the children of less than ten years of age;

(b) the number of children benefited by these schemes during each of the last three years; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by the Government to make these schemes more popular?

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 major Schemes launched by the Government, for the benefit of the children of less than ten years of age

are Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Early Childhood Education (ECE), Creches for Working and Ailing Women, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Universal Immunization Programme.

(b) The number of beneficiaries covered under these schemes are as under:-

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	60.25	64.36	69.30
2.	Early Childhood Education	1.53	1.53	1.42
3.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Creches for Working and ailing women.	3.00	3.00	3.00
4.	Balwadi Nutrition	2.3	2.3	2.3
5.	Universal Immunization Programme:			
6.	DPT	168.09	189.30	222.26
7.	BCG	174.37	202.30	228.58
8.	Polio	159.03	188.76	224.00
9.	Measles	124.30	153.50	202.00

(c) Efforts have been made to popularise these schemes by involving voluntary agencies in implementation of some of these schemes. The information and mass media network is also utilised for the purpose. 'National Awards for Child Welfare' are conferred on voluntary organisations and individuals to encourage voluntary efforts in child welfare and development.

[Translation]

#### F.C.I. Godowns in Uttar Pradesh

1089. DR. P.P.GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh district-wise;

(b) the districts where foodgrains are getting rotten in temporary godowns since 1989-90; and

(c) the details of the foodgrains rotting and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Revenue District-wise position as on 1. 2.1992 regarding the number of permanent and temporary godowns in Uttar Pradesh is given in the statement attached.

(b) In no district, foodgrains are getting rotten in temporary godowns since 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Revenue District	No. of permanent godowns owned by FCI (including CAP godowns)	No. of temporary godowns taken on hire by FCI from other agencies (including CAP godowns)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	2	—
2.	Aligarh	5	—
3.	Etah	2	—
4.	Mainpuri	2	1
5.	Mathura	2	—
6.	Bareilly	2	4
7.	Pilibhit	1	8
8.	Bulandshahr	7	1
9.	Barabanki	2	—
10.	Faizabad	1	—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Revenue District</i>	<i>No. of permanent godowns owned by FCI (including CAP godowns)</i>	<i>No. of temporary godowns taken on hire by FCI from other agencies (including CAP godowns)</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Sultanpur	—	2
12.	Basti	2	1
13.	Deoria	—	2
14.	Gorakhpur	2	1
15.	Ghaziabad	2	2
16.	Meerut	1	—
17.	Haldwani	—	3
18.	Nainital	4	15
19.	Pithoragarh	1	—
20.	Rampur	—	4
21.	Jalaon	1	1
22.	Jhansi	2	—
23.	Lalitpur	—	1
24.	Etawah	1	1
25.	Farrukhabad	—	1
26.	Kanpur	3	—
27.	Lucknow	3	1
28.	Raibareilly	2	—
29.	Unnao	—	1
30.	Badaun	—	6
31.	Bijnor	—	3

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Revenue District</i>	<i>No. of permanent godowns owned by FCI (including CAP godowns)</i>	<i>No. of temporary godowns taken on hire by FCI from other agencies (including CAP godowns)</i>
1	2	3	4
32.	Moradabad	2	6
33.	Muzaffar Nagar	—	1
34.	Saharanpur	—	1
35.	Jaunpur	—	1
36.	Mirzapur	2	2
37.	Varanasi	3	—
38.	Dehradun	—	5
39.	Allahabad	2	4
40.	Fatehpur	1	1
41.	Pratapgarh	—	1
42.	Azamgarh	2	—
43.	Sidharthnagar	—	1
44.	Banda	3	2
45.	Hamirpur	2	—
46.	Ballia	—	1
47.	Ghazipur	—	1
48.	Bahraich	—	1
49.	Gonda	1	—
50.	Sahajahanpur	2	5
51.	Hardoi	3	3
52.	Lakhimpur Kheri	1	5



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Revenue District</i>	<i>No. of permanent godowns owned by FCI (including CAP godowns)</i>	<i>No. of temporary godowns taken on hire by FCI from other agencies (including CAP godowns)</i>
1	2	3	4
53.	Sitapur	1	1
54.	Hardwar	—	4
55.	Pauri Garhwal	—	1
Total:		75	106

#### **Rearing of Honey Bees**

1090. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Forest formulated a scheme for rearing of honey bees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure followed for selling this product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Environment & Forests have not received any report from the State Govts regarding formulation of scheme by forest departments for rearing honey bees.

#### **Replacement of Old Coaches**

1091. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old coaches are proposed to be replaced; and

(b) if so, the names of trains in Bareilly division on North Eastern Railway where

coaches are proposed to be replaced alongwith the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Old coaches are replaced on age-cum-condition basis regularly on Railways.

(b) Replacement of coaches is not done rake-wise. Old coaches are condemned and replacement provided to the Railways.

[English]

#### **Privatisation of Railway Sectors**

1092. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASHEKARA MUR-  
THY:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set

up a panel to suggest ways and means for improving the railways;

(b) if so, whether this panel has recommended privatisation of several railway sectors;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the panel;

(d) the number of recommendations examined by the Government;

(e) the steps taken to implement these recommendations;

(f) the segments which have been allotted/proposed to be allotted to private sector and details of proposals received in this regard; and

(g) the number of employees likely to be rendered surplus as a result thereof and whether those employees would be absorbed in other segments of operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No panel has been set up to suggest ways and means for improving the railways.

(b) Railway transport is reserved for the public sector in the new industrial policy of the Government. An internal committee of Advisers in the Railway Board has been constituted to examine areas of possible privatisation of railway activities within this policy framework. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

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

(f) Some railway catering establishments are proposed to be privatised.

(g) No employee will be retrenched.

#### **Recovery Rate of Cancer Patients**

1093. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recovery rate of cancer patients in the country is lower than that of the rate in advanced countries;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide medicines at lower cost to the poor cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). There is no reliable data to indicate that the recovery rate of cancer patients in India is lower than that of the rate in advanced countries. However, a large number of cancer patients in this country come for treatment at an advanced stage of the disease when no meaningful treatment is possible. Therefore, in the National Cancer Control Programme a much greater emphasis is now being given on prevention and early detection of cancer.

(c) In Government Hospitals treatment is provided to cancer patients either free or at a subsidised cost depending on the financial status of the patients.

#### **New Coaches for 'Palace on Wheels'**

1094. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Government of Rajasthan to pay its share for manufacturing of new coaches for the 'Palace on Wheels';

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

(c) the other steps being taken by the Government for manufacturing new coaches for this train;

(d) whether the number of passengers travelling in the train is decreasing; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation as well as Department of Tourism, Government of India, were requested to share the investment. Neither of them has agreed to make any investment.

(c) The new air-conditioned rake has since been fabricated and put into operation from October 1991.

(d) and (e). The percentage occupancy during the last four years has been as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage occupancy</i>
1987-88	75.1
1888-89	93.4
1989-90	95.06
1990-91	80.10

The decline in tourist traffic in 1990-91 has been largely due to global crisis like Gulf War, disturbed conditions in the country, etc.

#### **Assistance to T.B. Hospital in Jaipur**

1095. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the T.B. hospital in Jaipur for digging of wells and improving environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). There is no provision for cash financial assistance under the National

Tuberculosis Control Programme. Only drugs material and equipments are supplied to States/Union Territories and voluntary organisations under the Programme as per pattern of assistance.

#### **Expansion of Jaisalmer Station**

1096. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the Jaisalmer Station and convert the metre gauge line into broad gauge linking it with other routes; and

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

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

(b) The conversion of this route from MG to BG is included in the action plan, for being taken up in the VIII Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Theft of Railway Property at Tundla Junction**

1097. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts of railway property worth lakhs of rupees are being committed, frequently at Tundla Junction;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) whether Railway Security Force Personnel have also been found involved in such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against those found guilty?

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

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

[*English*]

**Sugar Mills in Sindhudurg, Maharashtra**

**1098. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a sugar factory in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any move to change the site of this sugar factory to Kolhapur district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI):** (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a new co-operative sugar factory at Amboli, Tal. Sawantwadi, District Sindhudurg in the State of Maharashtra has been received.

(b) So far, Ministry of Food has not received any proposal from the Co-operative Society for change of location of the proposed sugar factory to Kolhapur District.

(c) Does not arise.

**Assistance for Playgrounds**

**1099. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools provided with the Central assistance for playgrounds in Maharashtra during Seventh Plan period; and

(b) whether there is any restriction for assistance on the number of schools per district per year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARIMAMATA BANERJEE):** (a) Fiftyone.

(b) No, Sir.

**Allocation to Colleges of Maharashtra by UGC**

**1100. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned to colleges of Maharashtra by the University Grants Commission during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the names of the colleges to which these grants have been allocated, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government give any priority/preference to colleges located in hilly and backward areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) and (b). UGC provides development grants to all eligible colleges for strengthening institutional infrastructure such as buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The Commission also provides grants under various Schemes of Special Assistance. According to the information furnished by UGC, eligible colleges affiliated to various universities in Maharashtra were provided grants amounting to Rs. 258.47 lakhs during 1989-90 and Rs. 229.49 lakhs during 1990-91. The names of these colleges, university-wise, have been included in the list of colleges maintained by UGC under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. A copy of the printed document containing this list has been made

available to the Parliament Library for reference.

(c) and (d). The Commission provides financial assistance to colleges located in hilly and backward areas by relaxing the conditions of minimum enrolment of students and number of teachers.

[Translation]

### State Social Welfare Advisory Boards

1101. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI RATILAL VERMA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be reconstituted; and

(c) the new schemes, if any, implemented/taken up by the Boards during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The reconstitution of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards is done by State Governments in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board as and when the reconstitution becomes due.

(c) The new schemes taken up by the State Boards during 1990-91 are the Awareness Building Programme about the condition of the Girl Child, Awareness Education Programme for poor women, and "Yuvati Shivirs", a scheme for educational camps for adolescent girls.

[English]

### Food Security System

1102. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to strengthen food security system of the country;

(b) if so, whether agro-productive zones for the main cereals have been identified for widening the base for the country's food security;

(c) whether many major States have not been able to contribute foodgrains to the central pool substantially and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, how far the existing food security system mainly dependent on a small region, sustainable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). The buffer stocking policy of foodgrains assumes willing and ready participation of the State Governments. The implementation of the policy, of which procurement is an important element, has to be done in coordination between the Centre and the States and their agencies. Various schemes are being implemented for stepping up and broadbasing the production of foodgrains in the country.

### Reservation in Post Graduate Courses in Medical Sciences

1103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University is providing reservation in Post Graduate Courses in Medical Sciences which is followed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Jawahar Lal Nehru

Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences and the other States/Union Territories; and

(b) 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). The Delhi University has intimated that the Faculty of Medical Sciences have uniformly decided that it was against the idea of any reservation in post-graduation. However, the candidates belonging to SC/ST categories are given a weightage of 20 marks in the screening test for ranking them in the merit list for purposes of their selection to the course concerned. However, the matter has again been taken up with the concerned authorities to see that Delhi University, strictly follow the UGC guidelines concerning filling up of SC/ST seats in accordance with the prescribed percentage in the post-graduate medical education.

### **'Save Goa' Campaign**

1104. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned, "campaign launched in UK to 'save Goa' appearing in the Times of India dated February 6 1992;

(b) if so, the fact thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the number of industrial and mining projects cleared by the Government in Goa during the last one year?

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

(b) and (c). The information is being

collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Central Laboratory Facility at AIIMS**

1105. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for a Central Laboratory Facility at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No. Sir. AIIMS hospital has a Department of Laboratory Medicine consisting of Clinical Chemistry, Haematology; Fluid & Excretion Lab; Emergency Laboratory; O.P.D. Specimen Collection Centre. The demand of the Society of Young Scientists working on different schemes and projects of AIIMS have been referred to AIIMS authorities.

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

[Translation]

### **Survey of Balrajgarh in Bihar**

1106. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological survey of India has surveyed Balrajgarh, an old historical place in Madhubani district of Bihar.

(b) whether there is any proposal to under take excavation work in that area and also to develop it as a tourist spot; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) The ancient site at Balraigarh in Madhubani district, Bihar had already been excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India during season 1962-63 and by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Bihar during the seasons 1972-73, 1974-75 establishing the antiquity of the site from the 2nd century B.C. to Pala period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance for Bird Hospital**

**1107. SHRI RAJNATH SONAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give financial assistance for setting up of a bird hospital in Uttar Pradesh to protect the birds, especially the migratory ones;

(b) whether a large number of migratory birds are found injured near Hindon river; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to protect these birds?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Deforestation in Nagaland**

**1108. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**  
**SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:**

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale deforestation has taken place in Nagaland between 1982 and 1987 and the process is still going on; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) State Government of Nagaland have informed that no large scale deforestation has taken place in Nagaland between 1982 to 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Land Management Corporation**

**1109. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:**  
**SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:**  
**SHRI BHOJOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Land Management Corporation with equity participation in a bid to raise resources for financing Eighth Plan Programme for expansion and modernisation of Railways;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the area of railway land to be made viable asset;

(c) the area of idle land in Karnataka to be made viable; and

(d) the total area of surplus railway land and the area out of it under unauthorised occupation?

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

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

(d) About 61,000 hectare of railway land is lying vacant and about 2,000 hectare is under encroachment at present. The railway land lying vacant or encroached upon at present is required for Railways' future developmental works.

[Translation]

### **Railway Projects in Bihar**

1110. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government during the last three years for the expansion of railway lines, improvement and development of various railway stations and platforms on Railway Divisions covering Santhal Pargana, Chhota Nagpur and Bhagalpur commissionerates in Bihar and the progress made in the construction and expansion of railway workshops in Sahiganj; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on these works so far and yearly income earned from this area?

### **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

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(i)	Clerks in scale Rs. 950-1500	25%
(ii)	Senior Clerks in scale Rs. 1200-2040	25%
(iii)	Junior Accounts Assistants in scale Rs. 1200-2040	20%
(iv)	Accounts Clerks in scale Rs. 950-1500	20%

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(b) Commercial Clerks and Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks are exempted.

(c) Exemption in respect of Commercial Clerks/Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks has been made in view of their direct relation with operational/transport needs of passengers/goods, being public dealing categories. These orders are operative for the vacancies occurring during the next two years reckoned from December, 1991.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Recruitment of Subordinate Staff**

1111. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided not to make direct recruitment to one-forth posts in subordinate categories during the next two years;

(b) if so, whether the commercial clerks of special category have been exempted from this ban; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time for which they are exempted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) It has been decided not to fill up vacancies falling to the direct recruitment quota, to the extent indicated against each, in the following categories; for a period of 2 years:

[English]

### **Health Centres in Gujarat**

1112. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres, Health and Family Welfare Training Centres, Community Health Centres and



Sub-Centres functioning in Gujarat, district-wise;

(b) whether these centres are sufficient to cater to the needs of the people; and

(c) if not, the steps taken for providing further financial assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Gujarat, the total number of Health Centres is as follows:—

---

Primary Health Centres	.....	907
Health & Family Welfare training Centres	.....	5
State Instt. of Health & Family Welfare	.....	1

---

District-wise details are given in the Statement attached. In addition, 6433 sub-Centres are functioning in the State as on 1.4.90.

(b) and (c). The above Centres are considered to be adequate to cater to the needs of the population (as per 1981 Census).

## STATEMENT

S.NO.	Name of District	No. of PHGs functioning	No. of Health and F.W. training centres functioning
1.	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	45	1 State Institute of Health and F.W. 1 Health and F.W. training centre at Bavla.
2.	Amreli	32	
3.	Banaskantha	57	
4.	Vadodara	65	1 Rural Health and F.W Training Centre at Padra.
5.	Bhavnagar	45	
6.	Bharuch	42	
7.	Bulsar	53	
8.	Dangs	7	
9.	Gandhinagar	7	
10.	Jamnagar	36	1 Rural Health and F.W. training centre, Alabada

S.No.	Name of District	No. of PHGs functioning	No. of Health and F.W. training centres functioning
1.	2	3	4
11.	Junagadh	55	
12.	Kheda	89	
13.	Kutch	38	
14.	Mahsana	70	
15.	Panchmahals	89	
16.	Rajkot	42	1 Health and F.W. training centre, Rajkot
17.	Sabarkantha	49	
18.	Surat	58	1 Rural Health and F.W. training centre, Sachin.
19.	Surendranagar	28	
Total		907	2 Health and F.W. training centres.
			4 Rural Health and F.W. training centres
			6 Total

**Translation of Vedas**

1113. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to translate Vedas into regional languages to make them available to the common man; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Performance of Indian Cricket Team in Australia**

1114. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any analytical study by professional experts on factors responsible for the dismal performance of Indian cricket team during recent foreign tour in Australia;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to ensure improvement in the performance of the team; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure fair selection of sportsmen and providing better training and infrastructural facilities to them?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). The Selection of National Cricket Team and providing training facilities etc. to the team is being done by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) which is an independent autonomous body for promotion of Cricket. The BCCI have not approached the Government for any assistance in this regard.

**World Bank Assistance for Aid In Karnataka**

1115. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had submitted two projects for the world Bank assistance for the detection of AIDS and rehabilitation of infected persons:

(b) if so, the amount of World Bank assistance sought for;

(c) whether the projects have been posed to the World Bank for assistance; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). Under the National AIDS Project for which negotiations have recently been concluded, Karnataka will be provided assistance both in cash as well as in kind for undertaking Prevention and Control activities in the following areas:

- Programme Management
- Surveillance
- Blood Safety
- Information, Education and Communication
- Control of sexually transmitted diseases

- Condom promotion
- Case management

**Sports Tournaments and Women Sports Tournament Programmes** organised during each of the last three years;

The project would be implemented for five years from April, 1992 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

### **Sports Tournaments**

1116. **SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:**

**SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:**

**SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):**

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**

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

- (a) the details of the All India Rural

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage such programmes?

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) These tournaments are organised at Block, District State and National levels. The details of tournaments organised at National levels are given in the attached Statement.

(b)	Year	Expenditure	(Rs. in lakhs)
		All India Rural Sports Tournaments	Women Sports Tournaments
	1988-89	45.63	19.35 (approx).
	1989-90	20.84	28.98
	1990-91	31.02	42.10

(c) Government of India have set up a Committee to review all the schemes of Sports Department and SAI including that of All India Rural Tournaments and Women's

Sports Tournaments. The Committee will make suitable recommendation make to the above schemes more effective, purposeful and result-oriented.

## STATEMENT

## (A) ALL INDIA RURAL SPORTS TOURNAMENTS

1988-89:

Group	Discipline	Venue	Period	No. of participants
1	2	3	4	5
I	Athletics	Bangalore (Karnataka)	9-12 Jan. '89	
II	Gymnastics, Swimming, Wt.-lifting, Wrestling	Calcutta (WB)	1-6 Feb. '89	
III	Basketball, Hockey, Volleyball	Berhampur (Orissa)	4-8 Jan. '89	1686
IV	Archery, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Malkhamb	Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)	2-5 March '89	
1989-90:				
I	Athletics	Tanjavur (TN)	4-7 Jan. '90	
II	Swimming, Gymnastics, Wt.-lifting, Wrestling	Hubli-Dharwad (Karnataka)	14-17 Dec. '90	

Group	Discipline	Venue	Period	No. of participants
1	2	3	4	5
III	Basketball, Hockey, Football, Volleyball	Gumla (Bihar)	18-21 Jan. '90	2316
IV	Archery, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Malkhamb	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	28-31 Jan. '90	
1990-91:				
I	Athletics, Cycling	Bhopal (M.P)	4-7 Jan. '91	
II	Volleyball, Basketball,	Karnal (Haryana)	9-12 Jan. '91	
III	Hockey, Football & Archery	Lucknow (U.P)	13-16 Feb. '91	2883
IV	Swimming, Wrestling, Wt.-lifting & Gymnastics	Trivandrum (Kerala)	7-10 Feb. '91	
(B) WOMEN SPORTS TOURNAMENTS:				
Year	Venue	Period	No. of participants	
1	2	3	4	
1988-89	Ranchi (Bihar)	8-12 Feb. '89	1775	
1989-90	Cuttack (Orissa)	14-18 March '90	1576	
1990-91	Hyderabad (A.P)	20-24 Jan. '91	1909	

*Translation]*

**Recommendations of the World Conference of United Nations Women's Decade**

1117. SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have examined the recommendations made in the World Conference of United Nations Women's Decade held in Nairobi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to ensure participation of women in the matter of decision making and policy making procedures at National, State and local levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c). The World Conference on the UN Decade for Women chalked out and adopted the Nairobi Forward looking Strategies for Women (1986-2000) to achieve the goals and objectives of the UN Decade. The Government, which is one of the signatories of the document, is committed to ensure participation of women in all spheres of National Development. The setting up of the National Commission for Women is a step in this direction. Bills have also been introduced in Parliament for reservation of seats for women representatives at all levels of the Panchayat System and in local Municipal bodies.

**Setting up of Sports Schools in Aligarh and Gaya**

1118. SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up schools on the pattern of National Sports Institute of Patiala particularly in Aligarh, U.P. and Gaya in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The National Institute of Sports at Patiala and its Units functioning at Calcutta, Bangalore and Gandhinagar take care of all present requirements of Regular Coaching Courses and Academics, including Sports Sciences.

**Implementation of Family Welfare Programme with Foreign Assistance in States**

1119. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family welfare programmes being implemented with foreign assistance, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made in this regard so far; and



(c) the reasons for not achieving the target?

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

### **Cancellation of Trains**

1120. SHRI ABHAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unchahar Express has been cancelled recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce any other train in its place;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether some passenger coaches of the train have been attached to other trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Unchahar Express has been withdrawn temporarily to conserve diesel locomotives to cater to peak season goods traffic. This train will be restored during April, 1992.

(e) No, Sir.

### **Technical assistance to Zimbabwe**

1121. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) have signed any contract with the World Bank to

provide technical assistance to Zimbabwe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of experts and other personnel proposed to be sent to Zimbabwe by the Government under the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). RITES have signed a contract with the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) on December 17, 1991, to provide technical assistance to strengthen the maintenance and operations of the NRZ system for the calendar year, 1992. The NRZ is being provided aid by the World Bank for the project. RITES envisages deputing 38 persons, including computer specialists, engineers, supervisors and technicians from India to undertake the work.

[English]

### **Production and Export of Sugar**

1122. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to increase the production and export of sugar during the current year;

(b) the quantity of sugar produced and exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the details of incentives introduced to increase the production of sugar during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) For increasing sugar production during the current 1991-92 season, Government has taken various measures

such as revision of Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane at Rs. 26.00 per quintal of cane linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Cane Price at Rs. 27.00 per quintal of cane for 1992-93 season, continuation of levy-freesale ratio at 45: 55 and grant of incentives in the

form of additional free-sale for early crushing.

(b) The quantity of sugar produced and exported during the sugar seasons 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:—

<i>(Lakh tonnes)</i>		
<i>Season</i>	<i>Quantity produced</i>	<i>Quantity exported</i>
1990-91	120.47	2.07
1991-92	60.45	2.84
	<i>(Upto 7.2.92)</i>	<i>(Upto 25.2.92)</i>

(c) and (d). Government has announced incentives for early crushing under which sugar factories would be granted 72% free-sale on the sugar produced during the period 01.10.1991 to 15.11.1991.

### **Save Grain Campaign**

1123. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA  
RAJE:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a 'Save grain campaign' scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the scheme and the administrative body constituted by the Government in this regard;

(c) the year-wise expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have worked out the estimates of the total quantity of foodgrains being spoiled without use from

the production to consumers stage;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken so far at various stages to check these losses and the percentage of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN  
GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the scheme is to educate motivate and persuade the farmers to adopt scientific methods for the storage of foodgrains. The organisational set-up of the scheme comprises of 17 Save Grain Campaign teams which operate in different parts of the country under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food.

(c) The year-wise expenditure for the last three years is as under:—

<i>(Figures in lakh rupees)</i>	
1988-89	130.36
1989-90	172.95
1990-91	188.44

(d) and (e). An expert committee set up in the past by the Government had estimated the losses of foodgrains at various stages as under:—

Threshing	—	1.68%
Processing	—	0.92%
Transport	—	0.15%
Rodent	—	2.50%

Birds	—	0.85%
Insects	—	2.55%
Moisture	—	0.68%
Total:	-	9.33%

(f) The steps taken under the Save Grain Campaign to minimise foodgrain losses and the corresponding achievements are given in the Statement enclosed.

## STATEMENT

*Achievement of Save Grain Campaign Since inception till December 1991*

S.No.	Item of work	Achievements
1	2	3
1.	No. of farmers trained in stipendiary training	114983
2.	No. of VLWd, etc. trained in non-stipendiary training	528376
3.	No. of volunteers trained in non-stipendiary training	144451
4.	No. of Persons trained in Associated training	820305
5.	No. of storage receptacles fumigated (insect control)	189.84 Lakhs
6.	No. of rat burrows fumigated in the fields	20.30 lakhs
7.	No. of houses covered under domestic rat control	177078
8.	No. of prophylactic treatment given	18241
9.	No. of non-metallic storage structures constructed	61363
10.	No. of indigenous storage structures improved	617521
11.	no. of metal bins got fabricated	607601
12.	No. of metal bins sold through State Governments	

S.No.	Item of work	Achievements
1	2	3
13.	No. of radio talks delivered	3736
14.	No. of T.V. programmes telecast	632
15.	No. of press news appeared	6337
16.	No. of film/slide shows arranged	18079
17.	No. of exhibitions arranged participated	13386
18.	No. of wall stencilling done	2049228
19.	No. of postal/personal enquiries attended	109753
20.	No. of leaflets/ pamphlets distributed	5474443

**Amendment to Indian Medical Council  
Act 1956**

**1124. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to check the growth of medical colleges without appropriate facilities; 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, Sir.

(b) At present, prior permission of the Medical Council of India is not required to start a medical college. Hence some medical colleges without appropriate facilities have been set up during the last few years. In order to plug this loophole, it is proposed to suitably amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

[*Translation*]

**Working Women's Hostels in Maharashtra**

**1125. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO**

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

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for construction of working women's hostels in Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of such hostels under construction and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Since the inception of the Scheme of Assistance for Construction of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day Care Centre for Children in 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 7.12 Crores against the approved grant of Rs. 8.41 Crores has been released to the Voluntary Organisations in Maharashtra for construction of 79 Working Women's Hostels with an intake capacity of 5271 Working Women with Day Care Centre facilities for 725 Children in 32 Hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.30 Crores.

(b) 36 Hostels for 2690 Working Women with Day Care Centre facilities for 486 Children in Maharashtra are under construction. A statement showing Organisation-wise position of these Hostels is attached.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Sanctioning	Location of Project	Sanctioned Capacity Working Women.	Children in Day-Care Centre.	Estimated Cost	Grant sanction	Grant Released	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	West Khandesh Snagini Seva Mandal, Dhule.	1987-88	Dhule	56	50	14,44,304	10,83,227	9,74,905	Under Construction
2.	Association for Social Health in India, Bombay.	1987-88	Kurla	80	—	24,79,775	15,58,235	14,02,411	—do—
3.	Bharathi Vidyapeeth, Pune.	1987-88	Pune	117	—	28,97,523	21,73,142	19,55,838	—do—
4.	Pragati Mahila Mandal, Nanded.	1987-88	Vasant Ngr Nanded	108	30	28,32,484	21,24,383	19,11,920	—do—
5.	Jawahar Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Dhule.	1987-88	Dhule	80	25	14,56,814	10,92,610	9,83,348	—do—
6.	Excelsior Education Society Thane.	1987-88	Thane	60	30	14,21,300	10,65,975	7,19,532	—do—
7.	Jagruti Mahila Mandal, Kalamuri, Parbhani	1987-88	Parbhani	64	30	17,44,315	13,08,235	11,77,408	—do—
8.	People's Education Society Aurangabad.	1988-89	Nagsenvana	100	—	28,12,341	21,09,1255	9,49,164	—do—

S.S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Sanctioning	Location of Project	Sanctioned Capacity Working Women.	Children in Day-Care Centre.	Estimated Cost	Grant sanction	Grant Released	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Rachna Trust, Nasik.	1988-89	Nasik	74	—	20,31,000	15,23,250	13,70,924	—do—
10.	Shri Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gadchiroli.	1988-89	Gadchiroli	42	—	5,36,250	4,02,188	3,61,968	—do—
11.	Shree Sharadadevi Nahila Mandal, Amravati.	1988-89	Shirola Amravati.	20	10	5,78,390	4,33,792	2,92,809	—do—
12.	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Ahmedpur, Latur.	1988-89	Latur	51	10	18,08,000	13,55,995	12,26,775	—do—
13.	Shikshan Maharishi Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Pratishthan, Buldana, Maharashtra	1988-89	Buldana	50	16	7,32,881	5,49,660	4,94,692	—do—
14.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	1988-89	Pune	144	—	32,13,192	24,09,894	21,68,904	—do—
15.	Maharani Shantidevi Gaikwad Grihashastra Shikshan Sansstha, Kolhapur.	1989-90	Kolhapur	80	—	16,73,757	12,55,317	8,47,338	—do—



S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Sanctioning	Location of Project	Sanctioned Capacity Working Women	Sanctioned Capacity Children in Day-Care Centre.	Estimated Cost	Grant sanctioned	Grant Released	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Pusad, Yavatmal	1989-90	Pusad Yavatmal	82	15	20,41,120	15,22,340	13,39,104	—do—
17.	Shri Vishuddha Vidyalaya, Yavatmal	1989-90	Yavatmal	124	20	26,00,229	19,50,171	4,38,788	—do—
18.	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute logical Research, Nanded	1989-90	Nanded	84	30	28,13,824	21,10,368	18,99,152	—do—
19.	West Khandesh Bhagiri Seva Mandal, Dhule	1989-90	Nandirbar Dhule	45	10	19,26,723	14,37,542	12,93,784	—do—
20.	Shri Sovadas shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Gandhinagar Nanded.	1989-90	Satara	40	15	17,03,389	12,36,512	6,05,605	—do—
21.	Mahila Mandal, Satara	1989-90	Satara	40	15	17,03,389	12,36,512	6,05,605	—do—
22.	Phaltan Education Society Phaltan, Satara.	1989-90	Phaltan	29	10	7,94,990	5,96,242	4,02,462	—do—

S.S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Sanctioning	Location of Project	Sanctioned Capacity Working Women.	Estimated Cost	Grant sanction	Grant Released	Remarks	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Mahila Samaj, Yavatmal.	1990-91	Yavatmal	56	20	10,08,8933	7,56,670	1,70,250	—do—
24.	Municipal Council, Latur,	1990-91	Latur	100	—	27,68,840	20,75,850	4,67,073	—do—
25.	Anand Ashram Trust, Bombay	1990-91	Chembur Bombay	74	—	23,32,363	17,49,272	1574,344	—do—
26.	Terna Public Charitable Trust Ternanagar, Osmanabad	1990-91	Osmanabad	100	20	31,94,445	23,95,833	5,39,062	—do—
27.	Anekant Education Society, Pune.	1990-91	Pune	30	—	6,16,560	4,16,176	3,12,132	—do—
28.	Mata Ramabai Ambedkar Shikshin and Samarak Committee, Jalgaon.	1990-91	Jalgaon	60	20	19,10,497	14,32,872	3,22,396	under Constr- uction
29.	Naval Bhau Prathishthan, Dhule.	1990-91	Dhule	52	20	19,59,575	14,69,000	6,61,490	—do—
30.	Mahatama Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Malegaon, Nasik.	1990-91	Malegaon Nasik.	100	—	19,63,260	14,72,445	3,31,300	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Sanctioning	Location of Project	Sanctioned Capacity Working Women.	Estimated Cost	Grant sanction	Grant Released	Remarks	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, Latur.	1991-92	Latur.	100	20	41,02,395	30,76,796	6,92,279	—do—
32.	Shri Laxmi Narayan Pratishthan, Ahmedpur.	1991-92	Ahmedpur	24	—	5,63,594	4,22,696	95,106	—do—
33.	Maharashtra Academy of Engg. & Educational Research, Pune.	1991-92	Kothrud.	64	—	11,66,310	8,74,732	1,96,814	—do—
34.	Kasturba Health Society, Wardha.	1991-92	Wardha.	91	30	29,73,386	22,30,039	5,01,759	—do—
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Instt. of Education Science & Technological Research, Nanded.	1991-92	Aurangabad.	96	30	32,92,513	24,69,384	5,55,611	—do—
36.	Mahila Seva Samaj, Amravati	1991-92	Amravati.	104	25	28,79,797	21,59,848	4,85,965	—do—
Total				2690 (22)	486	7,41,49,949	5,52,10,896	3,23,33,256	

**Salaries of Anganwadi Employees**

1126. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the salaries of the employees working in the anganwadis under Integrated Child Development Scheme and their helpers as per their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to privatise this scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are voluntary, part-time workers drawn from the local community. They are expected to work for four hours in the anganwadis and spent half an hour on home visits daily. They are given fixed honoraria presently in the range of Rs. 275/- p.m. to Rs. 325/- p.m. depending upon their experience and educational level. The grant of revision of the rates of honorarium is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration by the Government of India. However, the Government of India has requested State Governments to favourably consider the involvement of voluntary organisations in the running of ICDS projects on the concept of community participation which is the basic to the ICDS Programme.

**Kalwa-Nerul-Belapur and Mankhurd-New Bombay Sections**

1127. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether works relating to the laying of railway line between Kalwa-Nerul-Belapur and Mankhurd to New Bombay has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the local passenger trains are likely to be introduced on these routes; and

(c) if not, the time by which these projects are likely to be completed and opened to traffic?

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

(b) and (c). (i) Kalwa-Turbhe-Juinagar is a siding for goods traffic under construction as a deposit work for CTDCO. Kalwa-Turbhe portion of the siding has been completed and construction of Turbhe-Juinagar portion is in progress. Kalwa-Turbhe-Juinagar being a goods siding there is no plan to run passenger traffic thereon.

(ii) Juinagar-Nerul-Belapur forms a part of Mankhurd-Belapur rail line project which is expected to be opened for commuter traffic in 1992.

**Facilities on Dehare Railway Station**

1128. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Station Master has not been posted at Dehare Railway Station on Daund-Manmad rail line of Central Railway;

(b) if so, the time by which the Station Master and other employees are likely to be posted there;

(c) whether tickets for all the stations are not available and no arrangements have been made for loading and unloading on this station; and

(d) if so, the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided there?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). Dehare is a halt station. There is no provision of posting a Station Master at a halt station.

(c) and (d). Tickets for all stations on Daund-Manmad Section are available at the Dehare Halt Station. Loading unloading facilities have not been provided as provision of these facilities is not financially viable.

[English]

#### **Pollution by Hindustan Company and High Tech Carbon Industries**

**1129. SHRI RAM NIHORE RAI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aluminium Company and the High Tech Carbon Industries at Renukoot under Sonbhadra District of Uttar Pradesh have installed pollution control plant by December, 1991; and

(b) if not, the penalty imposed on them under the Pollution Control Act?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) Hindustan Aluminium Company has initiated steps to instal pollution control equipment in its smelter shops/pot rooms in a time-bound programme. The other units of the plant are equipped with appropriate pollution control devices.

High Tech Carbon Industries have installed the required air and water pollution control systems.

(b) No penalty has been imposed on them since they have shown a clear proof of intent for compliance with the standards.

#### **Decline in Reading Habit**

**1130. SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the reading habit in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this trend and promote reading habit;

(c) whether the need to observe a 'Library Day' has been considered to focus on the importance of books; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):** (a) No Sir, as per statistics available in the National Library Calcutta and the Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in response to part (a) above.

**Doubling of Madras-Bangalore Line**

1131. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total distance of railway line between Madras and Bangalore which has been doubled;

(b) whether there is any proposal to double the remaining portion of the said line during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The distance between Madras Central and Bangalore City is 358 km. and out of it 277 km has already been doubled.

(b) and (c). Doubling between Kuppam and Whitefield (81 m.) has been proposed in the budget for 1992-93.

**Restoration of Dhubri-Gauhati Train Services**

1132. SHRI NURUL ISLAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to restore Dhubri-Gauhati train service;

(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) to (c). It is proposed to restore the train during April, 1992 subject to security clearance from the State Government of Assam.

**New Railway Projects**

1133. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.  
TOPIWALA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway projects started during 1991-92, zone-wise;

(b) the expected year of completion of each of such project and the cost thereof; and

(c) the details of the programme for taking up new railway projects during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

## STATEMENT

*Zone-wise list of Railway Projects started during 1991-92 Major Projects costing more than Rs. 10 crore, have been given:*

S.No.	Name of project	Expected year of completion	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
	CENTRAL RAILWAY	NIL	
	ESTERAN RAILWAY		
1.	Fatua - Freight Terminal facilities	1994	10.44
2.	Jhajha - Diesel shed for homing 60 BG locomotives	Dropped because of Electrification of Jhajha-Patna-Mughha-sarai proposed in 1992-93.	15.76
	NORTHERN RAILWAY		
1.	Delhi area (New Delhi) - Additional maintenance facilities, new passenger platforms, etc. (Phase I).	1994	24.22
2.	Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Replacement of Control cable	1994	16.20
3.	Lucknow (Charbagh) - Modernisation of Charbagh Sheds (Phase III)	1994	10.49

S.No.	Name of project	Expected year of completion	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
	<b>N.E. Railway</b>		
1.	Gorakhpur-Katihar-Replacement of microwave radio equipment by digital microwave equipment	1993	17.24
	<b>N.F. RAILWAY</b>	NIL	
	<b>SOUTH RAILWAY</b>		
1.	Arakkanam-Wallaja Road - Automatic block Signalling (Phase - I)	1994	12.87
2.	Palghat-Erode - Dassampatti - Replacement of microwave system	1995	14.82
	<b>S.C. RAILWAY</b>		
1.	Krishna - Yermaras doubling	1994	15.53
2.	Kosgi-Mazhari	1994	22.46
3.	Vijayawada-Arkonam - Replacement of 7 De Klystron microwave equipment with digital equipment	1994	18.69
	<b>S.E. RAILWAY</b>		
1.	Third line between Bilaspur & Akaltara	1994	35.91



S.No.	Name of project	Expected year of completion	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
2.	Tather-Hindol Road New Line	1994	29.25
3.	Shalimar-Coaching terminal - External rail facilities for Vizag Steel Plant (Phase-II)	1994	23.73
4.	Microwave system on Bilaspur-anup Pur - Katni & Anup Pur - Mandendra Garh.	1995	15.60
5.	Angul 50 Loco BH Diesel Shed	1995.	16.00
	WESTERN RAILWAY	NIL	
	RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION		
1.	Gumla-Patnau Section of Eastern Railway	1995	17.86
2.	Delhi-Ambala Cantt. - Ludhiana section of Northern Railway.	1995	136.95
3.	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bandamunda-Bimalgarh-Kiribum/Barsuan section of South Eastern Railway.	1996	113.02

**Integrated Child Development Schemes**

1134. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI:**  
**SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.**  
**TOPIWALA:**  
**SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-**  
**DARU:**

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

(a) the details of the targets fixed for the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme in each State during

1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The position showing the targets with reference to ICDS projects during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as follows. All targets have been achieved in each state.

<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Targets During</i>	
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	13	29
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6	11
3. Assam	1	6
4. Bihar	26	43
5. Goa	1	0
6. Gujarat	0	19
7. Haryana	2	10
8. Himachal Pradesh	2	9
9. Jammu and Kashmir	2	15
10. Karnataka	14	28
11. Kerala	5	6
12. Madhya Pradesh	31	48
13. Maharashtra	17	33
14. Manipur	3	4

*Name of the States/UTs**Targets During**1990-91**1991-92*

<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
15. Meghalaya	4	6
16. Mizoram	3	3
17. Nagaland	3	4
18. Orissa	21	29
19. Punjab	5	12
20. Rajasthan	0	26
21. Sikkim	0	0
22. Tamil Nadu	13	33
23. Tripura	1	5
24. Uttar Pradesh	28	83
25. West Bengal	14	36

[Translation]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**Institute for the Exploration of Herbs**

1135. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institute is functioning in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh for the exploration of herbs and manufacturing of drugs from herbal extracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up any such institute in Chamoli district of this area which is a non-industry district; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Ayurveda for Drug Research under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is functioning at Tarikhet in the hilly district of Uttar Pradesh. The Institute is spread in three locations covering Almorah, National and Tehri districts. Besides other programmes, this Institute is conducting research in the field of medicobotanical exploration of forest areas of Uttar Pradesh. The Indian Medicines pharmaceutical Corporation Limited at Mohan in the Almorah district of Kumaon hills of Uttar Pradesh is manufacturing the quality ayur-

vedic and unani drugs.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have no proposal to set up any such institute in Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Utilisation of Wasteland**

1136. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH;  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR  
BANSAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop and utilise wastelands on the sides of roads and railway lines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether landless rural poor are likely to be given lease of such wastelands for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Tree Planting on the wastelands by the sides of roads and railway lines is an on-going activity under the Social Forestry Programme under implementation all over the country.

(c) Leasing or allotment of land is done at the State level by the concerned State Government.

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

[English]

#### **Express Trains from Kanyakumari**

1137. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minis-

ter of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of express trains running from Kanyakumari to other parts of the country;

(b) the places connected; and

(c) the steps taken to increase more train services from Kanyakumari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Two pairs of trains.

(b) These trains connect Bombay (Maharashtra) and Jammu Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir) and different stations in various States enroute.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

#### **Expansion of Levy Sugar Zone in Maharashtra**

1138. SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations from Maharashtra Government regarding expansion of levy sugar zones and fixing levy price of sugar;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received recently.

(c) This issue regarding creation of fresh sub-zone in Maharashtra for levy price fixation was referred in April, 1989 to the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP), which

undertakes investigation into the cost structure of the sugar industry. The BICP in its Report submitted in November, 1990 did not favour creation of more Sub-zones. Accordingly this matter was not pursued further.

### **Protection of Animals in Kaziranga National Park**

1139. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Poachers kill 17 rhinos in Kaziranga" appearing in The Hindu dated December 11, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the population of rhinos and deer in Kaziranga National Park during 1990, 1991 and 1992; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve and protect animals in this park?

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

(b) Poaching of rhinos for horns and the recurrent floods continue to pose a serious problem of conserving and protecting the Kaziranga National Park in Assam. According to the information provided by the Chief Wildlife Warden Assam, during 1991, upto 10.12.1991, 19 rhinos were poached in the area, including 4 killed outside the Park. The Park protection staff succeeded in recovering 8 horns from the above poaching cases.

(c) It has been reported by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam, that during the census carried out in March, 1991, there were 2995 deer and more than 1120 rhinos in the Kaziranga National Park. No such census has been done in 1990 or in 1992. In 1990, however, the population of rhinos in the Park was estimated to be 1250.

(d) Steps taken/proposed to be taken to preserve and protect animals in the Park include:

(i) The anti-poaching measures, including the deployment of additional protection staff equipped with arms, wireless sets, vehicles, boats, etc., have been stepped up.

(ii) Government of India under the Centrally sponsored scheme "Conservation of rhinos in Assam", which was launched in the 7th Plan, have been providing financial assistance to the Government of Assam to strengthen anti-poaching measures and effectively protect and develop the Kaziranga National Park and other areas in Assam containing rhinos. A system of rewards and incentives for obtaining intelligence about poachers has also been introduced under this scheme. Steps to protect the animals of the Kaziranga National Park from floods have also been taken.

(iii) A number of endangered species found in the Park like the rhino, tiger elephant, wild buffalo, swamp deer, hoolook gibbon etc. are included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thus bringing them under maximum possible legal protection. The Act has also been amended to provide deterrent punishment against poaching

of wildlife or causing any disturbance to the Park.

- (iv) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme "Control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products", assistance is provided to the State Government of Assam to take effective steps to prevent poaching and illegal trade in wildlife outside the national parks and sanctuaries. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, there is a complete ban on hunting of wildlife.
- (v) India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) under which international trade in endangered animals like the rhino, tiger, elephant, etc., is prohibited.

#### **Financial assistance from ADB**

**1140. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has recently approved a loan for development of the Railways, especially to augment the carrying capacity and improve efficiency on the Northern Railway and New Delhi and Calcutta route;

(b) if so, the quantum of the loan and the details of the projects to be financed therewith; and

(c) the terms of the loan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). ADB recently approved a Loan of \$ 225 million which covers the following:

- (1) Line capacity expansion:
- (i) Electrification of Patratu-Sonnagar Section on Eastern Railway.
- (ii) Construction of an electrified 3rd line on Sonnagar-Mughalsarai section of Eastern Railway.
- (2) Procurement of 5000 high capacity BG bogie wagons (BOXN)
- (3) Procurement of Unit Exchange Spares for Electric Locomotives.

(c) This loan has been extended to Government of India (Ministry of Finance) on standard terms.

#### **Lalitpur-Singrauli Line**

**1141. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17th December, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4113 regarding Lalitpur-Singrauli line in Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) the date on which survey for Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line was started; and

(b) the details of the survey work carried out so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). Survey work for Lalitpur-Singrauli New railway line has been taken up in April 1990 and it is likely to be completed during 1992-93.

#### **Sanskrit Vidyalayas in the Country**

**1142. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPUR:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Sanskrit Vishvavidyalayas/Colleges established by the Government in the country; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on them annually during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The following Sanskrit Vishvavidyalayas (Deemed to be Universities/Colleges (Vidyapeethas) have been established by the Government:

*Deemed to be Universities*

1. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
2. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.

*Vidyapeethas* (Constituent bodies of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan)

1. Ganga Natha Jha, Kendriya, Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Allahabad (U.P.)
2. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Lucknow (U.P.)
3. Shri Sadashiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Puri (Orissa).
4. Shri Ranbir Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Jammu (J&K.)
5. Guruvayur Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, (Kerala).
6. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
7. Rajiv Gandhi Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Sringeri (Karnataka).

The expenditure incurred on them during last three years was as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

1988-89	1989-9	1990-91
231.49	285.99	390.36

**Budget for Urdu Promotion Bureau**

1143. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation for the Urdu Promotion Bureau during the last three financial years and for the current financial year;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred by the Bureau during the above period;

(c) the achievements and the major programmes undertaken by the Bureau; and

(d) the progress made in respect of the projects of compilation of dictionaries and encyclopaedia and translation of university level text books?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement of budget allocation for the last three financial years and for the current financial years alongwith the actual expenditure in respect of the Promotion of Bureau is given in attached statement —I.

(c) and (d). The major programmes undertaken by the Bureau; achievements; the progress made in respect of compilation of dictionaries, Urdu encyclopaedia and translation of university level text books is given in attached statement —II.

**STATEMENT -I**

*The Budget allocation and actual expenditure for Bureau for Promotion of Urdu during the last three financial years and for the current financial year are as under:-*

*(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocations</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1.	1988-89	81.60	88.50
2.	1989-90	84.50	72.93
3.	1990-91	87.50	7.49
4.	1991-92	112.00	57.98

**STATEMENT -II**

*The Major Programmes Undertaken by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu*

*The Major programmes of the Bureau are as follows:-*

**(i) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR PUBLICATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES CONCERNING PROMOTION OF URDU LANGUAGE**

Financial assistance under the Scheme is being provided, *inter alia* to 14 reputed organisations for maintenance and promotional activities. Five Seminars of National level on important subjects were organised by the Bureau.

**(ii) PUBLICATION OF URDU BOOKS**

So far 650 titles including reprints concerning various disciplines of knowledge have been brought out.

**(iii) URDU CALLIGRAPHY TRAINING CENTRES**

Thirty Nine Urdu Calligraphy Training Centres have been sanctioned in different parts of the country. So far, 3, 200 persons have received training under this scheme.

**(iv) SALE OF BOOKS**

Books worth Rs. 53,74,551/- have so far been sold.

**(v) DICTIONARIES AND URDU ENCYCLOPAEDIA**

(a) Urdu encyclopaedia in 12 volumes has been compiled First 2 volumes, consisting of key articles are press ready. These are to be brought out in one volume. Third and fourth volume—also to be brought in one volume—are at proof reading state.

(b) English-Urdu Dictionary in 5 volumes has been compiled. First volume has been composed and it



ready for printing. Work on second volume is going on.

- (c) Manuscripts of one volume of Urdu-Urdu Dictionary is ready.
- (d) Mukhtsar Urdu Lughat in one volume has been compiled and published.
- (e) The Bureau has translated and printed 71 books relating to University level studies. The Bureau has received four translated manuscripts which are ready for printing.

#### **Electrification of Adra-Midnapore Section**

1144. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify Adra-Midnapore section of South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALHARAJUN): (a) to (c). Cost-cum-feasibility study for electrification of Adra-Midnapore section has been ordered. Final decision will, however, depend upon the results of the study as well as availability of resources and priorities for electrification of other high traffic density routes.

#### **Allocation for Vocational courses in Andhra Pradesh**

1145. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to allocate Rs. 11 crores for strengthening the vocational courses in the Higher Secondary Schools in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at + 2 level, an amount of Rs. 23.86 lakhs was sanctioned to Government of Andhra Pradesh upto the year 1990-01.

During 1991-92, the Government of Andhra Pradesh made a request for approval of 521 new vocational sections and central assistance of Rs. 2191.87 lakhs. The Central Govt. has since approved starting of 501 new vocational sections in the State and have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1010.23 lakhs so far.

[Translation]

#### **Complaints Regarding Medical Exams of Allgarh Muslim University**

1147. SHRISURENDRAPAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaint of malpractices in regard to the marks obtained by the Students in the medical examinations conducted by the Allgarh Muslim University; 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). According to the information furnished by Aligarh Muslim University, a news-item had appeared in a local newspaper on 7.12.1991 regarding alleged tampering with the marks of some students who had appeared in the M.B.B.S. (First Professional) examination conducted by Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University in 1991. Subsequently, the University also received a representation containing similar allegations. The University is looking into the matter.

[English]

#### **AIDS Scare at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Delhi**

1148. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'AIDS scare in Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Doctors agitated over lab lapse' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated January 15, 1992; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Government has seen the News item.

(b) As per report received from Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital no HIV positive blood was issued to the patient (Mr. Shamim, 18 year old male). Patients' mother donated

blood at the time of operation and was routinely tested for HIV infection and found positive. The blood was discarded and sent for incineration.

The patient Shamim received three units of blood from three different HIV negative donors. The patient was also tested for HIV test and found negative. Hence there was a no exposure of the hospital staff to possible infection from AIDS virus during the operation. Also, there was no lapse on the part of the Blood Bank at Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital in this case.

So far as the smuggling of chemical/reagents, used in AIDS kits is concerned, an enquiry was conducted by the Hospital authorities. The reagents kept for incineration was stolen but the culprit was apprehended by the security staff and handed over to the police authorities.

[Translation]

#### **Veterinary Hospitals in National Parks and sanctuaries**

1149. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRON-  
MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of veterinary hospital is not available in all the National Parks and Sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the National Parks and Sanctuaries where veterinary hospital facility has been provided alongwith the year-wise expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Complaints against Wildlife Managers**

1150. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRON-  
 MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-  
 ceived complaints against some Wildlife  
 Managers during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
 ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b).  
 Enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act and  
 Management of National Parks and Sanctu-  
 aries is mainly the responsibility of the State  
 Governments and Administrations of Union  
 Territories. There are 413 Sanctuaries and  
 73 National Parks in the country. The num-  
 ber of Wildlife Managers in the country will  
 be in thousands. There is no system of  
 centralised collection of information about  
 complaints that may have been received in  
 respect of all wildlife functionaries all over  
 the country.

(c) Measures are being taken to ensure  
 that the complaints received are promptly  
 looked into by the concerned authorities.  
 Where such complaints are received by the  
 Central Government they are forwarded to  
 State Chief Wildlife Wardens if they are  
 found guilty. The problems in connection  
 with the administration of protected areas  
 and implementation of Wildlife Conservation  
 programmes are also discussed with Heads  
 of Forestry and Wildlife Departments of  
 States.

Simultaneously, stress is also being laid  
 on in-service training of officials on various  
 aspects of management including techniques  
 of improving public relations.

[English]

### **World Book Fair held in Delhi**

1151. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
 DAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
 SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
 state:

(a) whether any assessment of the  
 achievements of the recent World Book Fair  
 held in the Capital has been made;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to  
 encourage publishers to bring out more books  
 in regional languages; and

(d) the steps taken to make popular  
 books available at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-  
 SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN  
 SINGH): (a) and (b). No formal assessment  
 has been made. However, the Tenth New  
 Delhi World Book Fair was highly successful  
 in attracting a large number of participants  
 and visitors.

(c) National Book Trust encourages  
 publishers to bring out more books in re-  
 gional languages under the following  
 schemes:-

- (i) the scheme for providing assistance  
 to publishers, authors and illustra-  
 tors to bring out books for children;
- (ii) the scheme for providing assistance

to publishers, authors and illustrators to bring out books for neo-literates;

- (iii) the scheme for subsidised publication of books under which assistance is provided to publishers and authors for bringing out books for higher education sector;
- (iv) the publication of the catalogue of books recommended for translation; and
- (v) the publication of the catalogue of select Indian books for children.

(d) National Book Trust brings out popular books on a variety of subjects, including translations of significant creative works of Indian languages, in English, Hindi and 11 other Indian languages. The Trust also provides assistance for publishing books for children, neo-literates and the higher education sector on the condition that these are made available at reasonable prices under its different publishing series.

#### **Financial Assistance for Sports in Lakshadweep**

1152. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide any financial assistance to students showing excellent performance in sports at Lakshadweep; 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 DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). The students of all the States/UTs, who are proficient in sports and below the age of 17 years are eligible for scholarship under the "Sports Talent Search Scholarship" Scheme being operated by Sports Authority of India. There are 1200 nos. of National scholarships and 2095 nos. of State/UT scholarship of Rs. 2700 and Rs. 1800 each per annum respectively. However, so far no students from Lakshadweep are receiving assistance under this Scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Cancellation of Chandigarh Express**

1153. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 4587/88 Chandigarh Express between Lalgarh and Chandigarh has been cancelled;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Delhi bound bogies which used to be attached to Chandigarh Express from Lalgarh via Suratgarh and Bhatinda previously have been detached now; and

(d) whether the said bogies are now being attached to Udyan Abha train in Bhatinda and remain there for six hours and the passengers have to suffer inconvenience as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to difficult law and order situation in Punjab.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

[English]

**Allotment of Levy Sugar to Sikkim**

1154. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of levy sugar being allotted to sikkim per month;

(b) whether this allotment is based on 1981 census figures;

(c) whether the Sikkim Government has requested for enhancement of quota of levy sugar with justification for its demand;

(d) whether the Government propose to take some action on the request; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). At present, monthly levy sugar allotment of Sikkim is 165 MT based on ensuring 42 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.86. In addition, an adhoc increase of 5% in the monthly levy allocation has been allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992 and accordingly an additional quantity of 8 tonnes is being allotted to Sikkim each month.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In view of the present limited availability of levy sugar, it is not possible to further enhance the levy allocation of any State.

**Ban on sale and distribution of common Salt**

1115. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to persuade some of the States to issue notifications banning the sale and distribution of common salt, in a bid to achieve the target of the universal iodisation of salt;

(b) if so, the name of these states and their reaction thereto; and

(c) the progress made so far towards the banning of the use of common salt particularly in the hilly and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Union Government have been persuading All States and Union Territories for quite some time to issue notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt for edible purposes. The following States and Union Territories have already issued the ban notification in their entire States/Union Territories:

**STATES**

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Manipur
9. Meghalaya
10. Mizoram

11. Nagaland
12. Punjab
13. Sikkim
14. Tripura
15. Uttar Pradesh

**UNION TERRITORIES**

1. Chandigarh
2. Delhi
3. Dadar & Nagar Haveli
4. Daman & Diu

Recently letters have been addressed to the Chief Ministers of the remaining States by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare for issuing the ban notification in their respective States immediately.

Similar letters have also been addressed to the Administrators of the remaining UTs at the level of Secretary (Health).

**Quota of Ration Rice to Kerala**

1156. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Rice given to the State of Kerala during the last one year including month-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the price of Rice has been increased and if so, by how much;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for exempting the State from increase of price of rationed rice and if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) whether any assistance is likely to be given to the State to overcome the rise in price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The State of Kerala has been allotted a quantity of 17.75 lakh tonnes of rice for the public distribution system during the last one year (March, 1991 to February, 1992). The month-wise details are as under:

(in '000 Tonnes)

March, 1991	142.5	September, 1991	150.00
April, 1991	142.5	October, 1991	150.0
May, 1991	142.5	November, 1991	150.0
June, 1991	142.5	December, 1991	150.0
July, 1991	142.5	January, 1992	150.0
August, 1991	162.5*	February, 1992	150.0

\* Includes allocation of 20,000 MT for Onam.

(b) and (c). The Central issue prices of all varieties of rice supplied from the Central

Pool for the Public Distribution System have been increased by Rs. 88/- per quintal w.e.f.

28.12.91. The Central issue prices of rice are uniform throughout the country. The Government of Kerala has represented against the increase in the prices and requested for their withdrawal. As the Central issue prices are uniform throughout the country, no exception can be made in the case of Kerala

(d) No, Sir.

### Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

1157. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) foodgrains, rice and wheat sought

by the Government of Kerala for the Public Distribution System in the State from June to December 1991 month-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government during this period; and

(c) foodgrains actually released during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The demand, allotment and off-take of rice and wheat in respect of Kerala for the months of June-December 1991 is as under:

(In '000 Tonnes)

Month	Rice			Wheat		
	Demand	Allotment	Off-Take	Demand	Allotment	Off-Take
June	160.0	142.5	140.7	30.0	30.0	28.0
July	160.0	142.5	145.6	30.0	30.0	29.8
August	160.0	162.5*	191.7	30.0	30.0	30.3
September	160.0	150.0	135.6	30.0	30.0	29.4
October	160.0	150.0	146.6	30.0	30.0	30.1
November	236.7	150.0	155.7	50.0	30.0	30.7
December	236.7	150.0	149.5	50.0	27.0	25.9

\* Includes allocation of 20,000 tonnes for Onam Festival.

### Hike in Prices of Wheat, Rice and Sugar

1158. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a hike in the issue prices of wheat, rice, and sugar recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issue prices per KG in different states;

(c) whether all subsidies have been

withdrawn from Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the total saving effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central issue price for Public Distribution System is uniform (ex-FCI godown) throughout the country. The CIP of wheat has been raised from Rs. 2.3 to Rs. 2.80 per kg. and that of rice from Rs. 2.89 to Rs. 3.77 per Kg. for common, from Rs. 3.49 to Rs. 4.37 per Kg. for fine and from Rs. 3.70 to Rs. 4.58 per Kg. for superfine varieties w.e.f. 28.12.1991.

The retail levy sugar price has been raised from Rs. 6.10 to Rs. 6.90 per Kg. w.e.f. 21.1.1992.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The actual savings in the Food Subsidy due to recent increase in Central issue prices of wheat, rice and retail levy sugar price would depend on actual offtake of stocks by State/Union Territories for P.D.S.

etc.

**Supply of Increased Quota of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to Karnataka**

1159. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of rice, wheat and sugar under Public Distribution System of Karnataka every month;

(b) the quantity of rice, wheat and sugar supplied every month during January, 1991 to the end of December, 1991 month-wise;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has sought increase in the quota thereof; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have increased the quota of Rice, Wheat and Sugar to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is attached.



## STATEMENT

Statement showing demand, Allotment and offtake of Rice, Wheat and Sugar in respect of Karnataka for Public Distribution system during the year 1991

('000 tonnes)

S.No.	Month	Rice			Wheat			Sugar	
		Demand	Allotment	Off Take	Demand	Allotment	Off Take		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	January	75.0	45.0	42.4	50.0	40.0	24.2		Allotment of levy sugar is not based on demands received from the State Governments/UTs as allotment to most of the States/UTs is made on the basis uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capital monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. Karnataka is being allocated 177789 tonnes of levy sugar per month. In addition, during 1991 a quota of 5380 tonnes was allocated as festival quota. Government have also allowed 5% ad-hoc increase from August, 1991 to March, 1992 and accordingly an additional quantity of 888 tonnes per month was released to Karnataka from August, 1991, to December, 1991.
2.	February	75.0	48.0	45.7	50.0	45.0	44.3		
3.	March	75.0	48.0	45.4	50.0	45.0	41.5		
4.	April	75.0	48.0	37.3	50.0	45.0	35.9		
5.	May	75.0	48.0	48.6	50.0	45.0	40.5		
6.	June	75.0	48.0	44.4	50.0	40.00	40.2		
7.	July	75.0	48.0	46.1	50.0	40.0	34.0		
8.	August	75.0	56.0	54.4	50.0	40.0	37.3		
9.	September	75.0	56.0	53.6	50.0	40.0	44.0		
10.	October	75.0	56.0	62.6	50.0	40.0	39.4		

S.No.	Month	Rice			Wheat			Sugar	
		Demand	Allotment	Off Take	Demand	Allotment	Off Take		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11.	November	75.0	55.0	54.9	50.0	40.0	39.4		
12.	December	75.0	45.0	43.1	50.0	36.0	34.9		
		900.0	602.0	576.5	600.0	496.0	456.3		

**Closure of Pollution Causing Industries**

**1160. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**  
**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-**  
**WARI:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have issued notices to 500 industrial units and 17 major sectors for contravention of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have prepared another list of 900 units which have also been found for contravention of Environment Protection Act;

(c) if so, the number of units so far responded to the notices;

(d) the details of their offences; and

(e) the action being taken against these units and the time by which a final decision for closure of these units is likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):** (a) to (d). According to the information provided by the States, there are 3094 large and medium scale polluting units in the 17 major sectors out of which 150 units have not initiated action for complying with the prescribed standards. The State Pollution Control Boards have been advised to issue notices to the recalcitrant units.

(e) 1. An industry operation or process which has commenced production on or before 16th May 1981, and has shown adequate proof of at least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities

to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st day of December 1993.

2. An industry, operation or process which has commenced production after the 16th day of May, 1981 but before the 31st day of December, 1991, and has shown adequate proof of at least commencement of physical work for establishment of facilities to meet the specified standards within a time-bound programme, to the satisfaction of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, shall comply with such standards latest by the 31st day of December, 1992.

**Smuggling of Sandalwood.**

**1161. DR. RAJAGOPALAN RIDHARAN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of sandalwood is on the increase in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether these States have sought assistance from the Union Government to launch a special drive to apprehend sandalwood smugglers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance given to these States by the Union Government during 1990-91?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL MATH):** (a) Smuggling of Sandalwood is not on increase in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as informed by those State Governments.

(b) No such assistance was sought from the Government of India by these States.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The financial assistance provided by Government of India during 1990-91 to the State Government of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu exclusively for checking smuggling of Sandalwood has been to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs respectively.

### **Pollution by Pesticides**

1162. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Pesticides are causing considerable soil damage and water pollution;

(b) the total quantity of pesticides used in 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 indicating the quantities imported and indigenously manufactured;

(c) the estimated annual sales of imported and indigenous pesticides for the years indicated in (b) above;

(d) whether any estimate of human loss due to use of pesticides has been made on account of pest resistance; food contamination; water contamination; poisonings; losses

due to soil fertility, bees and earthworms, etc. and

(e) if so, the details thereof and remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are no reports of considerable damage to water and land in the country due to pollution from pesticides; though there are some reports of minor contamination. Regular monitoring of the River Ganga and a few of its tributaries has been started since November, 1986 on a monthly basis by collecting water samples from 27 different locations in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The water samples have been analysed for residues of 12 major pesticides and their metabolites/isomers. The analytical data collected so far did not show any definite pattern of variation. The residues of pesticides are also monitored in sediments at 173 stations all along the coast-line of the country.

(b) and (c). Directorate of Plant Protection, quarantine & Storage (PPQAS) has been consolidating information on the consumption of pesticides in the country. As far as sale of imported and indigenously produced pesticides in the country is concerned, it may be considered at par with the following statistics and the consumption of pesticides. As such, the statistics for relevant years are as under:—

(MT Tech. Gr.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Import</i>
1960-61	8,620	N.A.
1970-71	24,320	N.A.
1980-81	45,000	2,486
1990-91	75,000	1,094

(d) Pesticides being toxic in nature, their misuse/abuse can cause hazards. Cases of accidental and non-accidental nature of pesticides poisoning including deaths of human beings are being reported by the State Governments from time to time. During the last three years i.e. 1988-89 to 1990-91, more than 3,000 case of pesticide poisoning were reported by the State Governments, as per available statistics. There are no chances of human loss due to pesticide resistance in different pests. No separate statistics are available for human loss due to food contamination. However, it is presumed that the statistics on pesticide poisoning cases include cases of human loss due to poisoning/contamination as well. Nevertheless, under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder there is a provision of prohibition on admixing of pesticides in foodgrains legally avoiding thereby the phenomenon of pesticide contamination in foodgrains. There are no reports of considerable damage to water in the country due to pollution from pesticides; though there are some reports of minor contamination. No systematic studies are readily available to quantify the losses in soil fertility due to pesticides. However, some pesticides have been reported toxic in earthworm. Considering the usefulness of bees in pollination of crop plants such a study has been made as an important parameter of registration requirement for insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps to prevent the health hazards due to use/abuse of pesticides. The pesticides which are safe to human beings, animals and the environment, are allowed to be registered for use in the country. Farmers are trained in safe and judicious use of pesticides by Extension Officers of the Government and other voluntary agencies. As a preventive measure, many of the extremely toxic pesticides have been banned or refused registration. To reduce/minimise

the over-dependence on pesticides, Government have adopted Integrated Pest Management approach which *inter-alia* includes need-based application of pesticides at economic threshold levels of pests and diseases. Considerable attention is being paid to this concept of pest control which encompasses the use of cultural, mechanical and biological measures and only limited use of pesticides wherever necessary.

#### **Indo-Venezuelan Cultural Agreement, 1984**

1163. SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HAN-  
DIQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-  
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Indo-Venezuelan Cultural Agreement, 1984;

(b) the progress made so far in its implementation;

(c) whether any initiatives have been under way to achieve joint collaboration in the fields of agriculture, oil technology and bio-medicine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Indo-Venezuelan Cultural Agreement signed on 13.9.1984 provides for promotion of better mutual understanding in the fields of art, literature, education, history, sports and other cultural and academic disciplines.

(b) Efforts are underway to conclude an executive programme of cultural exchanges with Venezuela.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as joint collaboration in these fields are not covered by the Cultural Agreement.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bombay suburban train commuters have been badly affected by the rail fare hike. One crore people travel by train daily. Out of those 50 lakhs travel in Bombay. Public movement has been started in Bombay to oppose the proposal of increasing the fares. Trains are not running since 27th of this month. But the Government is indifferent and not making it clear that what it wants to do. The Chief Minister of that State has also demanded it. This proposal is very dangerous. It is an attack on the people. It has been increased more than double in the last three years.

So, I demand that the Prime Minister should intervene in it. If it is not done, the agitation in Bombay may cause a unpleasant results. So, my request is that the Prime Minister should take Members from Bombay in to confidence and to withdraw this hike. Alongwith it, he should also take a decision about projects for Bombay, involving Rupees two thousand crore .

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): We support you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request that Shri Jamuna Prasad was appointed receiver, at the disputed place of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid, according to the decision of A. D. M. in 1988. After that he had appointed priests there. Receiver died on 20th February, 1992. D. M. was given charge after that. He was given charge for interim arrangements. D. M. did not act according to the wishes of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. The B. J. P. Government transferred him. The new D. M. was pressurised. He went on leave, A. D. M. changed the priest for which he was not empowered. Sir, uncertainty is prevailing

at the disputed place. Vishwa Hindu Parishadis in tension since beginning is to demolish the structure for which the court has issued stay order. The Bhartiya Janta Party Government has surrendered this structure to V. H. P. How will it be protected? I demand from the Home Minister to stop it immediately . The decision was taken on Sunday so that they could not go to the court. A. D. M. has no right. The order was issued on Sunday. Monday it was Shivratri. I demand that it should be stopped immediately and the Home Minister should make his statement in this regard....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to a question that is before the U. N. Human Rights Commission which has been in Session at Geneva since the 27th of January. The Session is continuing and the Resolution is before the Session. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, would you like to have the reaction from Shri Lal K. Advani also? We want to know the reaction of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Obviously he does not trust his own colleagues in the U. P. Assembly. Obviously they want to raise it here. It relates to the U. P. Government, the U. P. Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It relates to, the Government of India also. The Government of India should intervene in this matter. They have raised this issue here many times. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Our colleagues in the U. P. Assembly are absolutely well-equipped to deal with the situation.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We want to know the reaction of the Government. This is a very burning issue. The Home Minister should come out with the facts. Violent communal clashes took place because of

that. Now the BJP Government is trying to demolish the shrine. The court orders have not been followed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not correct.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, I have not allowed you. Why are you standing up.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : What Nirmal Kantiji is saying is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I wish the External Affairs Minister were here so that we could have know first hand from him as to what precisely is the Government of India's stand on this Resolution which has been sponsored by 23 different countries. And for the first time, a formal Resolution has come up in the UN Human Rights Commission which calls upon China to respect human rights and fundamental rights in Tibet China also is a party and a signatory to the World Human Rights Charter as we are and, therefore, like us, they should also be concerned. This is a matter in which I can understand about certain requirements of foreign policy. But here is a situation where we have to reconcile our own commitment, traditional commitment to human rights with the country's enlightened self-interest. What do they require? I think, in our process, in our attempt to normalise relations with China, which my party welcomes, we will not be at a loss if we support this Resolution. But we would certainly be at a very great loss if, as I hear from some members of the Tibetan community living in India, the Government is thinking of even opposing the Resolution. This would be totally retrograde, it would be wrong. At most, I can conceive of a situation where India abstains from voting, but certainly we cannot oppose the Resolution. My own plea would

be that in this regard particular matter, we should support this Resolution which simply call for the Government of the People's Republic of China to take measures to ensure full observance of the human rights and the fundamental freedom of the Tibetans. Therefore, we would think that we should support it. If the Government does not find itself in a position to support it, at least, it should abstain from voting. This is my plea. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): The question of human rights which has been mentioned by our Prime Minister also, should not be unnecessarily related to the question of foreign assistance or aid.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Shri Nirmal Kantiji to formulate his speech properly.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you a chance. I hope, you are not surprised.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The question of human rights as has been pointed out both by China and India, is entirely an internal matter of the country. Now, more developed countries of the West have started interfering, after so many events have taken place in the international arena, in the internal matter of the developing countries. Our Government will be wise in not surrendering to such questions when they are raised in the international fora. It has been pointed out that the question of human rights varies from place to place. In South Africa, it takes one form. In the United States itself, it takes another form. Everybody knows, that in the United States, the blacks still suffer from discrimination. But they ignore such questions and try to interfere and meddle into the affairs of either China or India whom they feel, as foreigners because of certain international development. Therefore I

strontly urge the Government to take a firm stand against the interference by the advanced West in the internal conditions of the country.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I do not agree with my friend Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, because Tibet issue is related to India's sovereignty and its borders. Indian has always been in the forefront in raising its voice against the violation of human rights anywhere in the world. It is very unfortunate that our neighbouring country, with whom matter of security of our borders are related, is openly violating the human rights and reactions in the other countries of the world are against it but India is not even supporting those countries and ignoring the security of its borders.

Sir, I am not against any treaty between India and China rather I want that good relations should continue between the two countries. But as far as Tibet issue is concerned, I would like to say that there has never been common borders between India and China. While India and Tibet has a common border. We have been always maintaining this stand that Tibet has been a buffer State between India and China. So if human rights are violated there India should raise this issue first of all. This is my request.

[*English*]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa):** Sir, from the text of the resolution, it is clear that countries who are trying to move this resolution are not at all clear as to what they want to achieve by raising this in the Human Rights Commission. It calls upon China to maintain, to observe human rights of the Tibetans. But then, what is the concrete question that they want to raise? What kind of violations are taking place? They are not clear and in this way no resolution can be really supported by our country. In this manner, there may be a gang up of some countries who can raise questions about

India and on various questions about U. S. A., saying that we call upon the USA to observe human rights of the Red Indians. These are not the things and it has to be based on a concrete situation.

Another thing is this. We should not lose sight of the fact that in this omnibus manner, some countries in the world are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of many third world countries. We have to be very cautious about this and we should keep the interests of our country in our mind.

It is very necessary that in the Asian countries, in our neighbourhood, we should try to develop good neighbourly relations, which is very much necessary to thwart any attempt by other developed countries who are trying to penetrate into the internal affairs of our country and the countries in our neighbourhood. This is very important. We always support any human rights situation or condition, if that question is raised. Everyone has to have the enjoyment of this right and there is no question about it. But the people of any country are mainly responsible to achieve those rights for themselves. No country, no Govt. can violate human rights of its people then they will be facing worldwide criticism. But this casual manner and the most non-concrete wordings, this resolution is not at all helpful for any situation. We should not be tempted to rush for support for this kind of a resolution.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada):** Mr. Speaker, Sir India should support the issue of violation of human rights in Tibet by China when it is raised in International forum in Geneva, but I am surprised that some friends in this House are opposing it. Sir, I would like to apprise this House that India had raised a voice in U. N. O. in 1965 against the violation of human rights in Tibet by China. I do not know what are the reasons that why our Government is ignoring the Genocide of Tibetans and dumping of nuclear waste in Tibet by Chinese Government, Shri Advani has informed us about the violation of human



rights in Tibet and why our Government is neglecting this issue when these things are before us. Instead of raising the voice against it the Government is advocating the case of China. I will request that the Government should restrain itself from such things and should not support China. It will be a terrible blow to the dignity of India and belief of its people in human rights. Therefore, we have a special duty towards the people of Tibet and if there is any violation of human rights, then we should whole heartedly support the cause of the people of Tibet and should oppose any such thing.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): With all due respect to other colleagues, particularly the Leader of the Opposition Shri Advani and Shri Rabi Ray, I would like to make this humble submission. It is known that the Tibet policy of the Government of India is that Tibet is an autonomous region of China, it is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. So any attempt on behalf of the Government of India to raise this question which is exclusively an internal affair of the People's Republic of China would be unjustified.

Having regard to this problem in the context of our own country, we have got the Jammu and Kashmir problem. We hear western agencies who want and who pronounce throughout the world that human rights are being violated in Kashmir. We have prevented many international organisations, particularly the Amnesty International to come to Kashmir and have an independent enquiry. We all support human rights. But the human rights violation should be considered in the context of a particular situation, in a particular part of the world and in a particular part of a country.

Our Government's policy has been not to interlink the human rights with the question of giving aid. Here, in this case the question of human rights in Tibet automatically amounts to the interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign and friendly

State. Our country wants to improve the relationship between China and India. During the visit of the Prime Minister of China to our country, it had been publicly stated that Shri Li Peng, the Premier of China was willing to have some discussions with the representatives of the Tibet provided they don't demand independence and secession from the People's Republic of China.

Having regard to this development between India and China, I think the Government of India should not support the Resolution which has been initiated, as has been reported by the Leader of the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR (Sagar): For the last four or five days there has been acute shortage of Petrol and diesel at Petrol pumps in Sagar District in Madhya Pradesh. The people of Sagar are thus facing serious crisis. All the activities that depend on diesel and petrol, are lying paralysed and normal life has been disrupted there. Before the presentation of the Budget, the petrol and diesel pump stations piled up stocks of petrol and diesel at their depots. An artificial scarcity has been created and this is encouraging blackmarketing.

In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Petroleum should give directives immediately to take stern action to curb laxity and blackmarketing and order investigation into the matter and ask for a report within fifteen days and punish the guilty officials.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the House, in the zero hour, to the bloodshed and naked dance of bestiality which took place on the 12, February in Bihar. The situation in Bihar is still explosive and communal frenzy may erupt any time and there can be a caste war. On 12, February this year, at Bara village in Gaya District, in the Bihar three thousand supporters of N. C. C. besieged the village and set it on fire, and looted houses and

fields. Petrol bombs were exploded and persons belonging to the Bhumihar caste were singled out and butchered like hens. Is it not a blot on the face of the modern civilized society? Is it social justice? Is it not an example of communal frenzy and caste revenge only?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, more important than the number of persons who have been killed is the question as to who has been behind this massacre. There was a police post at a distance of one kilometer, but the police did not reach the spot even often four hours. They gave the culprits an opportunity to flee. It means that the police were in collusion with the culprits. All this is being incited by the police and State Government is providing protection. I would like to draw the attention of the entire House towards it. If attention is not paid to it, Bihar will turn into a big "Slum" where armies of different castes would be deployed in different streets and they would fight among themselves continuously. The situation has become very explosive. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Only Shri Manoranjan Bhakta will speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Taking the situation of Bihar into account, the Bihar Government should be dismissed... (*Interruptions*) I would like to know whether the State Government would be dismissed. This is our demand. The Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement regarding the recent development in Bihar. The Government of Shri Laloo Prasad in Bihar should be dismissed... (*Interruptions*) Such a big incident has taken place in Bihar and atrocities are being committed there. An M. P., Shri Ishwar Choudhary, was killed during elections there and the culprit is yet to be apprehended. Shri Chaudhary who was the Member of the last Lok Sabha was killed

but the culprits have not been nabbed so far. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You, the hon. Member, have been telling me that the State-subject should not be taken up here. So, when the State-matter is raised, we can cursorily refer it and sit down. Instead of that, if you prolong the discussion, the valuable time of the House is consumed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have the opportunity of discussing this matter in the Home Minister's Demands also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit in regard to the blood bath that took place in Bihar... (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, this is a two edged weapon.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have called me...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion the deteriorating situation in Bihar is not only a matter of law and order now. I do not know what kind of report the Governor has sent to the Centre. But I have been told unofficially that the report sent by the Governor....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Have you ever

thought about the recent developments in Uttar Pradesh also. What is the situation these days in the Terai areas?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I agree with you that generally State matters should not be raised here. But if the Governor himself has expressed the view that Centre should intervene and the hon. Member feel that it is a justified demand then this issue can be raised here. I do not know everything in this connection, but what I know is that several such episodes have taken place there in the last two months which is an indicator that caste war has been virtually stirred up. Atrocities on Harijans are also on the increase. Shri Ishwar Choudhary was the Member of this House and he was a prominent leader there. He was murdered in that area and no action hitherto has been taken on it. So, Centre's intervention is justified. Because of this only such matters are raised here.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Every time you need not get up, Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee. I gave you an opportunity, a good opportunity.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised the matter of a massacre. There will be hardly any person who will not condemn such a massacre. We all, every Bihari and every Indian are perturbed by it. But I would like to register my protest against parties which try to derive political mileage from such violence... (*Interruptions*)... We have heard them. They should have patience now to hear us. We take exception to statements regarding massacre in Bara. You are right in saying that it is a State subject and it should not be discussed here. But they are discuss-

ing it again and again. In JJ not have any objection to it. Discussion may be held on Bihar or on any State Government. I do not object to permission being granted for discussion. We are not escapists. But the point here is that it was discussed... more people would have been killed in Bara if the police had not rushed there and saved their lives. The police and the Government there should be lauded. The second point that they mentioned in this regard is that this massacre was in retaliation to a previous massacre at Main and Barasimla. Just how the leaders of opposition Shri Advani and Shri Khurana told that the State Government should be dismissed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us decide in the N. I. C. that the number of persons killed should be the criteria for the dismissal of the State Government. On this basis, after Bihar, the U. P. Government should also be dismissed. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, about 1,100 workers, working with the ONGC for the last 5 to 25 years, have been retrenched. And 11 workers at Calcutta are on hunger-strike. The condition of 5 of those workers is very serious. I would like that the Minister for Petroleum should make a statement about it. How have these 1,100 ONGC workers been retrenched in West Bengal? This is a very serious matter. The Government should come out with a statement.

Five out of the 11 workers, who are on hunger-strike, have been hospitalised and their condition is very serious. I want to know what action has been taken. I request the Government to come out with statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I support the observation made by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta. I want that the Government of India should make a statement regarding the present position of the retrenched workers. (*Interruptions*) I want a statement from the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, as you know, Kalahandi is a district in Orissa where poverty is entrenched in its soil. Starvation deaths had taken place in the past which has been borne out by the report of the Commission headed by a retired judge appointed by the Orissa High Court. That report clearly mentions about the starvation deaths which have taken place in Kalahandi earlier. In spite of that report, the situation has not improved. Rather, the situation is deteriorating further inasmuch as there is lack of employment opportunities also. This makes the people, a large number of poor people to flee to other parts of the country. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please conclude.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Even half of the JRY allotment is yet to be made to the district... *(Interruptions)*... The Orissa Government is totally callous about the matter. So, I would request the Government to re-introduce the ADAPT scheme which was already there during the Rajive Gandhi Government and also appoint a committee of this go into the starvation deaths and also other problems of the people living there *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** (Roseria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was no need for me to get up, had the leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani not got up just now. Mr. Speaker: Are you raising this issue later on?

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Yes, I am not raising that issue now. I am talking of something else. Just now the attention of the House was drawn to the humanitarian issue. It is really a very serious matter. As a Member of Parliament, I would like to say that it would not be good for the unity and integrity of the country if the House did not take it seriously.

You may recollect that six months ago, on 6th August, 22 Dalits had been massacred in Tsundur. All of us, the hon. Members of Parliament, visited the site after the incident and this House debated the

matter for 16 hours. I am sorry to note that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is concerned about the Barah incident and he visited that place. He should have visited that place. But I am equally distressed to say that despite Andhra Pradesh being the home State of the hon. Prime Minister, neither the Prime Minister himself nor the hon. Minister of Home Affairs did visit Andhra Pradesh. A 16 hours discussion was held on that incident. Even then, the Court acquitted all the culprits stating that none of their names appeared in the chargesheet. All the culprits have been acquitted on this ground.

Blood is Blood, whether it is of a poor, a rich, a backward, a Dalit or a person belonging to upper castes. 10 persons were killed in an incident prior to Barah incident but nobody shed tears or thought of visiting the place because the victims were very poor. Similarly, some people were also killed in Uttar Pradesh. But since people belonging to backward castes, Muslims, Sikhs and dalits were killed, nobody is concerned about them.

I condemn the Barah incident but I accuse the Government of taking a partisan stand about the Tsundur incident. I will not be taken by surprise if the B. J. P. people say so. I would like to tell this thing to Shri Khurana who has demanded dismissal of Laloo Prasad Yadav Government... *(Interruptions)* If he has a moral responsibility, he should first demand the dismissal and resignation of Uttar Pradesh Government, because there is no protection to people belonging to backward classes in Uttar Pradesh. I do not want to go into other points... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Bihar has requested for a CBI enquiry into Barah incident. A special court has already been set up there, I would like to point out to the Government that though such a big incident took place in Tsundur, for which a 16 hour debate took place in this House, nobody was punished. If the Government has a sense of moral responsibility it should reply it, otherwise, it should resign. *(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## Notification under Copyright Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the International Copyright Order, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 657 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30 September, 1991 issued under section 40 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1400/92]

Notification under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 1991 and Reviews on and Annual Reports of Andaman and Nicobar Island Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair and Wild Life of India, Dehra Dun for 1990-91 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 78 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1992, appointing the 26th of January, 1992 as the date on which the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment, Act, 1991 shall come into force. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1401/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of

section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1402/92]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife India, Dehra Dun, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wildlife Institute on India, Dehra Dun, for the year 1990-91
- (4) A copy of the policy Statement (Hindi and English versions) for abatement of pollution. [Place in Library See No. LT- 1403/92]

Review on and Annual Report of New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi for 1990 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):**

On behalf of Shrimati D. K. Tharadevi  
Siddhartha I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1990 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Delhi, Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1990.

- (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 - 1406/92]

**Notification under India Railways Act,  
1989.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 199 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989:—

- (i) The Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 649 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991.

- (ii) The Railway Red Tariff

(Third Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 650 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1404/92]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Railway Claim Tribunal Act, 1987:—

- (i) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure for investigation of Misbehaviour or incapacity of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules, 1991 Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 699 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1991.

- (ii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 700 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1991.

- (iii) The Railway Claims Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and condition of services of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 726 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1405/92]

12.36 hrs.

**PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move for leaves to introduce a Bill to amend the public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991."

..

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I introduce the Bill.

12.36 1/2 hrs.

**PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1992**

**Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate Legislation by Ordinance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1407/92]

12.37 hrs.

**GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982,"

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I introduce the Bill.

12.38 hrs.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD  
OF INDIA BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): On behalf of Shri Manmohan Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of and to regulate, the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate,

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3-3-1992.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted*

..

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I introduce the Bill.

12.38 1/2 hrs.

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ORDINANCE, 1992.

## Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): On behalf of Shri Manmohan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India Ordinance, 1992. [Placed in Library See No. LT - 1408/92]

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377.

- (i) **Need to declare Chitradurga, Karnataka on a 'No Industry district, and to set up industries all over the district.**

SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): Chitradurga district in Karna-

taka is industrially backward. Like Gulbarga, Kolar and Bidar district, rainfall is very low in Chitradurga district. Agriculturists of this district are completely dependant on rain as there are no irrigation facilities. There are railway lines not worth mentioning. No progress in industrial development has been made in this district.

Repeated representations have been made to the Centre to set up medium and large scale industries in this district, but to no effect.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central government to declare Chitradurga district as a 'no industry district' and set up industries all over the district to save the poor people from distress.

- (ii) **Need to upgrade TV transmitter at Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagarcoil): A Lower Power TV Transmitter of 100 watts is installed at Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari District. It has the capacity to relay programmes upto a radius of about 15 kms. only and thus viewers beyond that area are deprived of the opportunity of viewing the National and Regional Programmes. It is therefore essential that the Transmitter is upgraded to a one K. W. Transmitter at the earliest. Alternatively, efforts may be taken to beam the Madras Doordarshan Programmes to satellite via the Ground Station at Kalpakam, Madras so that all the L. P. T.s of Tamil Nadu can relay this programme, as is done in Andhra Pradesh. Government may also consider to extend the micro-link which is presently upto Kodaikanal to Nagarcoil. Efforts may also made to instal the proposed TV transmitter at a better location so as to cover the entire district of Kanyakumari. The

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3-3-1992.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



height of the TV tower at Nagarcoil can also be increased. I request the Central Government to take appropriate steps so as to enable the TV viewers of the entire Karayakumari District to get the opportunity of TV transmission.

- (iii) Need to send a team of specialists along with medicines to Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh to check growing menace of gastroenteritis there.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gastroenteritis spreads suddenly like an epidemic in Bastar district and every year hundreds of Adivasis die an untimely death. Last year more than 2000 people died. This year too, in January 1992, this disease originated from Gangalor village of Bijapur block and by giving rise to vomiting, dysentery malaria and meningitis it has so far claimed 160 lives. It is spreading like any thing. Several villages have come under its grip and every day the number of victims is increasing. There is no control over the disease and people are scared of it and are about to leave the village.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to send a team of specialists along with medicines to Bastar and thus check the untimely death of Adivasis.

- (iv) Need to implement the Resolution adopted by the U. P. Legislative Assembly for creation of a separate 'Uttaranchal' State.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the resolution adopted by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for creation of a separate Uttaranchal State by uniting eight hill

districts of Uttar Pradesh has been sent for the approval of Centre a long back but till now no action has been taken by the Central Government to give clearance to this important proposal.

After independence these hill districts did not develop as rapidly as other parts of the country. The people of this region are making a demand for a separate State since long for their economic and industrial development and it is true that development of these regions could take place only after creation of a separate State. The aspirations of the people of this entire region will be fulfilled only when a separate State is created. Many agitations, hunger strikes, dharnas and meetings have been organised. The total area of this proposed State consisting of these hill districts is more than the area of Himachal Pradesh and the population will be almost the same.

Therefore, the Central Government should immediately announce the creation of a separate Uttaranchal State by taking an immediate, meaningful and appropriate decision on this matter of urgent public importance.

I request the Central Government to take an immediate decision in this matter.

[English]

- (v) Need to defer the proposal to discontinue the postal van services to Perundurai and Bhavani Towns, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettiyalayam): Perundurai and Bhavani Towns in my Parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu, receive all postal articles from Erode HPO by the departmental van in the morning which helps the department to deliver the articles after sorting out without any delay. Now, it is understood that the Postal Depart-

*Re: Approval of Proclamation in  
Relation to the State of Manipur and  
Motion Re: Revocation of Proclamation  
in Relation to the State of Manipur*

[Sh. P.G. Naryanan]

ment is planning to discontinue the departmental van services to Perundurai and Bhavani and entrust delivery through private buses or to private contractors. This would definitely cause untold hardship to the public and residents of these areas, since private contractors may not find departmental fares economical and further the private bus service may not be punctual also. The consumers and the residents are opposed to this move. In the interest of the public of this area, I urge upon the Minister of Communications to intervene in the matter and issue instructions to defer the proposed move.

(vi) **Need for reconstruction of Ghaziabad Railway Station, Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of Ghaziabad city is about 8 lakh and it is the largest industrial city of Uttar Pradesh and adjacent to Delhi. So far as I know the decision of reconstructing Ghaziabad railway station was taken in the Seventh Plan but till now it has not been put into effect.

Sir, I would like to inform that perhaps Ghaziabad is the only district in the country where one has to cover many stairs to reach the Railway platform, and it creates a lot of problem to patients, who are suffering from heart ailment and passengers who are aged and handicapped.

Therefore, I demand from the Central Government that the reconstruction work of this railway station should be started immediately so that the people of Ghaziabad can get some relief.

(vii) **Need for early completion of Darbhanga-Forbesganj lateral road in North Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanyharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the construction work of nearly 135 kilometer Darbhanga-Forbesganj lateral road in North Bihar announced by the Central Government during 1988-89 and included in the plan is lying uncomplete. This lateral road is of national importance. This Indo-Nepal border area lateral road in backward area is not only important from the transport point of view but is also very much important from the point of view of public welfare and national security.

In view of strategic importance of the above mentioned work, I demand that the construction work of Darbhanga-Forbesganj lateral road should be included in the Eighth Plan in national interest and should be completed.

[English]

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR AND**

**MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR— CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri M. M. Jacob and the Motion moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava on the 28th February, 1992.

Shri Mohan Singh to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr.

Deputy Speaker Sir, If you go through the report of the Governor of Manipur carefully then you will reach the conclusion that it is difficult to run a stable Government there in the present political situation. The Governor makes his assessment and comes to the conclusion which also becomes the opinion of the Central Government. It is the opinion of the Central Government that the legislative assembly should be kept under suspended animation and the President's rule should be imposed for some time. It means that the Congress Party and the Central Government wants to repeat the history of Meghalaya in Manipur. When it is the opinion of the Governor that it is impossible to have any stable Government under present circumstances, then why not the legislative assembly be dissolved and the opinion of the people should be ascertained afresh. New situations and new differences are coming up there only due to the Central Government. In the last election 24 members of Congress Party were elected from there Out of those 24 members, 14 members have resigned from the Congress Party. Seven member out of those 14 said that they wanted to form a local party i.e. the Manipur Congress Party. The Congress tried to bring back these 7 members by alluring them. At this the speaker of the legislative assembly dismissed them from their membership. Then the Supreme Court directed the speaker to restore their membership. Now, the Speaker of the legislative assembly wants that the Supreme Court should make its judgement more clear. The Speaker of the legislative assembly wants this much clarification from the Supreme Court of India whether he should recognise them as independent members, or members of the Manipur Congress party or should they be allowed to work in the House as the members of the All India Congress Committee. In spite of this the Supreme Court issued them a notice of contempt of court and called them in the court. Due to the political interference of the Central Government a new conflict

i.e. judiciary versus legislature is starting from Manipur.

Sir, therefore, I request that the Central Government should immediately dissolve the legislative assembly and order fresh elections there and the new Government elected with the full support of the people should be installed there and the interference which the Central Government is doing to serve its political interests should be stopped immediately. With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The hon. Minister has not at all listened.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Kirip Chaliha. He is absent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister is gossiping all the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Naval Patil. He is also absent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Does the Minister know what has happened?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): There is a complaint on this side that the hon. Minister in charge of this item is not listening to the speeches which are being made.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): I am listening to the speeches.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: I see! Oh! You can listen and speak!

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The attitude and behaviour of the Government of India for the last three or four weeks towards the situation in Manipur, I should say, is one of extreme dishonesty and opportunism. What the Government is trying to do will lead to great deterioration in the whole situation in the North-East of our country.

The Governor's report which has been made available to us correctly states the position. I just quote what he says:

"That hide-and-seek game which is being played for the last three weeks has generated an atmosphere of uncertainty which is having serious repercussions in the administration of the State."

Now, what is this hide-and-seek game which the Governor has referred to? And what is the necessity of playing hide-and-seek? Who is playing it and with what purpose?

The Assembly was suspended after the proclamation of President's Rule and it has been kept in a state of suspension for so long. It is true that at the time when the President's Rule was promulgated, at that time, the Governor in his report also said that,

"For the time being I do not favour dissolution of the Assembly and for the time being I am favouring a suspension of the Assembly. I feel that on the whole it would be preferable only to suspend the Legislative Assembly for the present."

This is dated the 2nd of January.

"However, if after watching the situation for some time it appears that no party is able to secure an adequate majority through legitimate means,

the Assembly should be dissolved,

Now, there is not the remotest chance for it as I see and Shri Jacob be will enlighten me as to which party, he expects, would be able to secure a reasonable majority. Already three or four weeks have gone by and nothing has happened. The whole idea of keeping the Assembly suspended like this is obviously to encourage some kind of horse-trading, some kind of buying and selling of MLAs. I regret to say that this practice does prevail to a great extent in some of these North-Eastern States and the Governor has referred to that also, the instability which is there because of this attitude of many legislators who either sit on the fence or who are prepared to cross sides more than once. But why is House being kept suspended now? Now there is a reference, the constant argument of the Government is regarding this Supreme Court's Order setting aside the disqualification of seven Members by the Speaker and saying that the Speaker has violated the Supreme Court's Order by not allowing these seven people to resume their seats in the House.

If I am correctly informed, there was a judgement of the Supreme Court of 12th November 1991 removing the disqualification of seven Members. A judgement means a judgement. A judgement does not mean simply an Order. Mr. Jacob, a judgement does not mean simply an Order and they have referred to it. The fact of the matter is that up to this day, that judgment giving all their arguments, their reasons why they have come to this conclusion, has not appeared and it has not seen the light of the day. Perhaps it is not yet ready, I do not know. I cannot go into that. If no such judgement is communicated to the Speaker, then you kindly tell us as to what is the status of these seven people. Suppose they are restored to their places in the Assembly, who is to decide as to which Party they belong to? They came out from the Congress. There was a

talk then of forming a new Party called 'Manipur Congress'. But that fell through. Are they now to be treated as independent Members or unattached Members? Or are they returning to the Congress? What are they doing? Nobody knows. If the judgement of the Supreme Court, with all its arguments and reasons produced and given, then who is to decide? Ultimately if they come back to the House, who is to decide as to what is their status in the House and then to which Party they belong to? Are they have to be as independent Members or unattached Members? Nothing is known. And the Speaker did not act on the basis only of that Order. That is true. He is waiting for the judgement, which has not come to light even today. Now the Speaker has been summoned, I am told, by the Supreme Court for I do not know - contempt of Court or something. I do not know what he proposes to do. I would be very happy if he does not obey that summon and he does not appear in the Court. That has been the tradition and practice whenever there is this type of confrontation between the judiciary and the Legislature.

Our Speaker in this House have several times been summoned by Courts and asked to appear and the House has unanimously decided that they will not appear. They cannot appear and they cannot be made subject to the decisions of a Court. Let the Court proceed and do what it likes. So, I do not know if he is going to appear. It is up to him. He can appear and argue his case or get somebody else to argue his case. If I were the Speaker, I would respectfully advise him not to appear. He should not appear. Our Legislatures are not to be subordinated to the Orders of the judiciary in this way. It has never been done.

Anyway my point is that this very detailed and exhaustive report of the Governor is worth going into. But it gives many interesting glimpses into the situation in Manipur. And he has referred apart from what I have

said about the hide and seek game to an extraordinary fickleness of party loyalties in the present political scenario of Manipur. He has referred to the fact that political instability would lead to a rapid deterioration of the situation. He has referred to the fact that it would be wholly unrealistic to expect that the Ministry can function for any length of time a fluctuating and wafer thin majority in Manipur. I do not know if Mr. Jacob has got any plans by which he can instal a Ministry which will not have a fluctuating and wafer thin majority. All attempts are being made \_ we understand - to instal, to re-instal, a Congress Ministry by back door taking advantage of this indefinite suspension of the Assembly.

13.00 hrs.

But I wish to state that if any party or group of parties or front of parties is to be called at all and given a chance to form a Ministry and if they cannot do it, if they cannot prove the majority on the floor of the House, their case will fall through. But, if anybody is to be given that chance, it should certainly not be the Congress; it should be United Front which was in power before the dissolution and before the promulgation of the President's Rule and which still claims to have a majority and whether they have a majority or not, let it be decided on the floor of the House. It cannot be tested in Shri Jacob's Office. It has to be tested on the floor of the House. If You are not prepared to do that and if the Congress people come forward now and say that they have the majority, well it is equally illogical or equally ridiculous as the other thing is. Therefore, I would like to know what is the purpose behind this very prolonged suspension which is being kept going, knowing very well that this is going to affect the whole situation in Manipur...

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur):  
 Sir, the Congress is ready to show the strength on the floor of the House

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta has not yielded.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA: All the defections which have taken place were from the Congress Party. They should not talk like this. It was no the ruling not ruling Front people. Later on two people belonging to two different parties within the ruling Front has left these parties on being expelled or something like that. But the original game of defection was begun entirely by the Congress.

PROF. M. KAMSON: It is not a fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Governor has said the need of the hour is to restore the credibility of the Parliamentary Democratic System. This is not the way to restore the credibility by keeping something hanging in the air and going on trying to get together people and then approach the Governor and say that now we are in a majority. They have not succeeded. They are failing miserably. They cannot do it because the people are not with them.

You know a very big agitation is also going on in Manipur at this moment on a very very old and long pending demand which is the inclusion of the Manipuri language under our Constitution in the Eighth Schedule. They have been agitating for years. We have taken it up in this House and many people have taken it up under many different Prime Ministers and always had been assured of sympathetic consideration. But, nothing was done. Now, the whole of Manipur is in ferment. All types of people who have nothing to do with parties, all sections of the people including students and youth and different parties and people are agitating on this common question of their language-Manipuri language-and the refusal of the Government to heed to this demand has already greatly strained the relations between the people of Manipur and the Centre. Now, on top of this, this is the way that you are behaving regard-

ing the Assembly and the Government.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee: THE GOVERNOR IS ALSO IN TROUBLE.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now the Governor has said, "If the Assembly is only suspended, there is possibility of supported being brought by money or through lure. That is what you want to do or I do not know what you want to do?"

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, they will do with foreign exchange.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If this is the difficulty then it is not possible to ascertain with any certainty or accuracy as to how many people are on which side; all the more when there is such a wafer thin difference. Of course, you could have tried to establish it on the floor of the House but that was not done. Now, I say that if it is so uncertain that nobody can ascertain the exact strength of the two combinations, the only thing to do is to clear the air by dissolving the House and ordering a new election. Let the people of Manipur decide it. It is their Assembly. It is not his Assembly or my Assembly. Let the people of Manipur be given a chance to go to the polls again and let them decide whom they want to install: whom they want to give a majority in their Assembly. It is a very unhealthy and undemocratic practice which is being perpetrated for four weeks and the Governor had been constrained to refer it as a hide and seek game. What could be a more damning indictment than this Governor's reference to this hide and seek game? Therefore, I propose, that the Government should take a serious consideration that further prolongation of this kind of suspension is only going to lead to total break down of any kind of political stability in that State and it will affect the other neighbouring States of the North East also. Therefore, it is not in the interests of the country to have a North-Eastern border which is plagued all the time by this kind

of political instability. Even the security of the border on the North-East may be endangered if we go on like this. Therefore, let the people of Manipur feel that democratic process is being utilised so that they can give their free opinion and instal the people whom they want.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when he replies, as to what is the motive of the Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs in going on keeping this Assembly suspended in this manner when they know very well that they cannot produce any combination which has a clear and definite majority. This problem is there. There is no doubt about that. Whenever this kind of thing happens, there is only one way out. You cannot do it by any kind of ruseptious methods or by any kind of conspiratorial methods. It has to be done by an open and democratic method. If anybody wants to form a Government and stakes his claim, he should be asked to prove it on the floor of the House. I say that, in that case why the United Front, which was ruling in Manipur, should not be asked to prove its majority. They have also staked their claim. You may think that their claim is unwarranted. But they should first be asked to show who are the people who are prepared to support them. If they cannot prove it, if they cannot establish it on the floor of the House, well, they go. Let the other people do the same. Otherwise, if you are convinced by these arguments that there is always a continuing condition of stability of wafer-thin majority or minority, of people changing sides and all these things, then it is better-hundred times better - to clear the air. Let the House be dissolved. Let there be fresh elections. Let the people of Manipur vote for whomever they like. Let them constitute a new Assembly and a new ruling party. That is the only way out.

We, sitting here in the Centre, have got some responsibility because President's Rule is there. We do not want the people of

Manipur to think that everyone in the House here is interested in prolonging this kind of suspension and horse-trading and allow these things to go on. We do not want to be party to this kind of charge.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government and the Minister to stop this kind of game now and to please see to it that the people of Manipur are not deprived of their legitimate and democratic right to elect whomever they want. That is what should be done now. That will improve matters. Otherwise the alienation of the people of Manipur from the Centre - which is going on in any case on other grounds also, including this language issue - will only get worsened. Then the situation will become much worse. The crisis will deepen. We will not be able to get out of it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there should be a discussion on the circumstances which led to the imposition of President's Rule in Manipur. I would like to submit that in Manipur not one or two but seven parties assembled to form the State Government. The condition of Manipur is ably explained in Hindi Proverb: "Saar Memono Ka Bhanja Bhukha Hi Sota Hai". Congress and the Janata Dal have played their roles and have failed to give a stable Government. My submission is that if there is instability in the Eastern States, whether it is Meghalaya or Manipur, it will be dangerous for the country. The Congress Party is in power in the Centre. It is the special responsibility of this party to stop such disturbances in the States but it has failed to perform them. Where the opposition parties are in power like, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, its role has not been upto the mark. I would like to mention the name of Rajasthan, especially. The Rajasthan Government is working properly. There the border area, the area which is on Pakistan border is a desert area, there the terrorists intrude into the country from this

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

side after training in Pakistan. There is also drinking water problem in that area. Some money was allocated by the Centre for the security of the border. Rajasthan Government has done commendable job in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. The Central Government should give some more funds for the security of the border area. Our Chief Minister has requested time and again in this regard but Central Government has discontinued giving the funds allocated last year. Rajasthan Government can not develop the desert areas with its own resources. Some days back when the present Prime Minister had paid a visit to Rajasthan he had said that for the border area and the desert area, Rajasthan should be provided with more assistance from the Centre. This issue had also come up in Planning Commission. When the Prime Minister of the country is saying that being a border area Rajasthan should be given more financial assistance by the Central Government then why it is not getting? The answer to it is that there is the Government of the Bhartiya Janta Party in that State, let it be defamed, let the terrorists intrude into from that State and let not the border be safe. Once when you had given us money and we did the good work then why we not getting the money now? It seems that it is the intention of the Central Government that there should be instability in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Congress men in Rajasthan including former Chief Minister Shri Harideo Joshi with naked swords in their hands...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You concentrate on Manipur.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Shri Pares Ram Maderna is also among them. I am talking about Manipur. There is disorder and chaos in the Eastern States and uncertainty is prevailing in the border areas. I am submitting as to what is happening in the border areas of Rajasthan. There the Congressmen hold demonstration with naked swords in their hands to pull down the Government of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat.

Does not it malign their dignity? The Congress men who believe in non-violence, the people who pay homage even to ant if it dies are creating a situation of unstability with naked swords in their hands to pull down our Government. The Government of the opposition parties in the Eastern States are also being treated in the same manner. Today no Government can be formed in Manipur because the situation there is that: "*Saat Mamono Ka Bhanja Bhukha Hi Sota Hai*"

The President had convened a conference of the Governors. Some concern was shown in that also, the behaviour of the Governors was also a point of worry and the country was also a point of concern. The Speaker of the Manipur legislative assembly remarked that whatever be the decision of the Supreme Court regarding anti-defection law theruling which I have given will hold good and nothing else. If any Government does things according to his personal whims and does not pay any heed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, what will be the fate of the country. There should neither be any conflict between the judiciary and the executive nor between the judiciary and the legislature. If there is conflict between these, we can not expect any justice from anywhere. This way, it is an insult to the judiciary, to the justice itself. There would be no justice. The Hon. President has said so because the Anti-Defection Law of the country is not clear, and all this is happening as a result of that. Therefore, the Government should remove all the lacunae present in the Anti Defection Law Through legislation. The hon. President has expressed his concern in the Conference of Governors. The conflict that has taken place in Manipur between Legislative and Executive and the Government should definitely consider it. What I mean to say is that democracy cannot be maintained in the State by simply implementing the President's Rule. President's Rule is not the alternative to the democracy. That is why the Congress party could not claim a majority of votes there. You should restore Legislative Assembly there, because seven parties can not run the State. There is neither Kashmir nor Punjab like situation. Therefore, it is



necessary to dissolve the Legislative Assembly immediately and elections be conducted, so that democracy is restored. And if it is not done the restoration of democracy is not possible. I hope that keeping in view the present circumstances in the country and the disturbances in the eastern States and to provide security the flaws in the anti-defection law should be removed. New ParaMr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should give financial assistance to the States ruled by opposition party Governments. Without taking into consideration the fact whether some State is rule by BJP Government or Janata Dal Government, the Central Government should consider such states in accordance with democratic principles. Therefore, I would again urge upon the dissolution of Manipur Legislative Assembly and conduct elections there so that democracy is restored.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will have the reply after Lunch. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[English]

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR — CONTD.**

**AND**

**MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR - (CONTD.)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri M. M. Jacob.

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, I am thankful to the Members who have participated in the debate on the President's rule in the State of Manipur. It is a very lively debate. About nine Members have participated and I am thankful to all of them, especially to Shri Indrajit Gupta for the views expressed.

My motion before the House is for the ratification of the proclamation of President's rule in Manipur on 7th of January, 1992. None of the Members of this august House, who are my friends has opposed the very same motion which I have moved here. I am thankful to them.

The only things suggested by those Members including Shri Indrajit Gupta are— why do you not hold elections. Most of them have agreed on the perception of the Governor in assessing the situation. All of them agreed that political instability is there, that changing sides by MLAs is there, that insurgency is prevailing in Manipur and that the situation is not fair enough in Manipur. Actually, my job is now substantially reduced because I found general support of the action taken by the President in promulgating President's rule.

Well, some of the hon. Members suggested "Why not you dissolve the House right now?" By and large, they agreed with the perception of the Governor in all aspects. But the very same Governor who gave the perception in all matters, gave a well considered view that "the conditions are not ripe to hold an election in Manipur because even by holding an election, I do not expect any positive change." So, let us watch for some time to see whether stability can come in a legalistic and normal manner. We do not want to do anything out of the way.

In this connection, permit me to point out one thing. There was some insinuation on the Congress Party headed by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao here that Congress is trying

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people. I am the last man to denigrate the position of MLA. I want them to be the real representatives of the people of this country. I do not want to denigrate anybody.

SHRIINDERJIT (Darjeeling): They have indulged in horse-trading.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I still believe that there will be possibilities of corruption. I do not lose hope on individual like this.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. Has the hon. Minister recognised that there is a Left Front there?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Let me come back. I am coming to your point, Mr. Yaima Singh Yumnam.

You made the 11 to become majority, reducing the 26 to become minority. (*Interruptions*) The Hon. Speaker disqualified seven MLAs at that time and six people were declared unattached. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask clarifications afterwards.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: That the Hon. Speaker disqualified seven MLAs is a known fact. The Supreme Court's comment is also there. If I am permitted to read one line, Shri Bhattacharya told the Bench—Shri Bhattacharya is Hon. Speaker's counsel—after they issue the notice to Dr. Singh that he was withdrawing from the case as he was unable to defend the Hon. Speaker. Even then I do not accuse the Hon. Speaker. The Speaker is a respectable institution. I do not want to downgrade the Speaker. I will not speak anything against the Speaker. The Speaker's institution is very sacrosanct. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam, let the hon. Minister reply. Whatever questions you want to ask, please note them down. Afterwards you will have a chance to seek clarifications from the hon. Minister. At that time, you can make use of it. At that time, you can utilise it.

to topple Government in X, Y, Z places. I, for one, being responsible for some of these issues, have never gone to the States where this kind of horse-trading is taking place. We made it a point not to go and encourage any of these things because stability is necessary in any part of North-East and in all parts of India, especially in the North-East where we are exposed to vulnerable situations of the border areas. We are very particular that there should be strengthening of democratic process. We should not weaken democracy. We should not frustrate the Members of the Assembly and the people who voted them to power. After all, in Manipur, there are large number of people who voted MLAs to power. These MLAs will have to take a position.

Now I come back to the real scenario. In 1990 July, elections took place. The Congress Party got 26 Members. Out of 60, Congress got 26. Other smaller parties got different number of seats. The MPP which is the ruling party till the other day got 11 Member. The Party who got 26 Members had to lose the Government and a Party with 11 Members installed a Government. How? I was just listening. Somebody must come and say that this happened at that time. Nobody said now it happened.

The only thing happened in India at that time was, by some misfortune or whatever it is,

Congress Party last power in Delhi. Nothing else happened in this country. Nothing happened in Manipur. Congress Party lost power in Delhi. Rajiv Gandhi Government was unseated. Another Prime Minister came to power. They also had Home Minister here slightly more active than me, perhaps, because they used to visit more often. I do not visit so much. They visited more often. The 11 became more than 26 and 28 and it goes up. So, the Congress Party became the Opposition. (*Interruptions*). I do not accuse anybody of horse-trading. I do not want to expose a MLA subject to horse-trading, because they are elected by the

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, I am on a point of order, When I spoke, you did not allow me to mention the Court issue saying that it was *sub judice*. But now Shri M. M. Jacob is referring to that. This is a matter of a point of order. Why I was not allowed and why he is being allowed to refer to that? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Sir, the hon. Member had misunderstood me. I was only supporting him. I will not denigrate the Speaker's Chair. That is what I was telling. I was telling that I was supporting the Speaker's position, place and not otherwise. He got an opportunity to speak earlier. Now also, I do not mind his asking questions after I finish my presentation of facts before the House because the House is important for me.

Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, disqualification taken place. That is an issue which was debated here. But I will not waste my time on this issue because the matter is *sub judice* almost. The Supreme Court is yet to come out with whatever comment on the Speaker's action. It is not for me to comment on it. But one thing is there. It may be unfortunate not to take note of the Supreme Court's decision removing the disqualification of the seven Members disqualified in July 1990. The Supreme Court removed the disqualification, in an order, in November 1991. It was said here by Members that the Speaker did not accept it, he did not get the full order. The experience here is that when a Court passes an order, we desist the order from the Court. We understand it. Even if you want to file an appeal, perhaps you may go in for the full text of the order and all that. The implementation takes place right then. There are several instances to point out in this House where the order from the Supreme Court or any High Court has been immediately implemented by the authorities who have to implement it. It is a different matter and I leave it at that end. The question is that it can be debated later on and not now.

Coming to my point, I would like to say that after all Section 7 of the Tenth Schedule

of the Constitution was struck down by the Supreme Court. I also agree that the Speaker's verdict is final. But, at the same time, Section 6 is fine. The Speaker is the final authority in the House. I do not question that. But we are all the product of the Constitution of this country. The Speaker is creation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is a correction of the Constitution. You are a creation of the Constitution. We are all part and parcel of the Constitution of India and so there are many things to debate upon at length. We can do so when they keep the debate on that subject. My debate is not on the subject. I am purely confined to the Presidential Proclamation in Manipur and not beyond anything else. Incidentally, my friends mentioned about it. I said that we are all a creation of the Constitution. The Speaker is also a creature of the Constitution. Sometimes, you have to analyse things in that direction. So, I do not want to analyse it further more.

One situation we have to remember. Why are we all anxious about Manipur? Manipur was a very peaceful State, a culturally elevated State. The cultural identity of the people of Manipur was respected by the successive Governments in India. An assurance was given right from the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi down to late Shri Rajive Gandhi, if I remember correct. While they were addressing the people of Manipur, they said that the cultural identity of the people of Manipur would be maintained at any cost. We will respect your sentiments and aspirations. Now you have got outfits of insurgents. The insurgent called PLA has got an outfit called RPF, which is violent and taking to the militant activities. The Governor has reported about that in his report. He has also reported about the NSCN which is an outfit of Naga which has spread its arms in most of the North-Eastern States. We have the information about the combined operations of NSCN, PLA militant outfit coupled with ULFA. We have information that these militants are getting their training on and off in two neighbouring States across the border. The trained volunteers come back with sophisticated arms and modern training and even with

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

other supporting factors. The Governor has mentioned that also in the report. The Governor has mentioned that this has to be prevented somehow, it is the immediate necessity to tackle this problem and the political instability existing in Manipur will not be able to handle the situation effectively. This has been mentioned by the Governor. I have not drawn my conclusion. It is a real study report of the Governor of Manipur. And that Governor is accepted to all of them. Nobody objected about him earlier, even though some people criticised him. Even my friends sitting now in the opposition were very much supporting the Governor's action on and off. They now come and say that the Governor's verdict is not correct. How can they say that now when they said that Governor's verdict was correct to great extent?

They try to deviate about the last part. Look at the scenario. What is the scene today? I will read out one portion of the Governor's report: it says:

"If the Congress Party wanted to form a Government in the same analogy..."

Shri Indrajit Gupta may kindly pay attention to this point.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I am giving attention to all your points. Not like you to listen to what Speaker said.

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** When the majority was found to be lost to the MPP, it came down from 34 seats. After the Supreme Court's verdict removing about the disqualification of seven MLAs, immediately the Congress Party started moving and saying that they want to form a Government. But in his wisdom, the then Chief Minister convened the Assembly and he found that in the House of 60, he had the support of 29 Members. The Congress boycotted the session because those Members whose disqualifications were removed were not allowed to get in and out. In the House of 60,

29 people voted for the Chief Minister. Now the Governor sends his report. Of course, the Government continued and only after some time the President's rule was recommended by the Governor.

The Governor has mentioned in another report that with the support of seven members who have been reinstated to support the Congress (I) in the House, the reliable strength will be 29 which is only one majority in the House of 57. 29 people were there with the Congress in the 57 members' effective strength, because three members were again disqualified. On a subsequent occasion, the Speaker disqualified three more members. Even when there was suspended animation, notices were served for disqualification. I do not know where is the end of this. I leave the matter in the hands of the elders like you, the respectable people like you. It is not creditable for the democracy in India. The Governor says that 29 members are with the Congress. Even then there is slender majority. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said that there is slender majority. We never wanted to form a Government with slender majority. We did not ask for a Government. The Governor did not recommend for a Government. We wanted a stable Government in Manipur. We do not want a slippery Government. We do not want a fluctuating Government. We want a solid Government because our commitments are too deep and too much. I am not giving the chronological base. All this is in the report of the Governor. The CLP leader of the Congress I went to the Governor and staked the claim on majority. He said "I have got 33 members, kindly give the power to me." But that was not listened to. In fact, the Congress-I should have formed the Government much earlier. We never wanted to encourage any sight of hurry in this thing. We wanted calmness in the situation; we wanted the things to settle down. So, we did not jump into it. We went according to the recommendations of the Governor only.

On 31st December, three more MLAs were disqualified. A Minister left the ruling party on 26th December. He joined the Con-

gress and supported the Congress and said that he was with the ruling party. The Minister himself was telling that he was not with them. Some of the friends like Shri Paswan, were saying why you are disturbing like this? The Janata Dal, at that time, had 11 members and they were supposed to be very good members. But finally when they found that the ruling party headed by the Chief Minister is not conducting the affairs well, seven of them had left that party and formed into another party called Manipur Janata Dal and they were offering support to the Congress leader. I can very well understand the agony and I am not complaining.

What I say is that, in that situation, the Congress had six members and three of them were those who formed into a separate group and said we are walking away from this ruling party and we are supporting the opposition, that is Congress." The Congress had six members including Minister who crossed the floor and said "we do not want a Government like this". The majority members of the Janata Dal have said that they do not want this Government. The Janata Dal people are very honest. They said "we are also crossing the floor, as we do not want this Government". Finally nobody wanted that Government and that was the situation. The real situation at that time was that the Governor has to take a position. The Governor took a position saying that the Government cannot function like that and he recommended for the imposition of the President's Rule. Shri Singh asked another question. He said, when the Chief Minister of that State advised you for the dissolution of the House why did you not dissolve the House? That was the question.

The Governor has recommended the dissolution after assessing the situation on 1st January. The Governor, in his letter of 2nd January has stated that President's Rule proclamation in Manipur has an imminent necessity. The Chief Minister, after his Cabinet meeting on 4th of January, had recommended for the dissolution and that was also conveyed by the Speaker. And the

Governor, in his report says "I am not acting on this, as I have already reported on the situation." The statement of the Governor refers to the State Council of Ministers' recommendations regarding the dissolution of the Assembly under Article 174 (2) (b) of the Constitution. The Governor in his report dated 2.1.92 had already recommended for the imposition of President's rule. This is the point. The Governor had already recommended the imposition of President's rule on 2nd January, whereas the Cabinet had its meeting on 4th and came out with its recommendation on 5th. But before that, the imposition of President's rule was *fiat accompli* as far as the Governor is concerned.

The Government of India and the Rashtrapathi in his wisdom, considered all aspects of the insurgency in the North-East, considered all aspects of the instability of the situation, considered the deteriorating the law and order situation and everything else had been considered. Why go to other things? I was in Manipur a month back, before all this tamasha was reported, and there was Shri Ranbir Singh's Government in the State. Unfortunately, when I went there, there was an Air crash in Imphal wherein several people died. Shri Madhav Rao Scindia rushed to the spot. I was there for some time. Almost at 10 o'clock in the night Shri Madhav Rao Scindia comes to my room and says "Jacob there is a situation. The dead bodies are lying for the whole day in the hill top. They are not being lifted by anybody in Manipur. I am not getting any help for removing the dead bodies from the hill top. Within the city there is nobody to help me. Can you help with your force?" I immediately called the BSF and the CRPF commanders available to me. I asked them to lift the bodies. They said that the State police have to do it. Shri Scindia said that they are not doing it; that is why he is asking me. It is a question of dead bodies. Hundreds of people are flocking around in the airport waiting for the dead bodies to be brought in. Some people are waiting near the hospital thinking that survivors may be there. Nobody is there to lift the dead bodies. It was the BSF and CRPF Jawans who marched in the dead of the night on the house tops when

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

rains were there. They removed the bodies and brought them.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) I contest this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can note down this point and you can ask clarification afterwards.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Manipur police is supposed to be a very good police. Somehow nobody was able to do this job. When I enquired about the District Magistrate, he was not to be seen. This is the first-hand report; not a second-hand report. I say it with responsibility because I had written to the Chief Minister after coming here that this is not the way of handling things; better tighten it up; otherwise you cannot run a State like this. This is our country. Nobody can hijack and give it away. So, with responsibility we have done it. We have remove the dead bodies from the hill top. Later on some people helped; the local people came and helped; the local villagees came and helped and the dead bodies were removed.

What I mean to say is that the Governor's report is not misplaced. The situation existing in the State was more or less the same. The van of the BSF people who were going with cash for making payment was ambushed. They were killed and the money was looted. It all happened in that State. After all this we come to you with the request to ratify the President's rule promulgated on 7th January. I am not asking for anything except the minimum things necessary to be done to maintain the normal process of democracy in this country. I don't want anything more.

If elections are necessary on a future date, Shri Inderjit Gupta, my Government will not run away from elections. You know we have conducted elections in Punjab. In spite of difficulties we have conducted them. We can go ahead with elections in other States. Our Government will conduct

elections wherever necessary. We are a Government believing in full-fledged democracy. We will never run away from any place by not holding elections. If the Governor says time is ripe for holding elections in Manipur, I will be the first man to come and say, "Okay, let us have elections in Manipur". But not now. Now what I want, hon. Members is your ratification for the President's promulgation.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Firstly I protest against the remarks made by Shri M. M. Jacob against the people of Manipur in respect of the air crash. It is not a fact that the people of Manipur have kept quiet at that time. They rushed to the accident spot, the Chief Minister rushed there, all the MLAs and other went there. But it was a very stiff place. So they could not easily reach there. Even my son Joy Kumar Singh lifted the dead body of Shri K. Bira Singh, an MLA who died in the crash. So many volunteers went there. Manipur is not in dearth of volunteers. I challenge the Minister's remarks in this regard. An Enquiry Commission is now finding the facts. Its report will come to the House. You can ask for the report and the Commission's report will reveal everything in the House. I strongly protest Mr. Jacob's remarks against the people of Manipur. So, I object to this statement. (*Interruptions*) So many volunteers are there in Manipur who rushed to that place. I am prepared to give the facts; and so, the Minister cannot mislead the House like this. You may take it that the people of Manipur are volunteers. Since there was no service available from the Paramilitary forces, the bodies could not be lifted. My second clarification this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member has already spoken and he is now asking for clarifications. Mr. Singh, please put your question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: When I asked the Minister of State for Home affairs as to why did the Government not act on the

advice of the Chief Minister, he said that the Governor's report was not available. But, the Governor has sent his second report to the Central Government and I say that it was not acted upon. Is it a correct answer? The report was placed before the Central Government much before the President's rule was imposed. That is the fact, So, there was sufficient time for consideration of this also. But, it was not done. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Singh, you have made all these points clear in your speech. You have covered all these points. Now, you have asked for two clarifications and the Minister will reply to it. Now, Shri Kiri Chaliha.

**SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati):** Sir, I would like to ask only one clarification from the hon. Minister. As the hon. Minister himself made it very clear during his speech, the previous Government led by Shri Ranbir Singh was formed as an act of aberration. It was formed due to the pressure of some of the Ministers. They involved in pressurising the Governor so as to form a non-Congress (I) Ministry, when the Congress had a majority with 26 Members. It was the single largest party at that time. The Governor at that time was political pressurised by some Ministers of the National Front Government who went from Delhi. So an act of aberration was done and the Government was formed with the support of ten Members.

Now, this Assembly was suspended. As we know, the Janata Dal Government hardly knows how to govern and because of their mal-administration, it broke down. That is what has happened in Manipur today.

At this point of time, our information is that the Congress party has got a clear majority. The Congress has got 38 Member supporting it, out of 60 Members in the House. (*Interruptions*) I would just like to know this. Since the Congress party now commands an absolute majority in the House, will the hon. Minister consider calling the Leader of the Congress Legislative Party to

form a stable Government which will bring peace to Manipur?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that day also I spoke on Manipur. I would only say that Manipur is in north-east and north-eastern State are very important so far the unity and integrity of the country is concerned. There are a few States where everything is running smoothly and the law and order situation is also under control. The other day also a charge was levelled against the Government that it is intentionally creating a situation of disturbance even in a peaceful area. The Hon. Prime Minister is present here, we met him already in connection with the situation in Meghalaya. That time he assured us that he had understood our feelings and he would be solving the problem by 16th of February. But the result was that the Congress people manoeuvred the situation and formed a Government of its own. Ultimately, it is their policy that there should be a Government of the Congress alone. If Congress Government is formed, it is O K and if otherwise that would be wrong. Do you want to give this message? Therefore, I want a clarification whether Shri Jacob would be pleased to state whether the governor's report is 90% in favour of dissolution and 10% is said under your pressure that there is a possibility of President's Rule also. What problem was there to hold elections after the dissolution of the House? It would result in horse-trading and there would be law and order problem. Why the Government is not conducting the elections straightaway? Why is the Government afraid of elections?

[*English*]

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Sir, some of my colleagues and friends hon. Members have raised certain points.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Please allow me to seek a clarification.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right. We

will know your point also. The Hon. Member will cover it.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I clarified most of the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised certain point. You can cover that point also.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I do not mind yielding Sir, I have already taken note to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no, I do not want that kind of note. I have some kind of note about what you have said. Of course, I am not going into that tragic air crash business because that is a diversion created. I do not know, why. A very clever diversion, I must say (Interruptions) We are all very much grieved by that air crash and many people lost their lives. So there is nothing relevant to this subject that we are debating now. (Interruptions)

Unfortunately I did not know that he was going to raise this. Otherwise, I would have brought the Press cuttings of that time which showed that a large number of people of Manipur - ordinary people - rushed to the site of that accident. Then why he goes on saying 'nobody could be found', 'nobody could be found'? Anyway we are not discussing that just now.

My clarification that I am seeking is whenever it has suited him, he has quoted some parts from the Governor's report. But I had raised some points also to which he did not reply. Has he - Governor - or has he not said quite clearly that this hide-and-seek game which is going on for three weeks or four weeks, is going to lead to much work - political instability and uncertainty? He said it. It means that this should not be allowed to go on indefinitely. Has he or has he not said that if the Assembly is only suspended, there is possibility of support being bought by money or through lure? That is what we mean when we say horse-trading is going on. And you wanted to go on so that people

could be purchased. Why are you encouraging this unhealthy situation to continue?

Then, he has said that if after watching the situation for some time, it appears that no party is able to secure an adequate majority, the Assembly should be dissolved. This is what the Governor has said. Mr. Jacob agrees that there is very wafer-thin majority claimed by either side. Here some Member of the Congress has now claimed that they have got so many Members. Then, please allow them. If that is true, you call them and ask them to form a Government. Let it be tested on the floor of the House. It cannot be tested in the Home Minister's office room. It has to be tested on the floor of the House.

If you cannot do it and if the situation, as he and the Governor say, that nobody can form a Government with any substantial majority at a wafer thin difference between the claims of the two sides, then why are you continuing this drama of keeping the Assembly suspended and encouraging the people to buy and sell MLAs? Why not clear the air for a fresh election so that people of Manipur can decide again on their own choice on whom they want? Is it market economy or what? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Firstly, I must reply to the hon. Member, Mr. Singh who is from Manipur. He was making two points. One was about the air crash about which I mentioned that the central paramilitary forces had helped substantially in removing the dead bodies from the hill top. Forces were required there. And I said that villagers cooperated. I never knew that his son was there in the crash or some of his family members also went and collected the dead bodies. I did not know it honestly. But when I said that villagers helped, I meant the local people of Manipur. I meant only that. You can check the records. I was only telling that the State Government could not do it properly and that is why the Central force had to be used and I am only happy about it because removal of the dead bodies was a necessity. It may be asked why it was mentioned. I was only supporting the Governor's



convention that when the scenario is not happy, when the law and order situation is not very strong, when the situation is slippery, when instability is there and when the administration there is virtually at a standstill, such a decision is taken. There is a sentence in the Governor's report that the administration is at a standstill. And according to me standstill means something that is not functioning.

The other point which Mr. Singh raised is about the Governor's report of 5th January. Sir, the Governor has said like this about the recommendation of the then Chief Minister about which I have already dealt with.

"Accordingly, the then Chief Minister Shri R. K. Ranbir Singh in a letter submitted to me today, on 5th January, 1992 had advised me for dissolving the Manipur Legislative Assembly under Article 174 (2) (B) of the Constitution of India. I am not acting on this as I have already reported on the situation."

So, he has said, "already reported on the situation and so, I am not acting." I mentioned to you earlier that the report of the Governor of 1st January-2nd January was requesting for President's Proclamation and that PR had to be imposed under Article 365 of the Constitution. That was his first recommendation and he has made himself clear in his report.

Regarding Mr. Indrajit Gupta's point about the Governor's statement, some parts have already been mentioned by me in my speech and I mentioned some parts when I was moving my Resolution. I did not read out the whole report because both the reports have been laid on the Table of the House and I thought that the hon. Members must have seen the reports. I used only those points which were necessary to establish why PR had to be imposed.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** (Rasara): I have gone through the report thrice.

**SHRI M. M. JACOB:** Very good, congratulations! I am closing with one more sentence. I mentioned that Congress (I) had staked its claim to form a Government with 33 Members shown in the list on which nobody acted. The Governor did not act and I did not act. Secondly, the Governor's report says:

"Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh, leader of Congress (I) came with a list of 38 Members consisting of the following:

Congress (I)	-	13
Disqualified but reinstated by the Supreme Court	-	7
Unattached Members	-	6
Manipur Janata Dal	-	7
Manipur Congress (S)	-	3
Kuki National Assembly	-	1
National Peoples Party	-	1"

Names of 38 Member were submitted by the Leader of the CLP to the Governor. Based on that also, we kept the Assembly under suspended animation to see that there is stability. We are acting on the report of the Governor. We are acting according to the Constitution. We do not want to do anything extra constitutional.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Bhargava, are you withdrawing your Motion?

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** I would like to add only one sentence. No Government would be able to function there now. My submission is that it would encourage defection. The Anti-Defection law is not clear. There is conflict between Executive and judiciary. The disputes arise where there are two parties. Where the number of parties is seven, the restoration of Legislative Assembly is not possible. There should be dissolution of the Legislative Assembly immediately to conduct elections as was done by the Government in Punjab, otherwise there would be corruption and bribery. I take leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

555 *Statutory Resolution* MARCH 3, 1992  
*Re: Approval of Proclamation in*  
*Relation to the State of Manipur and*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Motion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

*The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.*

15.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall not put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri M. M. Jacob to the vote of the House.

Let the Lobbies be cleared-

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That this House approves the proclamation issued by the President on the 7th January, 1992 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

**AYES**

Division No. 1

15.05 hrs.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Anthony, Shri Frank

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhoi, Dr. Krupesindhu

*Motion Re: Revocation* 556  
*of Proclamation in Relation to*  
*the State of Manipur*

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chadulal

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Deka, Shri Probin

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murlil

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Farook, Shri M. O. H.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B. K.

Inderjit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kaliaperumal, Shri P. P.

7	<b>Statutory Resolution PHALGUNA 13, 1913 (SAKA) Motion Re: Revocation of Proclamation in Relation to the State of Manipur and</b>	<b>558</b>
	Kamal Nath, Shri	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibghai
	Kamson, Prof. M.	Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal
	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamla Kumari	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
	Khan, Shri Ayub	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra
	Khursheed, Shri Salman	Pawar, Shri Sharad
	Kudumaula, Kumari Padamasree	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
	Kuli, Shri Balin	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangrajan	Pradhani, Shri K.
	Kurien, Prof. P. J.	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
	Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
	Malik, Dharampal Singh	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
	Mallikarjun, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
	Mathew, Shri Pala K. M.	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
	Muniyappa, Shri K. H.	Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai
	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Sangma, Shri Purno A.
	Nandi, Shri Yellaiah	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
	Narayanan, Shri P. G.	Selja, Kumari
	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba	Shankaranand, Shri B.
	Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya	Shingda, Shri Damu Barku
	Netam, Shri Arvind	Shivappa, Shri Codakani Gowdana
	Palaeholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya Naidu	Sidnal, Shri S. B.
	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Silvera, Dr. C.
	Panja, Shri Ajit	Singh, Shri Dalbir
	Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar	Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Fernandes, Shri George

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K. S.

Ghafoor, Shri Abdul

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseel

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
Singh

Jena Shri Srikanta

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Topno, Kumari Frida

Manjay Lal, Shri

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Mohan Singh, Shri

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Murnu, Shri Rup Chand

Williams, Shri R. G.

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

### NOES

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Ramaish, Shri Balla Bulli

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakarn

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satvendra  
Nath

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

, Shri Devendra Prasad

av, Dr. S. P.

PUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to  
the result of the division is:

03

36

*The motion was adopted*

15.08 hrs.

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRES- IDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House  
take up discussion on the Presi-  
dents. Shri P.M. Sayeed.

MR. P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I  
move:

"That an Address be presented to the  
President in the following terms:-

"That the Members of Lok Sabha  
assembled in this Session are  
deeply grateful to the President for  
the Address which he has been  
pleased to deliver to both Houses  
of Parliament assembled together  
on the 24th February, 1992."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even though  
this system of Presidential Address and  
thanking the President for his Address has  
been inherited from the British Parliament,  
the Constitution makers have deliberately  
retained this position in our Constitution in as  
much as the practice has its inherent quali-  
ties as regards the year that has passed and  
the year ahead.

The Presidential Address, besides giv-  
ing a bird's eye view of the year that has  
passed, also throws light on the programmes  
and activities of the Government in the year  
ahead. It is neither a progress report nor a  
policy statement but in a sense, it throws  
light on the achievements and plan of action  
of the Government in the coming days.

Sir, after the Tenth Lok Sabha election,  
the new Government was installed. Shri P.V.  
Narasimha Rao's Government assumed  
Office after the brutal assassination of our  
beloved Leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The  
assassination stunned the whole country  
and his sudden disappearance gave many  
prophets of gloom an opportunity to say that  
India is going to disintegrate. It is after the  
results of the election, the political pundits in  
India and abroad got dismayed.

This means, of course, the Indian people  
showed their maturity in electing a stable  
Government - though required some more  
Members to be in a majority. It is a Govern-  
ment installed for stability.

I would like to bring to the notice of the  
House how this Government - when they got

The following members also recorded their votes:-

res: S/Shri Bhagey Gobardhan, Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye, Rajagopal Naidu Ramasamy,  
amal Chaudhary, Jagmit Singh, Gurcharan Singh Galia, Gurucharan Singh Dadahoor and  
Arimati Sukhbuns Kaur.

oes: S/Shri M. Ramanna Rai, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Ramchandra Marotrao, Ghanger  
aramhincisam, Thayil John Anjalose and Shri Shiv Sharan Sinha.

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

into the office – what was the heritage inherited from the two non-Congress Governments? The House will be interested to know. The Government inherited a situation vitiated by fundamentalism, hatred among castes and social unrest. The economy of the country was in total chaos. The National Front Government and its successors have plunged the country into its worst ever balance of payment crisis. The export boom has petered out and imports were rising without any control. The trade deficit has been aggravated by the deficit of capital account. There has been a drying up of the net NRI capital inflows into the economy. India's credit worthiness, which used to be unblemished amongst the best in the world, has plummeted to the lowest depths ever.

Day in and day out, the moment the National Front Government came in, their Finance Minister and their Leaders were telling the country and the world that the coffers were empty. This wrong information and disinformation and malicious propaganda carried out by two successive non-Congress Governments created doubts in the minds of the world community about the capability of India in the financial management of the country. These irresponsible statements made by the National Front and its successor leaders about the state of the economy, have wrecked our credibility in international financial circles. The country was on the verge of becoming a defaulter, which has never happened before to India.

The situation – in the words of our Prime Minister – was as follows:

"The economy is in a crisis. The balance of payments situation is exceedingly difficult. Inflationary pressures on the price level are considerable. There is no time to

lose. The Government and the country cannot keep living beyond their means and there are no soft options left. We must tighten our belt and be prepared to make necessary sacrifices to preserve our economic independence, which is an integral part of our vision for a strong nation.

In the pursuit of this objective, my Government attaches the highest priority to restoration of the health of the economy."

The translate this resolve into action, the new Government came out with a revolutionary plan of action in form of new economic policy to treat the disease of the economic health and economic stagnation created by the two Governments.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA –  
*in the Chair*]

It is in this light that the Government announced on July 24, 1991, a new Industrial Policy, as a part of a wider package of economic reforms. We have been accused of reversal of the policy that was pursued from 1948. Yes, in 1948 soon after independence, an Industrial Policy Resolution was moved and passed in this House and that policy outlined the approach to industrial policy and development.

After the adoption of our new Constitution the industrial policy was comprehensively revised and adopted in 1956. To meet the new challenges from time to time it was modified through statements in 1973, 1977 and 1980. The Industrial Policy Statement of 1980 focussed attention on the need to formulating and promoting competition in the domestic market, technological upgradation and modernisation.

A number of policy and procedural changes were introduced in 1985 and 1986 under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, aimed at increasing productivity, reducing costs and improving quality. The accent was on opening the domestic market to increased competition and readying our industry to stand on its own in the face of international competition.

Viewed from this, the new Industrial Policy has to be valued. What is the aim of the new Industrial Policy? Over the past forty years, the Indian industry has been subject to various administrative and legal controls. The basic idea behind the controls was to effectively direct mobilisation and channelisation of the resources according to the social and economic priorities of the nation.

Now with the economic conditions changing fast, it is felt that most of the controls have outlived their utility. The aim of the new policy, therefore, is to re-cast the policy in line with the changes in national and global economic environment. Therefore, the recent industrial policy announcements are aimed at enhancing the tempo of growth, provide for rapid increase in gainful employment; help regional growth, improve productivity, boost exports; help achieve technological upgradation and international competitiveness. Delicensing of industries, easier access to capital goods, raw materials and components, freedom to the entrepreneurs to make decisions, easier transfer and inflow of foreign technology and investments would help in achieving these objectives. On these lines, a direct investment of 51 per cent will be allowed to industries and trading companies primarily engaged in export activities.

Many other measures have been taken in order to pull out the country's economy and to take it to the proper track. It was plunged into total chaos and confusion. Never in the history of our country we had such an

adverse balance of payments. When the Congress Government left, there was more than Rs. 6000 crores of foreign exchange reserve.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur) Is it?

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** When the previous Government left — which your party also supported — what was the position?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** As your supported Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** When they left the Government, an unprecedented situation was created in the economy of the country. Only two weeks' import provision in the Balance of Payment was there. And inflation had crossed two digits.....(Interruptions) Thanks to the new Government and its new policy, the BOP position has improved.

You have accused us for the reversal of our Industrial Policy and said that we have given a go-by to Jawaharlal Nehruji's way of economy. But that is not correct. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the new measures which this Government has taken. The result is awaited. Of course, it will take some time. This Government came to power only eight months before. It will take at least two years.

Now, I come to Small Scale Industrial Policy. The small scale industries in the country are playing a very vital role in the national economy. They contribute to about 35 per cent of the total value of industrial production and account for over forty per cent of our export earnings. In order to accord them a due place in the new economic measures, the Government has announced separate package of measures to provide growth impetus to this sector.

In the new food security system for the

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

poor, a number of measures have been taken. The number of target beneficiaries under the new PDS are the 1600 crores people living in 1700 blocks of tribal desert; drought prone and hilly areas. And the urban poor are also to be covered. Eleven thousand fair price shops in the selected blocks are to be added to the 78,000 existing shops. Vigilance Committee is to be formed in regard to ration card holders. The local MPs and MLAs, Consumer organisations and women groups will oversee the working of the fair price shops; supply of essential commodities to the beneficiaries and also to detect bogus ration card holders. These measures have atleast put the country back on the track to smoothly going in for a healthy development of our country.

Now I take the House into confidence in regard to price rise.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE** (Dumdum): Come to the Report of the World Bank President.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED**: I will come to that later. Do not worry. They were talking about the price rise. The Government attaches the highest importance to the control of inflation and prices. Inflation is a problem inherited in the past through large fiscal deficits. This problem is being tackled in two ways; in the medium term, through bringing down the Government's fiscal deficit; and in the short term, through the following measures:-

- (i) revamped and extended PDS and increased allocations to it,
- (ii) off-loading of stocks of wheat and rice in the market by FCI;
- (iii) initiating steps to import critical items such as edible oil, cotton, wheat;

- (iv) administrative action for dehoarding and against black marketing.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that during the National Front's Government, about 40,000 raids were conducted in the black marketing areas and goods worth of Rs. 1,80,000 were recovered. Within one year, not even one year, within seven or eight months of this Government, 7,000 raids were conducted and the amount recovered was Rs. 55 crores. Now you can understand the performance of the National Front Government, which you had supported, and also the next Government.....(*Interruptions*). Who shielded whom, is evident from this. I do not want to go into the details.

As far as the price rise is concerned, it is the utmost consideration of this Government and a number of measures have been outlined by Dr. Manmohan Singh in his Budget speech. What are the results of these measures taken by the Government? The results could be measured by the votes of the electorate. Now, people started having confidence in this Government.

In by-election, as everybody knows, the Ruling Party invariably loses. (*Interruptions*). Now, during the last six months, by-elections for 15 seats were held for the Lok Sabha and out of 15 seats, the Congress Party had secured 8 seats. That is the confidence of the people now having in this Government.

Coming to Punjab, let me tell what the President said:

"The brave people of Punjab deserve to be congratulated for the courage they have displayed in re-affirming their faith in the democratic process and in the adding values of secularism and nationhood. The Government is committed to finding a just and amicable solution to all



the outstanding issues in Punjab. The Rajiv-Longowal Accord was step in this direction. The presence of elected representatives will strengthen a meaningful dialogue and the participation in the process of all sections in the State."

The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that elected Government is there in Punjab. You know what is your strength in Punjab. As far as our strength is concerned, out of 13 seats, we got 12 seats plus the Government. Till the election was over, nobody from the Opposition Parties has said anything about the management of the election. After the result was declared, they said that there were manipulations, and other things. (Interruptions). The hon. Prime Minister has said though the Government is run by the Congress, we want all sections of the people in Punjab to associate with the Government and to see it as a national problem. We will have to see a national solution for it. Therefore, this is an occasion where we will have to raise above the party line and see that the nation is strengthened; nation's unity and integrity are strengthened.

My friends in the BJP were trying their level best in all methods. But they also cut a very sorry figure in Punjab election.

I now come to the elections in Shri Murlidhara's Bombay. I am only giving you the consolidation of all our measures which is gained through the confidence of the people. Let us take Maharashtra's Zilla Parishad elections. Out of 29 districts where elections were held, all the 29 districts were secured by Congress Party. All Municipalities were secured by the Congress. For your kind information, in all, 6,000 lady candidates were elected. I must mention that this is an all-time record. Therefore, this is the yardstick in democracy. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): I will give you first-hand information that it is not cor-

rect to say that all municipalities have voted for Congress. It is not correct.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Almost all municipalities.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: But he is telling 'all the municipalities'. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sayeed, please carry on with the speech.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Alright. I stand corrected. Congress won in all the 29 districts. Congress won all the municipal corporations. Do you dispute this fact? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sayeed, Please address the Chair

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: In my constituency, we are equal to Congress (Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: This is the heritage left by the National Front. Shri Jaswant Singh and others were also supporting that Government.

Let me come to Assam. Thank God that there were elections in Assam. Because of the elected Government, we took concrete steps and the misguided people in the State have been tried to be brought back in the mainstream of national life. All of us know that Army was employed in Assam from first September, 1991. Some ULFA activists have been apprehended and the arms were seized. Some activists surrendered voluntarily. All the hostages were released. The ULFA is now willing to talk and negotiate within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Do you not feel that it is a positive response? (Interruptions) This definitely is a positive result to be achieved in Assam by the new Government.

[Sh. P.M. Sayeed]

I will now come to Kashmir. We are successful in awakening the world community about the misdeeds of Pakistan and they could assert pressures on Pakistan to reluctantly act against the possible intrusion of terrorists across the border. This action is a positive approach of the Government. We are confident that with our *bona fide* attempts we will be able to defuse the misgivings and misunderstandings of the young men of Kashmir and bring them back into the mainstream of national life. It is our firm commitment to hold elections in Kashmir the moment normalcy is returned.

Let me now deal with the communal harmony. The President has touched on this in his Address. As per our commitment in the election manifesto, we have passed the legislation keeping the *status-quo* of all places of worship as on 15th August, 1947 barring the Mandir-Masjid issue on which we are committed either for negotiated settlement or court's verdict. This positive approach of our Government has resulted in reducing the communal tension in the country. And I take this opportunity to assert that the communal riots have substantially reduced after this Government has taken over the reins of Administration.

Jaswant Singhji, now about *Ekti Yatra*. The much publicised *Ekti Yatra* which I call 'Vibhajan Yatra' divided the society on communal lines. The very intention of this Yatra was exposed when Dr. Joshi offered his prayer only in the Hindu temples before starting the Yatra. As an exception probably and for the fear of AK-47 perhaps, he visited one Gurudwara. But he deliberately avoided to visit any Masjid, Darga, Church, Jain temple or Buddhist temple. This confirms that it was not a *Ekti Yatra*, but a political BJP Yatra. Dr. Joshi who started his Yatra with a *mantra* of 'Article 370' conveniently forgot this *mantra* on the Kashmir soil. He

never uttered a word of this *mantra* of Article 370 either in Jammu or in Srinagar. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): He spoke about it everywhere, in every meeting at Jammu, Udhampur etc.

[*English*]

Even in Srinagar he has talked about it. You take correct information and tell it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Madam, he is giving wrong information and at the same time abusing him without any reason. He says he went to Gurudwara because of the fear of AK-47. (*Interruptions*). I feel it is not proper that when the person is not present here he is making all sorts of allegations. (*Interruptions*). How can we accept all this? He says that because of fear of AK-47, he went to Gurudwara. Can we accept all these things (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: What I said was, he had visited only the temples, he had neither chosen to visit a Church or a Jain temple or any other place of worship and therefore probably because of the fear of AK-47 he might have gone to Gurudwara. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please carry on.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Therefore it is not an allegation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal): It is an irresponsible remark.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: It is not proper. In that Address it is not there. (*Interruptions*). It

is not mentioned in the President's Address. You are talking on President's Address.

SHRI P.M. SAYED: I am talking something relevant to this.

SHIR ANNA JOSHI: You are talking irrelevant.

SHRI P.M. SAYED: We have been attacked by my good friend as to why Dr. Joshi was flown to Srinagar. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: He is giving wrong information (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: The House will be interested to know the sagacity and maturity of Sri Narasimha Rao's Government. The yatra of 15,000 kilometres peacefully passed off without killing even a single fly from Kanyakumari to Kashmir when Shri Advaniji's adventure, the 'Rath Yatra' of 3,000 kilometres from Somnath to Ayodhya resulted in thousand killings arrest of leaders, fall of a Government, break up of National Front, made to fulfil the life ambition of my erstwhile colleague, the Young Turk and revolutionary figure of Seventies, who exhibited that sometimes the tail also can wag the dog and by omission and commission paved the way for his Government to get into power. The net result of the 'Ekta Yatra' is the consolidation of all the terrorist groups, alienation of Kashmiri nationalist people and communalisation of politics. These are the three net results they have achieved.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): There is no mention of 'Ekta Yatra' in President's Address.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Advani has deleted it while editing.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I would like to draw the attention of Somnathji that they had virtually hijacked the house during last week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request the hon. Member to address the Chair?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I will address the Chair.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has disappointed many people including Somnathji in the Opposition benches. Everyone had kept their guns ready, but the much awaited ammunition was missing and it made them heavily depend on World Bank and IMF. Those who were attacking Dr. Manmohan Singh on his lapses had to take shelter exclusively under World Bank and IMF. This is the irony of fate. Dr. Singh has disappointed many of the parliamentarians, business men and industrialists who expected a heavy dose of taxation and curb on bank lending. Contrary to their expectations, he has rationalised the tax structure and liberalised the bank finance which is a boost for the growth of the industry. While raising the tax exemption limit, he extended concession to women, handicapped, aged and children. Withdrawing TDS has infused confidence to that nobody likes to withdraw deposits, but will now start depositing. Reducing of customs duty on capital imports and project imports and cutting down of excise duty will certainly go a long way to improve our exports, besides inviting NRI capital into the country. Allowing of import of gold with limited customs duty will certainly arrest or deplete smuggling activity besides bringing down the prices of gold which is the dearest to the sweethearts. Dr. Manmohan Singh contrary to the expectation, has not touched diesel, petrol, kerosene and cooking gas. He has also not touched the essential commodities like coffee, sugar, tea etc. The rural development allocation of Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 2500 crores of food subsidy and Rs. 500 crores of fertiliser subsidy will definitely go a long way in alleviating the hardships of the farming community as well as the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

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The Budget has rightly earmarked more than thousand crores of rupees for the family welfare programmes.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please pinpoint on the President's Address at the moment?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is speaking what should have been in the President's Address.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: All these issues are there in the President's Address.

There is Rs. 2400 crores for human resource development. There is nearly Rs. 500 crores for youth service for improving the living conditions of the people. These actions will act as bar to price rise even though they will take some time to yield the result.

Another important highlight of the Budget is bringing down the fiscal deficit to Rs. 5389 crores which will certainly act as anti-inflationary pressure which in turn will have salutary effect in curbing upward price rise.

The President has pointed out world political scenario. India today is placed herself in a changed world scenario. We are aware of the fact that the second biggest super-power from whom our Leftist friends were drawing inspirations, the erstwhile Soviet Union has collapsed. Soviet Union witnessed political and economic turmoil disintegrating itself from super-power, leaving only one super-power, the United States which has raised eye brows towards the developing countries. This places India in a very responsible position towards whom the entire developing countries are looking to. India has to play her role in a different way, in the changed situation by giving leadership

to the third world countries. India has to play altogether a different role in the world politics by giving lead to all the developing countries. This places the country in an enviable position in the comity of nations.

When India has to prepare itself for the new role of emerging as leader of the Third world, which in course of time substitutes the second world, it is the utmost responsibility of every Indian cutting across narrow party lines, to rise up to the occasion in sending message to the outside world that here are the people who have their own inherent strength of unity amidst diversity and take appropriate position when time comes. We realise the responsibility of political opponents, particularly to adjust their criticism within the limits which will help to the extent of correcting internally but let us give a united message to the outside world. This is what I want to request my dear friends. Here lies the pragmatism of the Narasimha Rao Government. In the very beginning itself, he has been advocating for a national consensus. From the very beginning, he has been advocating a national consensus because our economy was in shambles and there is political and social unrest and everything including coffers as you have already put it, was at the last step from the very beginning and India's honoured place was taking a bad shape. I think he is the first Prime Minister to consult the Opposition Parties on every national issue. He has convened the National Integration Council twice within these eight months.

Soviet Union has disintegrated. Nobody expected this at this juncture, that it will disappear into such forms. The situation and the circumstances have changed.

Therefore, we have an added responsibility, as Members of this august House that when occasion comes, we will have to come out and behave as one nation. We can criticise to any extent but we must adjust it in

such a way that it will not reflect our disunity outside. Our strength should be displayed there. (*Interruptions*)

You can criticise to any extent. What I appeal to you is it should be adjusted the criticism such a way that you should criticise here to any extent, but the outside world should feel that in times of any emergency, India is one. It can rise above Party and narrow considerations. The stability of the country is there. (*Interruptions*)

Of course in that event people outside India will have to consider our strength and they cannot ignore us. The President has pointed out in para 56 and I quote:—

"India is on the threshold of taking rapid and purposeful strides into the future. Conditions are being created so that there is an acceleration in the pace of development, our people can enjoy a better quality of life and India can hold her own in a rapidly changing world. The present is full of challenges as well as opportunities. Let us convert the challenges into opportunities. Let us not shy away from treading new paths. Let us be bold and innovative in our approach. The hardships of the present are only the harbingers of a brighter future. But even as we move into the future, let us be disciplined and resolute in our approach. Let us shun acrimony for dialogue, violence for amity lest we be deflected into the by-lanes of history."

This is what President advised. I, therefore appeal to all sections of the House that we must exhibit our unity and strength in passing a unanimous resolution thanking the Hon. President of India for his address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I consider it my privilege to second the motion moved by Shri P.M. Sayeed to thank the President for his Address to the two Houses of Parliament presented on 24th February, 1992.

The Address gives a modest review of the action taken on various issues during the eight months that this government has been in Office and manifests its resolve to make rapid and meaningful strides into the future for development and all-round progress.

When the present Government under the stewardship of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took over charge, the country was passing through a veritably difficult period. The economy lay shattered. The Governance had received the lowest priority during the interregnum of one-and-a-half years to two non-Congress Governments. The national prestige had nosedived. The gruesome assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had inflicted a deep and lacerated wound on the body-politic of India. With Shri Rajiv Gandhi suddenly no more on the scene uncertainty stared threateningly at us. It was at that crucial juncture in our history that the Congress chose Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao as the Prime Minister to lead the country. At that time, that exalted position was rather an unenviable one. The challenges that lay ahead were enormous. Violence was on the increase. communal passions had aroused the people's feelings viciously. As many as 30 candidates have been killed in Punjab. The unity and integrity of the country was under severe strain. The economic situation presented a very gloomy picture and in the comity of nations, we no longer enjoyed the respect that we had once enjoyed.

Madam, today, we can look back to the past with some sense of satisfaction that there has been a perceptible improvement on all these fronts. The Government recognised the imperative to hold the elections in

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Punjab as the most essential pre-requisite to being any meaningful exercise for the restoration of normalcy in the strife-torn State. It is heartening that despite the terrorist threat looming large, the people came out to exercise their right of franchise in the recent elections. Today, democracy stands restored in the State. An elected Government will certainly be better placed to work for peace and development. We must thank the hon. Prime Minister for taking the initiative to announce extra financial assistance for the State so that the Punjabis can be helped to help themselves in restoring the pristine glory of the State. I am confident that with a new Government taking office, a new process would be restored. As we have been saying in the past that the Punjab problem is a national problem, I am confident and I do appeal to all my friends to really view the situation in that perspective and extend helping hand because in Punjab it is not one party arrayed against the other. It is a national problem. It is the national interest which is of paramount importance and that is what we have to guard.

Madam, Punjab and Kashmir have suffered immensely under terrorism which has been aided and abetted by an unfriendly neighbour from across the border. The internal compulsions of the Pakistani rulers may have impelled them to continue with their anti-India euphoria but it is our Government which deserves credit for arresting the spread of their propaganda through various imaginative diplomatic measures.

Madam, success has also been registered in dealing with the various underground activities in the North-East. In a democracy primacy has to be accorded to dialogue even with your worst adversaries and this is what the present Government is committed to. The Government has followed this in true spirit and has endeavored to evolve a na-

tional consensus on major issues confronting the country today.

16.00 hrs.

Secularism is a concept that is engrained in the Indian ethos. We are religious minded and God fearing, but do believe that God too is secular. It is only the *satan* in man which spews the venom of rabid communalism. At times this venom has poisoned our environment and claimed a heavy toll in terms of human life and property. But the Government has stood firm in their approach to quell violence in any form. To deal with the communal riots, a Rapid Action Force has been set up and action is under way to establish a Foundation for the welfare of children hit by frenzy of communal violence.

Shri Narasimha Rao's Government are committed to improve the quality of life of an average Indian. Despite the resource crunch, emphasis has been laid on generating more and more employment opportunities, on fighting illiteracy, poverty disease and hunger, on providing access to affordable shelter to all sections of the society particularly the weakest among the weak, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes etc. Today all the national policies are being revamped with these national objectives in mind. The Government believe in moving with time. We refuse to be bogged down by dogmas and theories once practised, found inadequate and then rejected in different parts of the world.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Though it is apparent that our friends of the left and our friends of the BJP differ outwardly in their way of thinking and in their ideologies, yet once again I find a sort of strange parallel, some commonality in the thoughts of the two that is reflected today in

their fight to maintain the *status quo*. That is what I have not been able to understand.

Today, after the Budget that has been presented the other day, as my friend Shri P.M. Sayeed said while moving this Motion, there is a sort of a new renaissance which I perceive in our society today. Liberalisation of economy has been undertaken and new industrial policy formulated to step up the pace of development. Unfortunately, some of our friends whom I referred to just now, fail to see the manifest merit thereof. They are still shackled by the totalitarian thought which has already been given up by their erstwhile guides and philosophers elsewhere in the world. They refuse to learn and unlearn from major events that have changed the world scene drastically.

Sir, I am surprised to hear some of the former critics of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are you bringing him now?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Because I hear you saying so from time to time and because we owe much to that great visionary, the architect of modern India. I am surprised to hear my friends who often accuse the Congress of renouncing the legacy of that great visionary. Nothing could be more far from truth. I would say with all the emphasis at my command that every action of the Government today conforms to the basic and ever relevant philosophy of the Congress to achieve a socialist, democratic and secular society. I am confident that had Pandit Nehru been on the scene today, he would have done what the Congress Government is doing today. He would not have pardoned the public sector with an investment of over Rs. 1 lakh crores to incur an annual loss of Rs. 10,000 crores. The present policy of the Congress is not something sudden; it has not appeared from the thin air.

It is the result of a long drawn evolution any process and we have not closed our options. Pandit Nehru chose mixed economy for India and the events in the world today have proved that that was the right course which a country like India could adopt after fighting slavery for years and chart its own course of independence.

Our concern today has not to be as to who runs a particular industry. Our emphasis today has to be on generation of more employment opportunities so that no Indian is without a job. Our concern has to be that the basic necessities of life are made available to an average Indian. With that in mind, the Government has rightly readjusted its priorities.

Eight months back, our foreign exchange reserves, as we all know, had dried up. By hard, assiduous labour, the same had been replenished and today the reserves stand at Rs. 11,000 crores. Had that effort of the Government not gone into in rejuvenating the economy, we could have, perhaps, gone the Latin American way or even the erstwhile Soviet union way. But it is due to the farsightedness of the Congress — it was what Shri Rajiv had mentioned in the election manifesto — and it is what the present Government has followed in true spirits — that there is an aura of hope pervading in our minds today.

The Public Distribution System is being strengthened and various health schemes are being implemented vigorously. And the national Literacy Mission has registered a reasonable success in providing functional literacy to the vast multitudes of our population between the age group of 15–35, who were not fortunate enough to attend the school during their childhood. And if I were to say who were unfortunate enough to have missed their childhood. This is a gigantic task and it is as gigantic as the one to achieve the national goal of universalisation of elementary education which has proved,

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I must admit elusive so far, but which, I am sure, would be realised soon because of the policies that have been taken up. The Government is committed to translate all this into a reality.

Sir, the science and technology have made rapid strides. Only a few years back, our friends from the other side, rather ridiculed the introduction of computers by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Today, I would wish them to look back to the past and imagine India without computerisation in various fields of our national activity. Where we would have been left had computers been not brought to the country, with that commitment five years back? Today, communications have advanced tremendously and the thrust continues. Today, the remotest panchayat can also be connected to the district headquarters. These are no mean achievements particularly keeping in view our resources. Infrastructure, today is being developed at a fast rate and much needed emphasis is being given to the generation of electricity. There is no aspect of national life which has not received the due attention of the Government. I have already referred to quite a few of these and would not like to take much of the time of the hon. House. But I do want to say that the vision of Shri Narasimha Rao of the year 2,000 AD is an India free of poverty and unemployment.

On the basis of our experience of the past we have initiated economic reforms to achieve a sustainable and stable development. We have widened our option for growth, so that the acute problems posed by population explosion, by frightening levels of illiteracy, by unemployment and by environmental degradations can be squarely met and we can build a strong and secure future for our succeeding generations. It is the Gandhian talisman which guides the Government in its course of action.

There is today a new realisation about India's economic potential and as I said an aura of optimism pervades our thought. A sincere endeavour has been made to reduce fiscal deficit. Industry is being freed of harrowing regulatory measures and bureaucratic controls which are anachronistic in today's environment. Industry today is being encouraged to compete in this fast changing world lest we are pushed to the bylanes of world economy.

Sir, these initiatives, I humbly feel, should have received an all round appreciation. Unfortunately political compulsions tend to overtake our sense of fair judgment. The Government are doing their best to allay the fears of organised labour. A National Renewal Fund has been set up, so that the burden of restructuring does not fall on them. Despite this, some of our friends on the other side are not prepared to show that understanding for these measures. They are even overlooking the broad national consensus for the economic reforms.

Sir, I know that quite often there is resistance to change. Keeping that in mind, to some limited extent the reaction of our friends to the various measures is understandable. But today the nation expects our friends in the Opposition to rise to the occasion, give up narrow political prejudices and view the Government's moves in that national perspective.

I want to take this opportunity to remind my friends on the other side that they should study the mood of the people today before they adopt any filibustering attitude in the Parliament that we have witnessed in the first week.

In the last general elections people of India gave their mandate to the Congress to form the Government. But at the same time they rightly expected it to run the affairs of the State by consensus. That is exactly what



Shri Narasimha Rao has endeavored to do in all these eight months. But somehow flabbergasted by the initial success of the Government in various measures that it has taken, flabbergasted by the victory of the Congress in the recently concluded elections in Punjab, dismayed by the resounding success that the Congress achieved for the first time in 41 years in Bombay Municipal Corporation elections, dejected by the Congress victory in all the 29 Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra and in 80 per cent of Panchayats in that State, our friends today have now once again taken to the path of creating a sort of lurking doubt in the minds of the people. That will not be good for the country.

I can understand the legitimacy of their opposition to the various measures that the Congress Government takes. That is their duty today. I would not have any grouse if they were to show their alacrity, to show their alertness, to find any fault in the working of the Government because the Government of the day believes in an open democracy and a participatory democracy. We have got nothing to hide. We saw what happened here last week. A furore was created over a letter written by the Finance Minister to the World Bank. We know what finally transpired, when the Budget was presented. What sort of a doubt was sought to be created in the minds of the people, as if the Government perhaps wanted to keep something away from the people? I would say with all humility that it would not be in the interest of rejuvenating our institutions. We have to think of it today. I am confident that the Opposition would understand the people's mood, as I said. When they voted this Government, they wanted this Government to run the full term. Our friends on the other side should reflect upon this.

People of India want a stable Government; they want a Government which caters to their needs; and they know that this is being provided by the present Government

of Shri Narasimha Rao. They would not brook any interference in that by anybody. The unprecedented magnitude of the problems confronting the nation today do not deter the Congress, do not deter Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao or deflect him from the path chosen by him. The Government under him, have registered success in our fight against terrorism and secessionism. The will of the Government no more capitulates before the will of the terrorists in any part of the country today. People have understood the political designs behind the periodic fanning of communal passions and exhuming the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute.

The recent self-proclaimed *Ekta Yatra*, to which my hon. colleague referred elaborately, was undertaken by the BJP with a lot of fanfare. But, it failed to enthuse any section of the society. Why? It is only because of its not-so-unifying features and it is only because of its non-so-unifying orientation and objectives. I need not refer to it in detail, because had it been an *Ekta Yatra* in the true sense of the word, a sincere effort would have been made to visit all the shrines. Some shrines only were visited by them. I would not say that if you undertake a political programme, you must visit religious shrines. If it is a true *Ekta Yatra*, then, it becomes your duty to go to every religious place — to religious place of every denomination; and take the people of the country with you and not, only one section of the society. That is what we saw before the last general elections. At that time, the people may have taken them at the face-value. Since they have seen their designs, they are not going to be taken in, again, by such gimmicks. (*The bell was rung by the Chair*) Mr. Chairman, Sir, cutting short, I would say this.....

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Do not cut short your speech.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is the direction of the Chair.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Naik, you are still to preside over!

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Sir, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, with abundant wealth of experience, service and dedication to the nation, strives to run the affairs of this vast and diverse country through consensus. In his endeavour, he has the unflinching support, the unqualified support of the countrymen and the entire Congress. His sincerity has touched the sympathetic cord in the people's minds. They understand him and appreciate his style of functioning and his acumen in running the often-complicated affairs of this vast land. He has their good-will. Our friends in the Opposition should realise this. Let here be no illusion that hammering of non-issues and filibustering will win the support of the people. The support of the people can be won only if they join honestly in the national endeavor to march ahead in today's competitive world with dignity and self-respect. We must understand that there are no short-cuts to the path that we have chosen. The journey ahead may be long, arduous and at times painful. But we will not waver. The Congress will not waver. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao will not waver and we will remain steadfast and honest in our approach and victory will be ours.

With these words, I once again second the motion moved to thank the President for his Address to the two Houses of Parliament.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 24th February, 1992."

Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the motion of thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved. A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the noticeboard shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):** I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any effective action plan to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the country." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the execution of an effective action plan on a priority basis to remove the increasing imbalances in the development of different regions in the country." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any integrated action plan to check the growing Naxalite menace in several parts of the country particularly in Andhra

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa (3)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective and far-reaching measures to check the continuous rising trend in the prices of essential commodities and other consumer goods of use to the common man." (4)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any definite time frame to introduce legislation for comprehensive and consolidated electoral reforms." (5)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any policy on Jammu and Kashmir to put down the militancy and secessionism there." (6)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any time-bound programme for achieving full literacy in the country." (238)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about an effective action plan to improve the lot of the farmers." (239)

That at the *end* of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound action plan to provide safe drinking water in all the villages." (240)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any effective steps to check the growing criminalisation in the socio-political system in the country." (241)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the steps to be taken to counter the escalating nuclear threat arising out of Pakistan's efforts to forge an alliance with some countries." (242)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective action plan to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the country." (243)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective action plan to remove the increasing regional imbalances in the matter of development in the country." (244)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective measure to check the rising trend in prices of essential commodities and other consumer goods." (245)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any definite time frame to introduce a comprehensive legislation for electoral reforms." (247)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any policy on Jammu and Kashmir to put down the militancy and secessionism there." (248)

[*Translation*]

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about construction of Hoshiarpur, Amb, Nadaun, Hamirpur, Avahdevi, Sarkaghat, and National Highway." (536)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about improvement in Education Policy and implementation of the recommendations of Chatopadhyay Commission." (537)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing fi-

nancial assistance for preventing floods in Himachal Pradesh." (538)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving priority to yardstick of physical standards, mental acumen and devotion to duty rather than population of the State for recruitment in army." (539)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing financial assistance for implementation of a unique scheme like "*Van Lagao, rozi Kamao*" (Plant trees, earn bread") particularly in Himachal Pradesh." (540)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that Address does not mention about providing employment or giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed people." (541)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving support price to fruit growers in the country." (542)

[*English*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur): I beg to move:—

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance for giving remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce and for setting up agro-based industries for the development of rural economy." (7)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance for taking steps to effectively implement the consumer protection programme." (8)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance for constructing effective security belt on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders within a specified time." (9)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to appoint Human Rights Commission in place of Minorities Commission at the earliest." (10)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to abolish article 370 to bring Jammu and Kashmir State at par with other States of the Country." (11)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about constituting an Electoral Reforms Commission with a view to remove the shortcomings prevalent in our electoral system." (12)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enacting uniform law for all citizens of the country." (13)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about clear directives by Government to improve the efficiency and increase the profit of public sector undertakings." (14)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving compensation to State Governments for abolishing the toll-tax in the States." (15)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about constituting an Inter-State Council to solve the disputes between the Centre and States and amongst the States." (16)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to take effective steps to contain the growth

of black money in the country." (17)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of effective long term schemes to check continuous rise in prices of essential commodities." (930)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any effective scheme to solve growing unemployment among the youth in the country." (931)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete action being taken in Jammu and Kashmir to tackle terrorism and disruptive activities in the State." (932)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about treating agriculture at par with industry." (933)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making available round the year work to agricultural labourers." (934)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about making available foodgrains, cloth, kerosene and other essential commodities at cheaper rates to families living below the poverty line." (935)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about steps being taken for ameliorating the lot of people living in slums in all the big cities in the country." (936)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about time-bound primary education programme for all." (937)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move:—

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the blatant capitulation of the Government to the dictats of the World Bank and IMF in matters relating to the formulation of our economic policies which would lead to the erosion of the economic sovereignty of the nation and deflection from the nationally accepted policy of self-reliance." (28)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:—

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about impropriety of the Government's action in hiking prices without taking Parliament into confidence." (29)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government to start political dialogue with common people of Jammu and Kashmir to restore peace and tranquility in the State." (30)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission particularly in respect of the Centre-State relations." (31)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any effective steps to be taken to unearth black money." (32)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's inability to revitalise Non Aligned Movement in the interest of developing countries like India." (215)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to

condemn the Government's support to the U.N. resolution declaring Zionism as racial.: (216)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's apathy to the severe conditionalities imposed upon war torn Iraq by U.N. at the behest of some countries." (217)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the conditionalities attached to the International Monetary Fund's loan to India". (218)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's failure to arrest the price rise though promised before election." (219)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the adverse consequences of the devaluation of rupee." (220)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government have proved ineffective in providing relief materials and other assistance to the poor tribals in Tripura who have been starving." (221)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's compulsion to import wheat." (222)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the serious efforts to bring down the galloping inflation which stand at 13 percent at present." (223)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the decline of industrial growth during recent months." (224)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the downward trend of exports in terms of dollars in recent months." (225)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the decline in GDP which is about 3 percent at present." (226)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate the slowing of the economy of our country in recent months." (227)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the sufferings caused to the people who are living below the poverty line by slashing down the subsidies on the food articles." (228)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the hardships faced by the marginal farmers because of the abolition of subsidies on fertilizers." (229)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government in effecting total land reforms measures for solving the unemployment problem." (230)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's failure in solving the unemployment problem." (231)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the measures adopted by Govt. by disinvesting the Public Sector Undertakings which are incurring losses to the detriment of the workers' interest." (232)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—



"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the ill effects of the exit policy pursued by the Government." (233)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the Government's inability to solve the Kashmir problem." (234)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steps taken by the Government towards the early setting up of the Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia in West Bengal." (235)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the reasons for not sanctioning grants to the Vidya Sagar University in West Bengal." (236)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government in not providing assistance to the starving people of Kalahandi in Orissa." (237)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's inability to reduce the disparities of income among the people in the country." (1024)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the plight of the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy." (1025)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the mounting sufferings of the agricultural labourers due to price-rise." (1026)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the inclusion of "Right to Work" in the fundamental Rights." (1027)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the frequent use by the Government of the provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution." (1028)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY  
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any serious effort to develop tourism particularly in Madhya Pradesh despite the existence of such tourists spots like Gandhi Sagar reservoir, Pasupati Nath temple, Dhamra-

jeshwar in Mandsaur district, and Kadareshwar and Nageshwar—Persunath tourist sports in Ratlam district.” (71)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to mobilise requisite resources in order to complete Narmada Sagar Project in the overall development of the country.” (72)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete measures for providing expeditious relief to the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy. (73)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the closure of industries due to economic mismanagement resulting in large scale unemployment in various States and to revive such industries, particularly, the Hukamchand Textile Mill in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.” (74)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the upgradation of Nasirabad—Mhow road situated between Delhi and Bombay into National Highway with a view developing tourism in Madhya Pradesh.” (75)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of gas-based power plant in Vijaypur, Madhya Pradesh.” (512)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the setting up of the sanctioned oil refinery in Khirkia (Hoshangabad), Madhya Pradesh.” (513)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a comprehensive agricultural policy particularly Sugar Policy, Oil Policy and Pricing Policy.” (516)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about development of approval sugar mills. (917)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the difficulties arising out of non-availability of foodgrains, diesel, kerosene, cement etc., proportionately to Madhya Pradesh through the Public Distribution System.” (918)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about the rising discontent among the youths as a result of unemployment in Madhya Pradesh which is also affecting Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra." (919)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up mineral based heavy industries in Madhya Pradesh to remove the growing discontentment." (920)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deadlock in the developmental work as a result of the pendency of approved schemes of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh. (921)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the extension of Air Services to important cities of Madhya Pradesh like Neemuch, Ratlam, Ujjain and Dhar." (922)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the accepting the proposal to provide forest land to landless, Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh." (923)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about approving and providing necessary funds for the development of Indira Sarovar Project in Madhya Pradesh." (924)

[English]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL  
(Chandni Chowk): I beg to move:—

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the introduction of the Metro Railway Scheme in the capital to solve the growing problem of the citizens." (113)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to improve the Ring Railway in Delhi in order to solve the problems of commuters and other passengers and to connect the DTC Bus Services with the local railway stations." (114)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the comprehensive policy of the Government to improve the transport facility in Delhi." (115)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to improve the supply of electricity in Delhi." (116)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for generating more electricity which will enable DESU in attaining self sufficiency." (117)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to improve drinking water supply in Delhi in order to meet the acute shortage in summer." (118)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to check the water pollution in the Metropolitan cities particularly Delhi." (119)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to provide job opportunities to the displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab." (120)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the replacement of old sewer lines specially in the walled city of Delhi which is a basic need of the common man." (121)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to safeguard the interests of the traders in the country." (122)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding introduction of the policy of Free Trade in the country." (123)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to introduce employment oriented policies by the Government in order to solve the problem of unemployment in the country." (124)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about opening of new schools and colleges in the country particularly in Delhi." (125)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the opening of new Polytechnic colleges in order to solve the unemployment problem in the country." (126)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the opening of new hospitals in Delhi particularly in the new colonies of Delhi to cater to the needs of the growing

population in the capital." (127)

[Translation]

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi." (128).

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for curbing the inflation in the country causing hardships to salaried and the labour class." (129)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the prevailing sanitary conditions in the colonies and Jhuggi Jhopri clusters in the country particularly in Delhi which need immediate remedial measures." (130)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about privatisation of power generation for better and regular supply to the citizens of Metropolitan cities." (131)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps being taken for eradication of the corruption in the country." (132)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):  
I beg to move:—

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking the effective steps to be taken to prevent the intensely increasing terrorism in Punjab, Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh and naxalites growing activities in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa." (149)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps to be taken to overcome the difficulties of the people in the drought affected areas of particularly in Rajasthan and to prevent the exodus of population by taking effective measures to solve the problem of drinking water." (150)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Pakistan's infiltration in Kashmir and Punjab." (151)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken by India to make atomic bomb, despite Pakistan's acceptance of having made atomic bomb." (152)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to curb communal violence in the country particularly in Bara in Bihar." (153)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of one rank one pension scheme and scheme for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen." (154)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the inadequacy and failure of family planning programmes to combat the problem of increasing population." (850)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing casteism, regionalism, division on the basis of language, communalism and separatism". (851)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the formation of a National Water Policy and time bound programme." (852)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about providing irrigation facilities to large areas of Rajasthan and converting the Thar desert into a green belt." (853)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the providing more financial autonomy to the States and need for a time bound programme for implementation of the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission." (854)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the all round development of Ajmer a historical place to make it more accessible to tourists." (855)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of National Education Policy for removal of discontent, indiscipline, dependence etc. among youth." (856)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing a time-bound programme for increasing unemployment in the country." (857)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about the effective and time bound programmes to control the rising prices." (858)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of Hindi and Sanskrit and three language formula for spreading spiritual and other knowledge." (859)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the removal of social evils like dowry system, child marriage, atrocities on widows, untouchability in the social welfare measures." (860)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing basic necessities to villages and development of cottage and small industries in order to make them model villages." (861)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing minimum welfare programmes to slum-dwellers in metropolitan cities." (862)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the preven-

tion of water, air and noise pollution and development of forest wealth." (863)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government in controlling the rising prices of commodities." (864)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the rehabilitation of persons displaced from Punjab and Kashmir due to terrorism in these States and providing the employment opportunities to them." (865)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret the there is no mention in the Address about declaring the 'National Agricultural Policy.'" (866)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening the security of our borders, making the country self-reliant in the field of defence promoting the morale of army and security forces and safeguarding the unity and integrity of the country." (867)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the stringent measures to be taken to check the

use of money and muscle power, in elections." (868)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-  
DURI (Garhwal): I beg to move:—

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reducing the prices of essential commodities with a view to provide relief to the common consumers." (176)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about constituting the proposed "Uttaranchal State" by uniting the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh." (177)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the industrialisation of hill regions of Uttar Pradesh." (178)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing an effective action plan to solve the problem of ever increasing unemployment in the country." (179)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving information regarding various research and their results in the field of agri-

culture with a view to providing immediate relief to the poor farmers." (180)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening the Public Distribution System in remote and backward hilly regions." (181)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about streamlining the telecommunication services in remote rural and backward hilly regions of the country." (182)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the expansion of Doordarshan Services in remote and hilly areas of strategic importance and about any plan to grant autonomy to Akashwani and Doordarshan." (183)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the promotion of tourism in hilly areas and development of existing tourist spots in Uttar Pradesh." (714)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementa-



tion of one rank-one pension scheme for ex-servicemen." (715)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the schemes proposed to be introduced for the resettlement of ex-servicemen." (716)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about development of 'no industry' districts of the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh under the new Industrial Policy." (717)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the growth of terrorism in the Terai area of Uttar Pradesh and giving compensation to the dependents of those killed by terrorists." (718)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about adequate relief measures undertaken for the victims of earthquake in Uttar Pradesh." (719)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps proposed to be taken to provide an efficient railway system in the tour-

ist spots situated in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh." (720)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a time bound scheme to bring down prices of essential commodities." (721)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's stand with regard to acceptance of Pakistan making an atomic bomb." (722)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing employment to the unemployed youths migrating from rural areas." (1187)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the adverse effect on the development works in various parts of the country and especially in the hilly areas of the country due to the provisions of the Forest Act." (1188)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about promoting small and cottage industries in tribal and hilly areas of the country." (1189)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to recognise Nepali language." (1190)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening the Public Distribution System in remote and backward hilly regions." (1191)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking action against the people indulging in adulterating of foodgrains and edible oils and the need to check this menace." (1192)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure to bring the prices of essential commodities at the level of 1990 with in 100 days." (1193)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the development of non-traditional sources of energy." (1194)

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government to bring down the prices of essential commodities to 1990 level within 100 days as promised by the Government." (184)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the economic crisis due to abnormal rise in prices, devaluation of Indian currency and selling gold." (185)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about land reform policy." (186)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effort to extend irrigation facilities to farmers." (187)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India." (188)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about inclusion of

"Right to Work and employment" as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India." (189)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steps to be taken to curb the black money in the country." (190)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for distribution of 14 essential commodities at fixed low price through public distribution system." (191)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the providing uniform and free education to all children." (192)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing necessary funds for completion of unfinished projects in West Bengal." (193)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reorientation of the Central-State share in the total economy of the country." (194)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any concrete policy to collect income-tax from persons other than salarised class." (195)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to announce the promised policy package for the solution of Punjab problem." (329)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but, regret that the Address does not mention the caused of the alienation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and other north-eastern States from the mainstream making ground for the growth of terrorists activities in the area." (330)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the serious consequences of accepting the Dunkel Draft on trade negotiations." (331)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the delay in the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan." (332)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to take timely steps to solve the Cauvery water dispute." (333)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address" does not mention about an action programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour." (334)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for restructuring of Centre-State relations." (335)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for effective implementation of land reforms." (336)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make administrative reforms and decentralisation of power." (337)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve special programmes for underdeveloped backward areas of the country." (338)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make efforts for finding out alternative to manage the economy without going for IMF loans." (339)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not clearly mention about the Government's policy regarding workers participation in management." (369)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make 'Right to Work' a Fundamental Right." (370)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for including Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (371)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any National Programme of providing old age pension for the aged living below poverty line." (372)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does

not mention about any National Programme of providing Midday meals to primary school children all over the country." (373)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for a Central legislation for the welfare of the agricultural workers." (374)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not ensure that the National Security Act is not used against the workers on strike to press for their genuine demands." (375)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (376)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to evolve a National Youth Policy." (377)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for giving protection to Urdu Language and its promotion in States with sizeable Urdu speaking population." (378)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for effective reforms in the electoral system to eliminate money and muscle power and for introduction of proportional representation." (379)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to repeal all statutes like Essential Services Maintenance Act and National Security Act with a view to enlarging the democratic and civil rights of the people." (380)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to reform the judicial system for ensuring speedy and cheaper justice to common man." (381)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the continued outflow of talent from the country to Western Countries especially to the United States of America and need to take urgent steps to halt this brain drain." (382)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the growing incidents of atrocities on women." (383)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for creation of a Uttarakhand Hill State, consisting of nine hill districts of U.P. i.e. Dehradun, Chamoli, Pauri, Garhwal, Haridwar, Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh considering the geographical situation, social problems, language and culture of this hill region which are different from those of the other parts of Uttar Pradesh." (384)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the ever increasing public debt of the country, both internal and external and need to pass a legislation to limit the public debt to a certain percentage of the gross domestic product." (385)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious concern over the shortage and exorbitant rise in prices of life-saving drugs and need to take effective measures to make life-saving drugs easily available at reasonable prices." (386)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the large scale retrenchment of employees in public sector and sharp decline in employment opportunities as a result of the imple-

mentation of the new industrial policy." (387)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the delay in the creation of separate tribal state comprising Advise dominated areas of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar." (388)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over fast declining employment opportunities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in public sector undertakings including Banks, Insurance, Hotels, Tourism etc. as a consequence of the new industrial and economic policy which is more and more for privatisation thereby restricting the scope of availing reservation." (389)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express concern over the continued rise in prices of essential commodities and does not mention about any effective measures to check the same." (1043)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take express serious concern over the increasing incidents of atrocities on harijans and does

mention steps to check the same." (1044)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of decision of the high-power committee on 'one rank one pension' for pre-1956 army pensioners." (1045)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective measures to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the country." (340)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the execution of an effective action plan on priority basis to remove the increasing imbalance in the development of different regions in the country." (341)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any effective measure proposed to be taken to check the continuously rising trend in the prices of essential commodities and consumer goods of use to the common man." (342)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any positive plan for improving the living standard of agricultural labourers in the country." (343)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the steps to be taken for promoting cottage industries and handloom industries and providing necessary economic assistance in rural areas for this purpose." (344)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any action plan to augment water supply in Delhi especially during summer seasons." (345)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about Government's intention to rehabilitate the slum-dwellers in big cities." (346)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for strict enforcement of laws to check the menace of air and water pollution." (347)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the National Renewal Fund which has been consti-

tuted for executing its Exit Policy and Government's decision to wind up and prune the work of several Central Government offices and abolition of posts resulting in large scale retrenchment of workers and employees." (348)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the Government's policy to allow participation of private sector in power, steel, airlines, shipping, railways, telecommunication, defence production and disinvestment in the public sector upto 49 per cent causing erosion in the position of commanding heights which the public sector has in the country's economy." (349)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the implications of the Dunkel Draft proposals which would lead to penetration of multinationals in the fields of agriculture, research, science & technology and affecting the country's interest." (350)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for modernisation, expansion of IISCO, Bumpur, in West Bengal." (351)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there no mention in the Address about the need for

modernisation, expansion, revitalisation of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Refractory units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., etc." (352)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the nationalisation of jute industry." (353)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to protect the towns and villages in and around coal mines from gas, fire and subsidence caused due to unscientific mining." (354)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the implementation of the rehabilitation package for the people of affected coal mine areas." (355)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to protect the so called cronicly sick industries and mines from closure and take steps for proper investment for modernisation, diversification and expansion to make them viable." (356)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to curb tax evasion by



**Multinational companies in India."**  
(774)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about condemning the recent Israeli attacks on Palestinian camps." (775)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address condemning the economic blockade of Cuba by the United States." (776)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to resist pressures to amend the Indian Patents Act, 1970." (777)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to bring legislation to curb malpractices and violence during elections." (778)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about growing atrocities on women." (779)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the delay in

implementing the Rajiv-Longowal accord." (801)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure to curb terrorist activities in Punjab." (802)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to check the price-rise." (803)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about massive retrenchment of workers in public and private sectors." (804)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure to ensure sufficient and timely compensation for victims of Bhopal Gas disaster." (805)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fact that no measure has been taken to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (806)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to include Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution." (807)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about immediate setting up of Prasar Bharati Corporation as provided in *Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Corporation of India Act, 1990*." (808)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about danger to electronic media from foreign and monopoly Houses." (809)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to reject the Dunkel draft." (810)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's subjugation to IMF conditionalities." (811)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to condemn the continuation the continuation of Apartheid in South Africa." (812)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about acute unemployment problem in the country which will be further aggravated the new economic policy of Government". (813)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about inclusion of Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (814)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to propose to amend article 356 of the Constitution." (815)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for expansion of public distribution system to cover at least 14 essential commodities and to areas not covered by the ration system." (816)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the attempt of the Government to privatise and commercialise the electronic media." (817)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about curbing of black money, cut unessential imports and wasteful Government expenditure." (818)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the endangering of the country's economic sovereignty under the Fund-Bank pressures." (819)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the realities of the situation arising out of India's burden of external debt and the appropriate policy frame to meet the worsening situation." (357)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that there has been over the years a continuous overhang of excess liquidity in the system, mostly in the form of untaxed money and the Amnesty Schemes to unearth it has utterly failed." (358)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for

land reforms and its proper implementation." (359)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to guarantee jobs for all." (360)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the impact of the Dunkel Draft on India's interest." (361)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to contain inflation and to neutralise the price-level." (362)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the struggle of the jute workers against the anti-labour attitude of the management." (363)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the fact that the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on the financial system will weaken the Banking Industry, particularly the public sector banks, harm the interests of the nation and also of the working force." (364)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Exit policy will create more unemployment and shake the morale of the people." (365)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not reflect the appropriate policy-frame to meet the stag-flation prevalent in our country." (366)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to prepare a rational National Population Policy." (367)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to prepare an effective National Education Policy." (368)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR  
(Motihari): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the dangers posed to the small and medium sector by the new Industrial Policy." (421)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the determination on the part of the Government to develop the cottage and small industry to remove unemployment." (422)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fall in exports despite the emphasis on increase in exports." (423)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about safeguarding the interests of the workers in view of the rapid changes in existing structure as a result of the new policies." (424)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing special job opportunities to the poor and unemployed in rural areas and thereby raising their standard of living." (425)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about curbing the unprecedented rise in prices." (426)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps being taken to check hoarding." (427)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increase in growth rate, allocation of necessary funds to the backward States like Bihar for Power generation and increase in the royalty rate." (428)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Central assistance for power projects in Bihar and steps taken to check destruction due to floods in North Bihar." (429)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about progress made in the sphere of rural electrification." (430)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the actual number of people who lost their lives in Punjab." (723)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any determination on the part of the Government to implement the Rajiv-Lon-

gowal Accord and resolve the Punjab tangle." (724)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a clear cut policy to solve the Kashmir problem." (725)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure to check the anti-national activities of communal forces." (726)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the pressures of the World Bank and the IMF resulting in the economic crisis." (727)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the the problems being faced by the masses due to inflation and anti-people policies." (728)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the existing economic policy which is anti-people." (729)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about drift in the Industrial Policy formulated during Nehru's time." (730)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a clearcut policy to provide assistance to States for encouraging industrial development." (731)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the slow pace of expansion of telecommunication links in rural areas." (732)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a time-bound scheme to use bio-technology in agricultural development." (733)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the use of biotechnology to develop pisciculture in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam and West Bengal." (734)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific scheme to check the growth of population." (735)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's policy regarding programmes for pollution-free environment." (736)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to develop tourist centres associated with eminent personalities like Mahatma Buddha, Mahavira and Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar particularly in Champaran district where from Gandhiji's Satyagraha started." (737)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proposals for releasing a tourism map of each State with brief particulars to provide a source of knowledge to the new generation." (738)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide latest technological facilities, quality seeds, fertilizers and remunerative prices to farmers." (739)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about an effective

and time bound programme for the implementation of land Ceiling Laws." (740)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing special facilities for flood control in Bihar." (741)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the slow progress of national drinking water mission and the need to accelerate its progress." (742)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to curb malpractices and to ensure quality control in Indira Avas Yojana." (743)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozagar Yojana at village level." (744)

[English]

SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI  
(Serampore) : I beg to move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the menace of growing unemployment in the country aggravated particularly by the new economic policy of the Government." (431)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express concern over the unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities." (432)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the Government's failure to check communal violence and atrocities on women and poorer sections of the society." (433)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for providing minimum wages to Agricultural labourers." (434)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about steps to end discrimination against women in the matter of employment." (435)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures for preserving cultural and linguistic identities of tribals as also for granting autonomy to tribals as also for

granting autonomy to tribal regions." (436)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to include Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (437)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to include Right to work in Part III of the Constitution." (438)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to introduce compulsory and free primary education." (439)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to effectively implement land reforms, distribute surplus land among the rural poor and to provide remunerative prices for agricultural produce." (440)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to withdraw the new industrial policy and to put public sector in predominant position in Indian economy." (441)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not propose to denounce external pressured on patents, intellectual property rights and trade related investments as also on our economic policies." (442)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not propose to abrogate Article 356 of the Constitution." (443)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not contain any measure for the expansion of public distribution system." (444)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not propose to withdraw repressive legislations like TADA." (445)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not propose to prevent generation of black money, to cut essential imports and curb Government expenditure." (446)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the attempt to privatise and commercialise the electronic media." (447)



That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the threat of entry of multinational corporations into India's insurance and banking sectors." (448)

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the threat to the country's economic Sovereignty from the loan arrangements with IMF." (449)

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Awran-gabad): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the early settlement of border dispute between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka." (496)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete measures for controlling population." (497)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the setting up of separate development boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and Konkan in the State of Maharashtra." (498)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention about the increasing terrorist activities by naxalites in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and about controlling the menace." (499)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention about steps to reduce the huge Government expenditure particularly in administrative and non-productive spheres." (500)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about concrete steps to generate employment opportunities in the country." (501)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the the policy of Government towards revitalisation of public sector undertakings." (502)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of more employment opportunities for the blind." (503)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about declaration of cinema as industry." (504)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about declaration of Hotels as industry which is essential to promote tourism in the country." (505)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any action plan for solving the vexed problem of Kashmir." (506)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about improving production of oil and other petroleum products." (507)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about protecting and safeguarding the interests of Doordarshan in the face of encroachment by the highly competitive BBC and STAR T.V." (508)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about utilisation of gas being flared in Bombay High." (509)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of food processing industries in the country particular in the State of Maharashtra." (510)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the development of Konkan area from tourism point of view with an eye on development of tourism." (511)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kashanganj): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the stand of Union Government on long pending issues like transfer of Chandigarh, delimitation of boundary between Punjab and Haryana, the division of river waters between contending States etc." (550)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about finding a long term solution of the Kashmir problem." (551)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's stand on the demands by some parties for the deletions of art. 370 from the Constitution." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following

ing be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken for restoration of democracy in Jammu and Kashmir." (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about of any follow-up action by the Government on the National Integration Council Resolution on the National Integration Council Resolution on the Babri Masjid dispute." (554)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-frame for delimitation of constituencies and for holding of elections in Delhi." (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the outstanding foreign loan or of the conditions under which such loan has been taken from the international financial institutions." (556)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the threat to Indian industry by the uncontrolled, unregulated and undirected flow of foreign capital and technology." (557)

That at the end of the motion, the following

ing be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the disappointing balance sheet of foreign trade during 1991-92 as well as of the sectoral trend of increasing proportion of raw materials and agricultural commodities in our exports." (558)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the likely impact of exit policy on the national economy in general and the public sector in Particular in terms of public control over the commanding height of the economy and social dislocation arising out of the economy and social dislocation arising out of mass unemployment." (559)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the actual inflation over 1991-92 and of the failure of the Government to contain inflation, hold and push back the price line to June 1990-level." (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide minimum postal and telephone facilities to the rural areas." (561)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the sharp in-

crease in the domestic air fare." (562)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a national plan for flood control and utilisation of water resource of the country." (563)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disappointing of youth in the International year of Tourism." (564)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure to augment agricultural production particularly oil seeds and pulses to achieve self-sufficiency." (565)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a National Water Policy declaring all water as the common property of the whole country and laying down principles for division of river waters between various Tripur States." (566)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of rising unemployment and the steps to be taken to achieve plan targets for generation of employment." (567)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's concern for rising number of homeless families in the country." (568)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving compensation to the victims of communal disturbances." (569)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fulfillment of the promises to grant statutory status to Minorities Commission, to amend the Wakf Act, to provide due share of public employment to the Minorities, to establish a Minorities Financial and development Corporation and to quantify the 15 point programme." (570)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of leakages and seepages in the implementation of the ICDS Programme." (571)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increase in the prices of essential items of mass consumption distributed through the PDS." (572)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following

ing be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to provide minimum health care to the rural population or to provide adequate facilities for the treatment of major diseases like tuberculosis, Kalaazar, cancer and leprosy." (663)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the distortion and deviation in the application of the three language formula, resulting in deprivation of children belonging to linguistic minorities in many States from learning their mother-tongue and receiving their school education through it." (664)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about amending the Jamia-Millia Islamia Act to restore its minority character." (665)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about establishment of a National Urdu-medium University in the country." (666)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the operation of Black Board to meet its objectives or of the Government's intention to fulfil the

constitutional obligation of universalizing elementary education for children upto the age of 14." (667)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to resolve our outstanding problems with our neighbouring countries. (668)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that despite the adamant stand adopted by Israel in violation of UN resolution and lack of progress in the talks on West Asia, the Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Israel." (669)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective steps taken proposed to be taken to establish diplomatic ties with the Central Asian Republics and promote commercial cultural relations with them." (670)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the visible shift in our diplomatic stances towards USA." (671)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about our concern

towards making a nuclear and armament free world." (672)

SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM (Nalgonda): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to announce the promised policy package for the solution of Punjab problem forcing a section of the people of Punjab to boycott the elections in the State." (591)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the causes of the alienation of the people of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and other North-Eastern States from the mainstream making ground for the growth of terrorists activities in the area." (592)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the serious consequences of accepting the Dunkel Draft on trade negotiations which will pose a threat to our economic sovereignty." (593)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the delay in the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan." (594)

That at the *end* of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to take timely steps to solve the Cauvery water dispute." (595)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about an action programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour." (596)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for restructuring of Centre-State relations." (597)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for effective implementation of land reforms." (598)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make administrative reforms and decentralisation of power." (599)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve special programmes for

underdeveloped backward areas of the country." (600)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make efforts for finding out alternative to manage the economy without going for IMF loans." (601)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's notice regarding workers' participation in management." (602)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make 'Right to Work' a fundamental right." (603)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the demands for including Nepali and Maniuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (604)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any National Programme of old age pension for the people living below poverty line," (605)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any National Programme of Midday meal for primary school children all over the country." (606)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for a Central legislation for the welfare of the agricultural workers." (607)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not ensure that the National Security Act is not used against the workers striking for their demands." (608)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (609)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to evolve National Youth Policy." (610)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for giving protection to Urdu language and its promotion in States where sizeable number of people have Urdu as their mother tongue." (611)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for effective reforms in the electoral system to eliminate money and muscle power and introduction proportional representation." (612)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to repeal all undemocratic statutes including Essential Services Maintenance Act and National Security Act and thereby to emerge democratic and civil rights of the people." (613)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to reform the judicial system ensuring thereby speedy and cheaper justice to the common people." (614)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the continued outflow of talent from the country to the Western countries and need to take urgent steps to stop this braindrain." (615)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the growing incidents of atrocities on women." (616)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for creation of a Uttarakhand Hill State consisting of nine hill districts of U.P., i.e. Dehradun, Chamoli, Pauri, Garhwal, Haridwar, Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh considering the fact that geographical situation, social problems, language and culture of this hill region are different from those of other parts of Uttar Pradesh." (617)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the ever increasing public debt of the country, both internal and external and need to pass a legislation to limit the public debt to a certain percentage of the gross domestic product." (618)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious concern over the shortage and exorbitant rise in prices of life saving drugs and need to take effective measures to make life saving drugs early available at reasonable prices." (619)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the large scale retrenchment of employees in public sector and sharply slow down in the employment opportunities as a result of



the implementation of the new industrial policy adding to the already existing large army of educated and skilled unemployed." (620)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the delay in the creation of a separate tribal state comprising Advasi dominated areas of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar." (621)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the fast declining employment opportunities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in public sector undertakings including Banks, Insurance, Hotels, Tourism, etc. as a result of the deprivation of their reservation rights following the new industrial and economic policy which is more and more for privatisation." (622)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to include Kolh and Tharu tribes in the Scheduled Tribes list under the Constitution of India." (623)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to include Muslim Mahatar and Dhobi of Bihar in the Scheduled Caste list under

the Constitution of India." (624)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for introducing reservation in services of SC & ST employees in units to be privatised as a result of new economic policy." (625)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of threat under US Trade Law 301 which treats India and some other national of the world as one of the States of USA." (626)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of unequal trade between the developing and developed countries as a result of which developing countries are going more and more deficit in foreign trade." (627)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the conditionalities of IMF and World Bank are affecting economic sovereignty of India." (628)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of heavy protections conditions imposed by developed

nations due to which developing countries including of India's export to developed countries is very much restricted." (629)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that due to new economic policy of the Government of India the industrial growth rate has gone to minus and industries like automobiles, two/three wheelers, TV, VCR, etc. are facing recession and the performance of petroleum, power, steel, coal, cement, telecommunications and fertilisers has been below expectation." (630)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention large scale tax-evasion and generation of black money due to which there is continuous budget deficit and Government is heavily indebted." (631)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the new economic policy has diminished the export of manufactured articles and increased that of agricultural and mineral raw materials going back to colonial era." (632)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that due to this new economic policy despite

three successive record food (and sugar) production there is heavy rise of food articles and common people are in acute hardship." (633)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note that the trading cartels are playing havoc with consumers." (634)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that despite the acute hardship of the common people the profit of corporate sector continued to be higher and higher for the last three years." (635)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of reducing the high cost economy which we have is the main cause for economic crisis." (636)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of any measure to help the poverty zone of Bihar and Orissa." (637)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any special measures for agriculture workers, small and marginal farmer through the poverty stricken people in some parts of

the country have begun taking up arms." (638)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any time frame for implementation of the recommendation of the National Commission on Rural Labour." (639)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of bringing the private sector under the same effective parliamentary control which are there for public sector though huge government money is invested in private sector." (640)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention introducing National Employment Guarantee Scheme." (641)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of need to form a national water grid and taking up the schemes like Ganga-Cauvery link." (642)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention of settling the agitations for Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Bodo, etc." (643)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that increasing high atrocities on SC & ST and the need to bring large scale social reform." (644)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of fighting large scale goitre (Ghegha) in some districts in Bihar." (645)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of ending large scale blindness prevalent in the rural side in a time bound manner." (646)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of reserving jobs in service for the disabled persons." (647)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of time bound programme for ending illiteracy in the country as a whole." (648)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention of time bound programme for providing houses to people below poverty line." (649)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of how to make SAARC as effective as other economic regional blocks in the world." (650)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of raising the royalty of coal and other minerals nor of introducing sales tax for consignment trade." (651)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of developing Buddhist religious centres of Bihar which can earn substantial foreign exchange from the foreign exchange from the foreign tourists." (652)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the interference of the IMF and World Bank in the economic matters of India." (653)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Bolpur): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities." (780)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to effectively deal with the activities of Gorkha National Liberation Front which are destructive of the unity and integrity of the country as also its territorial sovereignty." (781)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has brought out substantial changes in the working of the foreign Exchange Regulations Act, whereby more and more concessions have been given to the persons dealing in foreign exchange, to the detriment of the economic interests of the country." (782)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to adopt and announce policies to safeguard the interests of the small scale industries which are facing serious problems due to the industrial and trade policies adopted by the Government." (783)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Governments are facing serious difficulties due to financial constraints caused by the policies of the Central Government which are ham-

pering the progress and development of the States." (784)

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure in creating conditions conducive to all sections of the people to participate in the recent elections in Punjab." (696)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about repealing of article 370." (697)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to study the basic reasons for emergence of terrorism and naxalism and to tackle them effectively." (698)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dismal performance of the Government in achieving industrial growth, agriculture production, any increase exports despite rupee devaluation and about the removal of disparities in socio-economic conditions of various sections of the society." (699)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's failure to give convincing reasons for continuously incurring losses by PSU's and the need to do away with the Exit policy." (700)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any effective steps proposed to be taken to bring down the prices particularly of consumer goods for providing relief to the people." (701)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about effective steps to check exploitation of the marginal farmers, tobacco growers, fishermen, today tappers and other employees." (702)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of Government to include 21 items of handloom cloth in the Ninth Schedule so as to provide work to suffering 20 million weaver families in the country." (703)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention in the Address about issuing a central guide line for effecting economy in fuel consumption by the Govt. officials." (704)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

(Bolpur); I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to implement the Rajiv -Longowal accord and bring about a just and amicable solution to solve all outstanding issues in Punjab." (785)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to contain extremist and separatist activities in Jammu and Kashmir and to bring about normalcy in the valley." (786)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government's new industrial policy of opening of India's domestic market to Western multi-nationals has resulted into further lowering of industrial growth rate leading to rising problems for small scale industrial and has further squashed the employment opportunities." (787)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the changes in the trade policy and devaluation of Indian rupees which have resulted in the reduction of country's export-earnings in terms of dollars." (788)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the creation of National Renewal Fund for executing its Exit Policy and Government's decision to wind-up and prune the work of several Central Government offices and abolition of posts which would result in large scale retrenchment of workers and employees." (789)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government's resorting to administered price rise and adoption of certain other policy decisions have resulted in rise of prices of all essential commodities and stepping up of inflationary pressures." (790)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the economic policy changes initiated recently by the Government have resulted in the decline of country's GDP." (791)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government's policy to allow participating of private sector in several infra-structural areas like power, steel, airlines, shipping, railways, telecommunications, defence production and disinvestment in the public sector upto 49% would cause erosion in the position of commanding

heights of public sector in the country's economy." (792)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to reject the Dunkel proposals which would lead to penetration of multi-nationals in the agriculture, research, science and development and affect the country's interests." (793)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address what the Government's failure to bring about a negotiated settlement of sharing and allocation of water of inter State rivers between the States." (794)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government's announcement of policy decision to allow disinvestment in public sector upto 49% and privatise the work of the Government establishments like Railways, Defence, Tele-communications, etc., would cause substantial shrinkage in the job opportunities for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government establishments and public sector enterprise." (795)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government's orders to increase the prices

of rise and when distributed through public distribution at system and failure to bring more articles of daily necessity under PDS have substantially weakened the PDS, as such, resulting into worsening of the miseries of the common people." (796)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing threat to national unity and integrity emanating from divisive-secessionist forces and religious fundamentalists." (797)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing penetration of multinational corporations in the Indian economy." (798)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the elitist bias in the economic policy, leading to the mass impoverishment at the lowest levels and mass despondency." (799)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of balanced distribution of resources and fruits to development." (800)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing influence of black money on the economy." (869)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increase in external and internal debt liability leading to debt trap." (870)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increase in the administered prices of cement, steel, coal and rice in Public Distribution System." (871)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to implement the Punjab Accord and find a solution to the Punjab Problem." (872)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply adequate quantity of foodgrains to the States for the efficient functioning of the Public Distribution System." (873)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concern over imposition of new consumer

price index for the industrial workers to the detriment of workers interest." (874)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the attempts by the Central Government to privatise the Public Sector through transfer of the management to Private Sector." (875)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the worsening power scenario in the country with increasing imposition of power cuts in larger parts of the country." (876)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the indiscriminate import of technology to the detriment of indigenous development and self-reliance." (877)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that only 38% of our population is literate and the new education policy is in fact restricting the education to a few." (878)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect women from atrocities and implement the



existing protective legislations for women." (879)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing sickness in many industries due to Government's policies leading to the closures, lockout of factories." (880)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing unemployment in the rural and urban areas." (881)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about malpractices at high places." (882)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move:-

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to bring down prices of essential commodities." (820)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to liberate India's territory including Aksai Chin from Chinese hands." (821)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to take up with China the question of Tibet's freedom." (822)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to include Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule." (823)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to provide special assistance to Bihar to overcome its economic backwardness." (824)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any assurance to include the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution." (825)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the dangerous consequences of the construction of the Tehri and Narmada dams." (826)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention any measure to deal with

the menace of corruption in high places." (827)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about initiatives to prevent a nuclear arms race in the sub-continent." (828)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about any specific measure to control Kala Azar in Bihar." (829)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need to take initiatives towards reduction of defence expenditure and diversion of the savings therefrom to eradicate poverty." (830)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:  
I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to control the increasing prices of essential commodities as a result of which poor and middle income group people are in great hardship." (938)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention

in the Address about the failure of the Government in tackling the increasing unemployment problem, which is further aggravated by the Government policy of retrenchment of workers." (939)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the need to privatise public sector undertakings as these lack efficiency." (940)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the grave situation caused by external borrowings and interest payments thereon which is 32% of the total budget." (941)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the determination to curb the increasing terrorist activities in the country." (942)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the arrangements made for the rehabilitation of dependents of persons killed terrorist violence and migrants from Jammu and Kashmir." (943)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about an effective action plan to combat the growing interference in the internal affairs of

our country indirect military aid, aiding the infiltration of terrorists and other unfriendly activities by Pakistan." (944)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the decision and resolve of the Government to develop nuclear capability and manufacture nuclear weapons in spite of the information about Pakistan's capability of making an atom bomb." (945)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed by making constitutional provisions." (946)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the providing special assistance for removing the poverty and backwardness of Uttar Pradesh as the per capita income in Uttar Pradesh is declining in comparison to the national income due to the per capita low allocation for Uttar Pradesh made by the Planning Commission in the Five Year Plans." (947)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the providing natural gas through HBJ pipe line to Kanpur, Etawah, Shikohabad, Agra, Khuraja, Noida and Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh and there by making these areas pollutions free." (1033)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for implementation of second phase of Ganga Action Plan for making the Yamuna Waters in Agara pollution free." (1034)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for construction of barrage on Yamuna, beautification of ghats and supply of clean drinking water of Yamuna in Agra instead of polluted water." (1035)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about declaring Agra Air-port as an international Airport and providing necessary civic amenities inspite of its being a significant tourist place on the World map." (1036)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the impending danger of pollution as a result of excessive use of coal, gobar and wood as fuel by the people of Agra." (1037)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need to clear the waiting list of 55000 applications for gas connections since 1984 in Agara." (1038)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of a gas based power plant instead of the existing two thermal power plants which are likely to be closed down in the name of saving Taj Mahal from pollution." (1039)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of schemes for the promotion of tourism industry in Agra like setting up of a Civil aerodrome, Taj National Park, Entertainment Centre like the Disneyland, afforestation between Mathura and Agra, Cargo facilities for promotion of exports and permanent Trade Fair Authority." (1040)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about evolving a national programme for electrification of village link roads in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh." (1041)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to formulate an integrated and long-term scheme for the development of Cottage Industries, Agriculture, Fisheries and Minerals, in the country." (1042)

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengaluru): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take note of the sacrifices made by the Government at the behest of I.M.F., World Bank and Multinationals." (1005)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take note of the fact that the so-called increase in foreign exchange reserve is only due to external borrowings." (1006)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take note of the huge national and international debt with its baneful effects." (1007)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Industrial Policy of the Government which is leading to closure of units and retrenchment and which would enable multinationals to exploit the cheap labour for exporting goods thus cheaply produced to the countries of their origin to repatriate profit." (1008)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take note of the total neglect of the country's interest in the matter

of imports and export." (1009)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the overt and covert devaluation of the rupee as a continuous process thereby eroding seriously the purchasing power of the rupee with all its attendant evils in the shape of steep rise in prices of all essential commodities including the essential ones." (1010)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to avoid wrong analysis of the reasons for inflation and thereby to avoid wrong measures of combating high prices." (1011)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the breakdown of the Public Distribution System thereby exposing the common man to the onslaught of hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers." (1012)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to give up wrong policies like 'exit' and 'golden handshake' which would oppress the working class." (1013)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of self-reliance and self-development

in the proposed Eighth Plan." (1014)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the pressure of IMF., World Bank and multinationals on Indian Economy." (1094)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention to take note of the fact that the so-called claim of the Government regarding increased foreign reserve is the out come of foreign debt." (1095)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the huge national and international debt with its baucful effects." (1096)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the anti-people industrial policy of the Government, which is leading to closure and retrenchment of workers." (1097)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the total give way of the country's interest in the matter of export and import." (1098)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the overt and covert devaluation of the rupee as a continuous process thereby eroding seriously the purchasing power of the rupee." (1099)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to give any analysis of the reasons for high prices prevailing in the country." (1100)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the break down of the Public Distribution System to the detriment of the common man." (1101)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the anti-worker 'exit' policy and 'golden handshake' policy." (1102)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the character of the proposed Eighth Plan which does not encourage self-reliance and development." (1103)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about rising discontentment among tribals all over the country." (1104)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for formation of small States for rapid development and well management." (1105)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for formations of Jharkhand State as demanded by the people of Jharkhand area." (1106)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention to solve the Bodo land problem." (1107)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the policy on formation of a hill State namely Uttaranchal in Uttar Pradesh." (1108)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the plight of unemployed both educated, skilled and unskilled youth in the country." (1109)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the black money menace which is influencing the economy of the country." (1110)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete timebound steps to be taken by the Government for filling the backlog of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in banks." (1141)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about concrete timebound steps to be taken by the Government for filling of vacancies earmarked for handicapped in the country." (1142)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the residential schools for the backward classes and handicapped." (1143)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the assurance to the workers in public and private sector units against employment retrenchment." (1144)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing production in the handloom industries and the needs to save them from big textile industries." (1145)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does

not mention about the need for distribution of ten essential commodities at fixed low prices through public distribution system." (1146)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing uniform and free education to all children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes with boarding and lodging facilities." (1147)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about expansion of Doordarshan services to remote and hilly areas of Andhra Pradesh." (1148)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to telecast second channel programmes in Andhra Pradesh." (1149)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the setting up a Supreme Court bench at Hyderabad. A.P." (1150)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reorganisation of States into small one for administrative reasons." (1151)

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formation of Soughern Gas Grid." (1152)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to declare Hyderabad Airport as the International Airport." (1153)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for making Atom bomb in view of Pakistan's nuclear weapon." (1154)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for providing remunerative prices to the farmers particularly to growers of tobacco and cotton." (1155)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about programme to develop twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad as metropolitan cities." (1156)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about concrete steps to be taken for eradication of corruption at high places in the country." (1157)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there no mention in the Address about the need for

withdrawal of repressive legislation like ESMA/ NSA, TADA and the urgent need for protection of democratic rights of citizens." (1158)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for starting workers welfare schemes." (1159)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about infiltration of foreigners into Kashmir and Punjab." (1160)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for abrogating article 370 of Constitution." (1161)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to stop to be taken to stop killing of Harijans and other weaker sections in the country." (1162)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about revamping of sick industries in Andhra Pradesh with Central Assistance." (1163)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about covering more



mention about the malpractices prevalent in higher places." (1111)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the rehabilitation policy for the displaced people due to big dams, industries and other developmental projects." (1112)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the revival of the sick industries as both public and private sectors." (1113)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the starvation deaths in various parts of the country particular in Orissa." (1114)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need to have a land reform policy for providing lands to the actual tillers only." (1115)

SHRIDATTATRAY BANDARU (Secunderabad): I beg to move:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about allocation of sufficient funds to meet natural calamities like cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and earthquake in Uttarakashi in U.P." (1123)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention to curb the naxalite menace in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country," (1124)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide compensation to the land owners whose lands have been acquired for establishment of defence factories, DRDL, MIDHANA, DLRL etc." (1125)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to bring a legislation for being capitation fees in schools and Medical Engineering colleges and B.Ed. colleges in the country." (1126)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take measures to protect the indigenous industry in the country." (1127)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any time bound programme for imparting education to the tribal women." (1128)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to be taken to solve urban housing problem effectively." (1129)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following

ing be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken for slum clearance in urban areas effectively." (1130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about effective check on use of black money in elections." (1131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government in not providing assistance to the poor weavers in Andhra Pradesh who are practically starving." (1132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to arrest the price rise of rice, edible oil, etc." (1133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about clearing the major irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Centre." (1134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about clearing of

granting licences to the 33 sugar industries in Andhra Pradesh pending with Central Government." (1135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken towards early setting of colour picture tube factory in A.P." (1136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government's failure in solving the technical unemployment problem." (1137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Telugu Ganga Project for the people of Rayalseema (A.P.)." (1138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the new incentives to be given to the farmers for augmenting the production in agriculture sector." (1139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to provide more funds for National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporations." (1140)

crops under comprehensive crop insurance scheme." (1164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any serious efforts to develop tourism particularly in Andhra Pradesh despite existence of such tourist spots like Nagarajuna Sagar, Srisailem, Tirupati, Charminar (Hyderabad) and Vishakhapatnam Beach." (1165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to step up exploration of Oil and Natural gas in vast areas in and around Krishna godavari Basin." (1166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to increase telecommunication services in Andhra Pradesh and to modernise and convert many telephone exchanges into electronic ones in rural areas." (1167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to deport Pakistani Nationals, staying in Hyderabad." (1168)

**SHRI SATYENDRA NATH BROHMO CHAUDHURY (Kokrajhar):** I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about manifest intention of the Government for an

early solution to the long pending Bodoland issue and for bringing permanent peace and prosperity to the Bodos and other tribals in Assam." (1184)

**SHRI A. INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad)** I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing unemployment in the country and schemes to be implemented to generate job opportunities for the unemployed youth." (1302)

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, listening to the hon. mover of the Resolution and the seconder, I wondered to which imaginary land of milk and honey they referred, where nothing, of course, is either wrong or ever went wrong and where this Government and all the previous Congress Governments have always invariably acted only with exemplary deftness and ability and, of course, we have always been wrong. But more, we have also been always wrongly motivated. I do not know how to react to such an absence of reality combined with astonishing lack of modesty.

This debate on the President's Address is a stock-taking of the past. Alongwith, the Government comes forward with the stock-taking of the past and projects programmatically what it intends to do, as a plan of action, for the ensuing year. The debate, therefore, in effect becomes a political audit of the claims of the Government.

In addressing myself to the task of such a political audit, I will divide my intervention to five broad themes: firstly, the management of internal polity; secondly, and very briefly, the economic question because unlike the previous two speakers, the real occasion to discuss the economic is in fact the budget and the Finance Bill; thirdly, if I have time, if I am able to ration my time, I will

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refer briefly to what I think is a priority of the 1990's, the management of ecology and environment; fourthly; the question of global change, management of our external relations, our foreign policy.

Finally and most importantly, is the question of national security and Defence, about which, to my regret, I must point out at the very beginning, there is not even one sentence in the entire Address of the honourable the President to the joint sitting of the Parliament.

Sir, I have said that there are five broad themes that I would be considering and the first of those was the management of polity. I will not go into the various questions that arise in the management of polity. I would only refer to three bleeding sores on the body of India, that is, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Firstly, Sir, I would refer to Punjab. The saga of this tortured State is not just of today, but of a decade. But I do not wish to go into the entire background and cover the whole of the decade of 1980s. The starting point of what we are considering, when we talk about Punjab are really these two boycotts. In the elections of 1991, the Congress chose to boycott the elections. Let me remind my friends on the Treasury benches who have just sung Paeans to the subscription of the Congress Party to democracy, that in the elections of 1991, it was the Congress Party that boycotted the elections in Punjab. All else were participating. But the Congress boycotted. It did not rest content with boycotting the elections. But at the penultimate hour, when the entire process of electioneering had been completed, this Government, the Congress Government engineered to have the elections in Punjab postponed, to start with. That day is the genesis of these elections of 1992 and this Government and the Congress Party was not content merely by having the elections postponed. But it is this Government which crossed and made this nation cross the *Lakshman Rekha* of the inviolability of our election process, that which had never been

crossed earlier. Let it be said to the great credit of the late Prime Minister, late Mrs. Gandhi that even in the elections of 1977, when it became apparent to everyone and when advisors went and told her to cancel the elections in the country as her party was losing, she refused to do it. In the elections of 1991, in Punjab, this Government crossed that invisible *Lakshman Rekha* by countermanding cancelling the election process that had come up to the point of its penultimate completion. I wish to caution this House, Sir, that in the crossing of this *Lakshman Rekha*, we have done something which in the coming decades is going to haunt us. A variety of complexion of political parties can come and go. You can be sitting there and tomorrow, you can be sitting here. If in this manner, for the sake of partisan interest, we play with the inviolability of election process, then we have opened the box of totally unanswered questions and we have opened the process of electoral process to be played for the sake of party interests. The ramifications are very serious. They are still to be explained. This Government and this party owes it to the nation and to this Assembly and we have still to be informed as to why the 1991 elections were cancelled;

Why the Government found it necessary to cross that *Lakshman Rekha* and what the consequences of that cancellation have been. It is in that background that we have to look at the elections of 1992 in Punjab and examine the second boycott. It is a matter of great regret to me that the various factions of the Akali Dals, through a slow-trickle process boycotted the elections. I call it a trickle process of boycotting, starting with one and slowly trickling into boycotting, they moved, I might add with great regret, much more with considerations of fear and coercion than considerations of the interests of the State of Punjab. Slowly as a trickle; one Akali Dal after another, boycotted the elections of 1992.

What has been the result of these elections? The Congress Party with around nine per cent of the 20 per cent of the votes cast, has, I am informed, won about 63 per cent of

the seats; it is for the Congress and this Government to reflect on the unbuilt fragility and imbalance of this result. I do submit that my Party participated in these elections fully. But I submit that the election results in Punjab are not entirely reflective either of ground realities of entire harmony with the will of the people or even of the minimum magnanimity that could have been expected from this Government. It is because I have this apprehension in my mind that I would seek from the hon. Prime Minister a clarification on a statement that he is believed to have made to a magazine that he would be considering or is not averse to considering granting of a special status to the State of Punjab. We are entitled to know and I would wish to know what is the special status that the hon. Prime Minister is thinking for the State of Punjab?

Further Sir, from here, where do we go in the State of Punjab? I would leave some thoughts with you and then move on. I hold that just when the movement in Punjab had begun to degenerate into a regime of desperadoes, of the lawless, masquerading as fighting for a cause, however illogical and inexcusable that cause be, just then you have gone and given them an object representing injustice. You have done it all over again as you have been doing in the past decade. Congress is playing with the State of Punjab. You create a Bihindranwale and then to be rid of your own creation, you go and destroy the mystical symbols of Sikhism. When mindless and unforgivable revenge follows, thousands are killed in Delhi and till date not one has been held to account for that. You arrive at an accord for the State of Punjab, you don't implement it. Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala is elected as the Chief Minister of the State; the Centre emasculates him. Every time when the State of Punjab has surfaced to breathe, the Congress Party has gone and pushed its head under the water, again, always, and unbelievably always for blind party interests only.

In Punjab, the hon. Secondar of the motion spoke, about the spirit of co-operation, working together and so on. In Punjab,

our Party was in the forefront of offering a hand of cooperation, of working together with everyone, of having a peoples front, but you spurned that offer. You have made your bed. The Congress Party, I submit, has made its bed in the Punjab. It has now lain on it. My great regret is that what remains in Punjab will be the people's torment and that India in consequence will continue to bleed.

In Assam, we find yet another example of the profligate and criminally irresponsible decade of the eighties. Not one of the basic causes of the State of Assam has been addressed fully leave alone resolved. The silent and demographic invasion continues. Fragmentation in the minds, psyches and hearts of the people of that land thrives deep fissures remain in that State. On top of it, and inevitably, therefore, arrives the manifestation of ULFA. I will not dwell too long on that. I need three clarifications from the hon. Prime Minister.

Firstly, is it not correct that in the very recent past, in the last week or ten days or so, the Army in act started acting against the ULFA? And it did so for almost fourteen hours. At the end of the fourteen hours, suddenly, you called a stop and asked the Army to withdraw. Indeed, we are entitled to know the details of this. Because, you cannot address yourself to terrorism, insurgency and this kind of raising the banner of revolt against the Republic of India in a stop go fashion. When you fight insurgency, you do not fight it with the aid of traffic signals. If the Army had resumed operations against the ULFA, why were they stopped within fourteen hours of that resumption? We are entitled to know this.

Secondly, you have started talking to ULFA. We are no averse to your talking to anyone. But we are entitled to learn facts. Have you addressed yourselves to recovering from the ULFA the billions of rupees that they had collected through coercion, through kidnapping, through all other kind of criminal activity in Assam? Have you any knowledge of that money and if you have, then what have you done to recover that?

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Thirdly, we are entitled to know this. What is the actual state of these talks with the ULFA? ULFA's spokesman informed us that the Contingent that has to come to Delhi has to come to 'talk about talks'. The Government of India and indeed the Government of Assam inform that these are comprehensive talks that they are engaging in. The Parliament is entitled to know what is this. How do we meet this gap between the Government of India and the Government of Assam's assertions and what the ULFA says that these are merely 'talks about talks'. I will proceed now reluctantly and unhappily to the problem that we are faced with in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I have often asked this. That is because, the Government lacks clarity. That is why, it becomes necessary to reiterate what one has always asked, what is the actual nature of the challenge that India faces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir? Is it merely law and order? And if it is not merely law and order, then what is it that we are facing?

I put it to you both as a thought and also as a question that if that Valley of Kashmir—70 miles by roughly 25 miles long—did not have three aspects, would we be faced by this situation firstly if it did not have 85 per cent Muslim population; secondly, if it were not contiguous to a place where did not exist a land wrongly called Pak occupied Kashmir? If the Valley was not firstly 85 per cent Muslim; secondly, if there did not exist a Pak; and thirdly, if there was not a supportive Pakistan, would we have a problem in that Valley? Unless we address ourselves to these fundamental aspects of the problems in the Valley of Kashmir, we will not even be beginning to move towards a solution of this. However, it is not merely a law and order problem; and if it is an externally abetted and aided insurgency, what are we doing about it? This externally added and abetted insurgency is now going on in one form or the other for the last so many years; since the last three years it has taken a more extreme form. What is that the Government of India intends doing about it? Is it merely to send

feeble and partisan delegation to the U.K. which will with decreasing conviction, attempt to explain our position to unbelieving audiences.

I would like to have another clarification from the hon. Prime Minister because this delegation while in the UK had publicly announced that elections would be held in the State of Jammu & Kashmir soon after the elections in the Punjab had been concluded. On what authority, on what basis, on what foundation, has this absurd assertion been made in the U.K., we are entitled to know? And the Government owes it to this Parliament to explain this statement issued by a delegation which was officially sponsored.

I wish to analyse at some length the Pakistan factor in its involvement in the beautiful Valley of Jammu & Kashmir; and I will merely list out the sequence of events in the week of 5th and 12th February; and from that, I would put it to you and to the Government what I think are the aims of Pakistan and what I believe ought to be the response of the Government of India. On the 5th of February or so, two Premiers met. I am astonished, whenever the two Prime Ministers—India and Pakistan—meet, our headlines invariably say, "Warm Rapport struck." And we were informed in India that a very warm rapport had been struck between our hon. Prime Minister and the hon Prime Minister of Pakistan. Before this warm rapport had chance to appear in print, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was back home; and he had issued a statement; he had called for an officially sponsored general strike in the whole of Pakistan; and had summoned the Pak National Assembly for a special meeting. Simultaneously, on the 6th of February, Secretary-General of Pakistan Sharyar Khan raised the ante to include the nuclear angle by formally announcing Pakistan's nuclear capability. Simultaneously and sandwiched in between, the High Commissioner of Pakistan issued an objectionable statement, world objectionably in Delhi itself. On the 7th of February, the Pak National Assembly met and it passed a resolution supportive of what is happening in the State of Jammu & Ka-

shmir. On the 8th of February, a general strike was called in the whole of Pakistan. On the 9th of February, the Pakistan Prime Minister visited Muzaffarabad and addressed a public meeting where he spoke in strident terms.

And, on the 11th of February the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation front led by Amanullah Khan - - who incidentally travels on a Pakistani passport, whatever the disclaimers of Pakistan might be, who travels on a Pakistani passport, who when extradited from the United Kingdom sought shelter in Pakistan - - arranged this march to the Line of Actual Control. I find it necessary, very briefly, to recite the incidents of this week of 5th to 12th of February only to highlight, as per my understanding of what the aims of Pakistan were and continue to be they are two simply stated aims:

Firstly to raise the political temperature of revolt within the Valley to the level that was there in early 1990.

Secondly, to internationalise the situation in the Valley of Jammu & Kashmir.

I put it to you, that it is for the Government to explain to us whether and to what extent, Pakistan has achieved its first aim of raising the temperature. But so far as the second aim is concerned, I am left with some very grave doubts in my mind and from those doubts arises this question: Why when these events of 5th to 12th February were unfolding themselves I would like to understand why did the Government summon the representatives of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and hold consultations with them? Implicit in that, however well - intentioned, implicit in that became an internationalising of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, precisely that, which Pakistan wanted and therefore precisely what our aim ought to have been to deny to them. The Government owes it to explain it to Parliament, not just the events but certainly this conduct.

In this context though I will be coming

back and referring to this twice again, because I give it the utmost importance, I do wish to caution the Government and with a sense of somber realism and responsibility, I wish to put it to you, that the two nations India and Pakistan are respectively not entirely in control of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. And if they are not in control of the situation, I apprehend very gravely, the two nations drifting into conflict. I will analyse this at some length when I point out the greatest lacuna in the President's Address which is total silence about defence and security related matters; but I find it necessary in the context of Jammu and Kashmir to strike that cautionary note here itself now even though I will be repeating it twice more.

As I said at the very beginning, the second aspect of my intervention, which I had listed at the beginning and to which I wish to refer to is the economic. I had even then said that the debate on the President's Address is not the right occasion to discuss in any detail the economic aspect. But I do wish to make just two or three points.

Our party has consistently and well before the Congress party adopted this path, stood for de-regulation, lifting of unnecessary bureaucratic controls and for liberalising the economy so that the creative genius of India may flower. But let me state clearly that just as we find it unacceptable this absurd State control of the creativity of India, equally it will not be acceptable to the BJP if the State control of the economy is replaced either by the IMF control or the World Bank control.

I would like to say that the BJP is convinced in its mind that a nation of the size, a nation of the immense creative wealth and ability of India cannot be easily made economic subject of anyone. If foreign capital is to be invited into the country, if foreign entrepreneurs are to come into the country, we do not necessarily treat that as any adverse development. We do however feel that this liberalisation, the entry of foreign entrepreneurship should firstly have been preceded

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by internal opening up of the economy so that our industry for long protected by artificial barriers got used to competition before external competition enters the arena. And secondly we are not convinced in our minds that breakfast cereals or beverages or fast foods, etc. are really the priority of foreign entrepreneurship or of foreign capital that India requires.

Just one more thought on the economic, I would like to make. We did not earlier subscribe to the God of centralised economy. We did not subscribe to it because we do not believe in that. Equally we do not subscribe to this new God that you are now flaunting, that is, the God of market forces. If the first God, you now say, was false God, how are we to believe that this new God that you are pushing forward is the God that we are to believe in. Further, if 350 million Indians, I have said this earlier, live below the poverty line and hence are not part of the market at all, how then will they benefit by the unleashing of market forces remains a question mark in our minds.

About the economic aspect there will be time and occasion when the Budget is discussed.

I find that I do not actually have sufficient time to discuss in any length what I had wanted to, that is about the management of ecology and environment. Let me just leave one thought with the Government. In the management of environment of our country or the total ecology, you have to have the people's participation; the pole themselves must feel that it is part of their own *sanskriti*; they are doing this because it is their own. Environmental consciousness will otherwise not rise. I have no time to elaborate this point. Let me leave it here by saying that at the present moment, this entire field of environmental consciousness, activity, ecology, etc. has firstly become too elitist; too much of metropolitan drawing room talk and secondly it has become too Government oriented. Unless you reverse this and make

it more people oriented, we will not move satisfactorily in that direction.

Sir, I have two very substantial points to make. One is the efforts of this Government to meet the challenge of global change in the management of our external relations, our foreign policy; and the second, which I will be coming to subsequently, is about our security policy and defence.

The Government has explained succinctly and with their explanation, I find no difficulty that the Government's foreign policy priorities are to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of India, to ensure our geopolitical security by creating a durable environment of stability and peace in our region and to build up a framework conducive for the economic well-being of our people by encouraging a healthy external economic environment; and just one more hope, which is, that the 21st century would be an Asian century.

I have no difficulty in accepting these aims. But, I have difficulty in accepting the management of our foreign policy, in the attainment of these aims and I will just take two of these. One is to create an environment which is conducive to our long term and stable security. The second was about foreign economic policy. As I have said earlier that if one of the foreign policy aims is the creation of a lasting and durable security environment and if the Foreign and Defence Policies be the two sides of the same coin and if indeed the Defence Budget be the price that we pay for our Foreign Policy then the single greatest difficulty that I have is that the President's Address to the joint sitting of the Parliament is silent on security. I find this a very great lacuna in the Government's thinking and in the Government's projection of Security related issues. What the Defence aspect of it is, I will come to it subsequently. But first about the Foreign Policy aspect which I will cover briefly. On Foreign Policy also there are three aims, and the third aim is the creation of a suitable climate so that our foreign economic interests do not suffer. This Address of the President is yet again



very silent on the contents of Foreign Economic Policy. The Government has informed us that our destiny lies in Asia and expressed a hope that the 21st Century will be an Asian Century. I will require of the Government to define this Asia because I am not sure in my mind that the Government has a clear concept of what they are talking about not just geographically but almost culturally of what this Asia is? I would want a definition of this Asia from the Government.

Secondly, I want an explanation from the Government as to why the President's Address is yet again so silent on Afghanistan? Is Afghanistan not part of this Asia? Is Afghanistan not directly concerned with the security concerns of India?

Thirdly, I would also expect from the Government in terms of our foreign economic policy, why there has not even been a reference to South East Asia to ASEAN or to the challenges posed to our Foreign economic policy in that region? I will share a thought here. I believe that upto about the end of 1989, a great global fault line ran through the planet earth and that global fault line ran along the Berlin wall. Between 1989 and 1991, that fault line was got repaired. It is my apprehension that the very first beginnings of a new hairline, global fracture is appearing and this global fracture will run somewhere, it is my feeling, that will run somewhere through what we now call West Asia and it will join West Asia with Africa and the question of the rich and the poor. I would like the Government to inform us of what their projection are, about the future and about the emerging world order because unless they are clear, these three aims that the Government speaks of in Foreign policy terms are unattainable aims. That is why I seek clarifications from the Government on Afghanistan. Afghanistan a new statement is being spelt of. But as a settlement it can at best only be a first step towards rebuilding the nation, then given Pakistan's strategic aims in Afghanistan, given the Central Asian ethnic pulls in Afghanistan, given the demise of the earlier UN settlement...

17.00 hrs.

...because the signatories to that U.N. Settlement were the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union no longer exists. So, the earlier U.N. Settlement has died with the Soviet Union and despite our token 50,000 tonnes barter wheat deal with the Afghanistan, what exactly is India doing to influence the developments in the situation in Afghanistan so that our national interests are safeguarded in an evolving situation? And I particularly refer to this lacuna of Afghanistan because the Government is equally silent about yet another area of very great interest in the world-wide global situation to India and that area of interest is the crescent of Central Asian Republics. With the Central Asian Republics India has long and a historical association, going back not just to Chengiz or Taimur but indeed one of the Uzbek leaders of the medieval ages - Babar, entered this land and changed the course of the history of India. The linkages of India with Central Asia are not of today. They are ancient and they are historical and if we forget these linkages, we forget them only at the peril of our national interest.

I wish to share some thoughts about Central Asia because I think the Government of India is neglecting this area. All that they have done in the recent past is to send yet another delegation, indeed comprising of some eminent parliamentarians — some friends from the treasury benches — but that is no alternative to real action where these new Republics have suddenly emerged. These republics that have emerged were unwilling partners in the change. They did not want that change. The change that has come up in the former U.S.S.R. has come about despite the Central Asian Republics. They wanted the continuation of a central single authority and they continued to remain tied to Russia — economically and technically for manpower etc. Yet there exists many differences with Russia that have evolved or emerged. The questions that arise in these Republics are: Are their national boundaries settled; is their real

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nature Islamic; or are the ethnic tribal loyalties more ascendant?

Unless our foreign policy thinkers, our foreign policy staff and the Government do not address themselves to it, we will not be moving satisfactorily in this crucible of mankind that is Central Asia. But the challenges that are faced by the Central Asian Republics are not dissimilar to ours. They are faced with the economic challenge, security related challenges and the challenges of nation-building. They have not earlier known either nationhood or any other form of governance than totalitarianism or communism. What is of signal interest to us, of central concern to us is that if Pakistan sees in these Republics the kind of strategic depth that it has always sought and if the Republics want a route, a route of egress, a land route, which will take them out from these confines to a sea port, and if Karachi is being offered and if that be Pakistan's objective of gaining strategic depth by association with the Central Asian Republics, then obviously it ought to be our aim to deny them precisely that strategic objective. If the Caspian Economic Cooperative Council has become an arena of contention between Turkey and Iran, here again is an opportunity for us.

I want to know what is the Government of India doing on both these issues.

I have no time to dwell on the aspects of taking initiative where initiatives are timely and appear to be taken with Indian national interests uppermost in mind and not as if our decisions are subject to someone else's approval or someone else's veto. I touch upon the instance of restoring full, diplomatic relations with Israel. I do not wish to elaborate the point but, I do wish to leave a thought whether commercial interests and trading interests both with Taiwan and South Africa ought not to be extended so that at this time when in South Africa there is a large population of Indian origin whether it is not timely or right for India to move into an arena of greater cultural trade and commercial

links. It is a matter on which we would like to share at the Government's thinking.

I come, Sir, to national security and Defence. As I said at the very beginning and in the middle of my intervention, in this entire Address there is not a single word about Defence. Even the phrase "national security" is not used. I cannot believe, Sir, that this is an oversight because even from the Congress Party one cannot expect such carelessness. And it is not an oversight, then it is even more troubling because, as we to infer from this that no national security issue trouble this Government, that the state of our Defence preparedness is so perfect that it is self-evident and there is no need to either explain anything or clarify anything or even to refer to it? I am not convinced Sir, and I treat this as a very serious lacuna.

17.7 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I wish to emphasise five aspects of the national security, firstly, the danger of drifting into conflict; secondly, the state of combat readiness to our Armed Forces; thirdly, the question of weapons procurement; fourthly, about our critical dependence on the strategic raw material, oil; and fifthly, Sir the corrosive consequence on the Armed Forces of prolonged exposure in roles of aid to civil authorities. I will also Sir, under Defence, be constrained to advise the Government yet again... (*Interruptions*). As I was saying, Sir, I will be constrained to advise the Government yet again on the issue of Bofors. But then what is the danger of drifting into conflict is...

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Is Bofors there in the President's Address?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, I am introducing it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the amendment that has been moved.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I just submit,

Sir, that the nation is in danger of drifting in to conflict. I will be referring to it yet again in conclusion, so I should leave this here and why I am worried about this drift in to conflict in the context of our preparedness, our security concerns is because, with a great sense of responsibility I put it to you that the state of combat readiness of our Armed Forces is not entirely happy and the principal reason why it is not entirely happy is on account of three strategic shortcomings. The first shortcoming to which we have addressed ourselves, I believe the Government is seized of the matter, but about which we have not yet found a satisfactory answer, is the question of weapons procurement. With the explosion and the demise of the USSR our 70 per cent quantitative dependence for weapons, ammunition and spares on either the Eastern Bloc countries or the Soviet Bloc, is now in total jeopardy. It is not just question of seeking alternative sources of supply because before seeking the alternative you have to fill a gap, firstly, of continuing with the existing in a state of combat readiness and continuing with the existing in a state of shortages where the source of supply has dried up and still maintaining combat readiness. I am not sure that the Government can answer me affirmatively on all the three.

Secondly, between the procurement of weapons and arranging an alternative source of supply, there is a gap. By the time the alternative source comes in and the supply starts flowing in, there is a hiatus and in which hiatus your troops have to be inducted, married to this equipment, trained on this equipment and enable to use this equipment. It is defence weaponry that we are talking of it is not like grocery that you go into a shop and buy it of the shelf and start using it immediately. It is a matter of the deepest concern to me and it is a matter, because of which I am constrained to point out that the combat readiness of our Armed Forces is not satisfactory and this is an aspect of the strategic imbalance in which India is currently placed.

The other major worry of the Defence

Ministry is- there is not even a single reference to it our critical dependence on a strategic raw material, oil. We were dependent on Soviet supplies; either there were Soviet supplies or there were supplies arranged by the Soviet Union through Iraq. Both these sources are no longer available now. Principally, I do not say entirely, these were the sources. If these two sources are no longer available and if temporarily the Union Finance Minister has not raised the petroleum prices. It is not because that he is not aware of the critical strategic imbalance; it is because that he wishes to win false accolades. Heaven forbid, but if there is a hiccup on oil supplies at any time, I put it to you in all seriousness that our Armed Forces will be very seriously affected. This is the second shortcoming and it is a strategic shortcoming.

The third shortcoming is, what I call, the corrosive consequences of prolonged employment of Armed Forces in aid to the civil authorities. I put it to you that the troops have not had a chance to train and if the troops have not had a chance to train and if you employ them year after year, month after month in a role for which they are not meant, then a price has to be paid somewhere and that price is combat readiness. That is why I point out to you that these three strategic deficiencies when combined with the absence of sufficient combat readiness enjoins upon me to repeatedly warn this Government about the danger of drifting into a conflict.

Sir, I am sad to have to refer to Bofors, but I must refer to it. I have, were with me a copy of the Swedish newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter* of 17th February. I would not read from it, but I would show you the headlines. I put it to you that after seeing the headlines persuade the Government and the treasury benches there are four or five very pressing reasons as to why they should pursue Bofors relentlessly and not in a manner as if to bury it as has done previously, because Bofors has a life of its own; everytime anybody tries to bury it, it resurfaces. I put it to you as a warning to this Government that unless you

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

finally punish the guilty in the case of Bofors. Bofors will keep on resurfacing. It is only a caution. It is imperative that Government replace its present deliberate drift in the investigation of Bofors with some purposeful action because four very important issues are involved in it. The good name of a former Prime Minister of India is involved.

It is the former Prime Minister of India, whose name they do not hesitate to take on each and every occasion. If a good name is involved and if it is a headline there, it is a name around which all kinds of accusations are made in the newspapers then it is incumbent on this Government, even if he is no longer the leader of their Party -- it would be incumbent upon this Government -- to clear the good name of the former Prime Minister of India. That is one reason why this Government must act on Bofors.

There is another reason why the Government must act. In this report, which I have translated -- but I am not going to repeat -- they have made the most objectionable kind of statement and allegations about the collectivity of the Indian politicians. If statements of this kind are being made about the collectivity of the Indian political leadership, then that statement is not just about the Indian political leadership, it is about the nature of the Indian State. If such aspersion are cast on the nature of the Indian State, it becomes incumbent on the State to clear the name of the State of India. That is also why, it is incumbent upon this Government.

I refer then to weapons procurement: the third reason ever since Bofors, the whole system of weapon procurement in the Ministry of Defence has virtually come to a grinding halt. People are not ready to take decision and they are not ready to take decisions because you are not ready to punish the guilty. For the sake of India, for Heaven sake, restore that sense of confidence in the Ministry of Defence. You will not restore that sense of confidence unless you act on Bofors. That is the third reason.

The fourth reason is please for the Heaven's sake in India at least, re-establish accountability. I find it very discouraging. Corruption is not just matter that is endemic to us. You hear about corruption cases in Japan, in Denmark and in the Western countries. You hear about them in the United States and everywhere. In all these cases, someone or the other pays the price. Somebody or the other is held to account. It is only with us, even when corruption is proved, even when the greatest of misdeed is established, even when that is done, no one is held to account. Here is this Bofors, a self-evident scandal of arms trade of the greatest proportion that independent India has witnessed. No one is yet held to account. These are amongst four or five reasons which I felt. I enjoin upon this Government to please act on Bofors. If you do not act, it will keep on haunting you.

I will conclude by just two thoughts. The hon. my good friend, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal spoke of the new renaissance of Indian society. I wish I could share with him his optimism and enthusiasm. I respect his sentiments. I do believe that the two principal challenges that this Government faces today in the context of this Address by the President of the Republic are indeed -- rebuilding the nation and to provide this nation, which is the Second responsibility, with the security that is the bounden duty of this Government.

I would conclude by sharing with you some lines of what I had written in some spare movements.

I submit not very much of what Marx predicted in his writing turned out to be true except for one vital insight and that vital insight is: Technology transforms the culture. Industrialisation is both the consequence and the breeder of technological innovation. We in India are precisely at that stage and our culture is under that inevitable assault.

I share what Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal said that in effect therefore our society is in peril as never before. I do consider this to be

the principal task of this Government because I hold that, at the bedrock of our nationhood, at the very cellular core of it, lies Indian society. You destroy Indian society and you will destroy the Indian nation. Therefore, you have to protect that society and bring order into it. But for doing that, you will need to redefine the national ethos. This is the first thing to be done.

You will have to reawaken the spirit of India enabling cultural definition within the existing political framework of India. That is the central issue.

Secondly, given the nature of governance and given the three bleeding sores that are on the body of India, I can only hope that one day soon this bloody tide will subside. But it would not subside unless tourniquets of compassionate caring and good government can be applied. I am not convinced of any of these qualifications. I say this with great restraint that unless tourniquets of compassionate caring and good government are applied to stop this haemorrhaging, and bandages tied to the wounds so that they can slowly heal even if the scar remains, I am afraid, we will continue to be in for very bad times.

Finally, let me again at the cost of being boringly repetitive, caution against drifting into conflict. If such a situation continues, I wish to state yet again with sombre realism, and a sense of responsibility that our land and our people will be engulfed by yet another conflict. This time when the local strategic balance disfavors us, when the global climate would be averse to any such occurrence, a drift into conflict is the most irresolute way of preparing the nation for the most ultimate of tests. It is the responsibility of this Government. I consider it my bounden duty to caution this Government and to warn it.

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in

the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I would like to submit only this much that today the country is passing through a crisis situation and people all over the country are eager to listen to the arguments put forward during the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

With reference to the speeches made by two of my friends, I would like to say only this much that they haven't said anything to evoke comments from us. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote the Preamble to give a new direction to the discussion.

[English]

I quote the Preamble:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation...

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Constitution belongs to the 80 crore people of this country, and I can say with certainty that for them it is the Bible, the Koran and the Vedas. The goal of the nation, its objective is placed in the Constitution. I would like to comment on certain observations made by the President in his Address echoing the views of the Union Cabinet it says

[Sh. Rabī Ray]

[English]

".....The new industrial policy aims at consolidating the gains of the past decade, and imparting a fresh impetus of Indian industry for enhancing its efficiency and productivity. The policy has already shown significant results:...."

[Translation]

Anything more untrue that this remark cannot be placed before the Indian Parliament. It has no relevance to the prevailing situation in the country. I would be failing in my duty, if I don't quote the views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi, 72 years back, in 1919 on the miserable condition of the country's weavers. I would like to do this because from the President's Address, it becomes clear that the Government of India has not only forgotten Mahatma Gandhi's visions in its policies and acts, but has also given it a death blow. The ideals of Swadeshi, Swaraj, Self-reliance and Employment envisaged in the Preamble have not only been done away with, but this country has also been turned into a colony, 95 per cent of our 80 crore strong population live below the poverty line. I would like to quote a letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to the sisters of the country, on September 14, 1919:

[English] *"To my Sisters"*

"I want to talk to you on a matter simple and yet of very great importance, a matter on which depends, and without which is impossible the salvation of India. Man in his stupidity may forget his duty towards woman, but should that prevent woman from doing her duty towards her sisters..."

[Translation]

With regard to the incident involving the Harijans in Andhra Pradesh, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan mentioned during the Zero Hour that despite an assurance from the Government that the matter would be looked into, all the accused were acquitted, due to lapse on the part to the Government. In this regard, I would like to quote what Gandhiji has written:

[English]

"I have received a letter from Dohad giving news which is shameful to us all. The correspondent writes that the women of the Dhad community there who cannot procure work which may be done at home go out for labour, which they procure at the price of their chastity.

The male members of these women's families - craven creatures - know this fact but are sleeping over it, I have used the word Dhad for this community, but they are weavers. I do not know why some weavers are known as Dheds. But if we always keep in mind the sad fact that, in spite of their clean calling, these people are regarded as untouchables, some of us are sure some day to be free from the sin of untouchability. As women for want of other work have to go out for labour, so also have men. Hence, when they saw that I was ready to supply them with yarn, they pledged themselves to do no other work than weaving provided I guaranteed to them a regular daily supply of a maund of yarn. My correspondent further informs me that the chief reason why they took this pledge was their knowledge of the immorality I have referred to. You may rest assured Dohad is not a solitary sink of this iniquity. When I was in Umreth, I was told that most of the women there added to their little income by winnowing pulses for merchants. They have to go to them to receive and return the pulses and there they have to put

up with all sorts of indecent jokes and abuse. It has been my misfortune to hear this tale of woe at numerous places during the course of my four years' wandering throughout India. It seems to me that a hundred years ago, when millions of our mothers used to spin cotton, such things must not have been happening. I therefore beg to request my wealthy and educated sisters that, if they are anxious to protect the chastity of their poor sisters, they must take a prominent part in the movement for handspinning and handweaving."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I had quoted from Gandhiji letter to the sisters of the country, written 72 years back. It has been claimed here that the new industrial policy would provide employment to everyone. I would like to submit here that India today is an investigative journal... It has brought to light certain things happening today, which are much similar to the ones Gandhiji had written 72 years back.

[English]

"The wheel has stopped spinning in the potters' village of Aruvacode. And its inhabitants have switched to a calling no less old. Edged out of their traditional profession, the women of this hamlet, nestled in the verdant hills of Malappuram district in Kerala, have over the years taken up an altogether different vocation to survive: prostitution. And the entire village has become in a way an extended brothel."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will be shocked if I read the whole thing, which is much akin to the one Gandhiji wrote 72 years back. Lastly, I would like to quote from

India Today's report which brings to light the pitiable condition of the women in potters, village of Aruvacode in Kerala:-

[English]

"The women of Aruvacode are trapped. Many Malayalees returning from the Gulf head straight for the village. And though the women regularly visit the Government Hospital at Nilambur for a check-up, many suffer from sexually transmitted diseases. Says Dr. E.K. Ummer: "Almost 99 per cent of them are carriers of syphilitic viruses. Even AIDS can't be ruled out as there's no facility to detect it."

Yet they carry on unaffected. During the Onam celebrations they propitiate their Kula Deivan (clan goddess) Mariamma "to help our women get more customers today," And each year, it seems, the deity answers their prayers."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir are you aware of how the wavers of Andhra Pradesh are starving to death? When the situation has deteriorated to such an extent, should we not raise our voice in Parliament in this regard? Should we not take it into consideration? Will we be in a position to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted us by the eighty crore people of the country whom we represent?

My Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is stated in the President's Address that the country has achieved prosperity due to New Industrial Policy; but I want to point out before you in this connection that no doubt the N.R.I.s America applauded the budget very much. However, some young economists staying in America Nand Kumar Chaudhri, nauced, Prof. of Economics University of Toronto, Canada, Suresh Desai, Ramesh Diwan and Vaman Rao wrote letters with a have heart criticising the privatisation of industries and these letters are being published in all the

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

newspapers. They want to tell the Indian community through a letter that:

[English]

"Whatever the shortcomings of the public sector, there is no basis for the presumption that once these enterprises are privatised, they will automatically become more efficient. The record of the of the private enterprises has not been very encouraging and the experience with privatisation fails to provide any confidence in its efficacy as a means of enhancing productive efficiency."

[Translation]

Are these N.R.I.s who fled from India to keep their black money in foreign countries, right assessors of Indian economic policies? They take money from India whenever they get opportunity. When they support the economic policy of the Government it is published in the newspapers. But nobody bothers to pay any attention on the views of these youths living in America who are in real terms concerned over the destruction of Indian economy. They are painfully witnessing the way in which the country is being exploited and the manner in which we are losing our economic independence. They are in distress and they have written about it to you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in the context I want to say that an eminent citizen of America named John Hans Nambale has in his letter told the Indians that:

[English]

"The question I would put to third world nations, or any nation, is this: do you want to see your sovereignty slowly eroded and your traditions slowly die? Do you want to become slave labour for interna-

tional capital? Or would you rather drop out and form your own regional groupings and slowly build your nation on a solid foundation by free trade with your neighbours and free initiative at home? You do not have to give up scientific and technical advancement. These can be taken over and used by anyone. But it is better to acquire them slowly in accordance with a way of life that is congenial to you than to give in to foreign domination. If you lose your freedom as a nation, it may be impossible to get it back.

If your country really desires and deserves to improve its lot in life, then you will do it on your own. No amount of foreign aid or foreign loans will help you. They may hinder you, but they will not help you. They may make a few individuals rich but will not help the country as a whole. Forget what you hear about the world being completely interdependent. That is only internationalist propaganda."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Indian teacher and youths having true feelings of patriotism in their hearts presently staying in America and some Americans too who love India have such a view as I have just read before you. It reveals that the country is going from bad to worse and the question before us is how to safeguard the country, which in Shakespearean term is "to be or not to be". The question is whether we will be able to maintain our unity as one nation or not. As such instead of wasting time on futile arguments regarding the President's Address, we should rise above such petty things and work for safeguarding the country. I have stood here for this. I have no doubt that this "is a Government of national humiliation" which has mortgaged the country in foreign hands. Such ideas cross my mind and you must also be thinking that the traders who came under the banner of East India Com-



pany tempted the king. Subsequently wars were fought and we lost our independence for two hundred years. Is this august House not in a position to distinguish between slavery and freedom. Are both these words synonyms. Is there no difference between the two? The President's Address throws light on the attitude of the Cabinet. As such I am raising this basic question whether we shall ourselves free.

[English]

We are not free agents to decide our political and economic future. This Parliament has been reduced to a rubber stamp.

[Translation]

As such the manner in which John Hans of America is saying that we will become bonded labours of International capitalism; and there is no doubt that we have actually become bonded labourers. The difference is that the East India Company came with a gun boat and defeated us in the Battle of Plassey. The G-7 nations who are the industrialists nations have their hold on the World Bank and I.M.F. They may have not come with Gunboats but they have inflicted an attack on our minds and livelihoods. as such I want to ask you whether anything else is still left? I have the newspaper "London Economist" in my hand.

[English]

Mr. Lawrence Summers, Chief Economist of the World Bank, sent a memorandum to some colleagues on December 12th. The Economist has a copy. Some of the memo has caused a fuss within the Bank. Mr. Lawrence Summers says:

"Just between you and me, shouldn't the World Bank be encouraging more migration of the dirty industries to the LDCs? (LDCs means Less Developed Countries.) I can think of three reasons.

"The measurement of the costs of

health impairing pollution depends on the foregone earnings from increased morbidity and mortality. From this point of view a given amount of health impairing pollution should be done in the country with the lowest cost which will be the country with the lowest wages. I think the economic logic behind dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest-wage country is impeccable and we should face up to that."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can imagine how bold they are. Our country is a backward one where toxic waste and dirt are dumped. We are considered as guinea pigs. They could boldly take such a step because the Government under Narasimha Rao has surrendered to the World Bank in respect of our economic matters. Due to these developments they have become bold enough to dictate us perhaps, they may have asked them to dump in toxic and dirt industries in India. The economist writes as to why this was written. This writing exposed the matter and it came to the notice of the public.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that these three institutions - World Bank, International Monetary Fund and GATT II - can be proved dangerous for us because it is the history of the International Monetary Fund that all those countries who have taken loan from it, have become victims of fierce famine and monopolism. Seventeen countries have so far been victimatised in this way. While I was the Speaker I got the opportunity to go Argentina. I noticed there that there might be a military coup at any time. Today there is democracy in Argentina. The reason for this apprehension is that at present Argentina is in full control of the World Bank. I shall tell you about Chile. At the moment it is a democratic country. Around 15-20 years ago Indey was an eminent Marxist Leader. The way Shri Nambodiripad came to power in Kerala on the strength of votes, in the same way Shri Aywin become the President of Chile by the people's support. He was bent upon to nationalise American property. He had made a commit-

[Sh. Rabl Ray]

ment to the people of Chile in this regard. When he was going to implement it he was murdered in the President's palace. Thereafter, distatorship came. His wife returned to the capital of Chile from her exile. I was happy to know that about 10-15 lakh people came out on the roads defying the military dictator to welcome her. Then the military dictator realised that he would not be able to run the Government. Consequently, democracy was restored there recently. Will India reduce to itself another Latin American country. Today, our veteran leader, Shri Namboodaripad has given a statement that if the present trend of foreign debt continues, it will reduce India to a Latin America country. I fully agree to his views.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is happening. The Government has done it. Then what is the sovereignty of this Parliament? Is Parliament independent? Is Parliament sovereign? Is the sovereignty to or view people who are representatives of 80 crore people intact? I am asking this question to the House and the Parliament of India. If we lose economic independence, it is quite obvious that we would also lose political independence. There can be no two opinions about it. Then, should we pass the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address? Is it proper? That is why I am placing these facts before you today. It is very painful. When we announce proudly that we are the largest democracy in the world and our Parliament is supreme, my conscience advises me to forget all this because, the Government of our country has mortgaged country's sovereignty.

Then what should we do? Where should we go from here. Just watch as to how our Countrymen are being deprived of their bread? The Government is a party to it. It is intolerable. Instead of holding a debate on President's Address in a stereotype manner, it should be held on basic problems facing the country, I want that the standard of debate should change. I was in great distress eight days to, when I knew an Ameri-

can Senator., Mr. Allan Chreston saying that our Parliament as well as the American Senate are sovereign. He, in his capacity as a Senator, introduced a bill under the title Developing Country Demilitarisation Act, 1992. In the Bill, he said that India is incurring comparatively more expenditure on its defence. According to him, since our G.D.P. is above 3.6 per cent, we should restrict our defence expenditure. It is the responsibility of the Parliament of India to increase or decrease the expenditure on defence. It is none of their business. It is our internal matter. We can quarrel here. Will an American Senator issue direction to us as to how we should increase or decrease our military expenditure? Countries to which it would be applicable?

After going through the new industrial policy, I describe it all a symbol of slavery. Shri George Fernandies used to be the Minister of Industry from 1977 to 1979. During his tenure the multinational company Coca-cola was asked to pack up from India. It is because they came with a meagre amount of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs and repatriated Rs. 21 crores to their mother country within a period of 10-15 years. I alongwith Shri Somnathji and George Fernandies have been watching for last one month how the Coca-Cola company has re-entered Indian market. How can the small scale industries stand in the face of competition from campiness like Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola and Union Carbide. There are only 3 per cent people in our country who have acquired American standard and by importing foreign goods for them, we are ruined. How will the Parliament tolerate such an insult for the countrymen. It is painful for all of us. Shri Shukla, IAS was a Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, I came to know that he has not been given any posting. What was his fault? He was our consular representative in Geneva in 1989. He had to negotiate with the Multi-national Corporation and the I.M.F. He used to speak a lot for India.

[English]

He must be the top negotiator.

[Translation]

The world Bank and the I.M.F. pressurised not to keep him deployed there. Since he was creating obstructions, he was removed from there. After ousting him, Shri Ernest Stead, Managing Director, I.M.F. told the India authorities:

[English]

"You have already earned one million dollars." The fact is you have ousted Mr. Shukla, who was fighting for the Indian citizens.

[Translation]

Somebody else must have been posted here in his place? Now he will follow the states of International Monetary Fund and World Bank. We are deliberately creating "Mir Jafars and traitors and giving rewards to them. It is not minor question, it is a question of dignity and self respect of the country. The three principles - Swadeshi, self-reliance and self-employment laid down by our founding fathers like Gandhiji are no more there. I would like to ask the House and Shri Mathur Saheb a senior member, not be a mute witness. The way the country is retracting from its avowed path of development.

[English]

It will reduce to another Latin American country.

[Translation]

We don't know whether we would be able to stop it or not. Because, it is being done and it will be done. The obvious result of the present economic policy of the Government of India would be that we will be losing our economic freedom. I have no doubt about it. The intellectuals and eminent statesmen of the world have been warning India not to come in the grip to International Monetary Fund, World Bank and GATT. India will be ruined on this account, they say.

Therefore, we should try to make efforts to save this country from being destroyed and ruined. I have heard that the executive Magistrate reached the newspapers' offices of Indian Express and Ajit at about midnight and asked them to show as to what was being published in those newspapers. He saw the matter and threw it away. In June, 1975 Emergency was declared in India and dictatorship was brought. It was approved by this House. I was detained in Ambala Jail and Shri George Fernandes was then working day and night at the risk of his life and about one and a half lakh people were locked in various jails of India. We demanded to withdraw emergency. People succeeded in 1977 in forcing the Government to withdraw it. In the same way restrictions were imposed on the newspapers like Indian Express. The freedom of press was under attack. Elections were not held in Punjab: This is the beginning of the inviting the World Bank, GATT, IMF and other multinational Corporation in the country. Therefore, it is our foremost duty as Members of Parliament that we should rise above party politics and work for the integrity, dignity, prestige and self reliance of this country and this for generation of employment opportunities. In this way we will be able to save our country. We do not have any personal grudge against Congress M.P.s. We are fighting for policy and ideology. We must fight for our ideology. Parliament is a place where clash between different ideologies take place and it always yields good result. I would like to submit to Shri Murlidhar Deora - that their election-manifesto is illusionary one and I do not want to read it out as you have not fulfilled the promises made by you at the time of elections to the tenth Lok Sabha. You have worked against your election manifesto. That is the reason it should now be thrown into the waste paper basket as it has now got no significance. I am submitting... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are very upset by selling their own manifesto. It is very interesting ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am submitting something in regard to the Address by the President ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The election manifesto should be thrown into waste paper basket.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: While expressing my views on President's Address it comes into my mind and it may also come to the mind of many other M.P.'s that we should not allow this Government to function in a situation when economic dependence is becoming inevitable. What is our duty? Our first duty is to pull down this Government because this Government will one day destroy the country. I would like to submit that all the members have read the Constitution and they have full faith in it so, it is, therefore, their sacred duty to bring down this Government, on the motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I request the members of the other side also to help bring down this Government as they would also not like to become our country economically dependent. This is all coming before the whole country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, through you, I would like to request Congress M.P.s to rise above party politics and think as to whether they should not bring down the Government on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address by pressing the Red Button. I would like to assert it once again.....

SHRI MURLI DEORA (South Bombay): You ask the people belonging to your own party.

SHRI RABI RAY: Whatever I am submitting, I am submitting on behalf of my own party. I would conclude after putting forth one more point.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) I

request the honorable member to yield for a minute. You are a very senior member and you can guide us by coming out with some concrete proposals so that we can be helped by them. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: I would like Shri Oscar Fernandes to pay attention to the last proposal I am just going to make. Mahatma Gandhi had struggled hard for the independence of this country. He fought for economic independence throughout his life. I give you an example. It does not relate to our country. After unification of East Germany and West Germany, a new museum has been established in that country and a hall has been devoted to the memories of Gandhi in that museum.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

The entrance leading to the room housing the Mahatma has a quote from Albert Einstein:

"Generations will succeed and hardly believe that such a man of flesh and blood walked the earth."

A larger than life size portrait of Gandhiji greets the visitor with one of his famous statements quoted;

"Satyagraha is a weapon which functions quietly and to all appearances slowly. In reality there is no other weapon which performs as directly and swiftly";

Pointing out that Lech Walesa in Poland used similar means to score freedom from the communist regime for fellow citizens, the museum authorities suggest that Gandhiji's gift of non-violent resistance must be modified by freedom fighters in different countries to suit the norms of their own dictatorial regimes.

"Non-violent resistance as a political force is still young. Its possibilities not yet well enough known and is thus seldom an inclination to the masses and seldom encouraged by the media", says the inscription alongside Gandhiji's portrait.

Yet, it goes on to say that non-violence is an ever-increasing force against the power of dictatorships, the armaments race and the immobility of bureaucrats. A most powerful, effective force which can be mobilised against every form of violence.

The section on Gandhiji gives the people brief glimpses of his non-violent resistance against the British through photographs, including some of the most famous scenes of the Mahatma's life like his meeting with the Manchester textile workers, his address to the British House of Commons, his call for use of Swadeshi goods and the burning of all British goods, the Salt March, the Quit India call in 1942 etc.

[Translation]

Lastly, I am reading out so that this House and the whole nation should get inspiration from it. This Government is taking the country towards slavery. This country is being subjected to economic and political slavery. We must get inspiration from Gandhiji and we shall defeat the Government in the House at the earliest moment. This is our determination.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 4, 1992/ Phalguna 14, 1913 (Saka)*

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